

Diphtheria, Tetanus, Pertussis (Whooping Cough) - Immunisation given as 1 combined dose

About	Diphtheria is caused by bacteria that can infect the mouth, throat and nose, and skin wounds.	Tetanus is a serious illness caused when wounds are infected by bacteria present in soil.	Pertussis (whooping cough) is a highly contagious respiratory disease. It can affect people of any age. In adolescents and adults, the infection may only cause a persistent cough. However, for babies and young children, whooping cough can be life threatening.
How is it spread?	When an infected person coughs or sneezes or by contact with skin sores or objects contaminated by an infected person.	Through a cut or wound which becomes contaminated by the bacteria.	When an infected person coughs or sneezes.
Symptoms	Extremely sore throat and breathing difficulties and can produce nerve paralysis and heart failure.	Tetanus causes painful muscle spasms, convulsions, and lockjaw.	May include runny nose, sore watery red eyes and fever. It then progresses to a severe cough that may last for months where the person may gasp for air causing a "whooping" sound and may have severe coughing spasms followed by gagging and vomiting.
Complications	About one in 15 people infected with diphtheria will die.	About 3% of people who develop tetanus in Australia will die.	Complications of whooping cough in babies include pneumonia, seizures and brain damage from prolonged lack of oxygen. About 1 in 120 babies aged less than 6 months will die from complications of whooping cough.
Immunisation can prevent disease	The safest and most effective way to prevent these diseases is through immunisation. A full course of immunisation provides long lasting protection against diphtheria, tetanus and whooping cough. Your child may have received immunisation against diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (whooping cough) as a preschooler. The immunisation offered to adolescents is a booster dose to maintain effective immunity. Fully immunised students will not require another booster for diphtheria and tetanus until they reach 50 years of age unless an injury places them at risk of tetanus. There is no herd immunity for tetanus.		
How many doses?	One dose of a combined diphtheria, tetanus, and pertussis (dTpa) immunisation is offered.		
Is the immunisation safe?	This immunisation is safe for adolescents and adults. The incidence of fever is low and there may be some soreness around the injection site. The benefit of protection against diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis gained from this immunisation are likely to outweigh the risk of an adverse event.		
What does it contain?	The immunisation contains diphtheria, tetanus, and pertussis toxoids. The immunisation also contains additives in very to assist small amounts the immunisation or to act as a preservative. Please note on the consent form if your child is allergic to latex as latex may be present in the vaccine cap.		
Are there any side effects?	Like all medications, immunisations may have side effects but compared to the risk of disease, most side effects are minor, last a short time and do not lead to any long-term problems. Common side effects that may occur include redness and soreness at the injection site, fever, nausea, headache, tiredness and/or aching muscles. Headaches and generally feeling unwell are commonly reported among adolescents and young adults. Serious side effects such as severe allergic reaction are extremely rare.		
Further Information	To get more information contact: Gold Coast Public Health Unit: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Phone: 1800 940 750 • Email: admin.immunisecg@health.qld.gov.au • Website: Immunisation Gold Coast Health OR <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make an appointment with your doctor • Contact 13 HEALTH (13 43 25 84) • Visit the Australian Immunisation website: Immunisation Queensland Health • Therapeutic Goods Administration, Consumer Medicines Information Boostrix • Therapeutic Goods Administration, Consumer Medicines Information Adacel 		

