

Students may not be up-to date on all immunizations and may not be protected against some vaccine preventable diseases. With consent, public health nurses can give missed vaccines during scheduled school immunization clinics. **Please read about the vaccines below and indicate your choice(s) on the consent form.** Consent for immunization or immunization series is valid for 2 years, unless the parent/guardian/representative cancels it. If you have any questions contact your local public health unit. For more information about the vaccines, visit [www.immunizebc.ca](http://www.immunizebc.ca)

## What is the Hepatitis B vaccine?

The Hepatitis B vaccine protects against the hepatitis B virus.

## What is Hepatitis B infection?

Hepatitis B is a virus that attacks the liver. It can cause permanent liver damage, liver cancer and death. The virus is spread from one infected person to another by contact with blood or body fluids.

For more information, see HealthLinkBC File [#25a Hepatitis B Vaccine](#)

## What is the Human Papillomavirus (HPV) vaccine?

The HPV vaccine protects against 9 types of HPV.

## What is Human Papillomavirus (HPV)?

HPV is one of the most common sexually transmitted infections (STIs). HPV can cause cancers of the cervix, mouth, throat, genitals and genital warts. About 3 out of 4 sexually active people will get HPV at some point in their lives. Anyone who has any kind of sexual activity with another person can get HPV. Sexual intercourse is not necessary to become infected.

For more information, see HealthLinkBC File [#101b Human Papillomavirus \(HPV\) Vaccines](#)

## What is the Tetanus, Diphtheria, Pertussis (Tdap) and Polio (Tdap-IPV) vaccine?

The Tdap vaccine protects against tetanus, diphtheria, pertussis (whooping cough) and the Tdap-IPV also protects against polio.

## What is the Inactivated Polio (IPV) vaccine?

The IPV vaccine is for those who only need polio protection because they are up-to date on their Tdap.

## What are Tetanus, Diphtheria, Pertussis and Polio?

**Tetanus**, also known as lockjaw, is caused by bacteria found in the soil that can enter the skin through a cut or scrape. Up to 1 in 5 people who get tetanus disease may die.

**Diphtheria** is a serious bacterial infection of the nose and throat. The bacteria are easily spread by coughing, sneezing and close contact. The disease can result in very serious breathing problems. About 1 in 10 people who get diphtheria disease may die.

**Pertussis**, also known as whooping cough, can cause pneumonia, seizures, brain damage and death. The bacteria are easily spread by coughing, sneezing, and close contact.

**Polio** is a virus spread through contact with the bowel movements (stool) of an infected person and from eating contaminated food or water. Polio can result in paralysis of arms or legs and can even lead to death.

For more information, see: HealthLinkBC Files [#18c Tetanus, Diphtheria, Pertussis \(Tdap\) Vaccine](#), [#15a Tetanus, Diphtheria, Pertussis, Polio \(Tdap-IPV\) Vaccine](#), [#13 Polio Vaccine \(IPV\)](#)

## What is the Measles, Mumps and Rubella (MMR) vaccine?

MMR vaccine protects against measles, mumps, and rubella viruses.

## What are Measles, Mumps and Rubella?

Measles, mumps and rubella viruses are spread through coughing, sneezing and saliva. Children and adults can become sick by sharing foods, drinks, and through close contact.

**Measles** causes fever, rash and cold-like symptoms. Measles can lead to infections of the ears and lungs causing seizures, deafness, brain damage and even death.

**Mumps** causes fever, headaches and swelling of the glands, cheeks and testicles. Mumps can cause an infection of the lining of the brain and deafness.

**Rubella** can cause miscarriage, stillbirth, or birth defects in 9 out of 10 babies born to women infected during pregnancy.

For more information, see: HealthLinkBC File [#14a Measles, Mumps, Rubella \(MMR\) Vaccine](#)

## What is the meningococcal quadrivalent conjugate vaccine?

The meningococcal quadrivalent conjugate vaccine protects against infection from 4 types of meningococcal bacteria: types A, C, Y and W.

## What is meningococcal infection?

Meningococcal infection is caused by bacteria. Meningococcal infection due to types A, C, Y and W is very rare in B.C. Although rare, it can cause serious and life-threatening infections. These include meningitis, an infection of the lining that covers the brain, and septicemia, an infection of the blood. For every 100 people who get sick, up to 10 to 15 will die, even

if they receive treatment. Permanent complications of infection include brain damage, deafness and loss of limbs.

