

7 年级中学免疫项目同意书

填写后交给学校

如何填表

1. 阅读以下信息。
2. 填写每个免疫项目中的免疫同意一节，同意的话签字或拼写您的名字。
3. 把同意书交回学校，即便您不同意让您孩子接受免疫也要交回。

联系地方政府了解详情。见更多信息一节。

有关人乳头瘤病毒 (HPV) 的信息

什么是人乳头瘤病毒？

HPV 是男性和女性中很常见的病毒。开始性生活后染上一种或多种 HPV 很常见。大多数 HPV 感染没有症状，一年不到便会消失，连感染病毒的人都不知道。有些种类的 HPV 会引起尖锐湿疣和某些癌症，包括女性的子宫颈癌、男女性生殖器部位的癌症以及口腔喉咙的癌症。

接受 HPV 疫苗有何好处？

90% 以上的女性子宫颈癌和 90% 以上的男性 HPV 相关癌症都由七种 HPV 病毒引起，90% 的尖锐湿疣都由另外两种 HPV 病毒引起，HPV 疫苗 GARDASIL®9 对这些病毒均能起到预防作用。该疫苗在年纪轻时、在开始有性生活之前注射最有效。该疫苗只能起到预防作用，对现有 HPV 感染没有治疗作用。

通过注射疫苗，您的孩子就能预防染上引起癌症的病毒。

如何接受免疫？

儿童需要打两针 HPV 疫苗，注射部位在胳膊，打第一针时不超过 14 岁，至少 6 个月之后再打第二针。请阅读免疫前须知，看看您的孩子是否需要打第三针。

疫苗保护期有多长？

最近的研究表明，现有 HPV 疫苗的保护期长达 10 年。根据持续性研究结果再确定今后是否需要补打疫苗，不过补打的可能性不大。

HPV 疫苗是否安全？

疫苗安全且耐受性良好。过去十年里世界各地共注射了 2 亿多针疫苗。该疫苗本身不带 HPV 病毒，但看似非常像这种病毒，因此身体能产生抗体，预防病毒感染。

女孩今后需要进行子宫颈筛检吗？

需要，因为该疫苗并不能预防引起子宫颈癌的所有 HPV 病毒，今后女性务必要进行子宫颈筛检，定期做检查可减少患子宫颈癌的风险。

可能有哪些副作用？

常见的副作用

以下说明您孩子的免疫系统对疫苗有所反应：

- 打针部位疼痛、红肿
- 打针部位临时起一个小包
- 低烧
- 感觉不舒服
- 头疼
- 打完针后 30 分钟之内也许昏倒。

如果出现轻微反应，可以用以下办法缓解副作用：

- 多喝水，发烧的话不要穿太多衣服
- 服用扑热息痛，在打针部位敷湿冷的毛巾。

不常见的副作用

- 出皮疹或荨麻疹

打完针后出皮疹或荨麻疹的话在下次注射相同疫苗之前应该与免疫机构进行商议。

鲜见副作用

- 严重过敏反应，比如脸部发肿、呼吸困难。

万一出现严重过敏反应，现场会立刻采取医疗措施。如果反应严重、持续不退或让您很担心，请联系医生或医院。

免疫前须知

有些儿童需要打三针 Gardasil®9 疫苗。

为了确保三针之间的间隔时间正确，您的孩子务必去见家庭医生或地方政府的免疫处。

以下情况建议打三针 Gardasil®9 疫苗：

- 儿童满 15 岁或超过 15 岁
- 儿童患病或正在接受治疗，导致免疫机能下降（比如艾滋病、风湿性关节炎、癌症、放疗、化疗或抑制免疫反应的重大治疗）。

在孩子接受疫苗前，告诉医生或护士是否有以下状况：

- 免疫当天人不舒服（体温超过 38.5°C）
- 以前打预防针出现过严重反应
- 有严重的过敏症，比如对酵母有过敏反应
- 怀孕。

打完针后至少要等候观察 15 分钟。

有关白喉、破伤风和百日咳的信息

白喉

白喉由口腔、喉咙和鼻腔里的细菌引起，使得喉咙内部的周围生成一种薄膜，难以吞咽、呼吸而且甚至能造成窒息。该细菌会生成一种毒素，扩散到身体各部位，导致严重的并发症，比如瘫痪和心脏衰竭。大约 10% 得白喉的人因此死亡。

