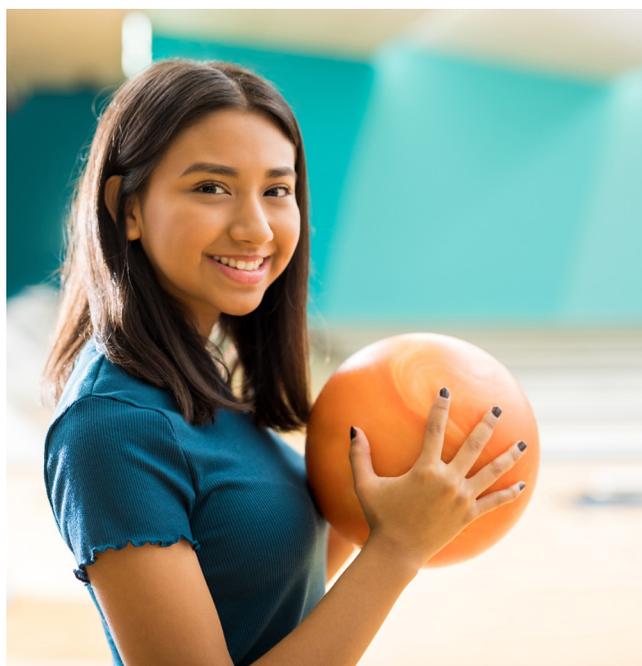


If there were a vaccine against cancer, wouldn't you want to get it?

The HPV vaccine is safe and effective cancer prevention.



Kids and teens ages 9–17 can be vaccinated, at no cost to you, for a limited time at your school. Please fill out the 2 attached forms and return to your school nurse. One of our project staff will contact you.

Please call (409) 772-5171 to find out more or to make an appointment.

This program is supported by:



CANCER PREVENTION & RESEARCH
INSTITUTE OF TEXAS



Working together to work wonders.

*HPV information adapted from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention:
<https://www.cdc.gov/hpv/parents/index.html>*



HPV VACCINE IS CANCER PREVENTION

HPV Vaccine Safety and Effectiveness

HPV vaccination provides safe, effective, and long-lasting protection against cancers caused by HPV.

HPV vaccination prevents cancer

Human papillomavirus (HPV) infects about 14 million people, including teens, each year. While most HPV infections go away on their own, infections that don't go away can lead to certain types of cancer. Every year, 32,500 men and women develop a cancer caused by HPV. **HPV vaccination could prevent more than 90% of these cancers from ever developing.** The vaccine is made from one protein from the virus, and is not infectious, meaning it *cannot* cause HPV infection or cancer.

HPV vaccination is safe for boys and girls

With over 100 million doses distributed in the United States, HPV vaccine has a reassuring safety record that is backed by over 10 years of monitoring and research. All vaccines used in the United States are required to go through years of extensive safety testing before they are licensed. Once in use, public health officials continuously monitor their safety and effectiveness.

Since the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) licensed the vaccine, scientists and vaccine researchers have conducted large research studies to monitor and evaluate safety. These studies show that HPV vaccine is safe and is not associated with any serious safety concerns.

HPV vaccination works

The HPV vaccine works extremely well. Since HPV vaccination was introduced over 10 years ago, infections with HPV types that cause most HPV cancers and genital warts have dropped 71 percent among teen girls. Research has also shown that fewer women are developing cervical precancers (abnormal cells on the cervix that can lead to cancer).

HPV vaccination provides long-lasting protection

Studies suggest that the protection provided by HPV vaccine is long lasting. Studies have followed people who received HPV vaccine for about 10 years, and protection has remained high in those individuals with no evidence of the protection decreasing over time.

HPV vaccination can cause side effects

Like any vaccine or medicine, HPV vaccination can cause side effects. The most common side effects are mild and include pain, redness, or swelling in the arm where the shot is 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, anyone receiving HPV vaccine 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.**

HPV vaccination doesn't negatively affect fertility

There is no evidence to suggest that HPV vaccine causes fertility problems. However, not getting HPV vaccine leaves people vulnerable to HPV cancers and precancers. Women who develop a precancer or cancer caused by HPV could require treatment that would limit their ability to have children, such as a hysterectomy, chemotherapy, or radiation. Treatment for cervical precancer could also put a woman at risk for problems with her cervix, which could cause preterm delivery.