Year 7 - Human Papillomavirus (HPV) - Immunisation given as a single dose

About	HPV is a very common virus that affects both females and males. There are more than 100 types of HPV. Certain types of HPV cause common warts on the hands and feet and other types cause genital warts and cancers. There are about 40 types of HPV that affect the genital area. Up to 80% of males and females who have had any kind of sexual activity involving genital contact will be infected with at least one type of genital HPV at some time. The HPV immunisation offers protection against more than 90% of HPV strains and is most effective when given in early adolescence well before a person becomes sexually active and possibly exposed to HPV.
How is it spread?	HPV can live both inside and outside the genital area and sometimes the mouth or throat. It is spread through direct skin to skin contact with a person infected with HPV and can occur without any symptoms or visible signs. There is currently no treatment for HPV. In most people, the virus is cleared naturally in one to two years. HPV may persist and cause cell changes that lead to cancer.
Symptoms	Most genital HPV infections do not cause any symptoms and people usually do not know they have the infection. Some types of HPV can cause visible genital warts and other types of HPV can be detected in females by a Cervical Screening Test.
Complications	HPV can cause genital warts, cervical, vulval, vaginal, penile, and anal cancers, and is also associated with some cancers of the mouth and throat.
Immunisation can prevent disease	<p>Since the National HPV Immunisation Program began in 2007, there has been a 90% reduction in genital warts in young people as well as a decrease in high grade cervical abnormalities.</p> <p>The HPV immunisation provided in the school program is called Gardasil®9. It protects against nine types of HPV - seven that can cause cancer and two that cause warts. The immunisation works by causing the body to make antibodies that fight HPV. If an immunised person comes into contact with HPV, the antibodies in their blood will fight the virus and protect them against being infected. It usually takes several weeks after immunisation to develop protection against HPV. The immunisation cannot cause HPV infection or cancer. Immunising your child on time against HPV helps protect them from a range of cancers.</p>
Immunocompromised individuals	<p>Immunocompromised children (with major medical conditions listed below*) require three doses of Gardasil®9 given at 0, 2 and 6 months to attain adequate protection and may not be able to be immunised in the School Immunisation Program. Please consult your doctor to discuss HPV vaccination for your child.</p> <p>*Primary or secondary immunodeficiencies (B lymphocyte antibody and T lymphocyte complete or partial deficiencies), HIV infection, malignancy, organ transplantation, autoimmune disease, or significant immunosuppressive therapy (excluding asplenia or hyposplenia).</p>
Is the immunisation safe?	Yes. Worldwide, extensive clinical trial and post marketing safety surveillance data indicate that HPV immunisation are well tolerated and safe. HPV immunisation has been offered since 2007 and are considered to be extremely safe. Talk to Gold Coast Health, your doctor or 13 HEALTH (13432584) if you have any concerns.
What does it contain?	The HPV immunisation contains virus like particles. It also contains additives in very small amounts to either assist the immunisation to work or to act as a preservative.
Are there any side effects?	Like all medications, immunisations may have side effects but compared to the risk of disease, most side effects are minor, last a short time and do not lead to any long-term problems. Serious side effects such as severe allergic reaction are extremely rare. Minor side effects that may be experienced include pain, redness, swelling or nodule (small hard lump) at the injection site. Headache and generally feeling unwell is commonly reported among adolescents and young adults.
Where can I get more information about HPV immunisation?	Visit the National Centre for Immunisation Research and Surveillance: HPV information and fact sheet at: HPV immunisation NCIRS or go to the Queensland Health website: Human Papillomavirus (HPV) (health.qld.gov.au)
Further Information	<p>To get more information contact:</p> <p>Gold Coast Public Health Unit:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Phone: 1800 940 750 • Email: admin.immunisegc@health.qld.gov.au • Website: Immunisation Gold Coast Health <p>OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make an appointment with your doctor • Contact 13 HEALTH (13 43 25 84) • Visit the Australian Immunisation website: Immunisation Queensland Health • Therapeutic Goods Administration, Consumer Medicines Information Gardasil

Year 10 - Meningococcal Disease

**Meningococcal ACWY Immunisation given as a single dose.
Meningococcal B Immunisation given as a 2-dose course with an 8-week minimal interval**

