

Available Patient Education Materials

Materials are also available in Spanish

BUG DOC
Get 3 Shots!

**Pre-teens Ages 11-12 Need 3 Vaccines:
HPV, Tdap, and Meningitis**

- Get **ALL 3** vaccines today to protect your child!
- These pre-teen vaccines help the body fight off serious diseases and keep children safe as they grow up.
- In most states, children have to turn in their vaccine records to school before they start 7th grade. So get up to date now!
- The HPV vaccine is given as 2 shots, 6 - 12 months apart. (Teens 15 and older need 3 shots)

Questions?
Get more details & Watch videos online at www.get3shots.org

What Do All These Letters Mean?

HPV Vaccine
Protects girls and boys from the human papilloma virus (HPV), which causes 6 types of cancer. HPV vaccines work best when given at ages 11 or 12. HPV vaccine series is given as 2 shots, 6 - 12 months apart. (Or 3 shots if started after age 15)

Tdap Vaccine
Protects against 3 serious diseases: tetanus (lockjaw), diphtheria, and pertussis (whooping cough). Pre-teens should get this shot at ages 11 or 12.

Meningitis Vaccine
Protects against some of the bacteria that can cause meningitis (swelling of the lining around the brain and spinal cord) and sepsis (an infection in the blood). Pre-teens should get this shot at ages 11 or 12.

Scan with device using QR reader app

Front & Back of Flyer (space for logo) (ages 11-12)

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Name of Clinic
 HPV Vaccine
 Tdap Vaccine
 Meningitis Vaccine

Outside & Inside of Mailer (ages 11-12)

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Scan this QR code today
Get more info

Wall Poster (ages 11-12)
11 x 17

BUG DOC™
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**Pre-teens Ages 11-12
Need 3 Vaccines:
HPV, Tdap,
and Meningitis**

HPV Vaccine: Dates to come back

2nd shot: _____

If started after age
15, get 3rd shot: _____

Questions? www.get3shots.org


Magnet (all ages)

6 REASONS TO GET THE HPV VACCINE

1 Preventing cancer is easier than ever before


If you missed getting your HPV vaccine at 11-12, it's not too late to catch up

Before 15th birthday




2 shots

After 15th birthday



3 shots

2 HPV: common virus that infects men and women



80%

Of people will get an HPV infection in their lifetime


HPV = Human Papillomavirus

3 HPV vaccination prevents cancer

30,000


Over 30,000 cases of cancers each year could be prevented with HPV vaccination

→



Same as the average attendance for a baseball game


4 Preventing cancer is better than treating cancer



HPV infections can cause cancer of the cervix, throat, anus, penis, vagina and vulva


But we only have screening for cervical cancer

5 HPV-linked throat cancer is highest in men



HPV-linked throat cancers are on the rise, while alcohol- and tobacco-linked throat cancers are going down

6 HPV vaccination works



71%

HPV infections that cause cancer and genital warts have dropped 71 percent among teen girls

Most parents have chosen to get the HPV vaccine for their children

[Talk to your child's doctor about HPV cancer prevention]





www.get3shots.org/HPV

Based on information from the Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)

www.cdc.gov/HPV

6 Reasons to Get HPV Vaccine Flyer (ages 13+)



HPV Vaccine: Common Questions

Human papillomavirus (HPV) infection is very common. Every year about 14 million people in the US become infected, including teenagers, and 4 out of 5 people become infected during their lifetime. Usually the body fights off HPV infections on its own. But if the infection lasts for a long time, it can increase risk of cancer.¹ Each year in the US over 30,000 men and women are diagnosed with an HPV-linked cancer.² That is 1 person every 20 minutes of every day.

QUESTION: How does the HPV vaccine work to prevent cancer?

FACTS:

- The HPV vaccine works very well. We have already seen the number of HPV infections among girls in the US drop by half since the vaccine was first introduced in 2006.³
- HPV infection can cause cancers of the cervix, vagina, and vulva in women and cancer of the penis in men. It can also cause cancers in the back of the throat (tongue and tonsils) and anal cancer in men and women.⁴ Most of these cancers can be prevented with the HPV vaccination.⁵

QUESTION: Why does my child need the vaccine if he or she is not yet sexually active?

FACTS:

- The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) recommends the HPV vaccine at age 11 or 12, or as early as age 9. This is because it produces stronger immune protection at these ages versus older ages.⁶
- The HPV vaccine only works when given before exposure to the virus. This means it is important for children to get the vaccine well before becoming sexually active.

