

# TEEN VACCINES

# INFORMATION FOR PARENTS



<b>M</b> eningococcal <b>V</b> accines (MenACWY, MenB)	<b>A</b> dolescent <b>C</b> atch-Up	<b>T</b> etanus, Diphtheria, <b>P</b> ertussis (Tdap)	<b>H</b> uman <b>P</b> apillomavirus (HPV)
<p>Meningococcal vaccines protect against meningitis, which affects the brain and spinal cord.</p> <p>Meningitis is easily spread through close contact with an infected person, such as coughing, kissing, and sharing food or drinks. Initial symptoms include a fever, rash, headache, or stiff neck.</p> <p>Meningitis can cause brain damage, severe disabilities, or death.</p> <p>MenACWY vaccine is given at 11-12 years with a second dose at 16. MenB vaccine is given at 16-18 years in a series of doses.</p> <p>If your child has not received these vaccines, talk to their health care provider today.</p>	<p>If your child has not already received the vaccines below, it's not too late to get them protected against these diseases!</p> <p>3 doses of hepatitis B vaccine (HepB)</p> <p>2 doses of hepatitis A vaccine (HepA)</p> <p>2 doses of measles, mumps, rubella vaccine (MMR)</p> <p>2 doses of varicella (chickenpox) vaccine</p> <p>At least 3 doses of polio vaccine (IPV/OPV )</p> <p>Flu vaccine every year</p> <p>These vaccines are important, especially if your child plans to travel. All doses are needed for full protection.</p>	<p>Tdap vaccine protects your child against tetanus, diphtheria, and pertussis (whooping cough).</p> <p>Tetanus is serious and causes painful tightening of the muscles. It is found in soil and enters the body through a cut or wound.</p> <p>Diphtheria can make it hard to breathe or move body parts. It is spread by coughing or sneezing.</p> <p>Pertussis is spread by coughing, sneezing, or close contact with an infected person. It can cause severe coughing and choking, making it hard to breathe or eat.</p> <p>Tdap vaccine is usually given at 11-12 years. However, anyone who has not had Tdap vaccine needs a dose.</p>	<p>HPV vaccine protects against genital warts, cervical, oropharyngeal, vaginal, vulvar, penile, and anal cancers.</p> <p>HPV is a virus transmitted by skin-to-skin contact. Almost everyone will get an HPV infection in their lifetime. Many HPV infections have no symptoms, so a person may transmit the virus to others without knowing.</p> <p>The best time to get HPV vaccine is at 11-12 years. When started before the 15th birthday, most adolescents will only need 2 doses. People should get caught up with HPV vaccine through 26 years.</p> <p>HPV vaccine is safe, effective, and is cancer prevention.</p>

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