How can I get help paying for vaccines?

The Vaccines for Children (VFC) program provides vaccines for children ages 18 years and younger, who are uninsured, Medicaid-eligible, American Indian or Alaska Native. Learn more at

www.cdc.gov/Features/VFCprogram

Child's Information

1. Child's Name: _____
Last Name First Name MI

2. Child's Date of Birth: _____
mm/dd/yyyy

3. Parent/Guardian/Individual of Record: _____
Last Name First Name MI

Phone number

4. Provider's/Clinic's Name: _____

Medicaid:	
_____	_____
Medicaid Number	Date of Eligibility

CHIP:	
_____	_____
CHIP Number	Group Number

Date of Eligibility	

Private Insurance:	
_____	_____
Insurance Name	Name of Insurer
_____	_____
Policy or Subscriber Number	Insurer Contact Number

None:



1. I agree that the person named below will get the vaccine checked below.
2. I received or was offered a copy of the Vaccine Information Statement (VIS) for the vaccine listed above.
3. I know the risks of the disease this vaccine prevents.
4. I know the benefits and risks of the vaccine.
5. I have had a chance to ask questions about the disease the vaccine prevents, the vaccine, and how the vaccine is given.
6. I know that the person named below will have the vaccine put in his/her body to prevent the disease this vaccine prevents.
7. I am an adult who can legally consent for the person named below to get the vaccine. I freely and voluntarily give my signed permission for this vaccine.

Vaccine to be given: Human Papillomavirus (HPV) Vaccine

Information about person to receive vaccine (Please print)				
Name: Last <u>OF CHILD</u>	First <u>OF CHILD</u>	Middle Initial	Birthdate (mm/dd/yy)	Sex (circle one)
				M F
Address: Street	City	County	State TX	Zip
Signature of person to receive vaccine or person authorized to make the request (parent or guardian):				
x _____			Date: _____	
x _____			Date: _____	
Witness				

PRIVACY NOTIFICATION - With few exceptions, you have the right to request and be informed about information that the State of Texas collects about you. You are entitled to receive and review the information upon request. You also have the right to ask the state agency to correct any information that is determined to be incorrect. See <http://www.dshs.texas.gov> for more information on Privacy Notification. (Reference: Government Code, Section 552.021, 552.023, 559.003, and 559.004)

Privacy Notice: I acknowledge that I have received a copy of my immunization provider's HIPAA Privacy Notice.

For Clinic / Office Use Only

Clinic / Office Address:	Date Vaccine Administered:
	Vaccine Manufacturer:
	Vaccine Lot Number:
	Site of Injection:
	Title of Vaccine Administrator:
	Signature of Vaccine Administrator:
	Date VIS Given:

Notice: Alterations or changes to this publication is prohibited without the express written consent of the Texas Department of State Health Services, Immunization Unit.

Instructions: File this consent statement in the patient's chart.

HPV (Human Papillomavirus) Vaccine: What You Need to Know

Many Vaccine Information Statements are available in Spanish and other languages. See www.immunize.org/vis

Hojas de Información Sobre Vacunas están disponibles en español y en muchos otros idiomas. Visite www.immunize.org/vis

1 Why get vaccinated?

HPV vaccine prevents infection with human papillomavirus (HPV) types that are associated with many cancers, including:

- **cervical cancer** in females,
- **vaginal and vulvar cancers** in females,
- **anal cancer** in females and males,
- **throat cancer** in females and males, and
- **penile cancer** in males.

In addition, HPV vaccine prevents infection with HPV types that cause **genital warts** in both females and males.

In the U.S., about 12,000 women get cervical cancer every year, and about 4,000 women die from it. HPV vaccine can prevent most of these cases of cervical cancer.

Vaccination is not a substitute for cervical cancer screening. This vaccine does not protect against all HPV types that can cause cervical cancer. Women should still get regular Pap tests.

HPV infection usually comes from sexual contact, and most people will become infected at some point in their life. About 14 million Americans, including teens, get infected every year. Most infections will go away on their own and not cause serious problems. But thousands of women and men get cancer and other diseases from HPV.

