

Immunizations

Vaccines and Teens

The Busy Social Years

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The Children's Hospital of Philadelphia®



VACCINE EDUCATION CENTER



**Teens have
their own
set of
health needs,**

You never thought it would get more hectic than when you were changing diapers, arranging play dates and helping with homework, but somehow it has. Adolescents and teens in the home bring a whole new definition to the word “busy.” They have their own schedules, deadlines and obligations. They also have their own set of health needs, including immunizations.

As children move into adolescence, they become increasingly susceptible to meningococcus, a disease that can claim a life in hours. They will soon begin exploring their sexuality, thereby increasing the likelihood of exposure to sexually transmitted diseases, such as human papillomavirus. And their immunity from some childhood vaccines, such as pertussis (whooping cough), starts to wane. As a parent, how do you know what they need and when? Is it worth arguing over getting “a shot” and adding yet another appointment to the calendar? And, most importantly, are these vaccines safe?

In this booklet, we will discuss which vaccines are recommended, what diseases they prevent, and whether they are safe. We will also provide information about making your teen comfortable during immunizations and locating vaccine records for colleges and employers. With a better understanding of the unique needs of adolescents and teens, you will see why your doctor feels so strongly about the value of vaccines.

including immunizations.



Table of Contents

6	Why Do Teens Need Vaccines?
8	Which Vaccines Do Teens Need?
10	Vaccines Recommended for Teens <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Meningococcal Vaccine• Human Papillomavirus (HPV) Vaccine• Tetanus-Diphtheria-Acellular Pertussis (Tdap) Vaccine• Influenza Vaccine
18	A Word About Catch-up Vaccines <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Hepatitis A• Hepatitis B• Polio• Measles, Mumps and Rubella (MMR)• Varicella (Chickenpox)
21	Vaccines for Special Situations <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Vaccines for Special Work Environments• Vaccines for Teens with Chronic Diseases• Vaccines for Behaviors that Increase Risk• Vaccines Before Sexual Exploration• Vaccines for Sleepaway Camps, College and Traveling Abroad
23	Comforting Your Teen or Young Adult
24	Common Questions and Concerns About Vaccines
27	Vaccine Schedule
28	We Need What? Locating Vaccine Records
30	I Need More Information: Resources for Parents and Teens <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Vaccine-Related Information• Travel Information• Family Groups• Adolescent and Teen Resources• Social Media• Mobile Apps
34	Immunization Record

Why Do Teens Need Vaccines?

By adolescence, a child's immune system has been introduced to many viruses and bacteria; in some cases through illness or infection; in others, through immunization. Either way, a child's immune system is equipped to recognize these "repeat offenders" through its immunological memory.

Immunological memory is maintained in cells known as memory T and B cells. Memory T cells trigger a cascade of immune reactions that speed up the response to an infection, and memory B cells make antibodies to fight specific infections. Working together, these responses either prevent the infection completely or alter its course, leading to an illness that is less severe or of shorter duration.

Invincible Adolescents and Teens

Unfortunately (and contrary to their belief!) teenagers are not invincible. Their immune systems are not prepared to fight every infection. In fact, this age group is particularly susceptible to certain infections. Here's why:

- Fading immunity – Despite being immunized against diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis as young children, older children (and adults) become susceptible again. Unlike most diseases, protection provided by these vaccines is not life-long.
- No previous exposure – While most vaccine-preventable diseases are spread casually through coughs, sneezes or shared objects, some, such as human papillomavirus (HPV), are only spread through intimate contact. Vaccines work best when they are introduced before an individual's first encounter with the virus, so that protective immunity is in place before exposure.

- Social habits – Adolescents and teens are inherently social. Unfortunately, the new experiences they seek — sleepaway camps, college dorms and nightclubs — are often the same ones that increase their risk of infections with bacteria such as meningococcus.



- Changing viruses – Like children 6 months of age and older and most adults, adolescents and teens should get a yearly influenza vaccine. Because the virus changes so rapidly from season to season, the influenza vaccine from the previous year may not provide immunity.

Sending Them Out Into the World

As parents, we want to prepare our kids for whatever they may encounter when we're not around. We give them our values and discuss good decision-making. We teach them how to cross the street safely and to use bike helmets and seat belts. We monitor their friends, grades and eating habits. Vaccines provide one more opportunity for protection.

While all vaccines are made to afford protection without causing illness, various approaches are used to make vaccines against different types of bacteria and viruses:

- Use a piece of the virus or bacteria – HPV and meningococcal vaccines are made this way.
- Use the toxins produced by the bacteria – The bacteria that cause diphtheria, tetanus and whooping cough all produce toxins that cause disease. Therefore, in order to be protective, the vaccines contain inactivated forms of the toxins, known as toxoids.
- Use the whole, killed virus – The hepatitis A vaccine is made using this method.
- Use the live, weakened virus – The MMR and varicella vaccines are made using this method.



Which Vaccines Do Teens Need?

All adolescents and teens are recommended to receive the following vaccines:

- **Meningococcus:** Two versions of meningococcal vaccines are licensed and both are recommended for teens:
 - The conjugate meningococcus vaccine protects against 4 of 5 types of meningococcal bacteria (A, C, W and Y). It is recommended for all 11- to 12-year-olds with a booster dose at 16 years of age.
 - The meningococcal B vaccine protects against the last type of meningococcal bacteria and is recommended for all 16- to 18-year olds. It is given as two doses, except in limited situations when a third dose is needed.

