

Adolescent School Immunization Clinic Parental Consent Form

School Name _____ Clinic Date _____

In order for your child to obtain the adolescent vaccinations during this school based clinic, you must

1. Complete both sides of this form.

A. INFORMATION ABOUT PERSON RECEIVING VACCINE (PLEASE PRINT)

Student's Name Last _____ First _____ Middle _____

Student's Birth Date _____ Age _____ Gender Male Female

Parent/Guardian Name Last _____ First _____ Relationship _____

Student's Address _____ City _____ Zip Code _____

B. VACCINE ELIGIBILITY SCREENING (PLEASE CHECK APPROPRIATE BOX)

Contact Number _____

- Medicaid** A child, 0 through 18 years of age, who has Medicaid as primary insurance.
- American Indian/Alaskan Native** A child, 0 through 18 years of age, who identifies as an American Indian or Alaskan Native, regardless of insurance.
- No Health Insurance** A child, 0 through 18 years of age, who does not have health insurance.
- Insurance Does Not Cover Vaccines (Underinsured)** A child, 0 through 18 years of age, who has commercial (private) health insurance but the coverage does not include vaccines, children whose insurance covers only selected vaccines (these children are categorized as underinsured for non-covered vaccines only), or children whose insurance caps vaccine coverage at a certain amount (once that coverage amount is reached, these children are categorized as underinsured).
- Fully Insured** A child, 0 through 18 years of age, who has health insurance which provides coverage for vaccines.

C. VACCINE HEALTH SCREENING (CIRCLE YES OR NO)

Please answer all questions about the student who will be receiving the vaccine(s). Answers will determine whether the student can be vaccinated at this time.

- Yes No 1. Does the student have any allergies to medication, foods, or any vaccines?
If yes, please explain _____
- Yes No 2. Has the student had a serious reaction to a vaccine in the past?
- Yes No 3. Has the student had a health problem with asthma, lung disease, heart disease, kidney disease, metabolic disease (i.e. diabetes), or a blood disorder?
- Yes No 4. Has the student had a seizure, brain or other nervous system problem, including Guillain-Barré Syndrome?
- Yes No 5. Does the student have cancer, leukemia, AIDS, active tuberculosis or any other immune system problem?
- Yes No 6. Has the student taken cortisone, prednisone, other steroids or anticancer drugs or had radiation treatments in the past three (3) months?
- Yes No 7. Has the student received a transfusion of blood or blood products, or been given immune (gamma) globulin or an antiviral drug in the past year?
- Yes No 8. Is the student pregnant or is there a chance she could become pregnant during the next month?
- Yes No 9. Has the student received vaccinations in the past four (4) weeks?
If yes, please list vaccines _____

D. CONSENT TO VACCINATE

I have been given a copy and I have read, or had explained to me, the information in the Vaccine Information Statement(s) for the each vaccine my child will be receiving. I have had a chance to ask questions and fully understand the benefits and risks of each of the indicated vaccines and ask the following vaccines be given to my child on the scheduled school clinic date (check all that apply):

- Meningococcal (MCV4)
- HPV
- Hepatitis A
- Meningococcal B (MenB)

I give permission to the _____ County Health Department, the Indiana State Department of Health, and/or their designees to vaccinate the student named on this form.

Signature of Parent/Guardian _____ Date _____

Adolescent School Immunization Clinic Parental Consent Form

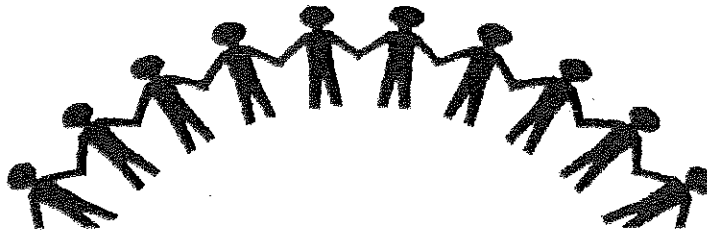
E. TO BE COMPLETED BY PERSON ADMINISTERING VACCINE

Vaccine	Manufacturer/Lot Number/Expiration Date	Signature of vaccinator	Site (circle side)	Route	Date of VIS
MCV4			Left or Right Deltoid	IM	
MenB			Left or Right Deltoid	IM	
Hep A			Left or Right Deltoid	IM	
HPV9			Left or Right Deltoid	IM	

The HPV and MenB vaccines are not school requirements. However, it is a requirement of school-based clinics enrolled in the VFC program to offer the HPV and MenB vaccines to both boys and girls.

Entered into CHIRP By _____ Date _____

Sullivan County Health Department



Helping People. Changing Lives.



INSURANCE INFORMATION—MUST BE COMPLETED

Subscriber's Legal Name (person who actually holds the insurance) : _____

Subscriber's Date of Birth: _____

Subscribers/Legal Guardian Phone Number _____

Insurance Plan Name: _____

Policy #: _____ Group #: _____

Meningococcal B Vaccine:

What You Need to Know

Many vaccines help protect against diseases that are preventable. For more information, visit www.cdc.gov/vaccines.
 Más de 100 vacunas ayudan a prevenir enfermedades que se pueden evitar. Para más información, visite www.cdc.gov/vaccines.

Meningococcal ACWY Vaccine:

What You Need to Know

Many vaccines help protect against diseases that are preventable. For more information, visit www.cdc.gov/vaccines.
 Más de 100 vacunas ayudan a prevenir enfermedades que se pueden evitar. Para más información, visite www.cdc.gov/vaccines.

1 Why get vaccinated?

Meningococcal B vaccine can help protect against meningococcal disease caused by serogroup B. A newer meningococcal vaccine is available that can help protect against serogroups A, C, W, and Y.

Meningococcal disease can cause meningitis (infection of the lining of the brain and spinal cord) and infections of the blood. Even when it is treated, meningococcal disease kills 10 to 15 infected people out of 100. And of those who survive, about 10 to 20 out of every 100 will suffer disabilities such as hearing loss, brain damage, kidney damage, loss of limbs, nervous system problems, or severe scars from skin grafts.

- Anyone can get meningococcal disease but certain people are at increased risk, including:
- Infants younger than one year old
 - Adolescents and young adults 16 through 23 years old
 - People with certain medical conditions that affect the immune system
 - Microbiologists who routinely work with isolates of *N. meningitidis*, the bacteria that cause meningococcal disease
 - People at risk because of an outbreak in their community

2 Meningococcal B vaccine

For best protection, more than 1 dose of a meningococcal B vaccine is needed. There are two meningococcal B vaccines available. The same vaccine must be used for all doses.

- Meningococcal B vaccines are recommended for people 10 years or older who are at increased risk for serogroup B meningococcal disease, including:
- People at risk because of a serogroup B meningococcal disease outbreak
 - Anyone whose spleen is damaged or has been removed, including people with sickle cell disease

- Anyone with a rare immune system condition called "persistent complement component deficiency"
- Anyone taking a type of drug called a complement inhibitor, such as eculizumab (also called Soliris) or ravulizumab (also called Ultomnis)
- After the dog bites who can make you, both isolate *N. meningitidis*

These vaccines may also be given to anyone 15 through 23 years old to provide short-term protection against most strains of serogroup B meningococcal disease; 15 through 18 years are the preferred ages for vaccination.

3 Talk with your health care provider

Tell your vaccine provider if the person getting the vaccine:

- Has had an allergic reaction after a previous dose of meningococcal B vaccine, or has any severe, life-threatening allergies.
- Is pregnant or breastfeeding.

In some cases, your health care provider may decide to postpone meningococcal B vaccination to a future visit.

People with minor illnesses, such as a cold, may be vaccinated. People who are moderately or severely ill should usually wait until they recover before getting meningococcal B vaccine.

Your health care provider can give you more information.



1 Why get vaccinated?

Meningococcal ACWY vaccine can help protect against meningococcal disease caused by serogroups A, C, W, and Y. A different meningococcal vaccine is available that can help protect against serogroup B.

Meningococcal disease can cause meningitis (infection of the lining of the brain and spinal cord) and infections of the blood. Even when it is treated, meningococcal disease kills 10 to 15 infected people out of 100. And of those who survive, about 10 to 20 out of every 100 will suffer disabilities such as hearing loss, brain damage, kidney damage, loss of limbs, nervous system problems, or severe scars from skin grafts.

- Anyone can get meningococcal disease but certain people are at increased risk, including:
- Infants younger than one year old
 - Adolescents and young adults 16 through 23 years old
 - People with certain medical conditions that affect the immune system
 - Microbiologists who routinely work with isolates of *N. meningitidis*, the bacteria that cause meningococcal disease
 - People at risk because of an outbreak in their community

2 Meningococcal ACWY vaccine

Adolescents need 2 doses of a meningococcal ACWY vaccine:

- First dose: 11 or 12 year of age
- Second (booster) dose: 15 years of age

In addition to routine vaccination for adolescents, meningococcal ACWY vaccine is also recommended for certain groups of people:

- People at risk because of a serogroup A, C, W, or meningococcal disease outbreak
- People with HIV
- Anyone whose spleen is damaged or has been removed, including people with sickle cell disease
- Anyone with a rare immune system condition called "persistent complement component deficiency"
- Anyone taking a type of drug called a complement inhibitor, such as eculizumab (also called Soliris) or ravulizumab (also called Ultomnis)
- Microbiologists who routinely work with isolates of *N. meningitidis*
- Anyone traveling to, or living in, a part of the world where meningococcal disease is common, such as parts of Africa
- College freshmen living in residence halls
- U.S. military recruits

3 Talk with your health care provider

Tell your vaccine provider if the person getting the vaccine:

- Has had an allergic reaction after a previous dose of meningococcal ACWY vaccine, or has any severe, life-threatening allergies.

