

Barnaamijka Tallaalka Dugsiga Sare ee Sannadka 7aad

Kaarka Ogolaanshaha

Soo-buuxi oo usoo-celi dugsiga

Sida loo buuxiyo foomka

1. Akhri macluumaadka la bixiyey.
2. Buuxi qaybta ogolaanshaha tallaalka ee barnaamijka tallaalka kasta oo saxiix ama ku qor magacaaga haddii Haa tahay.
3. Usao celi qeybaha ogolaanshaha dugsiga xataa haddii aadan rabin in ilmahaaga la tallaalo.

La xiriir golaha deegaankaaga si aad u hesho macluumaad dheeraada. Eeg qaybta macluumaadka dheeraadka ah

Macluumaadka Human papillomavirus (HPV)

Waa maxay Human papillomavirus-ka?

HPV waa fayras aad u badan oo ragga iyo haweenkaba ku dhaca. Aad ayay u badan tahay in la qaadsiiyo hal ama dhowr nooc oo HPV ah wax yar ka dib marka falka galmadu bilowdo. Inta badan infekshanka HPV ma keenaan calaamado oo laga saaro jirka muddo ka yar hal sano iyada oo aan qofku ogayn inay qabaan cudurka. Noocyada HPV qaarkood waxay keeni karaan burooyinka xubnaha taranka iyo kansarrada qaarkood. Kansarradaas waxaa ka mid ah kansarka afka ilmo-galeenka ee haweenka, kansarrada qaybta taranka ee ragga iyo dumarka, iyo kansarrada qaarkood ee afka iyo cunaha

Waa maxay faai' dooyinka laga helo tallaalka HPV?

Tallaalka HPV GARDASIL®9 wuxuu ka ilaaliyaa noocyada todoba HPV kaas oo keena in ka badan 90% kansarka afka ilmo-galeenka dumarka iyo in ka badan boqolkiiba 90 ka mid ah kansarka HPV-la xiriira ee ragga. Waxa kaloo ay ka ilaalisaa laba noocyo kale oo HPV ah oo sababa boqolkiiba 90 burooyinka xubnaha taranka. Talaalku wuxuu keenaa difaac fiican marka la siiyo da'da yar iyo markii la siiyo qofka hor intaanay galmo ahaan firfircoonaan. Tallaalka wuxuu ka hortagaa cudurka laakiin ma daaweynayo infakshanka HPV ee jira.

Adiga oo tallaalaya ilmahaaga waxaad ka hortageysaa inay ku dhacaan fayraska keena kansarka.

Sidee loo siiyaa tallaalka?

Carruurta da'doodu tahay 14 sano iyo ka yar waqtiga dhooska koowaad, tallaalka HPV wuxuu ka kooban yahay laba durriin oo laga siiyo gacanta sare ayadoo dhooska labaad la siiyo ugu yaraan lix bilood kaddib midkii hore. Fadlan akhri liiska hubinta ee hore ee tallaalka si aad u ogaatid in ilmahaagu u baahan yahay saddex dhoos.

Intee le'eg ayuu difaaca tallaalka socon doonaa?

Daraasadihii ugu danbeeyay waxay muujiyeen ilaalin joogta ah oo ka dhan ah HPV oo socotay mudo ka badan 10 sano. Daraasaduhu ayaa socda si loo ogaado haddii dhooska xoojiyaha ah muhiim u yahay mustaqbalka, hase ahaatee looma maleynayo inay taasi dhici karto.

Sidee ammaan u yahay tallaalka HPV?

Waa amaan oo si fiican loogu dulqaadan karo. Adduunka oo dhan in ka badan 200 milyan oo dhoos ah ayaa la bixiyey tobankii sano ee la soo dhaafay. Tallaalka kuma jirto HPV hase ahaatee wuxuu u muuqdaa mid la mid ah fayraska si uu jidhku u soo saaro ungyada difaaca jirka, kaasoo ka hortagaya caabuqa HPV.

Miyey gabdhuhu u baahan doonaan baarisyada baaritaanka afka ilma-galeenka goor dambe noloshooda?

Haa, sababtoo ah tallaalku kama horjoogsanayo dhammaan noocyada infakshanka HPV ee keena kansarka afka ilma-galeenka, baarisyada baaritaanka ilmo-galeenka ayaa wali muhiim u ah haweenka marka noloshooda dambe. Qaadashada baaritaanka joogtada ah ee afka ilmo-galeenka ayaa sii yareysa halista inuu ku dhaco kansarka afka ilma-galeenka.

Waa maxay waxyeellooyinka dhici kara?

Waxyeellooyinka guud ee dhici kara

Kuwaani waxay tilmaamayaan in nidaamka difaaca ilmahaagu uu ka falcelinayo tallaalka.