Meningococcal B is the type that continues to cause outbreaks on college campuses. Previously, a vaccine was not available in the United States, but because it was licensed in other countries and could be made available on the campuses experiencing outbreaks a few years ago, some students benefitted during outbreaks at Princeton and University of California in Santa Barbara. Now, we can protect our teens before they go to college.

- **Tdap:** The existing tetanus-diphtheria (Td) vaccine, recommended every 10 years, was modified to include a pertussis or whooping cough component (Tdap) that will protect adolescents and adults from three diseases instead of two. This change was important not only for the recipients of the vaccine who could suffer months of coughing spells and broken ribs from whooping cough, but also for infants who were not old enough to be protected from suffering and death caused by pertussis.

Adolescents between 11 and 12 years of age should get a single dose of Tdap vaccine. Teens between 13 and 18 years of age who have not had the vaccine should also get one dose.

Older children and adults were not recommended to receive the infant version of the vaccine, known as DTaP, because 2 or 3 of every 100 recipients experienced significant swelling of the arm or leg in which the vaccine was given. The newer version contains quantities of diphtheria and pertussis that make this side effect much less likely. The lower quantities in the formulation are indicated by the lower case “d” and “p” in the name: Tdap.

- **Human papillomavirus:** HPV is the most common sexually transmitted disease in the United States and the world. HPV causes cervical and anal cancer and genital warts as well as occasional cancers of the head and neck. Because the vaccine only works before someone is infected and because 11- to 12-year olds are already recommended to get other vaccines, the HPV vaccine was recommended for this age group as well.

HPV vaccine requires two or three doses. For those younger than 15, two doses are needed with the second one being given six to 12 months after the first. For those 15 years or older, three doses are necessary. The second dose is given one to two months after the first dose. The third dose is given six months

after the first dose. Children as young as 9 and young adults up to 26 can receive the HPV vaccine.

- **Influenza:** Everyone 6 months of age and older is recommended to get an influenza vaccine annually.
- First entrance into middle school, high school or college is a great time to catch up on vaccines. Check to make sure your child is immune to hepatitis A, hepatitis B, polio, measles, mumps, rubella (MMR) and chickenpox.

Originally the HPV vaccine was only recommended for girls, but studies have now shown it is also safe and effective in boys. Giving the vaccine to boys protects them against genital warts and some cancers. Also, transmission of the virus will be decreased between sexual partners.



Vaccines Recommended for Teens

Meningococcal Vaccine

What is meningococcus?

Meningococcus is a bacterium that lives on the lining of the nose and throat of about 1 in 10 people. Most people don't have any symptoms of infection.

What is my child's risk of getting meningococcus?

Before the conjugate meningococcal vaccine, every year approximately 2,500 people in the United States got meningococcus and about 120 died from their infections. Approximately 400 people who survived were left with permanent disabilities, such as seizures, loss of limbs, kidney disease, deafness and mental delays. Although children younger than 2 years old are the most likely to catch meningococcus, teens are the most likely to die from it.

People who have recently had a disturbance to the lining of their throat and those who are in close contact with a large group of people are at increased risk of infection with meningococcus. Several groups fall into these categories, including people who had a recent infection of the nose, throat or lungs; college freshmen living in dorms; military recruits living in barracks; people exposed to tobacco smoke or indoor wood stoves; people who go to bars or nightclubs; and people who share drinking glasses or cigarettes.

How do you catch meningococcus?

Meningococcal bacteria are passed from person-to-person by coughing or sneezing.

What is the meningococcal vaccine?

Two meningococcal vaccines are available and recommended for use in teens. The conjugate meningococcal vaccine is made using purified sugars from the protein coating the bacteria and from four of the five different types of meningococcus (A, C, W and Y). The vaccine also includes a harmless protein that isn't part of meningococcus but helps improve immunity to the meningococcal sugars in the vaccine. Because the protein is linked to the sugars, it's called the meningococcal conjugate vaccine.

Because the sugars on the coating of meningococcal type B bacteria resemble a protein found in humans, the same technology could not be employed when developing a vaccine. Therefore, the meningococcal type B vaccine is made using two to four proteins from meningococcal type B bacteria, but not the purified sugars from the protein coat.

Do the meningococcal vaccines prevent all cases of meningitis?

No. Meningitis refers to an infection of the lining of the brain and spinal cord. However, meningococcal bacteria are not the only cause of meningitis, so while preventing meningococcal infections will



reduce the number of cases of meningitis, it will not prevent all cases of meningitis. While vaccines prevent a few causes of meningitis in infancy, such as *Haemophilus influenzae* type b and pneumococcus, others are not vaccine-preventable.

Are the meningococcal vaccines safe?

Yes, the meningococcal vaccines are safe:

- Some teens may develop minor side effects such as pain or redness at the site of injection, as well as fever, headache or tiredness.
- Since some teens are prone to fainting following receipt of vaccines, they should stay seated or lie down at the doctor's office for about 15 minutes after getting a vaccine.
- Some have questioned whether the conjugate meningococcal vaccine causes Guillain-Barré Syndrome (GBS), a disease involving muscle weakness, burning or tingling of the limbs, loss of muscle tone, and paralysis. Studies have shown that it does not cause GBS.