2 HPV vaccine

HPV vaccine is approved by FDA and is recommended by CDC for both males and females. It is routinely given at 11 or 12 years of age, but it may be given beginning at age 9 years through age 26 years.

Most adolescents 9 through 14 years of age should get HPV vaccine as a two-dose series with the doses separated by 6-12 months. People who start HPV vaccination at 15 years of age and older should get the vaccine as a three-dose series with the second dose given 1-2 months after the first dose and the third dose given 6 months after the first dose. There are several exceptions to these age recommendations. Your health care provider can give you more information.

3 Some people should not get this vaccine

- Anyone who has had a severe (life-threatening) allergic reaction to a dose of HPV vaccine should not get another dose.
- Anyone who has a severe (life threatening) allergy to any component of HPV vaccine should not get the vaccine.

Tell your doctor if you have any severe allergies that you know of, including a severe allergy to yeast.

- HPV vaccine is not recommended for pregnant women. If you learn that you were pregnant when you were vaccinated, there is no reason to expect any problems for you or your baby. Any woman who learns she was pregnant when she got HPV vaccine is encouraged to contact the manufacturer's registry for HPV vaccination during pregnancy at 1-800-986-8999. Women who are breastfeeding may be vaccinated.
- If you have a mild illness, such as a cold, you can probably get the vaccine today. If you are moderately or severely ill, you should probably wait until you recover. Your doctor can advise you.

4 Risks of a vaccine reaction

With any medicine, including vaccines, there is a chance of side effects. These are usually mild and go away on their own, but serious reactions are also possible.

Most people who get HPV vaccine do not have any serious problems with it.

Mild or moderate problems following HPV vaccine:

- Reactions in the arm where the shot was given:
 - Soreness (about 9 people in 10)
 - Redness or swelling (about 1 person in 3)
- Fever:
 - Mild (100°F) (about 1 person in 10)
 - Moderate (102°F) (about 1 person in 65)
- Other problems:
 - Headache (about 1 person in 3)



Problems that could happen after any injected vaccine:

- People sometimes faint after a medical procedure, including vaccination. Sitting or lying down for about 15 minutes can help prevent fainting, and injuries caused by a fall. Tell your doctor if you feel dizzy, or have vision changes or ringing in the ears.
- Some people get severe pain in the shoulder and have difficulty moving the arm where a shot was given. This happens very rarely.
- Any medication can cause a severe allergic reaction. Such reactions from a vaccine are very rare, estimated at about 1 in a million doses, and would happen within a few minutes to a few hours after the vaccination.

As with any medicine, there is a very remote chance of a vaccine causing a serious injury or death.

The safety of vaccines is always being monitored. For more information, visit: www.cdc.gov/vaccinesafety/.

5 What if there is a serious reaction?

What should I look for?

Look for anything that concerns you, such as signs of a severe allergic reaction, very high fever, or unusual behavior.

Signs of a **severe allergic reaction** can include hives, swelling of the face and throat, difficulty breathing, a fast heartbeat, dizziness, and weakness. These would usually start a few minutes to a few hours after the vaccination.

What should I do?

If you think it is a **severe allergic reaction** or other emergency that can't wait, call 9-1-1 or get to the nearest hospital. Otherwise, call your doctor.

Afterward, the reaction should be reported to the Vaccine Adverse Event Reporting System (VAERS). Your doctor should file this report, or you can do it yourself through the VAERS web site at www.vaers.hhs.gov, or by calling **1-800-822-7967**.

VAERS does not give medical advice.

6 The National Vaccine Injury Compensation Program

The National Vaccine Injury Compensation Program (VICP) is a federal program that was created to compensate people who may have been injured by certain vaccines.

Persons who believe they may have been injured by a vaccine can learn about the program and about filing a claim by calling **1-800-338-2382** or visiting the VICP website at www.hrsa.gov/vaccinecompensation. There is a time limit to file a claim for compensation.

7 How can I learn more?

- Ask your health care provider. He or she can give you the vaccine package insert or suggest other sources of information.
- Call your local or state health department.
- Contact the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC):
 - Call **1-800-232-4636 (1-800-CDC-INFO)** or
 - Visit CDC's website at www.cdc.gov/hpv

Vaccine Information Statement
HPV Vaccine

12/02/2016

42 U.S.C. § 300aa-26

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