- Xanuun, casaan iyo bararka meeshii laga duray
- Soo-buurasho yar oo aan joogto ahayn ee meeshii la duray ah
- Xummad hooseysa
- Dareemid xannuun
- Madax-xannuun
- Suuxdintu waxay dhacdaa ilaa 30 daqiiqo kadib tallaalka kasta.

Haddii falcelisyo fudud ay dhacaan, waxyeellooyin soo baxa waxaa lagu yareyn karaa:

- Cabbitaanka cabitaan dheeri ah oo aan dheellitirnayn haddii qofku qabo qandho
- Qaadashada paracetamol iyo saarista maro qabow, qoyan meesha durriinka xanuun.

Waxyeellooyinka aan badanaa dhicin oo dardaran

- Finnan ama firiirac

Waxaa lagu talinayaa in qof kasta oo qaba finnan yaryar ama firiirac ka dib tallaalka waa inuu la hadlaa bixiyaha tallaalka kahor intaysan qaadan dhoosas dheeraad ah oo isku tallaalka ah.

Waxyeellooyinka aan badanaa dhicin oo dardaran

- Falcelis xasaasiyadda daran, tusaale ahaan barar wejiga ah, neefta oo adkaata.

Haddii ay dhacdo fal-celis xasaasiyad daran, waxaa la siinayaa daryeel caafimaad oo degdeg ah. Haddii falcelisku uu yahay mid daran ama joogto ah, ama haddii aad ka walwalsan tahay, la xiriir dhakhtarkaaga ama isbitaalka.

Liiska-Hubinta ka-hor tallaalka

Carruurta qaarkood waxay u baahan yihiin tallaalka seddex jeer ah oo ah tallaalka Gardasil®9.

Si loo hubiyo in ilmahaaga helo qiyaasta saxda ah ee saddexda dhoos, ilmahaagu waa inuu tagaa GP-ga ama adeegga talaalka ee golaha degaanka.

Saddex dhoos oo ah tallaalka Gardasil®9 ayaa lagula talinayaa:

- ilmaha da'diisu tahay 15 sano ama ka weyn
- ilmaha qaba xanuun ama qaata daaweyn u keenta difaac hooseeya (tusaale ahaan HIV / AIDS, rheumatoid arthritis, kansar, radiotherapy, chemotherapy ama daweyn immunosuppressive ah).

Ka hor intaan ilmahaaga la tallaalin, u sheeg dhakhtarkaaga ama kalkaalisada haddii mid ka mid ah waxyaalahan soo socda ay khuseeyaan.

- Uu xanuunsan yahay maalinta tallaalka (heerkulka ka sarreeya 38.5 ° C)

- Falcelis daran ayuu ka qaadaa tallaalka kasta
- Uu leeyahay xasaasiyado daran sida falceliska anaphylactic ee yiistiga
- Uu uur-leeyahay.

Ka-dib tallaalka ku sug goobta tallaalka ugu yaraan 15 daqiiqo.

Macluumaadka Xiiqda, Teetanaha iyo Qiix-dheerta (Diphtheria, tetanus and whooping cough information)

Xiiqda (Diphtheria)

Xiiqda waxaa dhaliya bakteeriya laga helo afka, cunaha iyo sanko. Xiiqdu waxay keentaa in dahaar (xuub) ku samaysmo gudaha cunaha. Taas waxay adkaynaysaa wax liqidda, neefsiga waxayna xataa keenaysaa ciqsanaan.

Bakteeriyadu waxay samaysaa sun taas oo ku fidda jidhka oo keenta xanuuno dardaran sida curyaamid iyo wadnaha oo fariista. Ilaa boqolkiiba 10 dadka ay ku dhacdo xiiqdu way u dhintaan.

Xiiqda waxaa laga qaadi karaa marka qof qaba xiiqda uu qufaco ama hindhiso.

Teetanaha (Tetanus)

Teetanaha waxaa dhaliya bakteeriya taas oo laga helo carrada, ciidda iyo digada.

Bakteeriyadu waxay jidhka ka geli kartaa meel dhaawaca ah taas oo aad u yar sida caaradda qalinka. Teetanaha qofba qofkale ma qaadi karo.

Teetanahu badanaa waa cudur dilaa ah taas oo weerarta nidaamka dareen-wadka. Waxay keentaa dubaaxinta muruqyada oo kolka hore laga dareemo qoorta iyo muruqyada daanka. Teetanahu wuxuu horseedi karaa adkaanshaha neefsiga, gariir xanuun badan iyo garaacid wadnaha oo aan caadi ahayn.

Sababtoo ah tallaalka waxtarka leh, teetanahu hadda Australia waa ku yar yahay, hase ahaatee wuu ku dhacaa dadka waaweyn kuwaas oo aan marna laga tallaalin cudurkaas ama aan tallaalkoodii mid xoojiya ah loogu d

Qiix-dheerta (Whooping cough)

Qix-dheertu waa cudur aad laysku qaadsiiyo kaas oo saameeya hawo mareenka iyo neefsiga. Cudurku wuxuu keentaa qiix aan kala go'ayn oo daranqixdaas aan kala go'ayn waxaa badanaa la socda matagid iyo qufac socda ilaa dhowr bilood.

Qiix-dheerta waxaa laga qaadi karaa marka qof qaba xiiqda uu qufaco ama hindhiso.

Iska-ilaalinta xiiq-dheerta ee cudurka iyo tallaalka labadaba hoos ayey u dhacaan intii muddo ah. Sidaa darteed dhooska xoojiyaha ah ee tallaalka xiiq-dheerta ayaa lagula talinayaa dhalinyarada da'doodu u dhaxayso 11 ilaa 13 sano si ay u yeeshaan difaacid markay qaangaaraan.

Tallaalka xoojiyaha ee Xiiqda-Teetanaha-Qiix-dheerta (Diphtheria-tetanus-whooping cough booster vaccine)

Tallaalka xoojiyaha ee qixda-teetanaha-xiiq-dheerta waxaa ku jira xoogaa yar oo sunta xiiqda, iyo teetanaha ah, kuwaas oo loo habeeyey inay noqdaan kuwo aan waxba dhimayn iyo qaybo yar oo la sifeeyey ee bakteeriyada xiiq-dheerta ah, iyo xoogaa yar oo cusbada aluuminiumka iyo ilaaliyeyaal.

Tallaalkan xoojiyaha ah wuxuu leeyahay xoogaa cufnaan ah oo hooseysa gaar ahaan qaybaha xiiqda iyo qiix-dheerta marka loo eego tallaalka carruurta.

Tallaalkuna waa mid amaan ah oo si habboon dhalinyaradu ugu dulqaadan karaan.

Tallaalkan isku dhafka ah waxaa la qaadan karaa wakhti kasta ka dib markii tallaalka teetanusku ku jiro la siiyo.

Waxyeellooyinka dhici kara ee Tallaalka xoojiyaha ee Xiiqda-Teetanaha-xiiq-dheerta

Waxyeellooyinka badankood waa kuwo yaryar oo dhakhso u baaba'aya. Haddii dareen-celinnada soo socda ay soo baxaan, waxay noqon doonaan kuwo dhaqso ah tallaalka ka dib.

Waxyeellooyinka guud ee dhici kara

Kuwaani waxay tilmaamayaan in nidaamka difaaca ilmahaagu uu ka falcelinayo tallaalka.

- Heerkulka hoose
- Xanuun, casaan iyo bararka meeshii laga duray
- Soo-buurasho yar oo aan joogto ahayn ee meeshii la duray ah
- Dareemid xanuun
- Suuxdintu waxay dhacdaa ilaa 30 daqiiqo kadib tallaalka.

Haddii falceliso fudud ay dhacaan, waxyeellooyin soo baxa waxaa lagu yareyn karaa:

- Cabbitaanka cabitaan dheeri ah oo aan dheellitirnayn haddii qofku qabo qandho
- Qaadashada paracetamol iyo saarista maro qabow, qoyan meesha durriinka xanuun.

Waxyeellooyinka aan badanaa dhicin oo dardaran

- Cudurka neerfaha (xanuunka daran, garabka iyo gacanta sare)
- Falceliska xasaasiyad aad u daran.

Haddii ay dhacdo fal-celis xasaasiyad daran, waxaa la siinayaa daryeel caafimaad oo degdeg ah. Haddii falcelisku uu yahay mid daran ama joogto ah, ama haddii aad ka walwalsan tahay, la xiriir dhakhtarkaaga ama isbitaalka.

Liiska-Hubinta ka-hor tallaalka

Ka hor intaan la tallaalin ilmahaaga, u sheeg dhakhtarka ama kalkaaliyaha haddii mid ka mid waxyaalaha soo socda ay jiraan:

- Uu xanuunsan yahay maalinta tallaalka (heerkulka ka sarreeya 38.5°C)
- Uu qabo xasaasiyad kasta oo daran
- Uu qabo falcelis daran oo uu ka qabo tallaalka kasta
- Uu uur leeyahay

Ka-dib tallaalka ku sug goobta tallaalka ugu yaraan 15 daqiiqo.

Macluumaad dheeraad ah

Haddii aad u baahan tahay talo ama macluumaad dheeraad ah, fadlan la xiriir adeegga tallaalka ee golaha deegaankaaga ama dhaqtarkaaga degaanka.