Do the benefits of meningococcal vaccines outweigh their risks?

Every year, people in the United States are severely debilitated or die from infections with meningococcal bacteria. Since neither vaccine causes severe reactions, the benefits clearly outweigh the risks.



Human Papillomavirus (HPV) Vaccine

What is human papillomavirus?

Human papillomavirus (HPV) infects the genital area and the lining of the cervix. There are many types of HPV, and while most people do not even realize they were infected, in some cases, infections last for a long time. Some types of HPV cause genital warts, and other types cause cancers of the cervix, head, neck, anus, vagina, vulva and penis. Often the cancers do not develop until 20 to 25 years after the infection.

What is my child's risk of getting HPV?

Before the HPV vaccine, every year in the United States 6 million people were newly infected with HPV. About half of these infections occurred in 15- to 24-year-olds. Because many infections with HPV occur in the first two years of sexual activity, it is important to get the HPV vaccine before the start of sexual exploration.

About 20 million people in the United States are already infected. And every year, about 25,000 people develop cancers caused by HPV.

How do you catch HPV?

HPV is transmitted by genital contact, most often, but not only, during sex. Although condoms are helpful, they are not completely protective.

Because the HPV vaccine that protects against nine types of HPV only recently became available, some people vaccinated with the older versions wonder whether they should get the nine-valent version. Since the new Gardasil-9 vaccine protects against additional strains of HPV that cause cancer, it would be reasonable to give this vaccine to those who have already received the HPV vaccine.

What is the HPV vaccine?

The HPV vaccine is made using a protein from the surface of HPV. Known as Gardasil-9, the HPV vaccine protects against two strains that cause anal and genital warts as well as seven strains that cause cervical, anal, genital, and head and neck cancers.

Because initial exposure to HPV does not typically include exposure to all types of HPV in the vaccines, young people who have begun sexual exploration may still benefit from receiving HPV vaccine.

Does the HPV vaccine work?

Because HPV does not typically cause cervical cancer until decades after infection, people have wondered how scientists know the vaccine works. In fact, the answer can be found in what is seen when cervical cells are examined under the microscope following Pap smears. When women are infected with HPV and the infection does not clear quickly, cells of the cervix begin to develop precancerous and then cancerous changes, called cervical intraepithelial neoplasia (CIN). The HPV vaccine has been shown to prevent CIN, a required step in the development of cervical cancer.



Is the HPV vaccine safe?

Yes. Side effects following receipt of the HPV vaccine can include pain, swelling or redness at the injection site. Since some teenagers faint after receiving vaccines, it's recommended that they stay seated or lie down at the doctor's office for about 15 minutes after getting vaccines.

Some people have attributed blood clots, strokes, heart attacks, chronic fatigue syndrome and even deaths to the HPV vaccine. However, studies have shown the vaccine did not cause any of these conditions.

Do girls and women who get the HPV vaccine still need to get Pap tests?

Yes. Because HPV vaccine does not protect against all types of HPV that cause cervical cancer, women can still be infected and later develop this disease. So they should continue to use this important preventive measure.

Do those who get HPV vaccine still need to worry about sexually transmitted diseases?

Yes. HPV vaccine does not protect against all types of HPV, nor does it prevent other types of sexually transmitted infections such as syphilis, gonorrhea, chlamydia and herpes.

Do the benefits of the HPV vaccine outweigh its risks?

Every year, thousands of people are infected with HPV, and some will die from their infections. Since the vaccine does not cause any serious reactions, the benefits of the vaccine clearly outweigh the risks.

Tetanus-Diphtheria-Acellular Pertussis (Tdap) Vaccine

Tetanus

What is tetanus?

Tetanus is a bacterium that typically infects older adults. Tetanus makes a toxin that causes severe and painful spasms of the muscles, including muscles of the jaw. For this reason, tetanus is sometimes referred to as lockjaw. Muscle spasms of the throat can block the windpipe and cause instant death from suffocation. The tetanus toxin can also cause severe and permanent damage to the heart. About 3 of every 10 people who get tetanus die from the disease.

What is my child's risk of getting tetanus?

Each year about 40 people in the United States get tetanus and several die.

How do you get tetanus?

Tetanus bacteria live in the soil and can enter the skin after a cut or puncture wound. Because tetanus bacteria will always be present in the soil, the risk of getting infected will never go away. Further, because the disease is not passed from person-to-person, it doesn't matter how many other people in the community are immunized, an individual's risk of getting tetanus will remain the same.

Diphtheria

What is diphtheria?

Diphtheria is caused by a bacterium that typically infects children and adolescents. However, recent outbreaks in other countries have occurred primarily among adults due to fading immunity.

The diphtheria bacterium causes a thick coating on the back of the throat that makes it difficult to swallow and breathe. Also, the bacterium makes a harmful protein, called a toxin, which can invade the heart, kidneys and nervous system.

What is my child's risk of getting diphtheria?

Between two to five people in the United States get diphtheria each year.

How do you catch diphtheria?

Diphtheria is very contagious and is spread by coughing and sneezing.

Pertussis

What is pertussis?

