What vaccines does my child need?

Tdap, HPV and Meningococcal

Education Letter

Indiana State Department of Health

Parents and Guardians

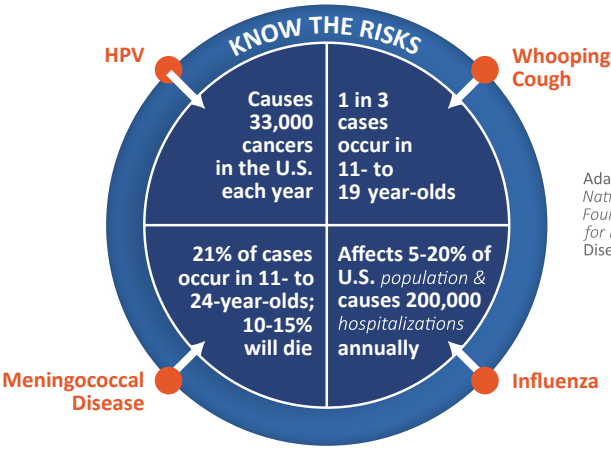
The Indiana State Department of Health strives to protect the health and safety of Hoosier children, so we want to make you aware of vaccines recommended for adolescents that protect against diseases, such as pertussis (whooping cough), human papillomavirus (HPV), meningococcal disease and influenza (flu).

Vaccines recommended for boys and girls ages 11-12 include Tdap (tetanus, diphtheria and pertussis), HPV, meningococcal, hepatitis A* and influenza**. These vaccines are safe, effective, and can be given at the same office visit. We urge you to review this important information and contact your child's healthcare provider with any questions.

**Recommended starting at 1 year of age*
***Recommended for everyone age 6 months and older*

Vaccines Aren't Just for Young Children

Adolescents Can Be Protected from Deadly Diseases



Adapted from *National Foundation for Infectious* Disease(s)

Where can my child get these vaccines?

These vaccines are available from your child's healthcare provider. Pharmacies can also administer vaccines to children ages 11 and older.

If your child does not have health insurance or has a health insurance plan that does not cover vaccines, your child is eligible to receive no-cost vaccines through the Vaccines for Children (VFC) program.

Please visit the Indiana State Department of Health website to locate a VFC provider in your county: https://www.in.gov/isdh/26482.htm. You can also contact us at immunize@isdh.in.gov or 800-701-0704.

Disease Name	Vaccine Name (to protect against disease)	Disease spread by	Symptoms	Complications
Tetanus (lockjaw)	Tdap vaccine	Bacteria found in soil, dust and manure through exposure to cuts in skin	Stiffness, muscle spasms, fever	Broken bones, difficulty breathing, death
Diphtheria	Tdap vaccine	Bacterial infection spread through direct contact with droplets from infected person through coughing or sneezing	Sore throat, mild fever, weakness, swollen glands	Damage to heart muscle, difficulty breathing, respiratory and heart failure, death
Pertussis (whooping cough)	Tdap vaccine	Bacterial infection spread through direct contact with droplets from infected person through coughing or sneezing	Severe cough with "whooping" sound, runny nose, vomiting from severe coughing	Pneumonia, loss of bladder control, rib fractures, death
Human Papillomavirus (HPV)	HPV9 vaccine	Contagious virus spread through intimate skin-to-skin contact	Often no symptoms but some are warts, pre-cancerous or cancerous lesions of mouth, throat, cervix***, anus, penis or other areas	Cancers of mouth, throat, cervix, anus, and genital regions, genital warts, and death from cancer
Meningococcal disease	MCV4 and Men B vaccines	Exchange of nose and throat droplets through coughing, sneezing, kissing, sharing utensils, etc.	Headache, stiff neck, nausea and vomiting, confusion, sleepiness	Meningitis, bloodstream infection, hearing loss, brain damage, seizures, loss of limbs, death
Influenza	Seasonal Influenza vaccine	Contagious virus spread through droplets from infected person coughing or sneezing	Sudden onset of symptoms including fever, chills, dry cough, headache, runny nose, sore throat, muscle and joint pain	Extreme fatigue, hospitalization, pneumonia, death
Hepatitis A	Hepatitis A vaccine	Contagious virus usually spread by fecal (stool)-oral route, can be spread by close contact with infected person	Fever, fatigue, loss of appetite, nausea and vomiting, jaundice (yellowing of skin/eyes), cola-colored urine, clay-colored stools	Hospitalization, death

***** The HPV9 vaccine is highly effective at preventing cervical precancers, but it does not eliminate the need for routine cervical cancer screenings (Pap test) as recommended by a healthcare provider. This screening is important because it can detect early precancerous changes so treatment can begin before cancer develops.