



Meningococcal and HPV (combination)

9.26.2012

Dear Parent or Guardian:

As of July 2005, schools in Washington must make information available on Meningococcal and Human Papillomavirus diseases to parents or guardians of all students entering Grades 6-12.

Meningococcal Disease and Prevention

Meningococcal Disease

Meningococcal disease spreads by direct contact with infected persons by coughing, kissing, or sharing anything by mouth, such as water bottles, eating utensils, lipsticks, or toothbrushes. It can cause pneumonia, bloodstream infection, and meningitis (swelling of the covering of the brain and spinal cord). Severe disease can cause brain damage, loss of hearing or limbs, and death. Fortunately, this life-threatening infection is rare – we usually have only about 30-60 reported each year in Washington, including 1 to 8 deaths. Adolescents and young adults are more likely to get meningococcal disease, especially if they live in group settings, like college dorms.

Meningococcal Conjugate Vaccine (MCV4)

MCV4 protects your child against the most common types of bacteria that cause meningococcal disease. Patients younger than 19 years of age can get MCV4 vaccine for free in Washington State. Some health care providers' offices charge an administration fee or an office visit fee. You can ask to waive the administration fee if you can't pay. Healthy teens should get one dose of MCV4 during a pre-teen health check up at age 11 thru 12 years. Teens who did not get their first dose during the pre-teen health visit should get a dose as soon as possible. A second dose (or booster) is now recommended. Teens should get a booster at age 16 thru 18 years or anytime before college, but don't need it if they got the first dose on or after their 16th birthday. Teens aged 11 thru 18 years with high risk conditions like HIV, absent or defective spleens, and complement component deficiency may need more doses of this vaccine. Ask your healthcare provider how many doses your adolescent needs for a full protection.

Learn More Learn more about meningococcal disease and how to prevent it on the following Web sites:

Washington State Profile

Meningococcal information: www.doh.wa.gov/cfh/immunize/vaccine/meningococcal/default.htm

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Meningococcal vaccine information: www.cdc.gov/vaccines/pubs/vis/downloads/vis-mening.pdf

Disease information: www.cdc.gov/meningitis/about/faq.html

Pre-teen immunizations: www.cdc.gov/vaccines/spec-grps/preteens-adol.htm

College students & young adults: www.cdc.gov/vaccines/spec-grps/college.htm

Children's Hospital of Philadelphia Vaccine Education Center

Meningococcus questions & answers: www.chop.edu/vaccine/images/vec_mening_tear.pdf

National Meningitis Association www.nmaus.org

Human papillomavirus (HPV) Disease and Prevention

Human papillomavirus (HPV) Disease

What is HPV?

HPV is a common virus that spreads primarily through sexual contact. Up to 75 percent of HPV infections occur among people 15 thru 24 years old. HPV causes most known cervical cancers, anal cancers, and genital warts. The types of HPV that can cause genital warts are not the same as the types that cause cancer. Some types of HPV can cause penile, anal, or head and neck cancers.

What are the symptoms of HPV?

Most of the time infected individuals have no symptoms and can spread the virus without knowing it. Some people know they have HPV because they have a symptom like genital warts. Women may find out they have HPV through cervical cancer screening (Pap tests) and HPV testing. Health care providers do not usually test for HPV unless they find abnormal cervical cell changes in a Pap test.

How can HPV infection be prevented?

The best way to prevent HPV infection is to abstain from all sexual activity. Even people with only one lifetime partner can get HPV if their partner had previous sexual partners. Using condoms during sex offers good protection against sexual infections like HPV. The HPV vaccines offer by far the best protection if given before sexual activity starts – vaccines do not get rid of existing HPV infections. The HPV vaccine can prevent infections from some of the most common and serious types of HPV that cause warts, cervical, and anal cancers.

HPV Vaccine

What HPV vaccines are available?

Two HPV vaccines are available:

- HPV4 – licensed for males and females. It protects against four types of HPV. These include two types of HPV that cause 75 percent of cervical cancers in women and most anal cancers in men and two types that cause 90 percent of genital warts in both women and men.
- HPV2– licensed only for females. It protects against the two types of HPV that cause 75 percent of cervical cancers.

Who should get the vaccine and when should they get it?

- Females – the federal Advisory Committee on Immunization Practice (ACIP) recommends routine vaccination for all girls age 11 thru 12 years old against HPV. For unvaccinated females, the recommendation goes up through age 26. Health care providers may also give the vaccine to girls as young as 9 years.
- Males – the ACIP recently approved a recommendation for routine vaccination of boys age 11 thru 12 years. For unvaccinated males, the recommendation goes up through age 21. Health care providers may vaccinate boys as young as 9 years and men aged 22 thru 26 years.

To be up-to-date on this immunization, males and females need three doses of the vaccine. Talk to your health care provider about the vaccine schedule. HPV vaccine is not required for school in Washington.

Are Pap tests still recommended for females who get the HPV vaccine?

Yes. The HPV vaccine does not protect against all HPV that can cause cancer and warts, so females still need Pap tests.

Where can I find the HPV vaccine?

Patients younger than 19 years of age can get HPV vaccine for free in Washington State. Some health care providers' offices charge an administration fee or an office visit fee. You can ask to waive the administration fee if you can't pay. For people age 19 and older, the vaccine is available from many clinics and pharmacies. Most health insurance plans cover the vaccine for people recommended to get it. Call your health plan to check your coverage. For adults without health insurance, the companies that make these vaccines have programs to help pay for them. Find out if your health care provider participates in these programs.

For more information on HPV, the Vaccine, and Cervical Cancer:

Centers for Disease Control & Prevention www.cdc.gov/std/hpv
Washington State Department of Health www.doh.wa.gov/cfh/immunize/documents/hpvpvaccinefactsheet.pdf
American Social Health Association www.ashastd.org
American Cancer Society www.cancer.org

Sincerely,
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DOH 348-186 December 2011

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