

GET THE FACTS:



What about Autism?

Numerous studies have found no link between vaccines and autism (a developmental disorder that's characterized by mild to severe impairment of communication and social-interaction skills). Likewise, a groundbreaking 2004 report from the Institute of Medicine (IOM) found that thimerosal (an organic mercury compound that's been used as a preservative in vaccines since the 1930s) does not cause autism.

Thank you for choosing to protect your child today!

What are common vaccine side effects?

The overwhelming majority of vaccine-related side effects are mild and short lived, and carry significantly less risk for a person than the risk of having severe illness or even death from having the infection that the vaccine is designed to prevent.

- Redness, mild tenderness or bruising around the injection site
- Mild muscle pain
- Low-grade fever
- Mild irritability
- Nausea
- Fatigue

Special thanks to:
www.cdc.gov/vaccines/recs/acip

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The Ohio Chapter of the American Academy of Pediatrics promotes the health, safety and well-being of children and adolescents so they may reach their full potential.

The Ohio AAP accomplish this by addressing the needs of children, their families, and their communities, and by supporting Chapter members through advocacy, education, research, service, and improving the systems through which they deliver pediatric care.

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Ohio Chapter



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your
child

THANKS YOU!

vaccine education

thank you for choosing to vaccinate.

the vaccine your child received
today will protect them tomorrow!



The safety of vaccines is often a topic of media stories and blog postings. This attention may make you wonder, "How do we know our vaccines are safe?" In the United States, a number of safeguards are required by law to help ensure that the vaccines we receive are safe. Here are some important things to know about vaccine safety in the United States.

Did you know?

Centers for Disease Control and the U.S. Food and Drug Administration are federally mandated to monitor the safety of vaccines.

1. The safety of vaccines is thoroughly studied before they are licensed for public use.

Clinical trials are conducted to evaluate the safety and effectiveness of a vaccine before it can be brought to market. Vaccines are first tested in laboratory studies and animal studies. If the results indicate the vaccine is safe, additional testing in people must be done before the vaccine can be approved by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA).

2. There is a strong system in place to help scientists monitor the safety of vaccines.

Vaccine safety is a shared responsibility among the federal government, state and local health departments, other partners, and the public. To help meet this shared responsibility, government agencies and their partners have established several coordinated systems to monitor the safety of vaccines after they have been licensed for public use. These systems, such as the Vaccine Adverse Event Reporting System (VAERS) and the Vaccine Safety Datalink (VSD) Project, are used together to help scientists monitor the safety of vaccines.



"The impact of vaccination on the health of the world's population cannot be overstressed. With the exception of water sanitation, no other modality – not even antibiotics – has had such a major effect on mortality reduction and population growth in children."

Plotkin SL, Plotkin SA. A Short History of Vaccination. In *Vaccines 5th ed* (Eds, Plotkin SA, Orenstein WA, Offit PA) Saunders-Elsevier, Philadelphia, 2008. 1-16.

You protect your child from car accidents with seat belts..protect them from drowning by teaching them how to swim...and now you protected your child from all vaccine preventable disease.

Vaccination against infectious diseases remains one of the most successful health interventions in the past 100 years. Countless lives have been saved due to prevention of vaccine-preventable disease.

Despite this 2.5 MILLION children die each year, worldwide, from vaccine-preventable diseases.

Vaccination levels in the United States remain high among the majority of young children receiving all recommended vaccines by 3 years of age. Ohio has the third highest vaccine coverage rate with most of children covered by age 3.

The Ohio AAP understands that parents may have concerns about vaccinating their children. Vaccines are one of the most successful medical advances of all time.

Vaccine safety is an issue of great importance to the Ohio AAP and to pediatricians, who support ongoing research and increased funding in the area. In addition, the Ohio AAP supports further research into the causes of autism.



Vaccine Health is the foundation to building a healthy life for your child.

As your child gets older, it is important to maintain well-child visits with your pediatrician. Remember to ask your pediatrician about:

- developmental screens
- vision screening
- nutrition/BMI screening
- oral health
- early literacy/reading
- vaccine boosters
- adolescent vaccines



As kids get older, protection provided by some childhood vaccines can begin to wear off. Kids can also develop risks for more diseases as they get older. Help your child transition into the teen years in a healthy way by staying up-to-date on pre-teen vaccines. Doctors recommend that all 11 and 12 year olds get the Meningococcal, Tdap, and influenza (flu) vaccines. 11 and 12 year old girls should also get the human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccine.