

For Our **Children...**

The HPV Vaccine



Scan to watch the
For Our Children Program

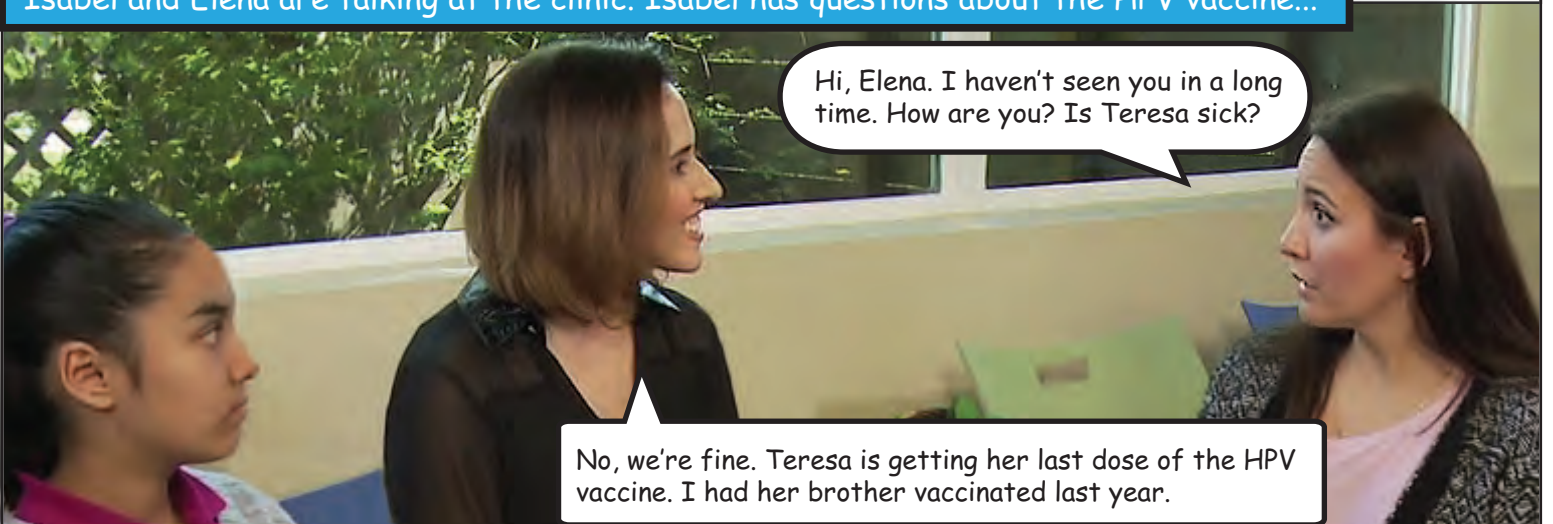


You can protect your son from cancer by getting him the HPV vaccine!

The HPV vaccine is recommended for boys and girls 11 to 26 years of age and can be given as young as 9 years of age. The HPV vaccine is proven to be safe and effective in preventing infection with the types of HPV that can cause cancer in the genitals, and cancer in the mouth and throat.