Pertussis is a type of bacteria that infects people of all ages. The bacterium makes several toxins that cause a thick, sticky mucus that clogs the windpipe and causes painful coughing spasms. When a person breathes in against the narrowed windpipe, it causes a whooping sound. This is why pertussis is often called whooping cough. In young infants this struggle to breathe can be deadly. In adults coughing spasms

can lead to broken ribs, seizures and hernias. Pertussis can also cause pneumonia, seizures and permanent brain damage.

What is my child's risk of getting pertussis?

Pertussis is quite common, but often is under-diagnosed. Estimates are that hundreds of thousands of cases occur each year in the United States, with about 15 to 20 deaths.

How do you catch pertussis?

Pertussis is spread through coughing and direct contact with respiratory secretions.

Tdap Vaccine

What is the Tdap vaccine?

Tdap vaccine protects against three different bacteria. The vaccine is made by taking the toxins produced by each of these bacteria and inactivating them with a chemical. The chemical is then washed away, leaving the purified, inactivated toxins (called toxoids).

Tdap vaccine is different from Td vaccine because it includes the whooping cough component. Tdap

vaccine is different from DTaP vaccine given to infants and young children because it contains lesser quantities of diphtheria and pertussis vaccines.

Does the Tdap vaccine prevent pertussis?

Yes. In medical studies, Tdap vaccine was shown to prevent pertussis in 9 of every 10 recipients.

Is Tdap vaccine safe?

A small number of people who receive the Tdap vaccine will experience pain, redness or swelling at the injection site, as well as slight fever, headache, fatigue or upset stomach. Less often, and particularly in adults, an exaggerated local reaction occurs that may involve swelling from the shoulder to the elbow.

Do the benefits of the Tdap vaccine outweigh its risks?

Every year in the United States, people are infected with these three diseases, and some die from them. Although side effects sometimes occur, these reactions do not result in permanent harm or death, so the benefits of the vaccine outweigh the risks.



Influenza Vaccine

What is influenza?

Influenza is a virus that infects the respiratory system, attacking the lining of the nose, windpipe, large breathing tubes, small breathing tubes and lungs.

What is my child's risk of getting influenza?

Each year in the United States approximately 200,000 people are hospitalized and thousands to tens of thousands die from influenza. Unfortunately, some of those who are hospitalized and die are previously healthy children and teens.

How do you catch influenza?

Influenza is transmitted by coughing and sneezing as well as by direct contact with infected respiratory secretions.



What is the influenza vaccine?

There are several different influenza vaccines:

- The inactivated influenza vaccine (or flu shot) is made by taking influenza viruses, growing them in eggs, purifying them and chemically inactivating them so they cannot cause disease.
- One newer version is grown in mammalian cells and not eggs; therefore, decreasing the amount of egg protein.
- Another newer version is made using just one protein from the influenza virus and can also be given to egg allergic patients.

Both of these newer vaccines are currently licensed only for those 18 years of age and older.

Does the influenza vaccine work?

Yes. Because the strains of influenza in the vaccine are based on those circulating in other parts of the world, some years the vaccine is a better match (and more effective) than others. However, the influenza vaccine typically prevents about 70 of every 100 recipients from developing a severe influenza infection.

Is the influenza vaccine safe?

People who get the influenza vaccine may experience pain, redness and swelling at the injection site. In rare cases, people experience an allergic reaction such as hives, most likely caused by egg proteins in the vaccine.

Although most of the influenza vaccines are made in eggs and some people are severely allergic to eggs, the quantity of egg proteins is insufficient to cause a severe allergic response. But just to be sure, people with severe egg allergies should remain at the provider's office for 15 minutes after receiving the influenza vaccine.

Do the benefits of the influenza vaccine outweigh its risks?

Influenza virus kills thousands to tens of thousands of people every year, some of whom were previously healthy. In addition, about 200,000 people are hospitalized each year with fever, croup, bronchitis, bronchiolitis or pneumonia caused by influenza. Because the vaccine does not cause serious reactions, the benefits of the vaccine clearly outweigh the risks.

Because other viruses cause respiratory illnesses and colds, it is important to remember the influenza vaccine will only protect against influenza viruses.

A Word About Catch-up Vaccines

Hepatitis A

Hepatitis A is a virus that infects the liver. While most people who get it don't have any symptoms, for some, infection with hepatitis A causes loss of appetite, vomiting, nausea, fatigue and jaundice (yellowing of the eyes and skin). In rare cases, hepatitis A causes an overwhelming infection of the liver resulting in death. Hepatitis A can spread either from one person to another or through contaminated food or water.

The hepatitis A vaccine is made by purifying hepatitis A virus and inactivating it with a chemical. The vaccine, recommended for all children at age 1, is given as a shot in two doses separated by six months.

Side effects are minor and can include headache or pain, warmth or swelling at the injection site.

Hepatitis B

Hepatitis B is a virus that infects the liver. Many people who get hepatitis B do not know they have it, but some have long-term, silent infections that lead to cirrhosis or liver cancer. Symptoms of hepatitis B infection include loss of appetite, vomiting, nausea, fatigue and jaundice. Hepatitis B can spread through sexual contact, from infected mothers to their babies during birth, and by sharing items that may contain small quantities of blood or saliva, such as toothbrushes, razors or nail clippers.

