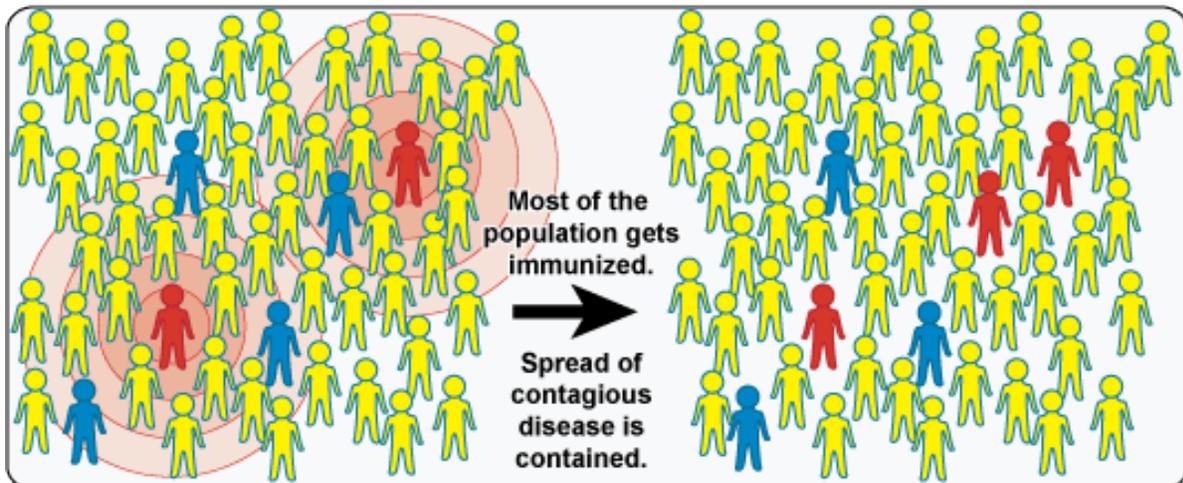
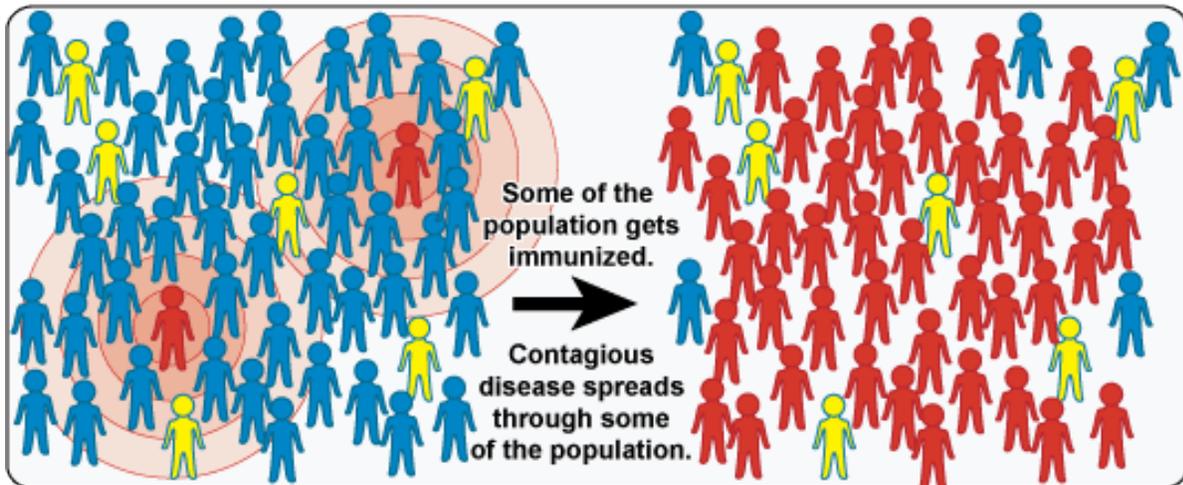
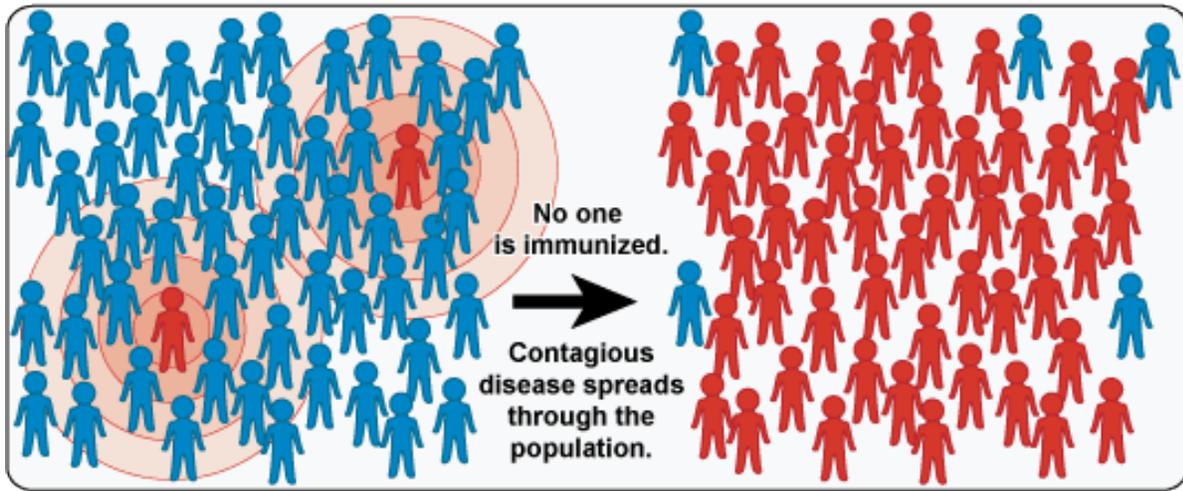