In some cases, your health care provider may decide to postpone meningococcal ACWY vaccination to a future visit.

Not much is known about the risks of this vaccine for a pregnant woman or breastfeeding mother. However, pregnancy or breastfeeding are not reasons to avoid meningococcal ACWY vaccination. A pregnant or breastfeeding woman should be vaccinated if otherwise indicated.



4 Risks of a vaccine reaction

Soreness, redness, or swelling where the shot is given, tiredness, fatigue, headache, muscle or joint pain, fever, chills, nausea, or diarrhea can happen after meningococcal B vaccine. Some of these reactions occur in more than half of the people who receive the vaccine.

People sometimes faint after medical procedures, including vaccination. Tell your provider if you feel dizzy or have vision changes or ringing in the ears.

As with any medicine, there is a very remote chance of a vaccine causing a severe allergic reaction, other serious injury, or death.

5 What if there is a serious problem?

An allergic reaction could occur after the vaccinated person leaves the clinic. If you see signs of a severe allergic reaction (hives, swelling of the face and throat, difficulty breathing, a fast heartbeat, dizziness, or weakness), call 9-1-1 and get the person to the nearest hospital.

For other signs that concern you, call your health care provider.

Adverse reactions should be reported to the Vaccine Adverse Event Reporting System (VAERS). Your health care provider will usually file this report, or you can do it yourself. Visit the VAERS website at www.vaers.hhs.gov or call 1-800-822-7967. VAERS is only for reporting reactions, and VAERS staff do not give medical advice.

6 The National Vaccine Injury Compensation Program

The National Vaccine Injury Compensation Program (VICP) is a federal program that was created to compensate people who may have been injured by certain vaccines. Visit the VICP website at www.hrsa.gov/vaccinecompensation or call 1-800-338-2382 to learn about the program and about filing a claim. There is a time limit to file a claim for compensation.

7 How can I learn more?

- Ask your healthcare provider.
- Call your local or state health department.
- Contact the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC):
 - Call 1-800-232-4636 (1-800-CDC-INFO) or
 - Visit CDC's www.cdc.gov/vaccines

People with minor illnesses, such as a cold, may be vaccinated. People who are moderately or severely ill should usually wait until they recover before getting meningococcal ACWY vaccine.

Your health care provider can give you more information.

4 Risks of a vaccine reaction

- Redness or soreness where the shot is given can happen after meningococcal ACWY vaccine.
- A small percentage of people who receive meningococcal ACWY vaccine experience muscle or joint pains.

People sometimes faint after medical procedures, including vaccination. Tell your provider if you feel dizzy or have vision changes or ringing in the ears.

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 - Visit CDC's www.cdc.gov/vaccines



Hepatitis A Vaccine

What You Need to Know

Most vaccine information statements are available in Spanish and other languages. See www.cdc.gov/vaccines for more information in Spanish.

Algunas de las informaciones sobre las vacunas están disponibles en español, en muchos otros idiomas. Visite www.cdc.gov/vaccines para más información.

1 Why get vaccinated?

Hepatitis A is a serious liver disease. It is caused by the hepatitis A virus (HAV). HAV is spread from person to person through contact with the feces (stool) of someone who is infected, which can easily happen if someone does not wash his or her hands properly. You can also get hepatitis A from food, water, or objects contaminated with HAV.

- Symptoms of hepatitis A can include:
- fever, fatigue, loss of appetite, nausea, vomiting, and joint pain
 - severe stomach pains and diarrhea (mainly in children), or
 - jaundice (yellow skin or eyes, dark urine, clay-colored bowel movements).

These symptoms usually appear 2 to 6 weeks after exposure and usually last less than 2 months, although some people can be ill for as long as 6 months. If you have hepatitis A you may be too ill to work.

Children often do not have symptoms, but most adults do. You can spread HAV without having symptoms. Hepatitis A can cause liver failure and death, although this is rare and occurs more commonly in persons 50 years of age or older and persons with other liver diseases, such as hepatitis B or C.