Ama ka eeg bogagga soo socda:

[Better Health Channel](http://www.betterhealth.vic.gov.au) <<http://www.betterhealth.vic.gov.au>>

[Immunise Australia Program](http://www.immunise.health.gov.au) <<http://www.immunise.health.gov.au>>

Adeegga Turjumidda iyo Turjumaanka ka wac 131 450

Waa maxay Barnaamijka Tallaalka Qaranka? (National Immunisation Program)

Waa barnaamij Dawlada Australia, dawlad-goboleedka iyo golaha deegaanka, Barnaamijka Tallaalka Qaranka ayaa ujeedkiisu yahay inuu ka ilaaliyo bulshada cudurrada looga hortagi karo tallaalka. Ayadoo qayb ka ah barnaamijka, tallaalka lacag la'aanta ah ayaa la siiyaa, looguna taliyay ardayda ardayda dugsiga sare ee Sannadka 7aad.

Tallaalka soo socda ayaa lagu talinayaa ardayda Sannadka 7aad ee dugsiga sare:

- Papillomavirus Insaanka (HPV) (laba durriin oo kala duwan ee gacanta sare, lix bilood oo kala-duwan)
- Xiiqda-teetanaha-xiiq-dheerta (hal durriin oo gacanta sare).

Tallaallada waxaa maamula kalkaalisoooyinka tallaalka, oo ay ka shaqeeyaan adeegyo tallaalka golaha degaanka, kuwaas oo booqda dugsiga sare ee kasta ee Victorian dhowr jeer sannadkii.

Maxay tahay sababta aan ilmahayga u tallaalayaa?

- Tallaalka waa habka ugu waxtarka badan ee ugu fiican ee lagu joojin karo faafidda cudurrada faafa ee badan.
- Ilaalinta laga helo tallaalka carruurnimada qaar ayaa baaba' oo u baahan in loo xoojiyo qaangaarada iyo tallaalka kale, qaan-gaarnimada waa waqtigii ugu fiicnaa ee tallaalka la qaato.
- Tallaalkadu maahan oo kaliya inay ilmahaaga ka ilaaliyaan cudurada halista ah, laakiin waxay bixiyaan faa'iidooyin muhiim ah oo ku saabsan caafimaadka bulshada ee muddada dheer.
- Haddii dad badan ee bulshada la tallaalo, cudurradu uma sii gudbi karaan qofba qof bulshada dhexdeeda.
- Halkan Australia, tallaalka waxaa loo diiwaangeliyaa si loogu adeegsado Maamulka Maareynta Daawada (TGA). TGA waxay leedahay nidaam la-socod kaas oo kormeera oo kasoo warbixiya dhacdooyinka kadib tallaalka.

Haddii aad bedesho maskaxdaada, waad ka noqon kartaa ogolaanshahaaga wakhti kasta adigoo la xiriiraya golaha degmadaada. Ka eeg qaybta macluumaadka dheeraadka ah.

Maalinta tallaalka:

- Ilmahaagu waa inuu soo cunaa quraac
- Ilmahaagu waa inuu xirtaa toob sare oo ku haboon in gacantaada sare ay muuqato
- Ilmahaaga waxaa laga yaabaa inuu qaato in ka badan hal durriin - tani ma kordhin doonto halista waxyeelada
- U sheeg shaqaalaha tallaalka haddii ilmahaagu walwalsan yahay
- Diiwaanka tallaalka kasta oo la siiyo ayaa la siin doonaa ilmahaaga - si fiican u kaydso.

Foomka ogolaanshaha ee:

Ogolaanshaha Tallaalka Human papillomavirus (HPV) iyo Tallaalka xoojiyaha ee Xiiqda-Teetanaha-Qiix-dheerta

Faahfaahinta ardayga

Lambarka Medicare-ka (uu ku iro lambarka ku qoran dhinaca magaca ilmaha) (Dadka aan Medicare-ka haysan waxay xaq u leeyihiin tallaalkan)	
Magaca Seerneemka	
Magaca kowaad	
Cinwaanka boostada	
Boostkoodhka	
Da'da Dhalashada	
Jinsiga	<fadlan sheeg jinsiga>
Magaca dugsiga	
Fasalka	

Qofkani asalkiisu ma yahay Aboorjiin ama Torres Strait Islander? Ku calaamadee jawaabta xulashada 'X'