For more information, see: HealthLinkBC File [#23b Meningococcal Quadrivalent Vaccines](#)

## What is the hepatitis A vaccine?

The hepatitis A vaccine protects against infection from the hepatitis A virus.

## What is the hepatitis A virus?

Hepatitis A is a virus that attacks the liver. It is spread through contact with bowel movements (stool) of an infected person, through food preparation or other hand-to-mouth contact and from eating contaminated food and water.

For more information, see HealthLinkBC File [#33 Hepatitis A Vaccine](#)

## What is Varicella vaccine?

This vaccine protects against the varicella-zoster virus.

## What is Varicella?

Varicella (Chickenpox) is spread through coughing, sneezing, saliva and fluid from chickenpox blisters. Children and adults can become sick by sharing food, drinks and through close contact. Complications can lead to swelling of the brain, seizures, deafness, brain damage and death. Infection in early pregnancy can cause miscarriage.

For more information, see: HealthLinkBC File [#44b Chickenpox \(Varicella\) Vaccine](#)

## Who should not get a vaccine?

People who have had a life-threatening allergic reaction to a previous dose of vaccine, or to any component of the vaccines. See specific HealthLinkBC Files for more information.

Some people who have an immune system weakened by disease or medical treatment, those who have had a blood transfusion or blood products in the last 12 months and those with untreated active tuberculosis may not be able to have the varicella (chickenpox) or measles, mumps and rubella vaccine(s).

People who developed Guillain-Barré Syndrome (GBS) within 8 weeks of getting a tetanus vaccine, without any other cause, should not get the Tdap-IPV or Tdap vaccine. GBS is a rare condition that can result in weakness and paralysis of the body's muscles. It can occur after an infection, but in rare cases can also occur after some vaccines.

Females should not receive the chickenpox, MMR, or HPV vaccines 1 month before or during pregnancy.

There is no need to delay getting immunized because of a cold or other mild illness. However, if you have concerns, speak with your public health nurse.

## What are the possible reactions to vaccines?

Common reactions may include pain, redness, swelling at the injection site, headaches, fever, chills, muscle soreness, nausea and tiredness. These reactions are mild and generally last 1 to 2 days.

A mild fever, a rash that looks like measles, sore joints and swelling of the glands in the face or neck can occur 7-12 days after receiving the MMR vaccine. About 2 weeks after the Varicella vaccine, a mild rash that looks like chickenpox can occur. To prevent spreading the virus to others the rash should be covered until the blisters have dried and crusted over.

Rarely, more serious reactions to the MMR vaccine can include seizures caused by fever (about 1 child in 3,000), a temporary drop in the blood cells that help prevent bleeding (about 1 person in 30,000), and encephalitis, an inflammation of the brain (about 1 person in 1 million).

There is an extremely rare possibility, less than 1 in a million, of a life-threatening allergic reaction called anaphylaxis. This may include hives, breathing problems, or swelling of the throat, tongue or lips. Should anaphylaxis occur, the public health nurses are prepared to treat it and the student will be transferred to the nearest emergency department. If the symptoms occur after the clinic, call **9-1-1**.

It is important to report all serious or unexpected reactions to your health care provider.

## Vaccines are safe and protect you and your community

It is much safer to get the vaccine than to get the disease. Protect your child and others by having their immunizations up-to date. Many vaccine preventable diseases are rare in B.C. because of childhood immunization programs. Chickenpox and Pertussis (whooping cough) still occur but is less common and milder in people who have been vaccinated.

## Mature Minor Consent

It is recommended that parents or guardians and their children discuss consent for immunization. Children under the age of 19, who are able to understand the benefits and possible reactions and the risk of not getting immunized, can legally consent to or refuse immunizations. For more information on mature minor consent see the HealthLinkBC File

[#119 The Infants Act, Mature Minor Consent and Immunization](#)

Acetaminophen (e.g. Tylenol®) or Ibuprofen\* (e.g. Advil®) can be given for fever or soreness. ASA (e.g. Aspirin®) should not be given to anyone under 18 years of age due to the risk of Reye Syndrome.

For more information on Reye syndrome, see HealthLinkBC File [#84 Reye Syndrome](#)