Hepatitis A vaccine can prevent hepatitis A. Hepatitis A vaccines were recommended in the United States beginning in 1996. Since then, the number of cases reported each year in the U.S. has dropped from around 31,000 cases to fewer than 1,500 cases.

2 Hepatitis A vaccine

Hepatitis A vaccine is an inactivated (killed) vaccine. You will need 2 doses for long-lasting protection. These doses should be given at least 6 months apart.

Children are routinely vaccinated between their first and second birthdays (12 through 23 months of age). Older children and adolescents can get the vaccine after 23 months. Adults who have not been vaccinated previously and want to be protected against hepatitis A can also get the vaccine.

You should get hepatitis A vaccine if you:

- are traveling to countries where hepatitis A is common
- are a man who has sex with other men
- use illegal drugs
- have a chronic liver disease such as hepatitis B or hepatitis C
- are being treated with clotting-factor concentrates
- work with hepatitis A-infected animals or in a hepatitis A research laboratory, or
- expect to have close personal contact with an international adoptee from a country where hepatitis A is common

Ask your healthcare provider if you want more information about any of these groups.

There are no known risks to getting hepatitis A vaccine at the same time as other vaccines.

3 Some people should not get this vaccine

- Tell the person who is giving you the vaccine:
- If you have any severe, life-threatening allergies. If you ever had a life-threatening allergic reaction after a dose of hepatitis A vaccine, or have a severe allergy to any part of this vaccine, you may be advised not to get vaccinated. Ask your health care provider if you want information about vaccine components.
 - If you are not feeling well. If you have a mild illness, such as a cold, you can probably get the vaccine today. If you are moderately or severely ill, you should probably wait until you recover. Your doctor can advise you.



4 Risks of a vaccine reaction

With any medicine, including vaccines, there is a chance of side effects. These are usually mild and go away on their own, but serious reactions are also possible.

Most people who get hepatitis A vaccine do not have any problems with it.

- Minor problems following hepatitis A vaccine include:
- soreness or redness where the shot was given
 - low-grade fever
 - headache
 - tiredness

If these problems occur, they usually begin soon after the shot and last 1 or 2 days.

Your doctor can tell you more about these reactions.

Other problems that could happen after this vaccine:

- People sometimes faint after a medical procedure, including vaccination. Sitting or lying down for about 15 minutes can help prevent fainting, and injuries caused by a fall. Tell your provider if you feel dizzy, or have vision changes or ringing in the ears.
- Some people get shoulder pain that can be more severe and longer lasting than the more routine soreness that can follow injections. This happens very rarely.
- Any medication can cause a severe allergic reaction. Such reactions from a vaccine are very rare, estimated at about 1 in a million doses, and would happen within a few minutes to a few hours after the vaccination.

As with any medicine, there is a very remote chance of a vaccine causing a serious injury or death.

The safety of vaccines is always being monitored. For more information, visit: www.cdc.gov/vaccinesafety/

5 What if there is a serious problem?

What should I look for?

Look for anything that concerns you, such as signs of a severe allergic reaction, very high fever, or unusual behavior.

Signs of a severe allergic reaction can include hives, swelling of the face and throat, difficulty breathing, a fast heartbeat, dizziness, and weakness. These would start a few minutes to a few hours after the vaccination.

What should I do?

If you think it is a severe allergic reaction or other emergency that can't wait, call 9-1-1 or get to the nearest hospital. Otherwise, call your clinic.

Afterward, the reaction should be reported to the Vaccine Adverse Event Reporting System (VAERS). Your doctor should file this report, or you can do it yourself through the VAERS web site at www.vaers.hhs.gov, or by calling 1-800-822-7967.

VAERS does not give medical advice.

6 The National Vaccine Injury Compensation Program

The National Vaccine Injury Compensation Program (VICP) is a federal program that was created to compensate people who may have been injured by certain vaccines.

Persons who believe they may have been injured by a vaccine can learn about the program and about filing a claim by calling 1-800-338-2382 or visiting the VICP website at www.hrsa.gov/vaccinecompensation. There is a time limit to file a claim for compensation.

7 How can I learn more?

- Ask your healthcare provider. He or she can give you the vaccine package insert or suggest other sources of information.
- Call your local or state health department.
- Contact the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC):
 - Call 1-800-232-4636 (1-800-CDC-INFO) or
 - Visit CDC's website at www.cdc.gov/vaccines

HPV (Human Papillomavirus) Vaccine: What You Need to Know

Most vaccine information statements are available in Spanish and other languages. See www.cdc.gov/vaccines for more information in Spanish.