2. Herd Immunity

 = not immunized but still healthy

 = immunized and healthy

 = not immunized, sick, and contagious



Infographic Retrieved from <http://www.vaccinetimes.com/how-do-we-know-that-herd-immunity-exists/>

Reliable Sources of Immunization Information: Where Parents Can Go to Find Answers!

Websites

American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP)

www.aap.org/immunization

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)

FOR PARENTS: www.cdc.gov/vaccines/parents

FOR HEALTHCARE PROVIDERS: www.cdc.gov/vaccines

History of Vaccines

www.historyofvaccines.org

Immunization Action Coalition (IAC)

FOR THE PUBLIC: www.vaccineinformation.org

FOR HEALTHCARE PROVIDERS: www.immunize.org

U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services (HHS)

www.vaccines.gov

Vaccinate Your Family (formerly Every Child by Two)

www.vaccinateyourfamily.org

Vaccine Education Center (VEC), Children's Hospital of Philadelphia

www.chop.edu/centers-programs/vaccine-education-center

Vaxopedia

www.vaxopedia.org/about/

Voices for Vaccines (VFV)

FOR PARENTS, OTHER ADULTS, AND HEALTHCARE PROVIDERS:

www.voicesforvaccines.org

Apps for Mobile Devices

Child Health Tracker Developed by the American Academy of Pediatrics, this “tracker” gives parents the power of on-demand access to guidance on vaccinations and milestones they should be expecting with each birthday. Also included are tools like parent handouts for each well child visit. Available at a nominal cost from the American Academy of Pediatrics.

Vaccines on the Go: What You Should Know – This app provides parents with reliable information about the science, safety, and importance of vaccines and the diseases they prevent. A free app from the Vaccine Education Center at the Children's Hospital of Philadelphia. Available for Android and Apple devices.

TravWell – Use this app to build a trip to get destination-specific vaccine recommendations, a checklist of what is needed to prepare for travel and much more. A free app from Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Books for Parents

Baby 411 by Denise Fields and Ari Brown, MD, Windsor Peak Press, 7th edition, 2015. Available from your favorite local or online bookstore.