Maya	
Aboorjiin	
Torres Strait Islander	
Aboorjiin ama Torres Strait Islander	

Faahfaahinta xiriirka Waalidka ama Ilaaliyaha

Magaca waalidka ama ilaaliyaha	
Taleefanka maalintii	
Mobile-ka	
Email-ka	

Ogolaanshaha tallaalka

Cadeyn: Waxaa la ii oggolaaday inaan siiyo ogolaansho ama ogolaansho-la'aan ilmahayga in la tallaalo ayadoo marka aan siiyo ogolaansho, waxaan fahamsanahay in ilmahayga la siin doono tallaalo gooni ah oo loogu talagalay xiiqda-teetanada-qix-dheerta, iyo papillomavirus. Waxaan akhriyey oo waan fahmay macluumaadka la iga siiyay ee ku saabsan tallaalka, oo ay ku jirto khataraha haddii aan la tallaalin iyo saameynta daawooyinka ee tallaalka. Anigu waxaan fahamsanahay inaan kala hadli karo halista iyo faa'iidooyinka tallaalka golahayga degaanka ama dhakhtarka. Waxaan fahamsanahay in oggolaanshaha dib looga noqon karo wakhti kasta kahor intaan tallaalku dhicin.

Tallaalka Human papillomavirus (HPV)

Fadlan ku calaamadee jawaabtaada aad dooratay, ee hoose, 'X'.

HAA, anigu waxaan oggolahay in ilmahaygu uu dugsiga ku qaato laba dhoos oo tallaalka HPV ah (laba durriin, oo lix bilood u dhaxayso).	
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Haddii aad dooratid 'Haa' qaybta sare fadlan saxiix ama ku qor magacaaga.			
Taariikhda aad saxiixday foomkan.			
Maya, uma ogolaanayo in ilmahayga qaato tallaalka HPV waqtigan.			
Maya, ilmahaygu tallaalka HPV meel kale ayuu ku qaatay.			
Haddii ilmahaagu ku qaatay tallaalka HPV meel kale, fadlan qor taariikhda dhoos kasta			
Dhooska 1aad:		Dhooska 2aad:	
		Dhooska 3aad:	(hadday khuseyso)

Tallaalka xoojiyaha ah ee Xiiqda-Teetanaha-Qiix-dheerta

Fadlan ku calaamadee jawaabtaada aad dooratay, ee hoose, 'X'.

HAA, anigu waxaan oggolahay in ilmahaygu uu dugsiga ku qaato tallaalka Xiiqda-Teetanaha-Qiix-dheerta, (hal durriin).		
Haddii aad dooratid 'Haa' qaybta sare fadlan saxiix ama ku qor magacaaga.		
Taariikhda aad saxiixday foomkan.		
Maya, uma ogolaanayo in ilmahayga qaato tallaalka Xiiqda-Teetanaha-Qiix-dheerta waqtigan.		
Maya, ilmahaygu tallaalka Xiiqda-Teetanaha-Qiix-dheerta meel kale ayuu ku qaatay.		

Haddii ilmahaaga la tallaalayo, fadlan halkan ku qor xaaladda caafimaad ee hadda kahor, xasaasiyad daran ama fal-celin daran oo tallaal hore ah.

Caddaynta gaarnimada

Barnaamijka Tallaalka Dugsiga Sare ee Sanadka 7aad waxaa maalgeliya dawladaha Australiya iyo Victoria waxaana bixiya golayaasha degaanka. Marka la eego *Sharciga Caafimaadka iyo Caafimaadka Bulshada ee 2008*, golayaasha degaanka ayaa mas'uul ka ah isu-duwidda iyo bixinta adeegyo tallaalka oo loogu talagalay carruurta waxbarashadda degmada dhexdeeda ah. Golayaasha degaanka waxaa ka go'an ilaalinta gaarnimada, qarsoodiga iyo nabadgelyada macluumaadka shakhsi ahaan, si waafaqsan *Sharciga Ilaalinta Macluumaadka iyo Xogta 2014* iyo *Sharciga Diiwaanka Caafimaadka 2001*.

Golayaasha degaanku waxay soo gudbiyaan talaalada laga bixiyo barnaamijyada dugsiyada Diiwaanka Tallaalka Australia (AIR). Faahfaahinta aqoonsiga shakhsiyeed waxaa lagu hayn doonaa qarsoodi. Faahfaahintan waxaa loogu talagalay ulajeeddada bixinta adeegyada caafimaadka ee la beegsanayo oo loogu talagalay dhammaan carruurta reer Victoria. Intaa waxaa dheer in faahfaahin dheeraad ah ay awood u siiyaan qalabka sida habka xasuushadaa iyo xasuusinta si loo hagaajiyo heerka tallaalka. Tani waxay muhiim u tahay kor u qaadista heerka tallaalka. Shakhsiyaadka ayaa heli doona diiwaankooda oo dhan ee dhammaan talaalada lagu diiwaan geliyey Dhammaan macluumaadka tallaalka waxaa loo gudbin karaa dawladaha Victoria iyada oo ujeedadu tahay ilaalinta, maalgelinta iyo hagaajinta Barnaamijka Tallaalka Dugsiga Sare Sanadka 7aad. Macluumaadkani ma kashifayo shakhsi kasta.

