

Communication Toolkit: Preteens & Teens

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Keep up to date on your children's vaccines. That's one of the most important actions parents can take to ensure a healthy future for their kids. So what vaccines are needed as your children get older?

Preteens and teens need four vaccines to protect against serious diseases:

- Meningococcal conjugate vaccine to protect against meningitis and bloodstream infections (septicemia).
- HPV (Human Papillomavirus) vaccine to protect against cancers caused by HPV.
- Tdap vaccine to protect against tetanus, diphtheria and whooping cough (pertussis).
- A yearly flu vaccine to protect against seasonal flu.

Teens and young adults may also be vaccinated with a serogroup B meningococcal vaccine. Parents can send their preteens and teens to middle school, high school and college protected from vaccine-preventable diseases by following the recommended immunization schedule.

Contents

Sample Key Messages	3
Vaccine Information	5
Frequently Asked Questions	11
Sample News Release	20
Ready-to-Publish Articles	22
Sample Facebook Posts	26
Sample Tweets	29
Immunization Schedule	33
Web Links & Resources	34

Sample Key Messages

Use key messages as the basis for talking points, presentations, media interviews, news releases, social media messages or other outreach materials. Localize and tailor your messages with information or stories from your own organization or community.

Vaccines are recommended throughout our lives to protect against serious diseases.

- The need for vaccination does not end in childhood. As protection from childhood vaccines wears off, adolescents need additional vaccines to extend protection.
- Adolescents need protection from other infections as well, before the risk of exposure increases.
- Vaccines offer the best-known protection against many devastating illnesses. Following the recommended immunization schedule is the best way to ensure preteens and teens are protected from deadly diseases.
- The vaccine schedule is based on the latest scientific information available and provides doctors with information on administration of each vaccine.

Vaccines give you the power to protect your preteen or teen from several serious diseases.

- Vaccination is one of the best ways parents can protect infants, children and teens from 16 potentially harmful diseases. Vaccine-preventable diseases can be very serious, may require hospitalization or can even be deadly — especially in infants and young children.
- Preteens and teens need four vaccines to protect against serious diseases:
 - Meningococcal conjugate vaccine to protect against meningitis and bloodstream infections (septicemia).
 - HPV (human papillomavirus) vaccine to protect against cancers caused by HPV.
 - Tdap vaccine to protect against tetanus, diphtheria and whooping cough (pertussis).
 - A yearly flu vaccine to protect against seasonal flu.
- Teens and young adults may also be vaccinated with a serogroup B meningococcal vaccine.

Vaccine-preventable diseases still exist and outbreaks do occur.

- Schools are prime settings for spreading many vaccine-preventable diseases, and school-age children can further spread disease to their families and others with whom they come in contact. Being vaccinated helps stop the spread of disease to family, classmates and others in the community.
- When children are infected with a disease, such as whooping cough or the flu, they may miss several days of school while recovering. A sick child may also cause a parent to miss work or other important events.
- Vaccines are the safest and most effective way to prevent several diseases.
- Vaccines do more than protect your child. Some diseases, like whooping cough and the flu, can be deadly for newborns or babies who are too young to be vaccinated themselves. You can help protect them from being exposed to vaccine-preventable diseases by making sure your child gets all the recommended shots.

Talk to your health care professional to make sure your children get the vaccinations they need when they need them.

- As you get ready to send your preteens and teens back to school, educate yourself. Learn about the benefits and possible side effects of vaccinations.
- If you haven't already, check your children's immunization record and schedule a visit to their doctor or clinic. Doing so now will avoid a potential last-minute rush and will help ensure there are no surprises on the first day back to school.
- Most schools require children to be up to date on vaccinations before starting school to protect the health of all students.
- If you are unsure of your state's school immunization requirements, check with your child's doctor, school or local health department.
- Take advantage of any visit to the doctor – check-ups, sick visits, even physicals for sports, camps or college – to ask the doctor about what vaccinations your child needs.
- Vaccines are thoroughly tested before licensing and carefully monitored even after they are licensed, to ensure they are safe. The benefits of vaccination far outweigh any potential risk of side effects.
- Vaccines are the safest and most effective way to prevent several diseases. *(More about vaccine safety on page 10.)*

Vaccine Information

Use specific vaccine information to update existing materials or develop new materials to educate people about vaccines and their importance. Check the childhood immunization schedule for all recommended vaccines for preteens and teens: www.cdc.gov/vaccines/schedules/easy-to-read/preteen-teen.html

HPV

Meningococcal

Vaccine Safety

Tdap

Influenza (Flu)

HPV vaccine is cancer prevention.

- CDC, the American Academy of Pediatrics and the American Academy of Family Physicians recommend human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccination at ages 11 to 12 to protect against cancers caused by HPV infections.
- HPV is a common virus that infects teens and adults.
 - Nearly 80 million people in the U.S., most in their teens and early 20s, are infected with HPV.
 - About 14 million people become infected every year.
- Although most infections go away on their own, some infections can cause cancers in men and women.
- Every year in the U.S., HPV causes 32,500 cases of cancer in men and women.
- HPV vaccination protects against the HPV types that cause most cases of cervical cancers and many cases of other cancers, including cancers of the anus, penis, vulva, vagina and oropharynx (back of the throat, including the base of the tongue and tonsils).
- HPV vaccine is recommended at ages 11 to 12 to protect preteens now from HPV cancers later in life.
- For teens and young adults who have not started or finished the HPV vaccine series, it's not too late. Make an appointment to get vaccinated today.
- The HPV vaccine has a reassuring safety record, backed by more than 10 years of monitoring and research. Like any vaccine or medicine, HPV vaccination can cause side effects.
 - Common side effects are mild and include pain, redness or swelling in the arm where the shot was given, as well as dizziness, fainting, nausea and headache.
 - The benefits of HPV vaccination far outweigh any potential risk of side effects.

- Take advantage of any visit to the doctor – checkups, sick visits, even physicals for sports, camps or college – to ask the doctor about the vaccines your preteen or teen need.

For more information about HPV vaccine, visit:

<http://www.cdc.gov/hpv/parents/vaccine.html>

Help protect your child from whooping cough.

- CDC recommends children receive Tdap at 11 or 12 years old to help protect against three serious diseases: tetanus, diphtheria and pertussis - commonly called whooping cough.
- Tdap is especially important for older children and adults who will have close contact with babies younger than 1 year old.
- Tetanus, diphtheria and whooping cough are all caused by bacteria.
 - Both diphtheria and whooping cough spread from person-to-person.
 - Tetanus usually enters the body through cuts, scratches or wounds.
- In the U.S., tetanus and diphtheria are uncommon, but whooping cough is still common and been on the rise in recent years. In 2016, almost 18,000 cases of whooping cough were reported to the CDC.

For more information about Tdap vaccine, visit:

<https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/vpd/dtap-tdap-td/hcp/recommendations.html>

Protect against meningococcal disease.

- Meningococcal disease is uncommon, but sometimes deadly. It can cause very serious infections of the lining of the brain and spinal cord (meningitis) or blood (septicemia).
- There are two types of vaccines used to help protect preteens and teens from meningococcal disease:
 - CDC recommends all 11- to 12-year olds be vaccinated with a meningococcal conjugate vaccine (MenACWY), with a booster dose at age 16 so they continue to have protection during the ages when they are at highest risk of meningococcal disease.
 - Teens and young adults (16- through 23-year olds) **may** also receive the serogroup B meningococcal (MenB) vaccine, preferably at 16 through 18 years old.
- If your teen missed getting either MenACWY vaccine or if you are interested in having your child vaccinated with a MenB vaccine, talk to his or her health care professional about getting them now.