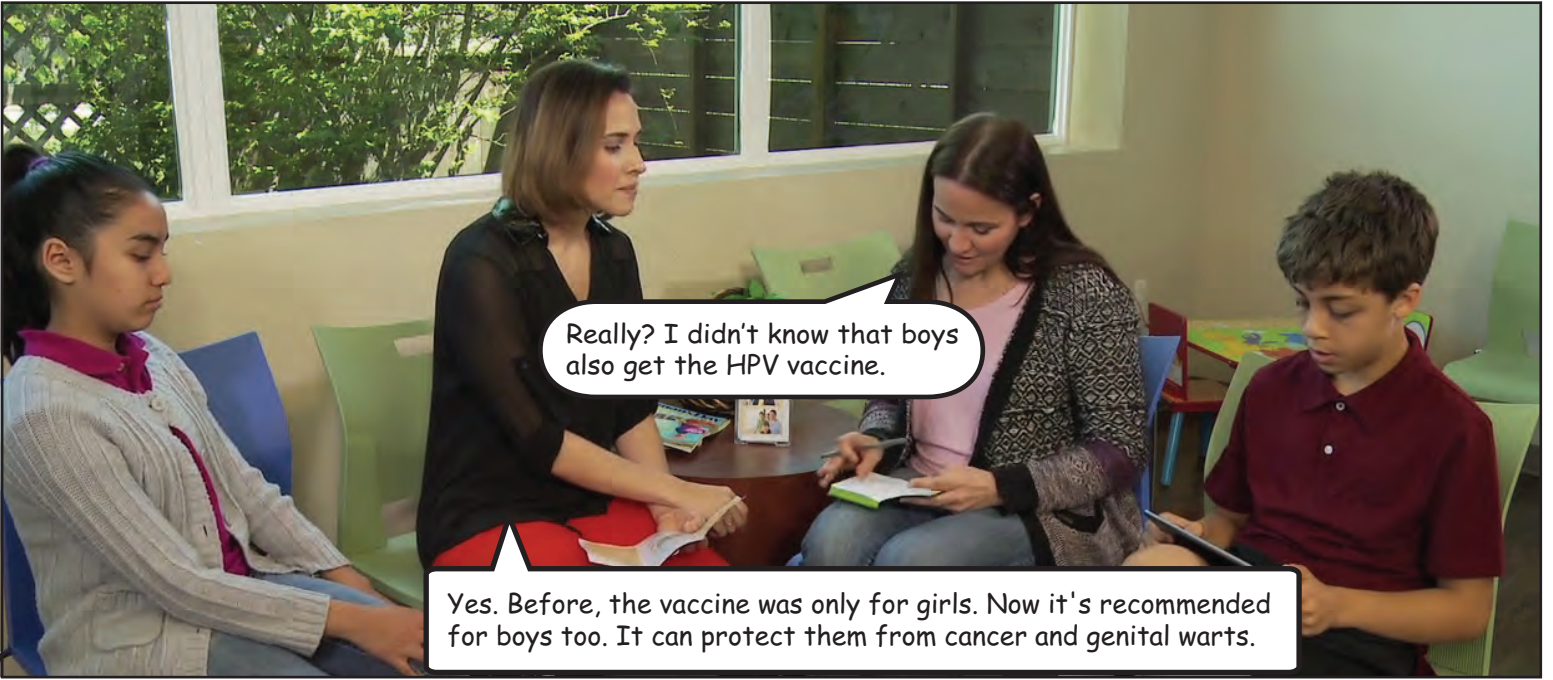
The vaccine works best if given between the ages of 11 to 12.

Isabel and Elena are talking at the clinic. Isabel has questions about the HPV vaccine...




Hi, Elena. I haven't seen you in a long time. How are you? Is Teresa sick?

No, we're fine. Teresa is getting her last dose of the HPV vaccine. I had her brother vaccinated last year.




Really? I didn't know that boys also get the HPV vaccine.

Yes. Before, the vaccine was only for girls. Now it's recommended for boys too. It can protect them from cancer and genital warts.