Macluumaadka la xidhiidha adiga ama ilmahaaga ayaa loo isticmaali doonaa ama loo shaacin doonaa ujeedooyinka sida tooska ah ula xiriira tallaalka ilmahaaga, iyo siyaabaha aad si macquul ah u filan lahayd. Taasna waxaa ka mid ah uwareejinta ama is-dhaafsigu macluumaadka khuseeya GP-gaaga, GP-ga ilmahaaga, adeeg caafimaad oo kale oo daaweynaya ama isbitaal ama golaha degaan kale. Golaha deegaanku wuxuu ku siin karaa macluumaad ku saabsan barnaamijka tallaalka dugsiga iyada oo la marinayo SMS ama email. Waxaad ka heli kartaa xogta ilmahaaga adigoo la xiriiraya golaha degmada halkaas oo ilmahaagu dugsi ka dhigto.

Office use only

Talaalka	Taariikhaha tallaalka	Saxiixa kalkaalisada	Goobta: Gacanta B/M
Dhooska 1aad ee HPV:			
Dhooska 2aad ee HPV:			

Tallaalka	Taariikhaha tallaalka	Saxiixa kalkaalisada	Goobta: Gacanta B/M
Xiiqda-Teetanaha-Qiix-dheerta			

Waxaa ogolaaday oo daabacay Victorian Government, 1 Treasury Place, Melbourne. © State of Victoria, Department of Health and Human Services, 2019. (1710008)

Year 7 Secondary School Vaccine Program consent form

Complete, sign and return to school

How to complete the form

1. Read the information provided.
2. Complete the Vaccine consent section for each vaccine program and sign or type your name if a Yes.
3. Return the consent sections to the school even if you do not want your child to be vaccinated.

Contact your local council for more information. See the Further information section.

Human papillomavirus (HPV) information

What is human papillomavirus?

HPV is a very common virus in men and women. It is very common to be infected with one or more types of HPV shortly after sexual activity starts. Most HPV infections cause no symptoms and are cleared from the body in less than a year without the person knowing they were infected. Some types of HPV can cause genital warts and some cancers. These cancers include cervical cancer in women, cancers of the genital area in men and women, and some cancers of the mouth and throat.

What are the benefits of receiving the HPV vaccine?

The HPV vaccine GARDASIL®9 protects against seven HPV types which cause over 90 per cent of cervical cancer in women and over 90 per cent of HPV-related cancers in men. It also protects against an additional two HPV types which cause 90 per cent of genital warts. The vaccine provides best protection when given at a younger age and when it is given to someone before they become sexually active. The vaccine prevents disease but does not treat existing HPV infections.

By vaccinating your child you are preventing them from being infected with a cancer-causing virus.

How is the vaccine given?

For children aged 14 years and under at the time of the first dose, the HPV vaccine consists of two injections given into the upper arm with the second dose given at least six months after the first. Please read the pre-immunisation checklist to see if your child needs three doses.

How long will vaccine protection last?

Recent studies have shown good continuing protection against HPV lasting for over 10 years to date. Studies are ongoing to determine if a booster dose will be necessary in the future but this is not thought to be likely.

How safe is the HPV vaccine?

It is safe and well tolerated. Worldwide over 200 million doses have been given over the last decade. The vaccine does not contain HPV but appears similar enough to the virus so that the body produces antibodies, which prevent HPV infection.

Will girls need cervical screening tests later in life?

Yes, because the vaccine doesn't prevent all types of HPV infection that cause cervical cancer, cervical screening tests are still essential for women later in life. Having regular cervical screening tests further reduces the risk of developing cervical cancer.

What are the possible side effects?

Common side effects

These indicate that your child's immune system is responding to the vaccine.

- Pain, redness and swelling at the injection site
- A temporary small lump at the injection site
- Low grade fever
- Feeling unwell
- Headache
- Fainting may occur up to 30 minutes after any vaccination.

If mild reactions do occur, the side effects can be reduced by:

- drinking extra fluids and not over-dressing if the person has a fever
- taking paracetamol and placing a cold, wet cloth on the sore injection site.

Uncommon side effects

- Rash or hives

It is recommended that anyone who has a rash or hives after a vaccine should talk with their immunisation provider before having further doses of that same vaccine.

Rare side effect

- A severe allergic reaction, for example facial swelling, difficulty breathing.

In the event of a severe allergic reaction, immediate medical attention will be provided. If reactions are severe or persistent, or if you are worried, contact your doctor or hospital.

Pre-immunisation checklist

Some children need a three-dose course of Gardasil®9 vaccine.

To ensure your child receives the correct spacing of the three doses, your child must attend their GP or a local council immunisation service.