For more information about meningococcal disease visit:

<https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/vpd/mening/index.html>

Protect against influenza (flu).

- The single best way to protect against flu and its potentially serious complications is to get an annual flu vaccine.
- While flu vaccine can vary in how well it works, years of CDC studies have shown flu vaccination reduces flu illnesses and, most important, serious flu illnesses, including flu hospitalizations.
- For children, flu vaccine can be life-saving. A study in 2017 showed:
 - Otherwise healthy children who got a flu vaccine reduced their risk of flu-related death by nearly two-thirds.
 - Children with certain underlying high-risk medical conditions, such as asthma or diabetes, reduced their risk of flu-related death by half.
- For people who got vaccinated and still get flu, there is some data to suggest vaccination will make your illness milder.
- Everyone 6 months and older – including preteens and teens – should get a flu vaccine every year, both to protect themselves and to help keep from spreading illness to others.
- Flu vaccines are designed to protect against the main three or four flu viruses that research indicates will spread during the upcoming season.
- It takes about two weeks after vaccination for antibodies to develop in the body for protection against influenza.

- It's best to get vaccinated before flu season begins. Though flu seasons vary in their timing from season-to-season, getting vaccinated by the end of October, if possible, helps ensure you are protected before flu activity begins to increase. Some young children need two doses of flu vaccine given at least four weeks apart. These children should get their first dose as soon as possible to allow enough time to get the second dose before flu season starts.
- Flu vaccines prevent flu illness, hospitalizations and other health problems that can be caused by flu, like pneumonia, bronchitis, ear infections, sinus infections and worsening of chronic medical conditions, such as asthma, diabetes or disorders of the brain or nervous system.
- Flu can be a serious disease for children of all ages, causing them to miss school, activities, be hospitalized or die.
- Every year, children die from flu. About half of the children who die from flu each year are otherwise healthy.
- Most of the children who die from flu each year have not been vaccinated.
- Since 2004-2005, flu-related deaths in children reported to CDC during regular flu seasons have ranged from 37 deaths (during 2011-2012) to 172 deaths (during 2017-2018, through May 26). During the 2009 H1N1 flu pandemic, (April 15, 2009 to October 2, 2010), 358 pediatric deaths were reported to CDC.
- Even healthy preteens and teens can get very sick from flu and spread it to others. While all preteens and teens should get a flu vaccine, flu vaccination is especially important for children who are at high risk of serious flu complications, including children younger than 5 years and children of any age with a high-risk, long-term health problems (e.g., asthma, diabetes and heart disease). For the complete list of high risk factors, visit: http://www.cdc.gov/flu/about/disease/high_risk.htm.
- Higher vaccination rates of healthy kids can also protect high-risk kids by decreasing the amount of flu circulating in the community.
- Flu seasons are unpredictable and can be severe. Children should get a flu vaccine by the end of October, if possible. Significant flu activity can begin as early as October and last into May.
- Seasonal flu activity usually peaks in February.
- Flu vaccines will not protect against illnesses caused by non-influenza viruses, which may have similar symptoms to flu.
- For more information about the flu vaccine, visit: www.cdc.gov/vaccines/who/teens/vaccines/flu.html

Vaccines are the safest and most effective way to protect preteens and teens from several diseases.

- All vaccines used in the U.S. require extensive safety testing before they are licensed by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA).
- FDA and CDC work with doctors and other health care professionals throughout the U.S. to monitor the safety of vaccines.
- Several systems are used to monitor the safety of vaccines after they are licensed and being used in the U.S.
- These systems can monitor side effects already known to be caused by vaccines, as well as detect rare side effects that were not identified during a vaccine's clinical trials.
- One of the systems used to monitor the safety of vaccines after they are licensed and used in the U.S. is called the Vaccine Adverse Event Reporting System (VAERS).
 - VAERS accepts reports of adverse events (any possible side effects) that occur after vaccination. These reports come from health professionals, vaccine manufacturers and the general public (vaccine recipients or their parents/ guardians).

To see CDC's Vaccine Safety Infographic, visit:

www.cdc.gov/vaccines/parents/infographics/journey-of-child-vaccine.html

The Journey of Your Child's Vaccine

Creating a new vaccine is a complex process that takes many years to develop and test. It's a long journey, but it's worth it to protect your child's health.

How a new vaccine is developed, approved and manufactured

The road to a new vaccine is a long one, starting with basic research and moving through several phases of testing to ensure the safety of the vaccine. Researchers start with a lot of adults first.

PHASE 1
20-100 healthy volunteers

• Is the vaccine "safe"?

• How many doses will be needed?

• How long will it take to make?

• How many people will be needed to test it?

PHASE 2
several hundred individuals

• How safe is the vaccine?

• How well does it work?

• How many people will be needed to test it?

PHASE 3
hundreds or thousands of individuals

• How do people who get the vaccine feel?

• How well does it work?

• How long will it take to make?

• How many people will be needed to test it?

FDA licenses the vaccine only if: It's safe and effective. It's made under strict quality control.

FOR MORE INFORMATION, VISIT [HTTPS://WWW.FDA.GOV/OCVEER](https://www.fda.gov/ocveer)

How a vaccine is added to the U.S. Recommended Immunization Schedule

The Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP) is a group of experts who advise the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services on the recommended immunization schedule for children in the United States.

When making recommendations, ACIP considers:

- How safe is the vaccine?
- How well does it work?
- How many people will be needed to test it?
- How many people will be needed to test it?

ACIP recommends only if: The vaccine is safe and effective. It's made under strict quality control.

How vaccine protect your child against a disease added to the schedule

FOR MORE INFORMATION, VISIT [HTTPS://WWW.CDC.GOV/VACCINES](https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines)

How a vaccine's safety continues to be monitored

FDA and CDC closely monitor vaccine safety after the public begins using the vaccine.

Vaccine Adverse Event Reporting System (VAERS)

VAERS collects and analyzes reports of adverse events that may be related to a vaccine.

Vaccine Safety Datalink (VSD) and Post-licensure Rapid Immunization Safety Monitoring (PRISM)

These networks of healthcare providers collect data on vaccinees to monitor for safety.

Clinical Immunization Safety Assessment Project (CISA)

CISA is a collaboration between CDC and other federal agencies to monitor for safety.

Vaccine recommendations may change if safety monitoring reveals new information on vaccine risks like a rare but serious side effect.

FOR MORE INFORMATION, VISIT [HTTPS://WWW.CDC.GOV/VACCINESAFETY](https://www.cdc.gov/vaccinesafety)

The U.S. and Canada have the best vaccine safety in the world. Thank you to the people who help us keep our children and communities safe and healthy.

Frequently Asked Questions

Frequently asked questions can be a helpful tool for developing web content, fact sheets, newsletters and other educational materials to answer your constituents' questions about vaccines.

HPV Vaccine

Why is HPV vaccine needed?

HPV vaccine prevents cancer. Nearly 80 million Americans are infected with human papillomavirus, or HPV. Although most HPV infections will go away on their own, some HPV infections can lead to various types of cancer. HPV vaccine is safe, effective and can protect people from infection with the types of HPV that can cause certain cancers.

How many types of HPV are there?

More than 40 HPV types can infect the genital areas of males and females. These HPV types can also infect the mouth and throat. Most people who become infected with HPV do not know they have it.

How common are HPV infections?

HPV infections are so common that nearly all men and women will get at least one type of HPV at some point in their lives. Most people never know that they have been infected and may give HPV to a sex partner without knowing it. Nearly 80 million Americans are currently infected with some type of HPV. About 14 million people in the U.S. become infected for the first time each year.

What kinds of problems does HPV infection cause?

