



18 Vaccine-Preventable Diseases

- Chickenpox (Varicella)
- Diphtheria
- Flu (Influenza)
- Hepatitis A
- Hepatitis B
- Hib (Haemophilus influenzae type b)
- HPV (Human Papillomavirus)
- Measles
- Meningococcal
- Mumps
- Pneumococcal
- Polio (Poliomyelitis)
- Rotavirus
- Rubella (German Measles)
- Shingles (Herpes Zoster)
- Tetanus (Lockjaw)
- Whooping Cough (Pertussis)

There are currently vaccines available for 18 dangerous or deadly diseases. Over the years, these vaccines have prevented countless cases of disease and saved millions of lives. Infants, children, adolescents, teens and adults need different vaccinations, depending on their age, location, job, lifestyle, travel schedule, health conditions or previous vaccinations.

In Minnesota, when a patient is diagnosed with a disease that is “vaccine-preventable”, the Minnesota Department of Health & local health departments work to identify individuals who may have been exposed, assess their immunity, and recommend post-exposure prophylaxis as needed for that particular situation.

Flu Vaccination

Why should people get vaccinated against the flu?



Influenza is a potentially serious disease that can lead to hospitalization and sometimes even death. Every flu season is different, and influenza infection can affect people differently, but millions of people get the flu every year, hundreds of thousands of people are hospitalized and thousands or tens of thousands of people die from flu-related causes every year. An annual seasonal flu vaccine is the best way to help protect against flu. Vaccination has been shown to have many benefits including reducing the risk of flu illnesses, hospitalizations and even the risk of flu-related death in children.

How do flu vaccines work?

Flu vaccines cause antibodies to develop in the body about two weeks after vaccination. These antibodies provide protection against infection with the viruses that are in the vaccine.

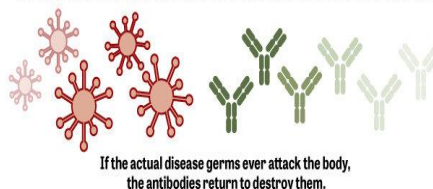
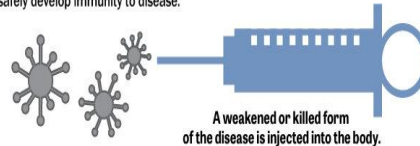
The seasonal flu vaccine protects against the influenza viruses that research indicates will be most common during the upcoming season. Traditional flu vaccines (called “trivalent” vaccines) are made to protect against three flu viruses; an influenza A (H1N1) virus, an influenza A (H3N2) virus, and an influenza B virus. There are also flu vaccines made to protect against four flu viruses (called “quadrivalent” vaccines). These vaccines protect against the same viruses as the trivalent vaccine and an additional B virus.

2018 Recommended Immunizations for Children from Birth Through 6 Years Old

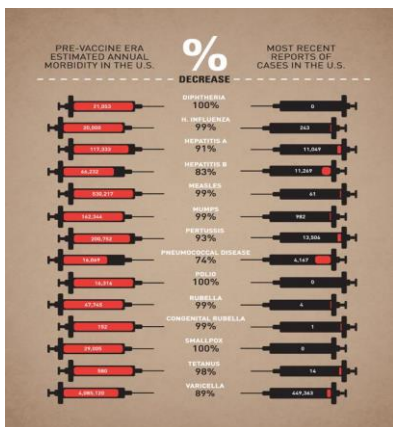


HOW DO VACCINES WORK?

Vaccines reduce the risk of infection by working with the body's natural defenses to safely develop immunity to disease.



(MLive.com)



1 CHILD DIES EVERY 20 SECONDS FROM VACCINE-PREVENTABLE DISEASES

1 VACCINE CAN PREVENT 5 DISEASES

UNICEF AND ITS PARTNERS SUPPORT IMMUNIZATION PROGRAMS IN OVER **100 COUNTRIES** WORLDWIDE

UNICEF BELIEVES **ZERO CHILDREN** SHOULD BE DENIED LIFESAVING VACCINES

THINK BIG

IN 2012, UNICEF PURCHASED CLOSE TO **2 BILLION** DOSES OF VACCINE AND OVER **500 MILLION** SYRINGES

VACCINATING EVERY CHILD STOPS DISEASE IN ITS TRACKS