QUESTION: Will getting the HPV vaccine encourage my child to become sexually active?

FACTS:

- No. Studies have found no evidence that girls or boys who get the vaccine have sex earlier than those who did not get the vaccine.⁷

QUESTION: What are possible side effects of the HPV vaccine?

FACTS:

- All of the medicines and vaccines that we take have a small chance of allergic reactions or rare side effects.
- The most common reactions that people have after the HPV vaccine are like other vaccines:⁸
 - redness/swelling/pain at injection site
 - mild fever
 - headache
 - tiredness
 - dizziness or fainting
- No deaths or serious long-term side effects have been linked to the HPV vaccine.

QUESTION: How safe is the HPV vaccine?

FACTS:

- HPV vaccine is just as safe as other childhood vaccines. The US has the safest and most effective vaccine supply in history. Law requires years of testing to make sure vaccines are safe before made available – often taking over 10 years.⁹
- The Federal Drug Administration (FDA) reviewed the studies that tested the HPV vaccine with almost 60,000 women and men to make sure it was safe before approving it. There were no serious safety concerns found during the testing.¹⁰
- Both the FDA and CDC continue to track the safety of HPV and other vaccines.¹¹ In the US, almost 86 million doses of HPV vaccine have been given. No deaths or serious safety concerns have been linked to the vaccine.

QUESTION: Does HPV affect both females and males?

FACTS:

- Yes. Both females and males can get an HPV infection, which is very common. Vaccination helps to prevent cancer by preventing HPV infection and stopping the spread of the virus.
- HPV can cause cancer in females and males including cancers of the cervix, vagina, vulva, penis, anus, throat and mouth.¹²
- HPV also causes genital warts in females and males.¹³
- HPV-linked throat and mouth cancers have tripled over the past 20 years and affect more men than women.¹⁴

QUESTION: Can the HPV vaccine give you the virus or cause cancer?

FACTS:

- No. It is not possible to get an HPV infection from the vaccine or HPV-linked cancer from the vaccine.
- Unlike some other vaccines, this vaccine does not use a weakened version of the live virus, so it cannot cause an HPV infection or HPV-linked cancer.¹⁵
- The HPV vaccine uses an empty shell that tricks the body into thinking it is the virus, but there is actually no virus inside the shell. This causes the body to make antibodies against HPV. Then antibodies fight off the virus if exposed to it and prevent infection in the future.

QUESTION: Why is it important for my child to get the HPV vaccine?

FACTS:

- HPV virus is extremely common. Almost 80 million people in the US are currently infected.¹⁶
- With the HPV vaccine, you can protect your child from cancers caused by HPV infection.

1. World Health Organization. About HPV. Available at: <http://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs104/en/>. Accessed 19th October 2014.

2. Parkin DM, Bray F, Ferlay J, et al. Global Cancer Statistics, 2012. GLOBOCAN 2012. Available at: <http://gco.iarc.fr/today/data/index.php?GLGLOBOCAN2012>. Accessed 19th October 2014.

3. CDC. HPV Vaccine Effectiveness. Available at: <http://www.cdc.gov/od/oc/media/pressrels/r011114hpv.htm>. Accessed 19th October 2014.

4. CDC. Cancers of the Cervix, Vagina, and Vulva. Available at: <http://www.cdc.gov/cancer/pressroom/2014/04/140414cervix.htm>. Accessed 20th August 2014.

5. HPV Vaccination and Cancer. Human Papillomavirus (HPV) Infection. Available at: <http://www.cdc.gov/od/oc/media/pressrels/r011114hpv.htm>. Accessed 19th August 2014.

6. Kohn M, et al. HPV Vaccine. Available at: <http://www.cdc.gov/od/oc/media/pressrels/r011114hpv.htm>. Accessed 19th August 2014.

7. CDC. HPV Vaccine. Available at: <http://www.cdc.gov/od/oc/media/pressrels/r011114hpv.htm>. Accessed 19th August 2014.

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15. CDC. HPV Vaccine. Available at: <http://www.cdc.gov/od/oc/media/pressrels/r011114hpv.htm>. Accessed 19th August 2014.

16. CDC. HPV Vaccine. Available at: <http://www.cdc.gov/od/oc/media/pressrels/r011114hpv.htm>. Accessed 19th August 2014.

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HPV Frequently Asked Questions (all ages, hesitant parents)