Most people with HPV never develop symptoms or health problems. Most HPV infections (9 out of 10) go away by themselves within two years. But, sometimes, HPV infections will last longer and can cause certain cancers and other diseases. HPV infections can cause:

- Cancers of the cervix, vagina and vulva in women.
- Cancers of the penis in men.
- Cancers of the anus and back of the throat, including the base of the tongue and tonsils (oropharynx), in both women and men.

Every year in the U.S., HPV causes 32,500 cancers in men and women. HPV can also cause genital warts in men and women.

How many people get cancer from HPV?

Every year nearly 32,500 men and women are affected by cancers caused by HPV infections.

How many people get genital warts from HPV?

Before HPV vaccines were introduced, roughly 340,000 to 360,000 women and men were affected by genital warts caused by HPV every year. * Also, about 1 in 100 sexually active adults in the U.S. have genital warts at any given time.

*As these figures only look at the number of people who sought care for genital warts, this could be an underestimate of the actual number of people who get genital warts.

How do people get HPV?

People get HPV from another person during sexual activity. Most of the time people get HPV from having vaginal and/or anal sex. Men and women can also get HPV from having oral sex and other sex play. A person can get HPV even if their partner (straight or same-sex) doesn't have any signs or symptoms of HPV infection. A person can have HPV even if years have passed since he or she had sexual contact with an infected person. Most people do not realize they are infected. They also don't know they may be passing HPV to their sex partner(s). It is also possible for someone to get more than one type of HPV.

It's not very common, but sometimes a pregnant woman with HPV can pass it to her baby during delivery. In these cases, the child can develop recurrent respiratory papillomatosis (RRP), a rare condition where warts caused by HPV (similar to genital warts) grow in the throat.

Who should get the HPV vaccine?

All girls and boys who are 11 or 12 years old should get the recommended series of HPV vaccine. The vaccination series can be started at age 9 years. Teen boys and girls who did not get vaccinated when they were younger should get it now. HPV vaccine is recommended for young women through age 26, and young men through age 21. HPV vaccine is also recommended for the following people, if they did not get vaccinated when they were younger:

- Young men who have sex with men, including young men who identify as gay or bisexual or who intend to have sex with men through age 26.
- Young adults who are transgender through age 26.
- Young adults with certain immunocompromising conditions (including HIV) through age 26.

Why is the vaccine recommended at age 11 or 12?

For HPV vaccine to be most effective, the series should be given prior to exposure to HPV. HPV vaccination is recommended at ages 11 to 12 to protect

preteens long before they are ever exposed to the virus.

Additionally, adolescents who get the vaccine when they are younger only need two doses for best protection. Adolescents who wait to get the vaccine may need three doses.

Is the vaccine still effective if you have had sexual intercourse?

Even if someone has already had sex, they should still get HPV vaccine. Although HPV infection can occur soon after someone starts having sex, a person might not be exposed to any or all of the HPV types that are in the vaccine. HPV vaccination is most effective when given at ages 11 to 12, but teens and young adults in the age groups recommended for vaccination are still likely to get some protection from the vaccine.

Why are two doses recommended for 9–14 year olds, while older adolescents need three doses?

Studies have shown two doses of HPV vaccine given at least six months apart to adolescents at age 9 through 14 years worked as well or better than three doses given to older adolescents and young adults. Studies have not been done to show this for adolescents starting the series at age 15 years or older.

CDC recommends two doses of HPV vaccine at ages 11 to 12. Adolescents who start the HPV vaccine series before their 15th birthday need two doses of HPV vaccine for best protection.

Teens and young adults who start the series at ages on or after their 15th birthday need three doses of HPV vaccine for best protection. Three doses are also recommended for people with certain immunocompromising conditions ages 9 through 26 years.

How well does HPV vaccine work?

HPV vaccination works extremely well. Since HPV vaccination was introduced more than 10 years ago, HPV infections have dropped significantly. Infections with HPV types that cause most HPV cancers and genital warts have dropped 71 percent among teen girls. Studies have also shown that fewer teens are getting genital warts and fewer women are getting cervical precancers (abnormal changes on the cells in the cervix that can lead to cancer).

In other countries, such as Australia, where HPV vaccination coverage is higher than in the U.S., large decreases have been observed in these HPV-associated outcomes. HPV vaccines offer long-lasting protection against HPV infection and

HPV disease. There has been no evidence to suggest that HPV vaccine loses any ability to provide protection over time. Data are available for about 10 years of follow-up after vaccination.

How long will the HPV vaccine provide protection?

HPV vaccine offers long-lasting protection against HPV infection and cancers and other diseases caused by HPV infections. Protection produced by HPV vaccine remains high for at least 8-to-10 years according to data from clinical trials and ongoing research. Evidence suggests that the protection provided by the HPV vaccine will continue beyond 10 years.

Will the vaccine require a booster?

In the U.S., the HPV vaccine series requires two shots for teens under 15 years old – one shot followed by the second shot 6 to 12 months later. As HPV vaccine has shown to provide long-lasting protection, booster doses are not recommended. Like all vaccines, HPV vaccine is monitored continually to make sure it provides safe, effective and long-lasting protection.

Does someone have to restart the HPV vaccine series if too much time passes between the shots?

CDC recommends all 11 or 12 year olds should get two shots of HPV vaccine 6 to 12 months apart. Adolescents who receive their two shots less than five months apart will require a third dose of HPV vaccine.

If your teen hasn't gotten the vaccine yet, talk to their doctor or nurse about getting it for them as soon as possible. If your child is older than 14 years, three shots will need to be given over six months. Also, three doses are still recommended for people with certain immunocompromising conditions ages 9 through 26 years. If someone waits longer than that between shots, they do not need to restart the series. Even if has been months or years since the last shot, the series should still be completed.

How do we know that the HPV vaccine is safe?

HPV vaccines went through years of extensive safety testing before they were licensed by FDA. Gardasil 9, the only HPV vaccine currently available in the U.S., was studied in more than 15,000 females and males prior to being licensed. No serious safety concerns were identified in these clinical trials. FDA only licenses a vaccine if it is safe, effective and the benefits outweigh the risks. CDC and FDA continue to monitor HPV vaccines to make sure they are safe and beneficial for the public.

With more than 100 million doses distributed in the U.S., HPV vaccine has a reassuring safety record that's backed by 10 years of monitoring and research.

What are some possible side effects of HPV vaccination?

Like any vaccine or medicine, HPV vaccines can cause side effects. The most common side effects are mild and include pain, redness or swelling in the arm where the shot was given; dizziness, fainting, nausea and headache. Fainting after any vaccine, including HPV vaccine, is more common among adolescents.

To prevent fainting and injuries related to fainting, adolescents should be seated or lying down during vaccination and remain in that position for 15 minutes after the vaccine is given. The benefits of HPV vaccination far outweigh any potential risk of side effects.

On very rare occasions, severe (anaphylactic) allergic reactions may occur after vaccination. People with severe allergies to any component of a vaccine should not receive that vaccine.

Will the vaccine cause cancer?

HPV vaccine cannot cause HPV infection or cancer. HPV vaccine is made from one protein from the virus that cannot cause HPV infection or cancer. Not receiving HPV vaccine at the recommended ages can leave one vulnerable to cancers caused by HPV.

Will the vaccine cause fertility issues?

No. There are no data that suggest getting HPV vaccine will have an effect on future fertility. In fact, getting vaccinated and protecting against cervical cancer can help women have healthy pregnancies and healthy babies.

Not getting the HPV vaccine leaves people vulnerable to HPV infection; for women, this could lead to cervical cancer. The treatment of cervical cancer (hysterectomy, chemotherapy and/or radiation, for example) could leave a woman unable to have children. Even the treatment of cervical precancers caused by HPV can cause preterm labor or problems at the time of delivery.