<p>About</p>	<p>Meningococcal disease is a rare but severe infection that occurs when meningococcal bacteria invade the body from the nose or throat.</p> <p>Meningococcal bacteria are carried in the nose and throat of a small proportion of healthy people (about 10%) and are spread through close prolonged contact. The bacteria are more commonly found in young children, teenagers, and young adults. There are a number of different strains of meningococcal bacteria. Worldwide, the main strains that cause meningococcal disease are A, B, C, W and Y.</p> <p>Most people with meningococcal infection fully recover, but some people who survive can develop long-term health complications including limb deformity, skin scarring, deafness and possible loss of brain function.</p>
<p>How is it spread?</p>	<p>It is not easy to catch meningococcal disease. While the bacteria can be spread via droplets from the nose or throat of an infected person during coughing and sneezing, close and prolonged contact (such as living in the same household or intimate kissing) is usually needed for the bacteria to spread. As meningococcal bacteria cannot live long outside of the body, the infection can also not be picked up from water supplies, swimming pools, bed linen or pillows.</p> <p>After exposure to the bacteria, it usually takes from three to four days to become ill, although sometimes it can be as little as one day or as long as 10 days.</p>
<p>Symptoms</p>	<p>Meningococcal disease occurs in two main forms (or a combination of these two forms):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> meningococcal meningitis - when the bacteria infect the lining around the brain and spinal cord. meningococcal septicemia - when the bacteria invade the bloodstream and cause blood poisoning. <p>In older children and adults, symptoms of meningitis can include headache, fever, vomiting, neck stiffness, drowsiness and confusion, and discomfort looking at bright lights.</p> <p>There may also be a rash, particularly with meningococcal meningitis where there is often a characteristic purplish-red rash which does not fade under pressure.</p> <p>If anyone has the above symptoms, seek urgent medical attention. Early treatment can sometimes prevent serious complications.</p>
<p>Complications</p>	<p>Meningococcal infections can progress rapidly to serious disease or death in previously healthy persons and long-term effects may include limb deformity, skin scarring, deafness, or loss of brain function.</p>
<p>Immunisation can prevent disease</p>	<p>Some types of meningococcal disease can be prevented with immunisation, and these include meningococcal A, B, C, W, and Y.</p> <p>There is no single immunisation that provides protection against all strains of meningococcal disease.</p> <p>This School Immunisation Program is offering free meningococcal ACWY and meningococcal B immunisations to all Year 10 students.</p> <p>Free meningococcal immunisations are also available for 15 to 19 years from Gold Coast Community Immunisation Clinics, your GP or other Immunisation provider.</p>
<p>How many doses?</p>	<p>For teenagers, one dose of meningococcal ACWY immunisation is required. Two doses of meningococcal B immunisations are required.</p>
<p>Are the immunisations safe?</p>	<p>The meningococcal ACWY and meningococcal B immunisations are a safe and effective way to protect against meningococcal disease.</p> <p>Talk to Gold Coast Health, your doctor or call 13HEALTH (13 43 25 84) if you have any concerns.</p>
<p>What do the immunisations contain?</p>	<p>Meningococcal ACWY immunisation contains the antigens of four strains (A, C, W, and Y) which are conjugated to a carrier protein.</p> <p>Meningococcal B immunisation contains protein antigen components of meningococcal B bacteria.</p> <p>The immunisations also contain other additives in very small amounts to either assist the immunisation to work or to act as a preservative.</p>
<p>Are there any side effects?</p>	<p>Serious side effects from the immunisation are extremely rare. Minor side effects that may be experienced include pain, redness, swelling or nodule (small hard lump) at the injection site. Headache and generally feeling unwell is commonly reported among adolescents and young adults.</p>
<p>Why is meningococcal immunisation being offered to Year 10 students?</p>	<p>Some of the highest rates of meningococcal carriage occur among 15 to 19 year olds and this age group can transmit the meningococcal bacteria to people who are at increased risk of infection, including young children.</p> <p>Immunising this group will protect these people and help reduce the number of cases of meningococcal disease in the future.</p>

<p>What if my child has already been immunised against meningococcal C?</p>	<p>People who have been immunised against meningococcal C in childhood are still recommended to receive the meningococcal ACWY immunisation in adolescence.</p> <p>Immunisation against meningococcal C has been included in the National Immunisation Program Schedule since January 2003. From 2003 to June 2008, meningococcal C immunisation was provided in a catch-up program for all children aged 1 to 19 years. This means that some Year 10 students will have received meningococcal C immunisation in childhood.</p>
<p>What if my child has already been immunised against meningococcal ACWY?</p>	<p>All children are offered a dose of ACWY immunisation through the school program regardless of having received a previous dose. This will boost their protection during their higher risk period.</p>
<p>What if my child has already been immunised against meningococcal B?</p>	<p>If your child has already received a valid and complete meningococcal B immunisation course, there is no recommendation to repeat the course however they remain eligible to receive a free course in Year 10. You can discuss your child's immunisation requirements with Gold Coast Health, your child's GP or other Immunisation provider</p>
<p>Where can I get more information about meningococcal disease?</p>	<p>Visit the Gold Coast website at: Immunisation Gold Coast Health</p> <p>Queensland Health website at: Meningococcal Disease (health.qld.gov.au)</p> <p>National Centre for Immunisation Research and Surveillance at: Meningococcal vaccines for Australians NCIRS</p>
<p>Further Information</p>	<p>To get more information contact:</p> <p>Gold Coast Public Health Unit:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Phone: 1800 940 750 • Email: admin.immunisegc@health.qld.gov.au • Website: Immunisation Gold Coast Health <p>OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make an appointment with your doctor • Contact 13 HEALTH (13 43 25 84) • Visit the Australian Immunisation website: Immunisation Queensland Health • Therapeutic Goods Administration, Consumer Medicines Information Nimenrix • Therapeutic Goods Administration, Consumer Medicines Information MenQuadfi • Therapeutic Goods Administration, Consumer Medicines Information Bexsero