Three doses of Gardasil®9 vaccine are recommended for:

- a child aged 15 years or over
- a child who has a disease or is having treatment which causes low immunity (for example HIV/AIDS, rheumatoid arthritis, cancer, radiotherapy, chemotherapy or significant immunosuppressive treatment).

Before your child is immunised, tell your doctor or nurse if any of the following apply.

- Is unwell on the day of immunisation (temperature over 38.5°C)
- Has had a severe reaction to any vaccine
- Has any severe allergies such as an anaphylactic reaction to yeast
- Is pregnant.

After vaccination wait at the place of vaccination a minimum of 15 minutes.

Diphtheria, tetanus and whooping cough information

Diphtheria

Diphtheria is caused by bacteria which are found in the mouth, throat and nose. Diphtheria causes a membrane to grow around the inside of the throat. This can make it difficult to swallow, breathe and can even lead to suffocation.

The bacteria produce a poison which can spread around the body and cause serious complications such as paralysis and heart failure. Around 10 per cent of people who contract diphtheria die from it.

Diphtheria can be caught through coughs and sneezes from an infected person.

Tetanus

Tetanus is caused by bacteria which are present in soils, dust and manure.

The bacteria can enter the body through a wound which may be as small as a pin prick. Tetanus cannot be passed from person to person.

Tetanus is an often fatal disease which attacks the nervous system. It causes muscle spasms first felt in the neck and jaw muscles. Tetanus can lead to breathing difficulties, painful convulsions and abnormal heart rhythms.

Because of the effective vaccine, tetanus is now rare in Australia, but it still occurs in adults who have never been immunised against the disease or who have not had their booster vaccines.

Whooping cough

Whooping cough is a highly contagious disease which affects the air passages and breathing. The disease causes severe coughing spasms. Coughing spasms are often followed by vomiting and the cough can last for months.

Whooping cough can be caught through coughs or sneezes from an infected person.

Protection against whooping cough both from the disease and the vaccine decreases over time. Therefore a booster dose of whooping cough vaccine is recommended for adolescents aged between 11 and 13 years to maintain immunity into adulthood.

Diphtheria-tetanus-whooping cough booster vaccine

The diphtheria-tetanus-whooping cough booster vaccine contains a small amount of diphtheria and tetanus toxins which are modified to make them harmless, small parts of purified components of whooping cough, a small amount of aluminium salt and preservative.

This booster vaccine has lower concentrations particularly of diphtheria and whooping cough components compared with the children's vaccine.

The vaccine is safe and well tolerated in adolescents.

This combination vaccine can be given any time after a recent tetanus-containing vaccine is given.

Possible side effects of diphtheria-tetanus-whooping cough booster vaccine

Most side effects are minor and quickly disappear. If the following reactions occur, it will be soon after the vaccination.

Common side effects

These indicate that your child's immune system is responding to the vaccine.

- Mild temperature
- Pain, redness and swelling at the injection site
- A temporary small lump at the injection site
- Feeling unwell
- Fainting may occur up to 30 minutes after any vaccination.

If mild reactions do occur, the side effects can be reduced by:

- drinking extra fluids and not over-dressing if the person has a fever
- taking paracetamol and placing a cold, wet cloth on the sore injection site.

Extremely rare side effects

- Brachial neuritis (severe pain, shoulder and upper arm)
- Severe allergic reaction.

In the event of a severe allergic reaction, immediate medical attention will be provided. If reactions are severe or persistent, or if you are worried, contact your doctor or hospital.

Pre-immunisation checklist

Before your child is immunised, tell your doctor or nurse if any of the following apply.

- Is unwell on the day of immunisation (temperature over 38.5°C)
- Has any severe allergies
- Has had a severe reaction to any vaccine
- Is pregnant.

After vaccination wait at the place of vaccination a minimum of 15 minutes.

Further information

If you require further advice or information, please contact your local council immunisation service or local doctor.

Or visit the following websites:

[Better Health Channel](http://www.betterhealth.vic.gov.au) <<http://www.betterhealth.vic.gov.au>>

[Immunise Australia Program](http://www.immunise.health.gov.au) <<http://www.immunise.health.gov.au>>

Translating and interpreting service call 131 450

What is the National Immunisation Program?

An Australian government, state government and local council initiative, the National Immunisation Program aims to protect the community from vaccine preventable diseases. As part of the program, free vaccines are offered to, and recommended for, Year 7 secondary school students.

The following vaccines are recommended for Year 7 secondary school students:

- Human papillomavirus (HPV) (two separate injections in the upper arm, over six months apart)
- Diphtheria-tetanus-whooping cough (a single injection in the upper arm).

Vaccines are administered by immunisation nurses, employed by local council immunisation services, who visit each Victorian secondary school a number of times a year.