Why is this vaccine not mandatory for school entry?

School entry requirements are developed for public health and safety, but don't always reflect the most current medical recommendations for your child's health. Each state determines which vaccines will be required for school entry. CDC recommends four vaccines at ages 11 to 12 to protect preteens against meningitis, HPV cancers, whooping cough and seasonal flu. You can take advantage of any visit to your child's doctor get recommended vaccines for your

child, including sports physicals or annual checkups before the school year.

How can someone get help paying for HPV vaccine?

The Vaccines for Children (VFC) program helps families of eligible children who might not otherwise have access to vaccines. The program provides vaccines at no cost to children ages 18 years and younger who are uninsured, Medicaid-eligible or American Indian/Alaska Native. To learn more, see VFC program.

Tdap Vaccine

What is whooping cough (pertussis)? Why do preteens and teens need to be protected from it?

Pertussis – also known as whooping cough – is an easily spread respiratory disease known for uncontrollable violent coughing that often makes it hard to breathe. Whooping cough can make teens ill with a serious cough that can last for weeks and be quite debilitating. While they are sick, people can easily spread the disease. In the U.S., most vaccine-preventable diseases are rare, but this is not true with whooping cough. It still causes outbreaks.

Protection against whooping cough from the vaccine fades over time.

So at 11 or 12 years old, children need one dose of Tdap, even if they received all necessary whooping cough vaccines in early childhood. This dose provides a boost in immunity for whooping cough. CDC also recommends teens who have never received a dose of whooping cough receive Tdap.

Why are we seeing more whooping cough over the last 20 or so years?

There are several reasons that help explain why we're seeing more reported cases of whooping cough lately. Studies have shown that the whooping cough vaccines used now, while safer, do not protect for as long as the old type of whooping cough vaccines. This is known as waning immunity. We are also more aware of whooping cough, have better tests to diagnose it and have better systems for reporting.

CDC's current estimate is that Tdap fully protects 7 out of 10 preteens and teens who receive it against whooping cough, but that protection fades over time. Tdap fully protects about 3 or 4 out of 10 teens from whooping cough four years after getting Tdap.

Adolescents who get Tdap and still get whooping cough have fewer coughing fits, are coughing for fewer days and are less likely to suffer from disease complications.

Meningococcal Vaccines

Why does my preteen or teen need to be vaccinated against meningococcal disease?

Meningococcal disease can be devastating and often—and unexpectedly—strikes otherwise healthy people. Although meningococcal disease is uncommon, teens and young adults 16 through 23 years old are at increased risk for getting sick. Meningococcal bacteria can cause severe disease, including infections of the lining of the brain and spinal cord (meningitis) and blood (septicemia). Meningococcal disease can result in permanent disabilities, like hearing loss, learning disabilities, loss of limbs and sometimes even death.

Is there one meningococcal vaccine that can help protect my child from all common types of meningococcal disease?

No. There are vaccines to protect against the three most common serogroups (B, C and Y) of meningococcal disease in the U.S. Some meningococcal vaccines for preteens and teens are designed to protect against four serogroups (A, C, W and Y), while others help protect against one serogroup (B). There is not a meningococcal vaccine that offers protection against all common serogroups in one shot.

CDC recommends all 11- to 12-year olds **should** receive a single dose of a meningococcal conjugate vaccine (protects against serogroups A, C, W and Y). Since protection decreases over time, a booster dose is recommended at age 16 so teens continue to have protection during the ages when they are at highest risk of meningococcal disease. Teens and young adults (16- through 23-year olds) **may** also receive a serogroup B meningococcal vaccine, preferably at 16 through 18 years old. Serogroup B meningococcal vaccines require more than one dose for maximum protection.

Talk with your teen's clinician about meningococcal vaccination to help protect your child's health.

Can my child receive a meningococcal conjugate vaccine and a serogroup B meningococcal vaccine at the same time?

Yes. Your child can receive meningococcal conjugate and serogroup B meningococcal vaccines during the same visit, but preferably in different arms.

CDC does not recommend serogroup B meningococcal vaccine until age 16, so it's possible your child will get this vaccine and the booster dose of a meningococcal conjugate vaccine at the same visit.

Flu Vaccine

Why is the flu vaccine needed?

Influenza is a serious disease that can lead to hospitalization and sometimes death. Even healthy people can get very sick from flu. An annual seasonal flu vaccine is the best way to reduce your risk of getting seasonal flu and its sometimes-serious complications. Also, when more people get vaccinated against flu, less flu can spread through the community. Children should get a flu vaccine by the end of October, if possible.

Do preteens and teens need a flu vaccine?

Yes. CDC recommends that everyone 6 months of age and older get a flu vaccine every year by the end of October, if possible. However, as long as flu viruses are circulating, vaccination should continue throughout the flu season, even in January or later. There are many different flu vaccines approved for use in children, but the two main types of vaccines are injectable vaccines (flu shots) and nasal spray vaccines. CDC and its Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP) for 2018-2019 do not have a preference for one vaccine type over another.

It is especially important for children of all ages with certain chronic conditions (like asthma or diabetes, for example) to get vaccinated to decrease their chances of having serious illness and complications from flu.

Why do I need a flu vaccine every year?

A flu vaccine is needed every season for two reasons. First, the body's immune response from vaccination declines over time, so an annual vaccine is needed for optimal protection. Second, because flu viruses are constantly changing, the formulation of flu vaccines is reviewed each year and sometimes updated to keep up with changing flu viruses. For the best protection, everyone 6 months and older should get vaccinated annually.

How does flu spread?

Most experts believe flu viruses spread mainly by droplets made when people with flu cough, sneeze or talk. These droplets can land in the mouths or noses of people who are nearby. Less often, a person might also get flu by touching a

surface or object that has flu virus on it and then touching their own mouth, eyes or possibly their nose.

Does flu have complications?

Yes. Complications of flu can include bacterial pneumonia, ear infections, sinus infections, dehydration and worsening of chronic medical conditions, such as congestive heart failure, asthma or diabetes.

Is “stomach flu” really the flu?

Many people use the term “stomach flu” to describe illnesses with nausea, vomiting or diarrhea. These symptoms can be caused by many different viruses, bacteria or even parasites.

While vomiting, diarrhea and being nauseous or “sick to your stomach” can sometimes be related to flu — more commonly in children than adults — these problems are rarely the main symptoms of influenza. The flu is a respiratory disease and not a stomach or intestinal disease.

Sample News Release

Customize sample news releases with information, stories or events happening in your community. Submit news releases, articles or op-eds to local news and partner organizations to publish, post on websites or share through social media. Distribute or make available electronically to key partners and decision-makers.

Word Count: ~279

Send Your Child Back to School Protected from Serious Diseases

National Immunization Awareness Month is a reminder we all need vaccines throughout our lives.

Back-to-school season is here. It's time for parents to gather school supplies and backpacks. It's also the perfect time to make sure your children are up to date on their vaccines.

To celebrate the importance of immunizations for people of all ages – and make sure preteens and teens are protected with all the vaccines they need – the **[name of local organization]** is joining with partners nationwide in recognizing August as National Immunization Awareness Month.

[Insert information on any events local organization is hosting or is aware of.]

“Getting children all of the vaccines recommended by CDC’s immunization schedule is one of the most important things parents can do to ensure a healthy future for their child,” said **[insert name of local official]**. “If you haven’t done so already, now is the time to check with your doctor to find out what vaccines your child needs.”

Preteen and teen vaccines protect against serious and potentially life-threatening diseases, including meningitis, septicemia and cancers caused by HPV.