The hepatitis B vaccine is made from the protein coat that surrounds the virus, called the hepatitis B surface protein. The vaccine is given as a shot in two or three doses. Because the vaccine was recommended at birth beginning in 1992, many adolescents and teens have already had it; however, those who have not should get it. In most cases, three doses of hepatitis B vaccine will be needed with the second dose being given one to two months after the first and the third dose, four months after the first. Some 11- to 15-year-olds may receive a two-dose version in which the second dose is given four to six months after the first.

Side effects are typically minor and include pain, redness and tenderness at the injection site, fever, headache, fatigue and irritability. Rarely, recipients have a severe allergic reaction, with hives, rash or a drop in blood pressure. This type of reaction only occurs in about 1 of every 1 million recipients and usually within 30 minutes of getting the vaccine.

Polio

Most adolescents and teens have received the polio vaccine, but if they did not receive the recommended number of doses, they need to catch up. Polio is caused by a virus that in most cases causes a mild intestinal infection. However, in about 1 of every 200 people, the virus also infects the brain and spinal cord, leading to paralysis. Polio is spread when

contaminated food, hands or objects are put in the mouth; it is quite contagious.

The polio vaccine is made from the three different types of polio that infect people. These viruses are purified and inactivated with a chemical so they cannot cause disease. The vaccine is given as a shot. Adolescents and teens not previously immunized need three doses. Those who received some doses previously may require fewer doses.

The polio vaccine may cause pain, redness or tenderness at the injection site.

Measles, Mumps and Rubella (MMR)

Measles, mumps and rubella are three viruses that cause distinct illnesses. Measles is extremely contagious and can be transmitted through viral particles that remain in the air for as long as two hours after an infected person leaves. Mumps and rubella are both transmitted through respiratory secretions such as coughs and sneezes. All three infections are extremely

dangerous for pregnant women; therefore, it is important for women to be immunized before they decide to start having children.

Measles, mumps and rubella vaccines are made from weakened, live viruses that can no longer cause disease. Vaccine viruses are combined to form the MMR vaccine. MMR vaccine is given as a shot and requires two doses. In adolescents and teens the doses are separated by four weeks. Since some in this age group already had one dose at a younger age, they may only require a single, second dose.

The MMR vaccine may cause mild side effects such as pain, redness or tenderness at the injection site as well as fever or rash in some recipients. About 1 of every 24,000 people who get the vaccine may have a temporary decrease in platelets, which are cells in the bloodstream that help blood to clot. Temporary arthritis or swelling of the joints may also occur in a small number of vaccine recipients, mostly adolescent girls and women.



Varicella (Chickenpox)

Varicella, also known as chickenpox, is a virus that causes fever and about 300 to 500 blisters over the entire body. In severe cases the virus can also cause pneumonia, encephalitis (swelling of the brain) or skin infections from “flesh-eating” bacteria. Teens and adults tend to experience more complications. Infection during pregnancy can lead to birth defects or spontaneous abortion and fetal death. Chickenpox is spread by coughing and sneezing and is quite contagious.

The chickenpox vaccine is made from a live, weakened form of the virus. The vaccine is given as a shot in two doses. Because the recommendation for a second dose is relatively new, some adolescents and teens will have had only one dose as young children; therefore, they will require one additional dose.

The chickenpox vaccine causes pain, redness or tenderness at the injection site, and a small number of recipients will develop a few blisters.



Vaccines for Special Situations

As teens have new opportunities and develop into young adults, new encounters may present health risks.

Vaccines for Special Work Environments

If your teen is employed in a healthcare setting or in a position in which he or she may come into contact with blood, it is important to be up to date on all vaccines, particularly those that prevent diseases transmitted by blood or body fluids from an infected person, such as hepatitis B.

If your teen is employed in a setting in which he or she is coming into contact with large groups of people, it is important to be up to date on vaccines that prevent highly contagious diseases such as pertussis, measles, influenza and chickenpox.

If your teen is employed in an outdoor setting, such as lawn care, farming or landscaping, he or she should have recently received a tetanus-containing vaccine since tetanus bacteria live in the soil and can cause an infection after entering the body through a wound.

Vaccines for Teens With Chronic Diseases

Unfortunately, even young people are sometimes diagnosed with illnesses that compromise their immune systems or require them to take medications that can make them more

susceptible to vaccine-preventable diseases. For example, people with asthma are more susceptible to diseases that infect the lungs, such as influenza and pneumococcus.

If your child is being treated for diseases such as diabetes, asthma, chronic lung disease, kidney disease, heart disease, sickle cell disease, cancer, or immune diseases such as HIV or AIDS, you should check with your healthcare provider to determine whether your teenager needs any vaccines and whether there are vaccines that he or she shouldn't get during treatment. For example, some people treated with steroids should not get live, weakened viral vaccines such as chickenpox or MMR.

Vaccines for Behaviors that Increase Risk

Because teens often believe they are invincible, they do not always take care of themselves. When they get run down and fail to eat a well-balanced diet, they may be more susceptible to certain illnesses. In addition, activities such as smoking, sharing drinks, getting tattoos or piercings, sharing personal care items (such as toothbrushes, razors or nail clippers), or sharing illegal drug paraphernalia can make young adults more likely to catch vaccine-preventable diseases, such as pneumococcus, meningococcus and hepatitis B.