得白喉的人咳嗽和打喷嚏会传染别人。

破伤风

破伤风由泥土、灰尘和粪便中的细菌引起。

该细菌能够通过针孔大小的伤口进入体内。破伤风不会在人群中传播。

破伤风破坏神经系统，因此通常是致命疾病；它导致肌肉抽搐，首先从颈部和下颚开始；破伤风会导致呼吸困难、痛苦的痉挛和心率失常。

因为疫苗非常有效，现在澳洲鲜有破伤风病例，不过以前没打过预防针的成人或没有打过强化预防针的成人仍有风险。

百日咳

百日咳传染性很强，影响到气管和呼吸，引起严重的咳嗽，咳嗽后经常呕吐，咳嗽能延续好几个月。

得百日咳的人咳嗽和打喷嚏会传染别人。

疾病和疫苗对百日咳的预防能力会随时间衰退，为此建议 11 到 13 岁的青少年应接受强化百日咳疫苗，这样就能将免疫力维持到成年。

白喉-破伤风-百日咳强化疫苗

白喉-破伤风-百日咳强化疫苗包含少量经调整变得无害的白喉和破伤风毒素、少量百日咳的净化成分以及少量铝盐和防腐剂。

该强化疫苗的浓度比儿童疫苗要低，特别是白喉和百日咳的含量较低。

该疫苗安全且在青少年当中耐受性良好。

最近接受过含有破伤风的疫苗后在任何时候都可以接受这种混合疫苗。

白喉-破伤风-百日咳强化疫苗的潜在副作用

大多数副作用很小而且很快会消失。如果有下列反应，那么在接受疫苗后不久就会出现。

常见的副作用

以下说明您孩子的免疫系统对疫苗有所反应：

- 低烧
- 打针部位疼痛、红肿
- 打针部位临时起一个小包
- 感觉不舒服
- 打完针后 30 分钟之内也许昏倒。

如果出现轻微反应，可以用以下办法缓解副作用：

- 多喝水，发烧的话不要穿太多衣服
- 服用扑热息痛，在打针部位敷湿冷的毛巾。

非常鲜见的副作用

- 臂神经炎（肩膀和上臂剧痛）
- 严重的过敏反应。

万一出现严重过敏反应，现场会立刻采取医疗措施。如果反应严重、持续不退或让您很担心，请联系医生或医院。

免疫前须知

在孩子接受疫苗前，告诉医生或护士是否有以下状况：

- 免疫当天人不舒服（体温超过 38.5°C）
- 有严重的过敏症
- 以前打预防针出现过严重反应
- 怀孕。

打完针后至少要等候观察 15 分钟。

更多信息

如果您需要更多建议或信息，请联系当地市政府免疫处或医生。

或访问下列网址：

[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>>

如果需要翻译服务，请拨 131 450。

什么是全国免疫项目？

全国免疫项目（National Immunisation Program）是澳洲政府、州政府和地方政府的联合项目，旨在保护社区里的人免受疫苗可预防的疾病。该项目的部分内容便是，建议 7 年级中学生接受免费免疫，并为他们提供免费疫苗。

建议 7 年级中学生接受以下疫苗：

- 人乳头瘤病毒（HPV），隔半年以上在上臂打两针。
- 白喉-破伤风-百日咳，在上臂打一针。

地方政府免疫处请免疫护士一年多次走访维州的各个中学为学生注射疫苗。

为什么我应该让孩子打预防针？

- 免疫接种是阻止许多传染病传播的最安全、最有效的方法。
- 幼童时注射的疫苗作用减低，需要在青少年时期补一针强化疫苗；有些疫苗在青少年时期注射最合适。
- 疫苗不仅能保护您的孩子远离有害疾病，还能为社区的长远健康带来重要利益。
- 如果社区里有足够多的人接受免疫，那么疾病就不会在社区里传播。
- 在澳洲，疫苗由治疗类商品管理局（TGA）登记使用。TGA 监控体系监控并报告免疫后的负面事件。

如果您改了主意，您可以随时联系地方政府撤销您的同意书。见更多信息一节。

打预防针的当天：

- 孩子应该吃早餐
- 孩子穿的上衣应该便于露出上臂
- 孩子可能要打不止一针 – 这不会加大出现副作用的风险
- 孩子感到紧张的话请告诉免疫工作人员
- 会给孩子发每种疫苗的注射记录 – 请妥善保存。