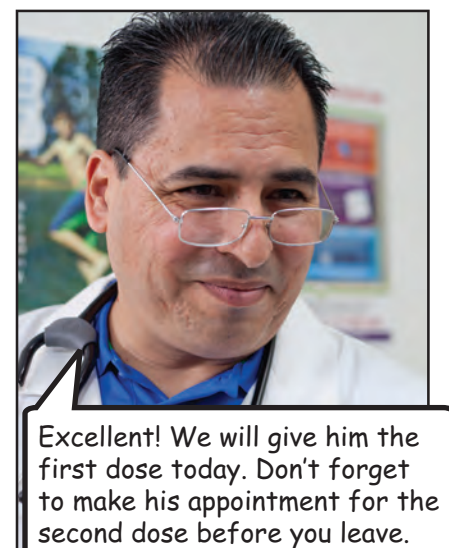
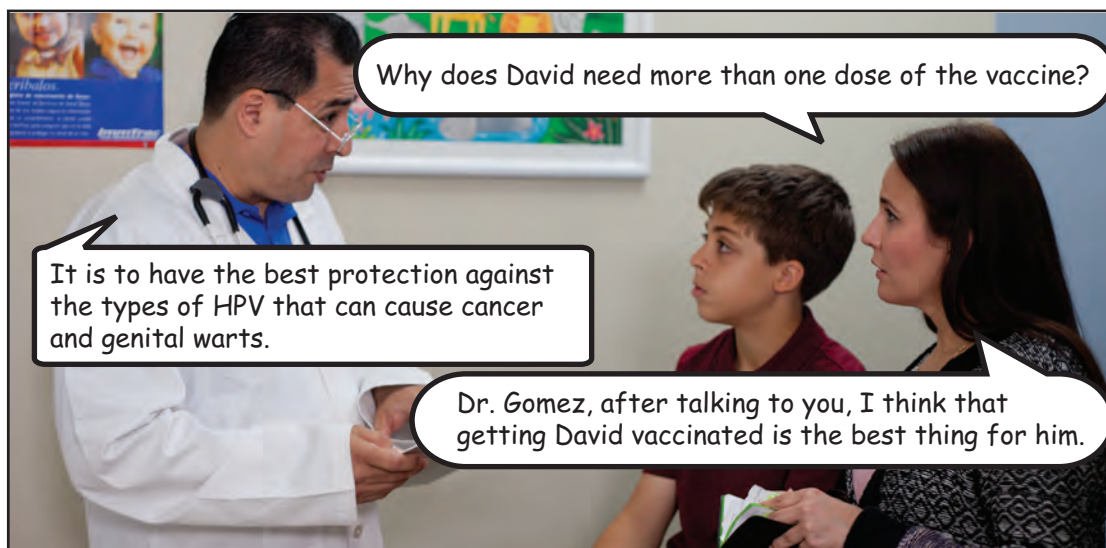
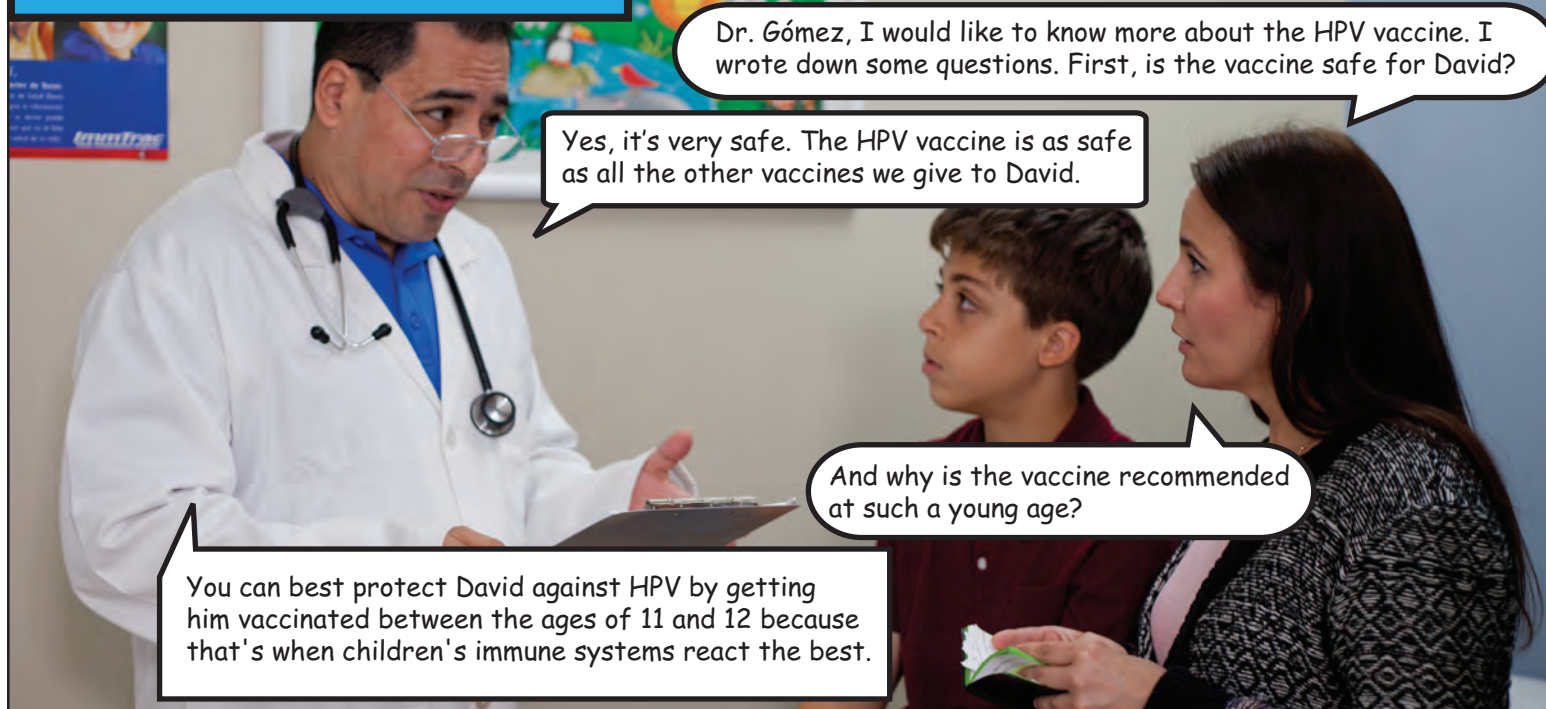