Vaccines Before Sexual Exploration

Although parents do not like to think about teens and their sexual exploration, the reality is that they will be involved in sexual encounters eventually. Parents can make sure their children are protected from certain situations by having them vaccinated before these encounters begin:

- Girls should have received rubella (the “R” in MMR) and chickenpox vaccines before they become pregnant because if infected with these diseases during pregnancy, unborn babies can be harmed or die.
- If a teenager is pregnant during influenza season, she should have the influenza vaccine since she will be more susceptible to complications of influenza if infected. Also, she will transfer the antibodies that she has made against influenza through her placenta to protect her baby.
- Both boys and girls should receive human papillomavirus (HPV) and hepatitis B vaccines. HPV and hepatitis B can be spread through sexual contact.



Vaccines for Sleepaway Camps, College and Traveling Abroad

When your children begin adventures that take them away from home, it is possible they will come in contact with viruses and bacteria to which they have not been exposed. For example, because meningococcal bacteria live harmlessly in the noses and throats of about 1 of every 10 people, your child may be exposed to a type that he or she is susceptible to when sharing living quarters with others.

If your teen has the opportunity to travel abroad, he or she may require additional vaccines or medications. The best way to determine this is to take your child to a travel medicine clinic a few months before the trip. Factors such as where your child is going, where he or she will stay, and what activities he or she will participate in will determine any health needs. You can find more information about travel resources, including how to find a travel clinic near you, in the resources section of this booklet (*page 30*).

Studies have shown that college freshmen living in dorms are five times more likely to get a meningococcal infection compared with peers not living on campus.

Comforting Your Teen or Young Adult

As difficult as it might have been to watch your infant and young child get vaccines, taking your older child or teen for vaccines can be worse if they are needle-phobic. You can no longer hold them on your lap and comfort them — even getting them to the appointment may be difficult. However, here are some things you may try:

For You:

- As with other issues, if your teen sees that vaccines are important to you, he or she will be more accepting of them. Before the appointment, discuss getting vaccines with your teen, answer any questions and provide reassurance.
- During the appointment, bring the immunization record, read materials provided by the office staff, ask questions and check about the use of pain medication following the appointment.
- After the appointment, provide lots of fluids; realize that your teen’s appetite may decrease over the next 24 hours; use a cool, wet cloth on a red or swollen injection site; have your teen take a cool bath or shower for fever; provide pain medication as instructed by your doctor; and call the office if an unusual reaction occurs.

For Your Teen:

- Take something or someone to the appointment that will serve as a distraction. Talking to a parent, sibling or friend, listening to music, texting or playing games on a cell phone, or reading a book may take your teen’s mind off of the impending shot(s).
- Tell your teen to try to relax his or her muscles and not to look while the needle is being given. Taking a few short, deep breaths and then a few longer breaths during the procedure will also help.
- Since the sensation of cold usually overpowers that of pain, ask for an alcohol pad, have your teen rub it on his or her wrist and blow on the spot while the shot is given.
- Finally, remind your teen that the pain of a needle is nothing compared with the diseases that vaccines prevent.

Adolescents and teens must be comfortable getting vaccines without the use of physical constraint.

Common Questions and Concerns About Vaccines

Are vaccines safe?

To best answer this question, we must first define what we mean when we say “safe.” If by “safe” we mean completely risk-free, then vaccines aren’t 100 percent safe. Like all medicines, vaccines have mild side effects, such as pain, tenderness or redness at the site of injection. And some vaccines have very rare, but more serious, side effects.

But nothing is harmless. Anything that we put into our bodies (like vitamins or antibiotics) can have side effects. Even the most routine activities can be associated with hidden dangers. For example, consider seat belts. It’s possible that in an accident a seat belt could cause a minor injury, like a bruise. But if you measure the risk of wearing a seat belt against the risk of not wearing one, the decision to wear a seat belt is an easy one. Similarly, for each of the recommended vaccines, the benefits far outweigh the risks.

Do we still need vaccines?

Yes. Vaccines are still given for three reasons:

- For common diseases (like chickenpox or pertussis), a choice not to get a vaccine is a choice to risk natural infection. For example, every year hundreds of thousands of people are infected with pertussis and some die from the disease. Therefore, it’s still important to get the vaccines.



- Some diseases (like measles or mumps) still occur in the United States at low levels. If immunization rates drop further, these diseases will come roaring back.

- While some diseases (like polio, rubella or diphtheria) have been either completely or virtually eliminated from the United States, they still occur in other parts of the world. Because international travel is common, these diseases are only a plane ride away from coming back into the United States.

Why do adolescents and teens need vaccines?

Older children and teens need vaccines for several reasons:

- To boost immunity – Some vaccines do not provide enough immunity to last a lifetime, so additional doses are necessary as children (and adults) get older. The Tdap vaccine is one example.

- To protect against diseases that have not been encountered – Some vaccines protect against viruses the person hasn’t seen before. The HPV vaccine is an example.

- To protect against viruses that change – Some viruses adapt to their environment in a “survival of the fittest” manner, so that older versions of the vaccine are no longer effective in protecting against the disease. Influenza vaccine is an example.

- To protect against diseases that tend to infect particular age groups – For example, the meningococcal vaccine is important because the chance of getting this disease decreases after age 2, but begins to increase again around adolescence.