同意书

同意接受人乳头瘤病毒（HPV）疫苗和白喉-破伤风-百日咳强化疫苗

学生资料

Medicare 卡号（包括孩子名字前面的序号）（没有 Medicare 卡的人也有资格接受这些疫苗）	
姓	
名	
通讯地址	
邮编	
出生日期	
性别	<请注明性别>
学校名称	
班级	

该学生是原住民或托雷斯海峡岛民吗？在所选回答处打“X”。

否	
原住民	
托雷斯海峡岛民	
原住民和托雷斯海峡岛民	

家长或监护人联系方式

家长或监护人姓名	
白天电话	
手机	
电子邮件	

同意接受疫苗

声明：我有权同意或不同意让我孩子打预防针。如果表示同意，我明白我孩子将接受两种疫苗，即白喉-破伤风-百日咳疫苗和人乳头瘤病毒疫苗。我已阅读并明白向我提供的免疫资料，包括不接受疫苗会面临哪些风险以及疫苗的副作用。我明白我可以和地方政府或医生讨论免疫接种的风险和益处。我明白在我孩子打预防针之前我可以随时撤销我的同意书。

人乳头瘤病毒 (HPV) 疫苗

请在所选回答处打“X”：

是，我同意让我孩子在学校打两针 HPV 疫苗（两针相隔时间 6 个月）。				
如果您选择同意，请签字或拼写您的名字。				
注明在本表上签字的日期。				
不，这次我不同意让我孩子接受 HPV 疫苗。				
不，我孩子已在别处接受了 HPV 疫苗。				
如果您的孩子已在别处接受了 HPV 疫苗，请注明每次注射的日期：				
第一针：		第二针：		第三针：（如适用）

疫苗和白喉-破伤风-百日咳强化疫苗

请在所选回答处打“X”：

是，我同意让我孩子在学校接受白喉-破伤风-百日咳强化疫苗（打一针）。		
如果您选择同意，请签字或拼写您的名字。		
注明在本表上签字的日期。		
不，这次我不同意让我孩子接受白喉-破伤风-百日咳强化疫苗。		
不，我孩子已在别处接受了白喉-破伤风-百日咳强化疫苗。		

如果您的孩子要打预防针，请在此说明预先存在的疾病、严重的过敏症或之前打预防针的严重反应。
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隐私声明

7 年级中学生学校免疫项目由澳洲政府和维州政府资助，由地方政府负责实施。根据《2008 年公共卫生及健康法》（*Public Health and Wellbeing Act 2008*），地方政府负责协调并为管辖区内的学生提供免疫服务。地方政府致力于根据《2014 年隐私及资料保护法》（*Privacy and Data Protection Act 2014*）和《2001 年健康记录法》（*Health Records Act 2001*）的规定保护个人资料的隐私、秘密和安全。

地方政府将学校项目的免疫资料传递给澳洲免疫登记处（AIR），会对个人身份资料严格保密。免疫记录用于为所有维州儿童提供针对性的改善医疗保健服务。另外，有了这些免疫记录我们就可以制作有用的工具，比如召回和提醒系统，用于提高免疫接种率。这对于提高总体免疫接种率非常重要。个人可以接触到 AIR 里所有个人免疫记录。综合免疫数据也有可能提供给维州政府，用于监控、资助和改进 7 年级中学生学校免疫项目；综合资料不包括任何个人身份资料。

有关您和您孩子的资料只能出于与您孩子免疫接种直接相关的目的并通过您可以合理预计的方式予以披露，这包括向您的家庭医生、您孩子的家庭医生、另一个主治医疗机构或医院或另一个地方政府传递相关资料或与其交换相关资料。

地方政府可能会通过短信或电子邮件向您提供学校免疫项目的信息。您可以联系您孩子学校所在的地方政府了解您孩子的有关资料。

绝大多数人都会填写并交回这份表。感谢您交表。

仅供办公室使用

疫苗	免疫接种日期	护士草签	部位：左/右臂
HPV 第一针：			
HPV 第二针：			

疫苗	免疫接种日期	护士草签	部位：左/右臂
白喉-破伤风-百日咳			

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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.		

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

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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