**Meningococcal Vaccines** (MenACWY, MenB)

Meningococcal vaccines protect against meningitis, which affects the brain and spinal cord.

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.

Meningitis can cause brain damage, severe disabilities, or death.

**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.**

If your child has not received these vaccines, talk to their health care provider today.

**Adolescent Catch-Up**

If your child has not already received the vaccines below, it's not too late to get them protected against these diseases!

- 3 doses of hepatitis B vaccine (HepB)
- 2 doses of hepatitis A vaccine (HepA)
- 2 doses of measles, mumps, rubella vaccine (MMR)
- 2 doses of varicella (chickenpox) vaccine
- At least 3 doses of polio vaccine (IPV/OPV)
- Flu vaccine every year

These vaccines are important, especially if your child plans to travel. All doses are needed for full protection.

**Tetanus, Diphtheria, Pertussis (Tdap)**

Tdap vaccine protects your child against tetanus, diphtheria, and pertussis (whooping cough).

Tetanus is serious and causes painful tightening of the muscles. It is found in soil and enters the body through a cut or wound.

Diphtheria can make it hard to breathe or move body parts. It is spread by coughing or sneezing.

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.

Tdap vaccine is usually given at 11-12 years. However, anyone who has not had Tdap vaccine needs a dose.

**Human Papillomavirus (HPV)**

HPV vaccine protects against genital warts, cervical, oropharyngeal, vaginal, vulvar, penile, and anal cancers.

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.

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.

HPV vaccine is safe, effective, and is cancer prevention.

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The Michigan Department of Health and Human Services (MDHHS) does not discriminate against any individual or group because of race, religion, age, national origin, color, height, weight, marital status, genetic information, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity or expression, political beliefs or disability. MDE and MDHHS are required by law (MCL 380.1177a) to develop and make available to schools information on meningococcal and HPV vaccines. MDHHS is also required (MCL 333.9205b) to notify schools of the availability of HPV educational materials, and encourage schools to make them available to parents.