



SOUTH WEST HOSPITAL AND HEALTH SERVICE

Enquiries to: Immunisation Program Nurse
Community and Allied Health
Health wise Building
72 King Street Charleville QLD 4470

Email: SWHHSCharlevilleSIP@health.qld.gov.au
Telephone: (07) 4650 5179
Facsimile: (07) 4650 5276

Immunisation Program Nurse

Charleville Community and Allied Health
Health Wise Building
Charleville Hospital
72 King Street
CHARLEVILLE QLD 4470

Dear Parent/ Legal Guardian

RE: Year 7 Queensland School Immunisation Program

The Queensland School Immunisation Program offers every Year 7 student in Queensland free immunisations against the Human Papillomavirus (HPV) and Boostrix. The Boostrix vaccine contains Diphtheria, Tetanus, and Pertussis (Whooping Cough).

HPV is a very common virus that affects both females and males. There is more than one type of HPV. Certain types of HPV cause warts on the hands and feet and other types cause genital warts and cancers. The HPV vaccine offers protection against some common types of genital HPV and is most effective when given in early adolescence well before a person becomes sexually active and exposed to HPV. HPV is given as three single doses at 0, 2 and 6 month intervals. If any of these doses are missed, your child may not be fully protected.

Diphtheria is caused by a bacteria that can infect the mouth, throat, nose and skin wounds. Tetanus is a serious illness caused when wounds are infected by bacteria present in the soil. Pertussis (Whooping Cough) is a highly contagious respiratory disease. It can affect people of any age. One dose of a combined Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (Boostrix) vaccine will be offered.

If your Year 7 child misses the School Immunisation Clinic, they can also access the HPV and Boostrix vaccines for free through their local doctor or Immunisation Provider. While the vaccine is free, they may be charged a consultation fee.

Suggested Immunisation Clinics:

Charleville Health Clinic

67 Edward Street Charleville QLD 4470
By appointment only (07) 4621 2100

Cunnamulla Hospital

Immunisation Program Nurse

56 Wicks Street Cunnamulla QLD 4499
(07) 4655 8100

Office

Healthwise Building Charleville
Hospital 72 King Street QLD
4470

Postal

P.O. Box 219
Charleville QLD 4470

Phone

(07) 46505179

Fax

(07) 4650 5276

Quilpie Hospital

Immunisation Program Nurse

30 Gyrica Street Quilpie QLD 4480
(07) 4656 0100

Murweh Shire Council Immunisation Clinic by the Royal Flying Doctor Service (RFDS)

First Thursday of the month from 1:30pm-3:30pm at the Charleville Town Hall Supper Room
(Edward St)

Third Thursday of the month from 9:30am-10:30am at the Charleville Town Hall Supper Room
(Edward St)

Last Friday of the Month from 9:00am-10:30am at the Charleville Town Hall Supper Room
(Edward St)

Please Note: If you are planning for your child to be immunised by the RFDS at the Charleville Town Hall, please contact Sandy Mann's at the Murweh Shire Council on (07) 4656 8355, prior to the specific date you are attending, to ensure there will be a vaccine available.

For all information on the **RFDS Outreach Immunisation** clinic dates and times including **Eulo, Thargomindah, Yowah, Windorah and Eromanga**, please contact the RFDS office and speak to the RDFS Immunisation nurse, Joanne Mahony on (07) 4654 1233.

More Information about the Queensland School Immunisation Program is available at
www.health.qld.gov.au/immunisation

If you have any further queries or concerns relating to the School Immunisation Program or immunisations in general, please don't hesitate to email us on
SWHHSCharlevilleSIP@health.qld.gov.au

Thank you for protecting your child and our community from these severe and life threatening diseases.