Algunas de las informaciones sobre las vacunas están disponibles en español, en muchos otros idiomas. Visite www.cdc.gov/vaccines para más información.

1 Why get vaccinated?

HPV vaccine prevents infection with human papillomavirus (HPV) types that are associated with many cancers, including:

- cervical cancer in females
- vaginal and vulvar cancers in females
- anal cancer in females and males
- throat cancer in females and males, and
- penile cancer in males.

In addition, HPV vaccine prevents infection with HPV types that cause genital warts in both females and males.

In the U.S., about 12,000 women get cervical cancer every year, and about 4,000 women die from it. HPV vaccine can prevent most of these cases of cervical cancer.

Vaccination is not a substitute for cervical cancer screening. This vaccine does not protect against all HPV types that can cause cervical cancer. Women should still get regular Pap tests.

HPV infection usually comes from sexual contact, and most people will become infected at some point in their life. About 14 million Americans, including teens, get infected every year. Most infections will go away on their own and not cause serious problems. But thousands of women and men get cancer and other diseases from HPV.

2 HPV vaccine

HPV vaccine is approved by FDA and is recommended by CDC for both males and females. It is routinely given at 11 or 12 years of age, but it may be given beginning at age 9 years through age 26 years.

Most adolescents 9 through 14 years of age should get HPV vaccine as a two-dose series with the doses separated by 6-12 months. People who start HPV vaccination at 15 years of age and older should get the vaccine as a three-dose series with the second dose given 1-2 months after the first dose and the third dose given 6 months after the first dose. There are several exceptions to these age recommendations. Your health care provider can give you more information.



3 Some people should not get this vaccine

- Anyone who has had a severe (life-threatening) allergic reaction to a dose of HPV vaccine should not get another dose.
- Anyone who has a severe (life-threatening) allergy to any component of HPV vaccine should not get the vaccine.

Tell your doctor if you have any severe allergies that you know of, including a severe allergy to yeast.

HPV vaccine is not recommended for pregnant women. If you learn that you were pregnant when you were vaccinated, there is no reason to expect any problems for you or your baby. Any woman who learns she was pregnant when she got HPV vaccine is encouraged to contact the manufacturer's registry for HPV vaccination during pregnancy at 1-800-986-8999. Women who are breastfeeding may be vaccinated.

If you have a mild illness, such as a cold, you can probably get the vaccine today. If you are moderately or severely ill, you should probably wait until you recover. Your doctor can advise you.

4 Risks of a vaccine reaction

With any medicine, including vaccines, there is a chance of side effects. These are usually mild and go away on their own, but serious reactions are also possible.

Most people who get HPV vaccine do not have any serious problems with it.

Mild or moderate problems following HPV vaccine:

- Reactions in the arm where the shot was given:
 - Soreness (about 9 people in 10)
 - Redness or swelling (about 1 person in 3)
- Fever:
 - Mild (100°F) (about 1 person in 10)
 - Moderate (102°F) (about 1 person in 65)
- Other problems:
 - Headache (about 1 person in 3)

Problems that could happen after any injected vaccine:

- People sometimes faint after a medical procedure, including vaccination. Sitting or lying down for about 15 minutes can help prevent fainting, and injuries caused by a fall. Tell your doctor if you feel dizzy, or have vision changes or ringing in the ears.
- Some people get severe pain in the shoulder and have difficulty moving the arm where a shot was given. This happens very rarely.
- Any medication can cause a severe allergic reaction. Such reactions from a vaccine are very rare, estimated at about 1 in a million doses, and would happen within a few minutes to a few hours after the vaccination.

As with any medicine, there is a very remote chance of a vaccine causing a serious injury or death.

The safety of vaccines is always being monitored. For more information, visit: www.cdc.gov/vaccinesafety/

5 What if there is a serious reaction?

What should I look for?

Look for anything that concerns you, such as signs of a severe allergic reaction, very high fever, or unusual behavior.

Signs of a severe allergic reaction can include hives, swelling of the face and throat, difficulty breathing, a fast heartbeat, dizziness, and weakness. These would usually start a few minutes to a few hours after the vaccination.

What should I do?

If you think it is a severe allergic reaction or other emergency that can't wait, call 9-1-1 or get to the nearest hospital. Otherwise, call your doctor.

Afterward, the reaction should be reported to the Vaccine Adverse Event Reporting System (VAERS). Your doctor should file this report, or you can do it yourself through the VAERS web site at www.vaers.hhs.gov, or by calling 1-800-822-7967.

VAERS does not give medical advice.

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- Call your local or state health department.
- Contact the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC):
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