When children are not vaccinated, they are at increased risk for diseases and can also spread diseases to others in their classrooms and community – including babies who are too young to be fully vaccinated and people with weakened immune systems due to cancer or other health conditions.

Preteens and teens need Tdap (tetanus, diphtheria and pertussis or whooping cough) vaccine, meningococcal conjugate vaccine and HPV (human papillomavirus) vaccine when they are 11 to 12 years old. A booster dose of meningococcal conjugate vaccine is recommended when teens are 16 years old.

Teens and young adults (16- through 23-year olds) may also be vaccinated with a serogroup B meningococcal vaccine, preferably at 16 through 18 years old. In addition, yearly flu vaccines are recommended for everyone 6 months or older, including preteens and teens, and their parents.

Parents can find out more about the recommended immunization schedule at <https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/parents/diseases/index.html> or [insert local organization websites] or call [insert local organization phone number].

#

Ready-to-Publish Article

Submit sample articles to local news and partner organizations to publish, post on websites or share through social media. Increase the chances that the article will be picked up for publication by localizing the story – feature a quote from a state or local spokesperson (e.g., state health officer or immunization program manager), and use local or state statistics to reinforce your messages.

Word Count: ~ 418

Audience: Media/Parents

Do You Have a Preteen or Teen? Protect Their Future With Vaccines.

*National Immunization Awareness Month is a reminder
we need vaccines throughout our lives.*

Taking them to their sports physical, making sure they eat healthy and get plenty of sleep...you know these are crucial to your child's health. But did you also know your preteens and teens need vaccines to stay healthy and protected against serious diseases?

As they get older, preteens and teens are at increased risk for some infections. Plus, the protection provided by some of the childhood vaccines begins to wear off, so preteens need an additional dose (booster) to extend protection. You may have heard about whooping cough (pertussis) outbreaks recently. Vaccine-preventable diseases are still around and causing serious illnesses. The vaccines for preteens and teens can help protect your kids, as well as their friends, community and other family members.

There are four vaccines recommended for all preteens at ages 11 to 12:

- ***Meningococcal conjugate vaccine***, which protects against four types of the bacteria that cause meningococcal disease. Meningococcal disease is an uncommon but serious disease that can cause infections of the lining of the brain and spinal cord (meningitis) and blood (septicemia). Since protection decreases over time, a booster dose is recommended at age 16 so teens continue to have protection during the ages when they are at highest risk for getting meningococcal disease.
- **HPV vaccine**, which protects against the types of HPV that most commonly cause cancer. HPV can cause future cancers of the cervix, vulva and vagina in women and cancers of the penis in men. In both women and men, HPV also causes cancers in the back of the throat (including base of the tongue and tonsils), anal cancer and genital warts.

- **Tdap vaccine**, which protects against tetanus, diphtheria and whooping cough. Tetanus and diphtheria are uncommon now because vaccines have worked so well, but they can be very serious. Whooping cough is common and on the rise in the U.S. It can keep kids out of school and activities for weeks, but it is most dangerous — and sometimes even deadly — for babies who can catch it from family members, including older siblings.
- **Influenza (flu) vaccine**, because even healthy kids can get flu and it can be serious, all kids, including your preteens and teens, should get a flu vaccine every year. Parents should also get vaccinated to protect themselves and to help protect their children from flu.

Teens and young adults (16- through 23-year olds) **may** also receive a serogroup B meningococcal vaccine, preferably at 16 through 18 years old.

You can use any health care visit, including sports or camp physicals, checkups or some sick visits, to get the shots your kids need. Talk with your child's health care professional to find out which vaccines your preteens and teens need. Vaccines are a crucial step in keeping your kids healthy.

Want to learn more about the vaccines for preteens and teens? Check out <https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/parents/diseases/index.html> or call 1-800-CDC-INFO.

Ready-to-Publish Article

Submit sample articles to local news and partner organizations to publish, post on websites or share through social media. Increase the chances the article will be picked up for publication by localizing the story – feature a quote from a state or local spokesperson (e.g., state health officer or immunization program manager), and use local or state statistics to reinforce your messages.

Word Count: ~ 346

Audience: Media/Parents

Protect Your Preteens Today From HPV Cancers Tomorrow

*National Immunization Awareness Month is a reminder
we all need vaccines throughout our lives.*

HPV vaccination is recommended for preteen girls and boys at age 11 to 12. If your son or daughter hasn't started or finished the HPV vaccine series yet, it's not too late! Now is a good time to ask their doctor or nurse about vaccines for your preteens and teens.

HPV is short for human papillomavirus. In the U.S. each year, there are 32,500 women and men affected by HPV cancers. In both women and men, HPV can cause anal cancer and mouth/throat (oropharyngeal) cancer. It can also cause cancers of the cervix, vulva and vagina in women, and cancer of the penis in men. Most of the HPV infections that cause these cancers could be prevented with vaccination.

HPV vaccination has a reassuring safety record backed by more than 10 years of monitoring and research. More than 100 million doses have been distributed in the U.S. since the vaccine was introduced, and no serious safety concerns have been linked to HPV vaccination. Possible side effects after HPV vaccination are generally mild and go away quickly, such as pain, redness or swelling in the arm where the shot was given.

Jacquelyn, a real-life mother of two and cervical cancer survivor, shares her story:

When I got a Pap test after my son was born, I found out I had cancer and needed a total hysterectomy.

My husband and I have been together for 15 years and we were planning to have more children. We are so grateful for our two wonderful children, but we were hoping for more – which is not going to happen now.

Although they caught the cancer early, I still have medical issues, taking time away from my family, my friends and my job.

Worse, every time the doctor calls, I hold my breath until I get the results. Cancer is always in the back of my mind.

I will protect my son and daughter by getting them both the HPV vaccine as soon as they turn 11. I tell everyone to get the HPV vaccine series to protect themselves from cancer.

For more information about vaccines recommended for preteens, visit:

<https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/parents/diseases/index.html>

Sample Facebook Posts

Use these sample Facebook posts as they are—or as a starting point to customize and localize your own posts. These messages are ideally 250 characters or less to allow the entire post to be viewed in the newsfeed. Check the [Web Links and Resources](#) section for more ideas of links you can use to illustrate or enliven your social media messages. CDC’s Guide to Writing for Social Media is a great online resource at:

www.cdc.gov/socialmedia/tools/guidelines/pdf/guidetowritingforsocialmedia.pdf.

For Parents

Reason #1 to get HPV vaccine for your child: HPV is a common virus that infects teens and adults. See five more reasons to get HPV vaccine for your child.

<https://www.cdc.gov/hpv/infographics/vacc-six-reasons.html>

Reason #2 to get HPV vaccine for your child: HPV vaccination works. See five more reasons to get HPV vaccine for your child.

<https://www.cdc.gov/hpv/infographics/vacc-six-reasons.html>

Reason #3 to get HPV vaccine for your child: HPV vaccination prevents cancer. See five more reasons to get HPV vaccine for your child.

<https://www.cdc.gov/hpv/infographics/vacc-six-reasons.html>

Reason #4 to get HPV vaccine for your child: Preventing cancer is better than treating it. See five more reasons to get HPV vaccine for your child.

<https://www.cdc.gov/hpv/infographics/vacc-six-reasons.html>

Reason #5 to get HPV vaccine for your child: Your child can get protection from HPV cancers during the same visit they are protected against other serious diseases. See five more reasons to get HPV vaccine for your child.