Yours sincerely

Immunisation Program Nurse
School Based Youth Health Nurse
Charleville Community and Allied health
22/05/17

Human Papillomavirus (HPV)

NB: vaccine given in three doses at 0, 2 and 6 month interval

About	<p>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.</p> <p>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</p> <p>The HPV vaccine offers protection against some common types of genital HPV and is most effective when given in early adolescence well before a person becomes sexually active and exposed to HPV.</p>
How is it spread?	<p>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 even when there are no visible warts. There is currently no treatment for HPV. In most people, the virus is cleared naturally in one to two years.</p>
Symptoms	<p>Most genital HPV infections do not cause any symptoms and people usually do not know they have the infection. HPV can be detected in females on a Pap smear or by visible genital warts.</p>
Complications	<p>HPV can cause genital warts, cervical, vulval, vaginal, penile and anal cancers, and is also associated with some cancers of the mouth and throat.</p>
Vaccination can prevent disease	<p>The vaccine will help protect your child against developing a range of HPV related cancers and diseases. The vaccine can prevent infection caused by the four most common types of genital HPV. Two of the HPV types in the vaccine protect against the majority of genital HPV related cancers while the other two protect against the genital HPV types which cause 90% of genital warts. It does not protect against cancers and genital warts caused by the HPV types not included in the vaccine.</p> <p>The vaccine will provide females with the best protection against cervical cancer. However, regular Pap smears are still essential for all women from 18 years of age or within 2 years of first having sex whichever is later because the HPV vaccine does not prevent all cervical cancers. Pap smears detect abnormal changes to cells in the cervix so treatment can start before cancer develops.</p>
How many doses?	<p>Three single doses of the vaccine are given at 0, 2 and 6 months. If any doses are missed, your child may not be fully protected.</p>
Is the vaccine safe?	<p>Yes. Worldwide, extensive clinical trial and post marketing safety surveillance data indicate that HPV vaccines are well tolerated and safe. To date, the World Health Organization (WHO) Global Advisory Committee on Vaccine Safety has reviewed HPV vaccines five times, most recently in December 2015 and has not found any safety issues that would alter their recommendations for use of the HPV vaccine.</p>
What does it contain?	<p>The HPV vaccine contains virus like particles. It also contains additives, including yeast, aluminium adjuvant, sodium chloride, L-histidine, polysorbate and sodium borate. These additives are included in the vaccine in very small amounts to either assist the vaccine to work or to act as a preservative.</p>
Are there any side effects?	<p>Like all medications, vaccines 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.</p> <p>Common side effects that may occur include pain, redness and swelling at the injection site; low grade fever; feeling unwell; headache; and fainting.</p> <p>Serious side effects such as severe allergic reaction are extremely rare.</p>
Where can I get more information about HPV vaccine?	<p>Visit the National Centre for Immunisation Research and Surveillance: HPV Factsheet at www.ncirs.edu.au/assets/provider_resources/fact-sheets/hpv-quadrivalent-faq-fact-sheet.pdf or go to the Queensland Health website http://conditions.health.qld.gov.au/HealthCondition/condition/14/217/80/Human-Papilloma-Virus-HPV</p>

Diphtheria, tetanus, and pertussis (whooping cough)

NB: vaccine given as one combined dose

	Diphtheria	Tetanus	Pertussis (whooping cough)
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. Complications of whooping cough in babies include pneumonia, fits and brain damage from prolonged lack of oxygen.
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.	Include pneumonia, convulsions and brain damage. About 1 in 120 babies aged less than 6 months will die from complications of whooping cough.
Vaccination can prevent disease	The safest and most effective way to prevent these diseases is through vaccination. A full course of vaccination provides long lasting protection against diphtheria, tetanus and whooping cough. Your child may have received vaccination against diphtheria; tetanus; and pertussis (whooping cough) as a pre-schooler. The vaccine offered to adolescents is a booster dose to maintain effective immunity. Fully vaccinated 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.		
How many doses?	One dose of a combined diphtheria; tetanus; and pertussis (dTpa) vaccine will be offered.		
Is the vaccine safe?	This vaccine is safe for adolescents and adults. The current vaccine contains different components to the vaccine offered when your child was of preschool age and adverse reactions are less common.		
What does it contain?	The vaccine contains diphtheria toxoid, tetanus toxoid, and purified components of a live-weakened <i>Bordetella pertussis</i> . The vaccine also contains very small amounts of aluminium hydroxide/phosphate, formaldehyde, polysorbate and glycine to either assist the vaccine or to act as a preservative.		
Are there any side effects?	Like all medications, vaccines 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. More serious side effects are extremely rare but can include severe allergic reactions.		