Do vaccines weaken the immune system?

No, in fact, vaccines prevent infections that weaken the immune system. Because bacteria and viruses contained in vaccines are highly weakened versions of natural bacteria and viruses, they do not weaken the immune system.

On the contrary, infections with natural viruses can weaken the immune system. For example, people infected with influenza virus are at risk of developing severe bacterial pneumonia. Also, people infected with chickenpox virus are at risk of developing severe infections of the skin caused by “flesh-eating” bacteria.

Can vaccines cause long-term diseases like multiple sclerosis, diabetes or asthma?

Studies have shown that vaccines don’t cause autism, diabetes, multiple sclerosis, allergies, asthma or permanent brain damage.

When one event precedes another, we often wonder whether they are related. For example, some people who smoke a lot of cigarettes get lung cancer. But when scientists wanted to know whether cigarette smoking caused lung cancer, several studies performed in the 1950s and 1960s compared the likelihood of lung cancer in people who smoked cigarettes with that in people who didn’t smoke. The best studies matched these two groups of people with regard to age, general health, medications and so on. By matching these groups, they made sure the only difference between them was cigarette smoking. The result was clear: Cigarette smoking caused lung cancer.

Similarly, some people who use cell phones get brain cancer. To answer the question of whether cell phones caused brain cancer, the occurrence of brain cancer in people who used cell phones was compared with that in people who didn't. Again, these groups were matched to make sure the only difference between them was cell phone use. The result was also clear: Cell phones didn't cause brain cancer.

Because vaccines are given to nearly everyone, many people with chronic diseases will have received vaccines. And some of these people will have received vaccines close in time to the appearance of the chronic condition. The question is: "Did the vaccine cause the disease?" The best way to answer this question is to do studies similar to those described for smoking and cell phones. Although not all potential associations have been studied, many have; therefore, we know that vaccines don't cause autism, diabetes, multiple sclerosis, allergies, asthma or permanent brain damage.



Vaccine Schedule

Vaccine	Ages 11-12	Ages 13-18
Meningococcus		
• Conjugate version	1st dose at 11-12yo* 2nd dose at 16-18yo	13-15yo: 1 dose, followed by a booster at 16-18yo 16-18yo: 1 dose
• Type B		16-18yo: 2 doses
Tdap	1 dose	1 dose if not previously received
HPV	2nd dose 6-12 months after first	13-14yo: 2 doses 6 to 12 months apart 15-18yo: 3 doses if not previously received Remaining doses if immunization was started

Ages 11-18

Influenza	1 dose annually
Hepatitis A†	2 doses
Hepatitis B†	2 or 3 doses
Polio†	3 doses
Measles, mumps, rubella (MMR)†	1 or 2 doses
Chickenpox†	1 or 2 doses

*yo=years old

†Catch-up shots may be required depending on the child's vaccination history.



We Need What? Locating Vaccine Records

As your child's world expands to include sleepaway camps, first jobs and college, you may find that you are being asked for vaccine records.

While some parents have a copy of their child's immunization record, many do not. So what should you do if you can't find your child's record?

- Check with your child's most recent healthcare provider. If your child has switched doctors, you may need to check with previous providers, especially those who cared for your child before he or she entered school.
- Check with your child's school since they sometimes keep copies.
- If your state health department has an immunization registry, you may be able to get a copy from them.
- Check your child's baby books and your old health records as you may have a copy of the record in a place you hadn't thought about.
- Old school or camp forms may also have the information.

What if I can't find my child's immunization record?

If you are unable to locate your child's immunization record, he or she may need to:

- Have a blood test – A blood test can help determine immunity to some vaccine-preventable diseases, such as measles, mumps, rubella, chickenpox, hepatitis A, hepatitis B, tetanus, diphtheria and polio. However, if the blood test reveals that your teen is not immune to one or more of these diseases, he or she will need to be vaccinated. Since an extra dose of vaccine will not cause harm, some parents opt to get the vaccines in question without getting the blood test.
- Be vaccinated – Some vaccines may be necessary either because there is not a blood test to determine immunity or because the blood test reveals vaccines that are needed.



There may be costs associated with the blood test and extra co-pays for visits to make up vaccines. Each vaccine has its own set of requirements regarding how soon after the initial dose subsequent doses can be administered.

Once you and your healthcare provider decide how to proceed, you can set up a schedule to be sure the vaccine series is completed. In addition to the records the doctor keeps, ask them to complete a record that you take each time you go for additional doses.

While many parents are concerned that getting vaccines will be harmful if their child already had been vaccinated, they can be reassured that extra doses of vaccine, like an exposure to the disease, will serve to strengthen immunity to that disease.