<https://www.cdc.gov/hpv/infographics/vacc-six-reasons.html>

Reason #6 to get HPV vaccine for your child: HPV vaccination provides safe, effective, and long-lasting protection. See five more reasons to get HPV vaccine for your child. <https://www.cdc.gov/hpv/infographics/vacc-six-reasons.html>

Preteens and teens need four vaccines to be protected against serious diseases like the flu and cancers caused by HPV. Make an appointment to make sure your children get all the vaccines they need before they go back to school.

It’s back-to-school time again. Are your preteens protected from cancers caused by HPV? <http://go.usa.gov/chHcy>

Has your preteen received the HPV vaccine? Make an appointment with your child's health care professional today to protect your preteen today from HPV cancers tomorrow. <http://go.usa.gov/chHSA>

Don't miss out on the chance to protect your kids from cancer. HPV vaccine is recommended at ages 11-12 to protect against cancers and other diseases caused by HPV. Make an appointment for your preteen to get the vaccines recommended for them before they go back to school.

While your preteens and teens are thinking about all the fun things they did this summer, you are probably thinking about keeping them healthy and safe for the upcoming school year. HPV vaccination is recommended at ages 11-12 to protect against cancer-causing HPV infections. Is HPV vaccination on your back-to-school checklist? <http://go.usa.gov/chHS9>

For Health Care Professionals

Did you know there are proven and practical strategies to help you improve your HPV vaccination rates? See five ways to boost your HPV vaccination rates. www.cdc.gov/hpv/hcp/vacc-coverage/5-ways-to-boost-hpv-vaccination-rates.html

Did you know there are proven and practical strategies to help you improve your HPV vaccination rates? See five ways to boost your HPV vaccination rates. Tip #2: Create a culture of immunization in your office. www.cdc.gov/hpv/hcp/vacc-coverage/5-ways-to-boost-hpv-vaccination-rates.html

Did you know there are proven and practical strategies to help you improve your HPV vaccination rates? See five ways to boost your HPV vaccination rates. Tip #3: Implement systems to ensure you never miss an opportunity to vaccinate. www.cdc.gov/hpv/hcp/vacc-coverage/5-ways-to-boost-hpv-vaccination-rates.html

Did you know there are proven and practical strategies to help you improve your HPV vaccination rates? See five ways to boost your HPV vaccination rates. Tip #4: Share how your family has been vaccinated. www.cdc.gov/hpv/hcp/vacc-coverage/5-ways-to-boost-hpv-vaccination-rates.html

Did you know there are proven and practical strategies to help you improve your HPV vaccination rates? See five ways to boost your HPV vaccination rates. Tip #5: Learn how to answer some of parents' most common questions about HPV vaccine. www.cdc.gov/hpv/hcp/vacc-coverage/5-ways-to-boost-hpv-vaccination-rates.html

Need help addressing parents' questions about HPV vaccine? Check out CDC's Tips and Time-savers to assist you in communicating about HPV vaccine with parents: <https://www.cdc.gov/hpv/hcp/for-hcp-tipsheet-hpv.html>

Why give HPV vaccine at age 11-12? Get ready-to-use tools and resources for your practice to successfully communicate with parents about HPV vaccination. Visit <http://go.usa.gov/chHgU>

Do you need vaccine materials in Spanish for your patients? CDC has resources in Spanish to help you communicate about adolescent vaccines: <https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/spanish/materials.html>

During your back-to-school appointments, make sure all preteen patients get Tdap, meningococcal conjugate and HPV vaccines. Here are resources to help educate parents: <http://go.usa.gov/chHgU>

When it comes to vaccines, doctors and other health care professionals are a parent's most trusted resource. Find all the materials you need to have a successful vaccination conversation on CDC's website: <https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/hcp/conversations/conv-materials.html>

Preventing cancer is easier than ever before. Two doses of HPV vaccine protect preteens from cancers caused by HPV infections. <https://www.cdc.gov/hpv/hcp/2-dose/index2.html>

Preteens need 2 HPV shots to prevent HPV cancers. Find information to help answer parents' questions and improve HPV vaccination rates in your practice. <https://www.cdc.gov/hpv/hcp/2-dose/index2.html>

Do your patients need two or three HPV shots? Find a two-dose decision tree and other resources to make preventing cancer easier. <https://www.cdc.gov/hpv/hcp/2-dose/index2.html>

Sample Tweets

Use these sample tweets as they are—or as a starting point to customize and localize your own tweets. Check the [Web Links and Resources](#) section for more ideas of links you can use to illustrate or enliven your social media messages. CDC’s Guide to Writing for Social Media is a great online resource at: www.cdc.gov/socialmedia/tools/guidelines/pdf/guidetowritingforsocialmedia.pdf.

For Parents

Reason #1 to get HPV vaccine for your child: HPV is a common virus that infects teens and adults. See five more reasons to get HPV vaccine for your child.

www.cdc.gov/hpv/infographics/vacc-six-reasons.html

Reason #2 to get HPV vaccine for your child: HPV vaccination works. See five more reasons to get HPV vaccine for your child.

www.cdc.gov/hpv/infographics/vacc-six-reasons.html

Reason #3 to get HPV vaccine for your child: HPV vaccination prevents cancer. See five more reasons to get HPV vaccine for your child.

www.cdc.gov/hpv/infographics/vacc-six-reasons.html

Reason #4 to get HPV vaccine for your child: Preventing cancer is better than treating it. See five5 more reasons to get HPV vaccine for your child.

www.cdc.gov/hpv/infographics/vacc-six-reasons.html

Reason #5 to get HPV vaccine for your child: Your child can get protection from HPV cancers during the same visit they are protected against other serious diseases. See five more reasons to get HPV vaccine for your child.

www.cdc.gov/hpv/infographics/vacc-six-reasons.html

Reason #6 to get HPV vaccine for your child: HPV vaccination provides safe, effective, and long-lasting protection. See five more reasons to get HPV vaccine for your child. www.cdc.gov/hpv/infographics/vacc-six-reasons.html

Beat the rush. Get your preteens and teens back-to-school vaccines now:

<http://go.usa.gov/chHcS> #NIAM18

Don’t let your kids miss out on activities and fun. Learn how to help protect them from serious diseases before school starts: <http://go.usa.gov/chHcS> #NIAM18

Is HPV vaccination on your back-to-school checklist? Learn more:

<http://go.usa.gov/chHcy> #NIAM18

If there were a vaccine for cancer, would you get it for your kids?
#PreventCancer #HPVVaccine: <http://go.usa.gov/chH3v> #NIAM18

There are four vaccines preteens and teens need to prevent serious diseases.
Are your kids protected? #NIAM18

Is your teen protected against meningococcal meningitis? Teens need a booster
shot at 16: <http://go.usa.gov/chst6> #NIAM18

HPV vaccine is cancer prevention. Protect your kids today:
<http://go.usa.gov/chH3v> #NIAM18

Need info on back-to-school shots? Talk to your health care provider or visit your
state health department website. #NIAM18

Checking off your to-do list before the kids head back to school? Remember to
get everyone in your family the vaccines they need. #NIAM18

#DYK Preventing cancer is easier now than ever before? Preteens need two
HPV shots at 11-12 years to protect against HPV cancers. #NIAM18

HPV vaccination provides safe, effective & long-lasting protection against HPV
cancers. Are your kids protected? #NIAM18

For Health Care Professionals

Watch how health care professionals effectively recommend HPV vaccine and address parents' questions about HPV vaccine in CDC's #HowIRecommend series. <https://www.cdc.gov/hpv/hcp/how-i-recommend.html>

What do you suggest to clinicians who want to improve their HPV vaccine recommendation? Watch how practicing pediatricians and family physicians address this question in CDC's #HowIRecommend series. <https://www.cdc.gov/hpv/hcp/how-i-recommend.html>