David's doctor has not mentioned the vaccine yet. Should I ask him about it?



My children's doctor hadn't mentioned the HPV vaccine either. I knew about it from my friend. I made a list of questions to ask the doctor.

Isabel and David at doctor's office....



Isabel and David at a follow up visit



Keep track of the HPV Vaccine doses.

HPV Vaccine (Dose# 1)	Date: _____	Time: _____	Clinic Name: _____
HPV Vaccine (Dose# 2)	Date: _____	Time: _____	Clinic Name: _____
HPV Vaccine (Dose# 3)	Date: _____	Time: _____	Clinic Name: _____

Why should I be worried about my son getting HPV?

- HPV is a common virus.
- HPV can cause certain kinds of cancer in men and can cause genital warts.
- Men cannot usually tell if they have HPV. There are no routine screening tests for HPV or HPV-associated cancers in men. Prevention is the best choice.
- HPV can infect your son, but you can protect him by getting him vaccinated against HPV.

How can I get help paying for my child's vaccines?

The Vaccines for Children program (VFC) provides free vaccines to children whose parents need help paying for them.

Your child is eligible if he or she is 18 or younger and any of the following:

- › Uninsured
- › Under insured. This means that your child has health insurance but it:
 - » does not cover vaccines
 - » only covers certain vaccines
 - » covers vaccines, but it has a fixed dollar limit or cap for vaccines
- › Medicaid-eligible

Where can I go to get my child vaccinated?

For more information about your child's VFC eligibility and where to take your child for vaccines contact your state's VFC coordinator at:

1-800-CDC-INFO (1-800-232-4636).

www.cdc.gov/vaccines/programs/vfc/state-vfc-websites.html



Cancer Information Services (CIS), a program of the National Cancer Institute

1-800-4-CANCER

(1-800-422-6237)

Monday through Friday 9:00am to 9:00pm

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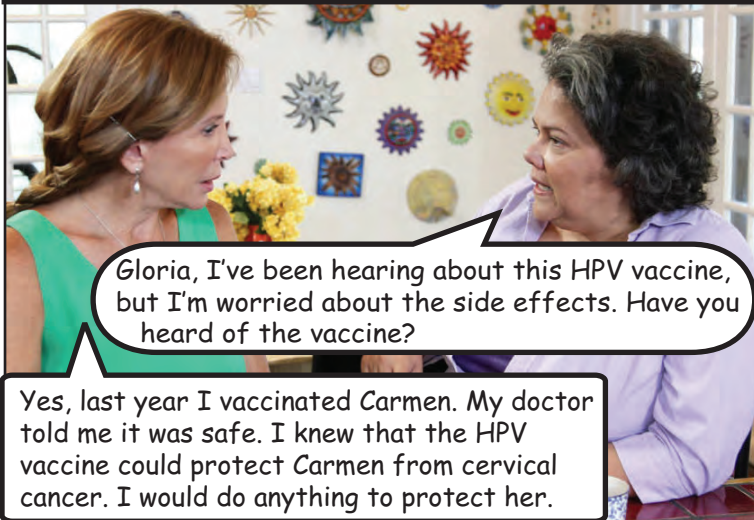


You can protect your daughter from cervical cancer by getting her the HPV vaccine!