Why should I have my child immunised?

- Immunisation is the safest and most effective way to stop the spread of many infectious diseases.
- The protection provided by some childhood vaccines fades and needs to be boosted in adolescence and for other vaccines, adolescence is the best time for the vaccine to be given.
- Vaccines not only protect your child from harmful diseases, but offer important benefits for the long-term health of the community.
- If enough people in the community are immunised, the diseases can no longer be spread from person to person in the community.

- In Australia, vaccines are registered for use by the Therapeutic Goods Administration (TGA). The TGA has a surveillance system which monitors and reports adverse events following immunisation.

If you change your mind, you can withdraw your consent at any time by contacting your local council. See the Further information section.

On the day of the vaccinations:

- your child should have breakfast
- your child should wear a top that is suitable for the upper arm/s to be exposed
- your child may have more than one injection – this will not increase risk of side effects
- notify immunisation staff if your child is anxious
- a record of each vaccine administered will be given to your child – store this safely.

Consent form for:

Human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccine consent and Diphtheria-tetanus-whooping cough booster vaccine

Student details

Medicare number (including number beside child's name) (Non-Medicare cardholders are also eligible for these vaccines)	
Surname	
First name	
Postal address	
Postcode	
Date of birth	
Gender	<please indicate gender>
School name	
Class	

Is this person of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin? Mark chosen response with an 'X'

No	
Aboriginal	
Torres Strait Islander	
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	

Parent or guardian contact details

Name of parent or guardian	
Daytime phone	
Mobile	
Email	

Vaccine consent

Declaration: I am authorised to give consent or non-consent for my child to be vaccinated and by giving consent, I understand my child will be given separate vaccines for diphtheria-tetanus-whooping cough, and human papillomavirus. I have read and I understand the information given to me about vaccination, including the risks of not being vaccinated and the side effects of vaccines. I understand I can discuss the risks and benefits of vaccination with my local council or doctor. I understand that consent can be withdrawn at any time before vaccination takes place.

Human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccine

Please mark your chosen response, below, with an 'X'.

YES, I consent to my child receiving two doses of HPV vaccine at school (two injections, six months apart).	
If you have selected 'Yes' above please sign or type your name.	

Date you signed this form.					
No, I do not consent to my child receiving the HPV vaccine at this time.					
No, my child has had the HPV vaccine elsewhere.					
If your child has had the HPV vaccine elsewhere please type the dates of each dose					
1st dose:		2nd dose:		3rd dose: (if applicable)	

Diphtheria-tetanus-whooping cough booster vaccine

Please mark your chosen response, below, with an 'X'.

YES, I consent to my child receiving the diphtheria-tetanus-whooping cough booster vaccine at school (one injection).		
If you have selected 'Yes' above please sign or type your name.		
Date you signed this form.		
No, I do not consent to my child receiving the diphtheria-tetanus-whooping cough booster vaccine at this time.		
No, my child has had the diphtheria-tetanus-whooping cough booster vaccine elsewhere.		

If your child is being vaccinated, please type here any pre-existing medical condition, severe allergies or previous severe reaction to vaccination.

Privacy statement

The Year 7 Secondary School Vaccine Program is funded by the Australian and Victorian governments and delivered by local councils. Under the *Public Health and Wellbeing Act 2008*, local councils are responsible for coordinating and providing immunisation services to children being educated within the municipal district. Local councils are committed to protecting the privacy, confidentiality and security of personal information, in accordance with the *Privacy and Data Protection Act 2014* and the *Health Records Act 2001*.

Local councils report vaccines given through school programs to the Australian Immunisation Register (AIR). Personal identifying details will be kept confidential. These details are for the purpose of providing targeted improved health services for all Victorian children. In addition the details enable tools such as recall and reminder systems to improve vaccination rates. This is important to improve immunisation rates overall. Individuals will have access to their record of all vaccines recorded in the AIR. Aggregate immunisation data may be disclosed to the Victorian government for the purpose of monitoring, funding and improving the Year 7 Secondary School Vaccine Program. This information does not identify any individual.

Information related to you or your child will be used or disclosed for purposes directly related to your child's immunisation, and in ways that you would reasonably expect. This may include the transfer or exchange of relevant information to your GP, to your child's GP, to another treating health service or hospital or another local council. The local council may provide you with information related to the school vaccine program via SMS or email. You can access your child's data by contacting the local council where your child attends school.

The vast majority of people complete and return this form. Thank you for returning yours.

Office use only

Vaccine	Vaccination date	Nurse initials	Site: L/R arm
HPV 1st dose:			
HPV 2nd dose:			

Vaccine	Vaccination date	Nurse initials	Site: L/R arm
Diphtheria-tetanus-whooping cough			

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