

McLaren Print System Order

Order No: 47831 Reprint Previous Order No: 17835
Order Date: 2019-08-19
User: Kim Brass
Phone: 8103001855

Ship Location: MMG Marysville Internal Med
1750 Busha Hwy
Marysville, MI 48040

Forms

Quantity: 100
Paragon Dept No: 66300
Dept Name: 66300
Company Number: 810

Order Total Price: 0.00

Item Number: MM-329
Item Description: Polio
Revision Date: 7/20/2016
Print: 2 sided black and white
Paper: 20# White Text
Size: 8.5 x 11
Fold:
Finish: None
Drill: None
Misc Info: ds; black and white

VACCINE INFORMATION STATEMENT

Polio Vaccine

What You Need to Know

More Vaccine Information Statements are available at www.cdc.gov/vaccines/imz/vis/. For more information, visit www.cdc.gov/vaccines/imz/vis/.

1 Why get vaccinated?

Vaccination can protect people from polio. Polio is a disease caused by a virus. It is spread mainly by person-to-person contact. It can also be spread by consuming food or drinks that are contaminated with the feces of an infected person.

Most people infected with polio have no symptoms, and many recover without complications. But sometimes people who get polio develop paralysis (cannot move their arms or legs). Polio can result in permanent disability. Polio can also cause death, usually by paralyzing the muscles used for breathing.

Polio used to be very common in the United States. It paralyzed and killed thousands of people every year before polio vaccine was introduced in 1955. There is no cure for polio infection, but it can be prevented by vaccination.

Polio has been eliminated from the United States, but it still occurs in other parts of the world. It would only take one person infected with polio coming from another country to bring the disease back here if we were not protected by vaccination. If the effort to eliminate the disease from the world is successful, some day we won't need polio vaccine. Until then, we need to keep getting our children vaccinated.

2 Polio vaccine

Inactivated Polio Vaccine (IPV) can prevent polio.

Children

Most people should get IPV when they are children. Doses of IPV are usually given at 2, 4, 6 to 18 months, and 4 to 6 years of age.

The schedule might be different for some children (including those traveling to certain countries and those who receive IPV as part of a combination vaccine). Your health care provider can give you more information.

3 Some people should not get this vaccine

Tell the person who is giving the vaccine:

- **If the person getting the vaccine has any severe, life-threatening allergies.**
If you ever had a life-threatening allergic reaction after a dose of IPV, or have a severe allergy to any part of this vaccine, you may be advised not to get vaccinated. Ask your health care provider if you want information about vaccine components.
- **If the person getting the vaccine is not feeling well.**
If you have a mild illness, such as a cold, you can probably get the vaccine today. If you are moderately or severely ill, you should probably wait until you recover. Your doctor can advise you.

4 Risks of a vaccine reaction

With any medicine, including vaccines, there is a chance of side effects. These are usually mild and go away on their own, but serious reactions are also possible.

Some people who get IPV get a sore spot where the shot was given. IPV has not been known to cause serious problems, and most people do not have any problems with it.

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

MM-329 (7/20/2016)