I Need More Information: Resources for Parents and Teens

Vaccine-related Information

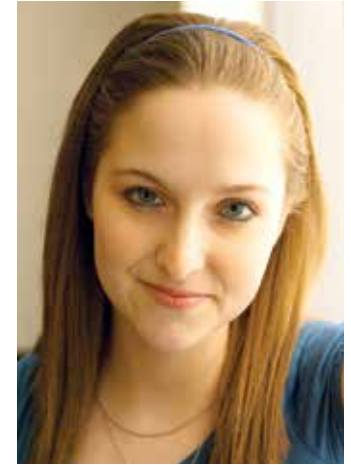
Internet Resources

- Vaccine Education Center (VEC) at The Children's Hospital of Philadelphia
vaccine.chop.edu
 - The VEC hosts a question and answer page about HPV at www.prevent-HPV.org.
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)
www.cdc.gov/vaccines/who/teens
- Vaccine Information for the Public and Health Professionals (a program of Immunization Action Coalition – IAC)
www.vaccineinformation.org
- Vaccinate Your Family (a program of Every Child by Two – ECBT)
www.vaccinateyourfamily.org



Books

- *Vaccines and Your Child: Separating Fact from Fiction* (Columbia University Press, 2011) co-written by Paul A. Offit, M.D., and Charlotte A. Moser
- *The Complete Idiot's Guide to Vaccinations* (Penguin Group USA, 2009) co-written by Michael J. Smith, M.D., M.S.C.E., and Laurie Bouck
- *Do Vaccines Cause That?! A Guide for Evaluating Vaccine Safety Concerns* (i4ph, 2008) co-written by Martin G. Meyers, M.D., and Diego Pineda



Pamphlets and Information Sheets

- Vaccine Information Statements (VIS) on all vaccines are offered by the CDC.
www.cdc.gov/vaccines/hcp/vis
- Various informational tear sheets are available for download from the Vaccine Education Center at The Children's Hospital of Philadelphia.
vaccine.chop.edu/resources

Travel Information

- CDC Travelers' Website – Includes information specific to destinations, vaccines and diseases
www.cdc.gov/travel
- Find a travel clinic – Both the International Society of Travel Medicine (ISTM) and the American Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene (ASTMH) provide clinic locators on their websites:
ISTM: www.istm.org
ASTMH: www.astmh.org

Family Groups

- Parents PACK (Possessing, Accessing and Communicating Knowledge about Vaccines) – A program directed by the Vaccine Education Center at The Children's Hospital of Philadelphia. Offers a free monthly email newsletter about vaccines. Vaccine information is provided for all age groups.
vaccine.chop.edu/parents
- Vaccinate Your Family – An immunization awareness campaign administered by Every Child By Two (ECBT); includes information about vaccines and their safety.
www.vaccinateyourfamily.org

- Autism Science Foundation (ASF) – A nonprofit organization that funds scientific research into the causes of autism and the development of better treatments. The group also provides information to the public about autism and supports the needs of individuals with autism and their families.

www.autismsciencefoundation.org

- Families Fighting Flu – A nonprofit public organization composed of families and pediatricians who have experienced firsthand what it is like to lose a child to flu or to have a child experience severe medical complications from flu.

www.familiesfightingflu.org

- Meningitis Angels – A nonprofit organization composed of families affected by meningitis and dedicated to the support of other victims of bacterial meningitis and their families.

www.meningitis-angels.org

- National Meningitis Association – A nonprofit organization founded by parents whose children have died or live with permanent disabilities from meningococcal disease.

www.nmaus.org

- PKIDS – A national nonprofit organization that offers support to families whose children are living with hepatitis, HIV/AIDS or other chronic, viral infectious diseases, and that educates the public about infectious diseases.

www.pkids.org



- Cervivor – An organization dedicated to breaking down the stigma that surrounds cervical cancer and helping connect survivors.

cervivor.org

- The Yellow Umbrella Organization – An organization that “is about working together, under the same umbrella, toward a common goal ... It’s about cervical cancer prevention.”

www.theyellowumbrella.org

Adolescent and Teen Resources

- Getvaxed.org – An initiative of PKIDS that provides immunization-related information and videos for teens and young adults.

www.getvaxed.org

Social Media

- Shot of Prevention – a blog hosted by ECBT. Go to shotofprevention.com; also on Facebook and Twitter.

- Parents Who Protect – a blog hosted by the National Meningitis Association. Go to parentswhoprotect.com.

- PKIDS is on Facebook, Twitter, Flickr, YouTube, Delicious and other social media sites. It also has a blog. Learn more at www.pkids.org.

- The Yellow Umbrella Organization is on Facebook, YouTube and Twitter.

- Families Fighting Flu and the National Meningitis Association are on Facebook and Twitter.

Mobile Apps

Vaccines on the Go: What You Should Know was developed by the Vaccine Education Center at The Children’s Hospital of Philadelphia and is available for Androids and iPhones. The app contains information about vaccines and the diseases they prevent, as well as interactive components such as games, places to save or email questions, and links to other VEC resources. Learn more or download at vaccine.chop.edu/mobileapp.



Immunization Record

Below is a list of the recommended vaccines for adolescents and teens. Please have your child's physician or other healthcare professional fill in the date that your child receives a vaccine.

Child's name _____ Date of birth _____

Vaccine	Number of Doses		
Tdap			
Meningococcus ACWY			
Meningococcus B			
Human Papillomavirus			
Influenza			

Are there any vaccines to catch up on?

Check that your child had the appropriate number of doses of the following vaccines by having your healthcare provider add the information from your child's chart here:

Hepatitis A _____

Hepatitis B _____

Polio _____

MMR _____

Varicella _____





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For more information about vaccines,
visit the Vaccine Education Center websites at
vaccine.chop.edu
and
vaccine.chop.edu/parents

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