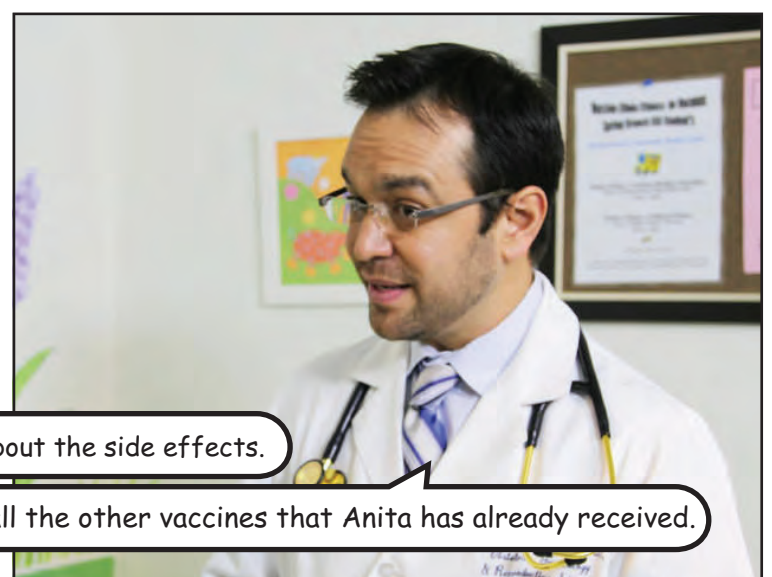
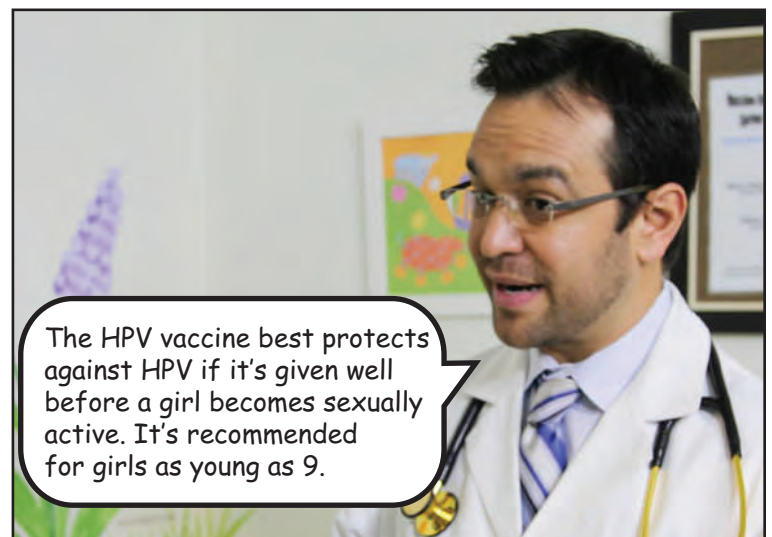
The HPV vaccine is recommended for girls and boys 11 to 26 years of age and can be given as young as 9 years of age. The HPV vaccine is proven to be safe and effective in preventing infection with the types of HPV that can cause cervical cancer.

The vaccine works best if given between the ages of 11 to 12.

Maria asks her friend Gloria what she knows about the HPV vaccine...



Maria and Anita at Doctor's office





Why does Anita need more than one dose of the vaccine?



More than one dose is needed to provide full protection against HPV. That's why it is very important to remember to bring her back to complete all doses.



Dr. Lopez, after talking to you, I want to vaccinate Anita today.

Great, you're making a good decision. Let's give her the first dose right now. Don't forget to make her appointment for the second dose before you leave.



Maria at home

Maria and Anita in the doctor's office at a follow-up appointment



I see that Anita has had all the HPV doses. I'm glad you decided to protect Anita against cervical cancer.

Thank you doctor, I'm so relieved that I am doing everything I can to protect Anita from cervical cancer.

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Why should I be worried about my daughter getting HPV?

- HPV is a common virus.
- Women cannot usually tell if they have HPV.
- HPV can cause abnormal cell changes in the cervix that can become cervical cancer.
- High risk types of HPV cause the majority (90%) of cervical cancers.
- HPV can infect your daughter, but you can protect her by getting her vaccinated against HPV.

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