What do you tell parents who think their kids don't need HPV vaccine? Watch how practicing pediatricians and family physicians address this question in CDC's #HowIRecommend series. <https://www.cdc.gov/hpv/hcp/how-i-recommend.html>

What do you say when parents ask about HPV vaccine side effects? Watch how practicing pediatricians and family physicians address this question in CDC's #HowIRecommend series. <https://www.cdc.gov/hpv/hcp/how-i-recommend.html>

Did you know there are proven and practical strategies to help you improve your HPV vaccination rates? See five ways to boost your HPV vaccination rates. www.cdc.gov/hpv/hcp/vacc-coverage/5-ways-to-boost-hpv-vaccination-rates.html

Tip #1 to increase your HPV vaccination rates: Recommend HPV vaccine the same way, same day as other adolescent vaccines. Read five ways to boost your HPV vaccination rates for more tips. www.cdc.gov/hpv/hcp/vacc-coverage/5-ways-to-boost-hpv-vaccination-rates.html

Tip #2 to increase your HPV vaccination rates: Create a culture of immunization in your office. Read five ways to boost your HPV vaccination rates for more tips. www.cdc.gov/hpv/hcp/vacc-coverage/5-ways-to-boost-hpv-vaccination-rates.html

Tip #3 to increase your HPV vaccination rates: Implement systems to ensure you never miss an opportunity to vaccinate. Read five ways to boost your HPV vaccination rates for more tips. www.cdc.gov/hpv/hcp/vacc-coverage/5-ways-to-boost-hpv-vaccination-rates.html

Tip #4 to increase your HPV vaccination rates: Share how your family has been vaccinated. Read five ways to boost your HPV vaccination rates for more tips. www.cdc.gov/hpv/hcp/vacc-coverage/5-ways-to-boost-hpv-vaccination-rates.html

Tip #5 to increase your HPV vaccination rates: Learn how to answer some of parents' most common questions about HPV vaccine. www.cdc.gov/hpv/hcp/vacc-coverage/5-ways-to-boost-hpv-vaccination-rates.html

Need help addressing parents' questions about HPV vaccine? Check out CDC's Tips and Time-savers: <https://www.cdc.gov/hpv/hcp/for-hcp-tipsheet-hpv.html> #NIAM18

The school year is almost here! Make sure your preteen patients are up to date on all their recommended vaccines. #NIAM18

Have the CDC's childhood immunization schedule at your fingertips. Visit <http://go.usa.gov/chsuM> #NIAM18

Do you need vaccine materials in Spanish for your patients? CDC has tools to help: <https://www.cdc.gov/spanish/cancer/hpv/index.htm>. #NIAM18

Help parents understand vaccine benefits and risks: <https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/parents/vaccine-decision/index.html> #NIAM18

Need help talking with parents about HPV vaccine? Here are tools to help: <http://go.usa.gov/chsz7> #NIAM18

Are you leading the conversation about the importance of HPV vaccination? Learn more: <https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/parents/resources/teen.html> #NIAM18

Preventing cancer is easier than ever before. Two doses of #HPV vaccine protects preteens from cancers caused by HPV. <https://www.cdc.gov/hpv/hcp/2-dose/index2.html> #NIAM18

Preteens need two HPV shots to prevent HPV cancers. Find info to help answer parents' questions and improve your rates. <https://www.cdc.gov/hpv/hcp/2-dose/index2.html> #NIAM18

Do your patients need two or three #HPV shots? See two-dose decision tree and other resources to make preventing cancer easier. <https://www.cdc.gov/hpv/hcp/2-dose/index2.html> #NIAM18

Immunization Schedule

Check the easy-to-read adolescent immunization schedule for all the recommended vaccines:

<https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/who/teens/downloads/parent-version-schedule-7-18yrs.pdf>

INFORMATION FOR PARENTS

2018 Recommended Immunizations for Children 7-18 Years Old

Talk to your child's doctor or nurse about the vaccines recommended for their age.

	Flu <i>Influenza</i>	Tdap Tetanus, diphtheria, pertussis	HPV Human papillomavirus	Meningococcal		Pneumococcal	Hepatitis B	Hepatitis A	Inactivated Polio	MMR Measles, mumps, rubella	Chickenpox <i>Varicella</i>
				MenACWY	MenB						
7-8 Years	Green	Orange		Purple		Purple	Yellow	Purple	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow
9-10 Years	Green	Orange	Blue	Purple		Purple	Yellow	Purple	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow
11-12 Years	Green	Orange	Blue	Purple		Purple	Yellow	Purple	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow
13-15 Years	Green	Orange		Purple		Purple	Yellow	Purple	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow
16-18 Years	Green	Orange		Purple	Blue	Purple	Yellow	Purple	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow
More Information:	Preteens and teens should get a flu vaccine every year.	Preteens and teens should get one shot of Tdap at age 11 or 12 years.	All 11-12 year olds should get a 2-shot series of HPV vaccine at least 6 months apart. A 3-shot series is needed for those with weakened immune systems and those age 15 or older.	All 11-12 year olds should get a single shot of a meningococcal conjugate (MenACWY) vaccine. A booster shot is recommended at age 16.	Teens, 16-18 years old, may be vaccinated with a serogroup B meningococcal (MenB) vaccine.						

Web Links & Resources

Videos, Graphics and Listics for Social Media Sharing

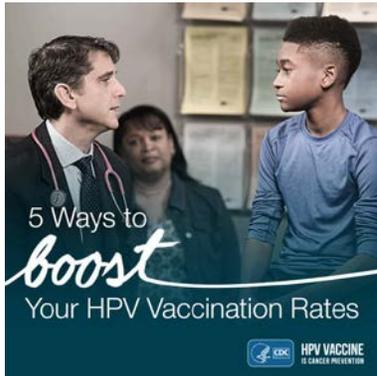
CDC: #HowIRecommend Video Series

www.cdc.gov/hpv/hcp/how-i-recommend.html



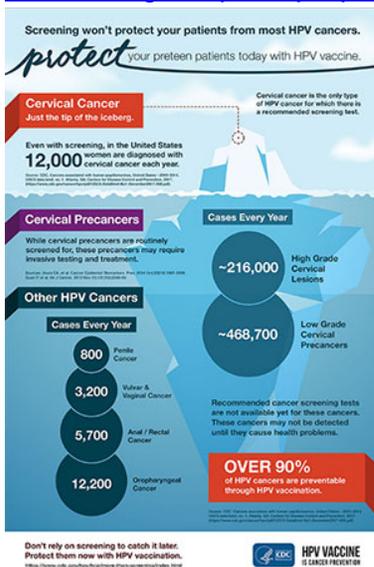
CDC: 5 Ways to Boost Your HPV Vaccination Rates

<https://www.cdc.gov/hpv/hcp/vacc-coverage/5-ways-to-boost-hpv-vaccination-rates.html>



CDC: Screening Won't Protect Your Patients from Most HPV Cancers

www.cdc.gov/hpv/hcp/hpv-important/more-than-screening-infographic.html



CDC: 6 Reasons to Get HPV Vaccine for Your Child
www.cdc.gov/hpv/infographics/vacc-six-reasons.html

6 REASONS TO GET HPV VACCINE FOR YOUR CHILD

- 1 HPV is a common virus that infects teens and adults. **80%** of people will get an HPV infection in their lifetime.
- 2 HPV vaccination works. Infections with HPV types that cause most HPV cancers and genital warts have dropped 71 percent among teen girls.
- 3 HPV vaccination prevents cancer. **30,000** cases of cancer could be prevented with HPV vaccination each year. Same as the average cholesterol for a football game.
- 4 Preventing cancer is better than treating it. HPV infections can cause six types of cancer, but doctors are usually unable to remove cancer. The other five types may not be detected until they cause health problems.
- 5 Your child can get protection from HPV cancers during the same visit they are protected against other serious diseases.
- 6 HPV vaccination provides safe, effective, and long-lasting protection. With nearly **100** clinics across the U.S., kids continue to show HPV vaccine is safe and effective.