Mama Doc Medicine: Finding Calm and Confidence in Parenting, Child Health, and World-Life Balance by Wendy Sue Swanson, MD (aka “Seattle Mama Doc”), 2014. Available from American Academy of Pediatrics at <http://shop.aap.org/for-parents>.

Parents Guide to Childhood Immunization from Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Available at www.cdc.gov/vaccines/parents/tools/parents-guide/index.html to download or order.

Vaccine-Preventable Diseases: The Forgotten Story by Texas Children's Hospital vaccine experts R. Cunningham, et al. Available at www.tchorderprocessing.com to order.

Vaccines and Your Child, Separating Fact from Fiction by Paul Offit, MD, and Charlotte Moser, Columbia University Press, 2011. Available at your favorite local or online bookstore.

Videos

IAC's Video Library – Go to the Immunization Action Coalition's website for parents and the public, www.vaccineinformation.org/videos, for hundreds of video clips about vaccines and vaccine-preventable diseases.

Shot by Shot Video Collection – Go to www.shotbyshot.org to read people's stories of vaccine-preventable diseases shared on the California Immunization Coalition website.

Phone Numbers

CDC-INFO Contact Center – Operated by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, this number is for both members of the general public and healthcare professionals who have questions about immunization and vaccine-preventable diseases. Call (800) CDC-INFO or (800) 232-4636. TTY: (888) 232-6348. CDC-INFO's operating hours are Monday through Friday from 8:00 A.M. to 8:00 P.M. (ET).

Support Vaccines and Evidence Based Vaccine Education

Spread the FACTS! Millions of children & adults are vaccinated every year—safely.

Common Question – Is it important to get my child vaccinated if everyone else vaccinated their kids?

- **Yes! This concept is called community immunity**, or herd immunity. And it's an important reason for you and your family to get vaccinated — so you can help keep yourselves and your community healthy.
- When enough people are vaccinated against a certain disease, the germs can't travel as easily from person to person — and the entire community is less likely to get the disease.
- Community Immunity helps protect everyone. But it's especially important for people with weakened immune systems, that have allergies to certain vaccines, the frail and infants that are too young to receive vaccines.

Common Question - Why not space out vaccines using an alternative schedule?

- There is no evidence that spreading out the child immunization schedule decreases risk of adverse reactions and delaying vaccines does increase the time children will be susceptible to serious diseases.

Talking Points for Flu Vaccination

- It can take up to two weeks for the flu vaccine to protect you, so getting vaccinated prior to an active flu season offers you the best protection. Otherwise, you might be exposed to the virus before you get vaccine protection.
- After you are vaccinated – other ways to help prevent the flu are to cover your cough, wash your hands with soap and water often and stay home when sick.
- The flu shot is not 100% effective. Regardless, some protection is better than none. We wear seatbelts in our cars and police put on their bullet proof vests daily – both are worth using even though they are not 100% effective.

Talking Points for Tough Vaccine Conversations

- Getting childhood vaccines are not an extra burden on the immune system—even for babies. Babies are exposed to hundreds of viruses and bacteria during normal activities like eating and playing.
- Even though kids receive more vaccines, they receive far fewer antigens overall compared to their parents and grandparents. Our children are now protected against more disease too!
- Aluminum is naturally present in our environment; the air we breathe, the water we drink and the food we eat.
- Breastfed infants ingest 15 times more mercury in breast milk than is contained in the flu vaccine.
- Viruses need cells to grow and scientists found fibroblast cells (cells needed to hold skin and other connective tissue together) to be the best to make successful vaccines. Two fetal embryos used to grow vaccine viruses were first obtained from elective termination of two pregnancies in early 1960. Descendants of the cells are still used to make certain vaccines and cancer treatments. (www.chop.edu/centers-programs/vaccine-education-center/vaccine-ingredients/fetal-tissues)
- Encourage others to carefully evaluate the sources and references they are using for vaccine education.

References & Resources

Vaccines.gov | Children's Hospital of Philadelphia | AutismSpeaks.org-what-causes-autism
WhyImmunize.org | Immunization Action Coalition | PublicHealth.org