Talk to your child's doctor or nurse about HPV cancer prevention.

HPV VACCINE IS SAFE AND EFFECTIVE

www.cdc.gov/HPV

CDC: Three Things Parents Should Know about Preventing Cancer
<http://www.cdc.gov/hpv/infographics/3-things-parents.html>

3 THINGS PARENTS SHOULD KNOW ABOUT PREVENTING CANCER

- HPV vaccination is the best way to PREVENT many types of CANCER.
- HPV vaccination is RECOMMENDED at ages 11 or 12.
- HPV vaccination is a REQUIRED HPV VACCINE.

www.cdc.gov/vaccines/teens

Print Materials and Digital Resources
CDC: Preteen and Teen Immunization Resources
www.cdc.gov/vaccines/partners/teens/index.html

Vaccines for Preteens and Teens: What Parents Should Know

Why does my child need a vaccine now?
 Childhood is a time of growth, change, and discovery. It's also a time when your child's immune system is still developing. This means that your child's body is more likely to get sick from germs than it is when they are older. Vaccines help protect your child from serious diseases before they even get sick.

What vaccines does my child need?
 The vaccine your child needs depends on their age, sex, and health. Some vaccines are required by law, while others are optional. Your doctor can help you decide which vaccines your child needs.

When should my child be vaccinated?
 A good time to get your child vaccinated is during a routine health checkup. If your child is not getting vaccinated at a physical exam, you should talk to your doctor about getting your child vaccinated.

What else should I know about these vaccines?
 These vaccines have been studied very carefully and are safe. They can save your child's life. Side effects are usually mild and go away on their own. If your child has a severe allergic reaction to any part of a vaccine, you should talk to your doctor about getting your child vaccinated.

How can I get help paying for these vaccines?
 The vaccine is free for children in the United States. If you are having trouble paying for your child's vaccine, you may be eligible for financial assistance. Contact your state's health department for more information.

Where can I learn more?
 Visit our website for more information about these vaccines. You can also find more information about these vaccines on the CDC website for parents and teens.

www.cdc.gov/vaccines/partners/teens/index.html

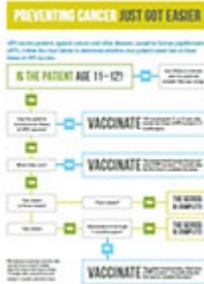
- Posters
- Print ads
- Flyers
- Fact sheets
- Videos
- Podcasts and PSAs

CDC: Meningococcal Disease Fact Sheets

<https://www.cdc.gov/meningococcal/pubs-tools/multimedia.html#materials>

CDC: 2-Dose Decision Tree

<https://www.cdc.gov/hpv/downloads/hpv-2-dose-decision-tree.pdf>



CDC: Top 10 ways to improve HPV vaccination rates in your practice

<https://www.cdc.gov/hpv/downloads/Top10-improving-practice.pdf>

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- The infographic, titled "Top 10 Tips for HPV Vaccination Success", lists the following strategies:
1. **Know your patient's vaccination history.** Review the patient's medical record to determine if they have received any HPV vaccine doses.
 2. **Offer HPV vaccine to all eligible patients.** Offer HPV vaccine to all eligible patients, regardless of their sexual history or whether they have had a partner.
 3. **Use reminder and recall.** Implement a reminder and recall program to identify and reach eligible patients who have not been vaccinated.
 4. **Use patient navigation.** Use patient navigation to help patients overcome barriers to vaccination, such as lack of transportation or knowledge.
 5. **Use reminder and recall.** Implement a reminder and recall program to identify and reach eligible patients who have not been vaccinated.
 6. **Use patient navigation.** Use patient navigation to help patients overcome barriers to vaccination, such as lack of transportation or knowledge.
 7. **Use reminder and recall.** Implement a reminder and recall program to identify and reach eligible patients who have not been vaccinated.
 8. **Use patient navigation.** Use patient navigation to help patients overcome barriers to vaccination, such as lack of transportation or knowledge.
 9. **Use reminder and recall.** Implement a reminder and recall program to identify and reach eligible patients who have not been vaccinated.
 10. **Use patient navigation.** Use patient navigation to help patients overcome barriers to vaccination, such as lack of transportation or knowledge.

CDC: Tips and Timesavers for talking with parents about HPV Vaccine

<https://www.cdc.gov/hpv/hcp/for-hcp-tipsheet-hpv.pdf>

The infographic, titled "Talking to Parents about HPV Vaccine", provides key messages and talking points for healthcare providers. Key messages include: "HPV is a common virus that causes most cervical and anal cancers", "HPV vaccine can prevent these cancers", and "HPV vaccine is safe and effective". Talking points include: "The HPV vaccine is safe and effective", "The HPV vaccine can prevent cervical and anal cancers", and "The HPV vaccine is recommended for all children ages 11-12".

Web Links for Parents

CDC: Preteen and Teen Immunization Resources

www.cdc.gov/vaccines/partners/teens/index.html

CDC: Vaccinate Your Preteen This Summer

www.cdc.gov/Features/PreteenVaccines/

CDC: School Starts Soon – Is Your Child Fully Vaccinated?

www.cdc.gov/features/catchupimmunizations

CDC: Human Papillomavirus

www.cdc.gov/hpv

CDC: Flu Information for Parents

www.cdc.gov/flu/parents/index.htm

CDC: Easy-to-Read Immunization Schedule Age 7-18 – English & Spanish

www.cdc.gov/vaccines/schedules/easy-to-read/preteen-teen.html

CDC: 2018 Immunization Schedules for Children, Adolescents and Adults
Display on your website

www.cdc.gov/vaccines/schedules/syndicate.html

CDC: Vaccines for Your Children: Protect Your Child at Every Age

www.cdc.gov/vaccines/parents/protecting-children/index.html

CDC: Vaccines Help Protect Travelers of All Ages

www.cdc.gov/Features/TravelProtection/

World Health Organization: What are some of the myths – and facts about vaccination?

www.who.int/features/qa/84/en/

Children’s Hospital of Philadelphia (CHOP): Vaccine Education Center

www.chop.edu/service/vaccine-education-center/home.html

American Academy of Pediatrics: Immunization Website

www2.aap.org/immunization/index.html

National Foundation for Infectious Diseases: Adolescent Vaccination Website

www.adolescentvaccination.org

Web Links for Advocates and Educators

CDC: Vaccines and Immunizations: For Health Care Professionals/Providers
www.cdc.gov/vaccines/hcp.htm

National Association of County and City Health Officials: Toolbox: Online collection of local public health tools
naccho.org/toolbox/

Children's Hospital of Philadelphia (CHOP): Professional and Parent Groups Listing
www.chop.edu/service/vaccine-education-center/related-information/professional-and-parent-groups.html

President's Cancer Panel Report
deainfo.nci.nih.gov/advisory/pcp/annualReports/HPV/PDF/PCP_Anual_Report_2012-2013.pdf

Web Links for Healthcare Professionals

CDC: HPV Portal
www.cdc.gov/hpv

Immunization Action Coalition: Ask the Experts: Answers to challenging and timely questions about vaccines and their administration
www.immunize.org/askexperts/

ACOG: Immunization Toolkit
www.immunizationforwomen.org

National Foundation for Infectious Diseases: Adolescent Vaccination Website
www.adolescentvaccination.org