









Immunization (or vaccination) is a safe and effective way of protecting the body against harmful diseases.



- It uses the body's natural defenses to build resistance and makes your immune system stronger.
- Vaccines train your body to remember a disease and how to fight it.
- Most vaccines are given by an injection, but some are given orally (by mouth) or sprayed into the nose.
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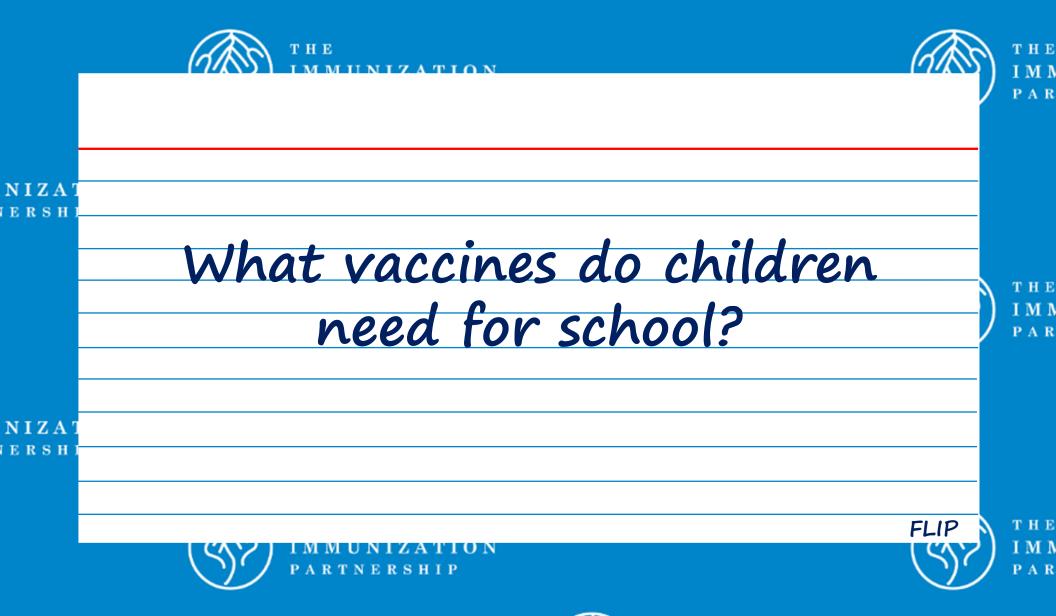
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Texas Requires
7 Vaccines

CDC Recommends 13 Vaccines

VACCINE	TX REQUIRED	CDC RECOMMENDED
MMR (Measles, Mumps, Rubella)	/	✓
DTaP/Tdap/Td (Diphtheria, Tetanus, Pertussis)	/	~
Polio	~	~
Hepatitis A	~	~
Hepatitis B	~	~
Varicella (Chickenpox)	~	~
Meningococcal (MenACWY) (Meningitis)	~	~
Meningococcal B (Meningitis)		~
Rotavirus		~
Hib (Haemophilus influezae type b)		~
Pneumoniae (Pneumococcal conjugate)		~
HPV (Human Papillomavirus)		✓
Flu		✓ NEXT

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Community immunity acts like an invisible shield protecting vulnerable people in their community.



- Community immunity happens when a large portion of the community becomes immune to the disease.
- If only <u>some</u> people get vaccinated, the virus will spread more. If <u>most</u> people get vaccinated, the virus will spread less.







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Everyone.





- Young babies are not eligible for many vaccines in their first months of life.
- Others may not be able to get a vaccine for medical reasons, such as allergies or cancer treatment.
- These people rely on community immunity to protect them.









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When schools have LOW vaccination rates, schools are AT RISK for increased illness or OUTBREAKS.



- Schools are communities, too. They included students, teachers, staff, and parents.
- Children who can't get vaccinated should be protected from the disease when they go to school.







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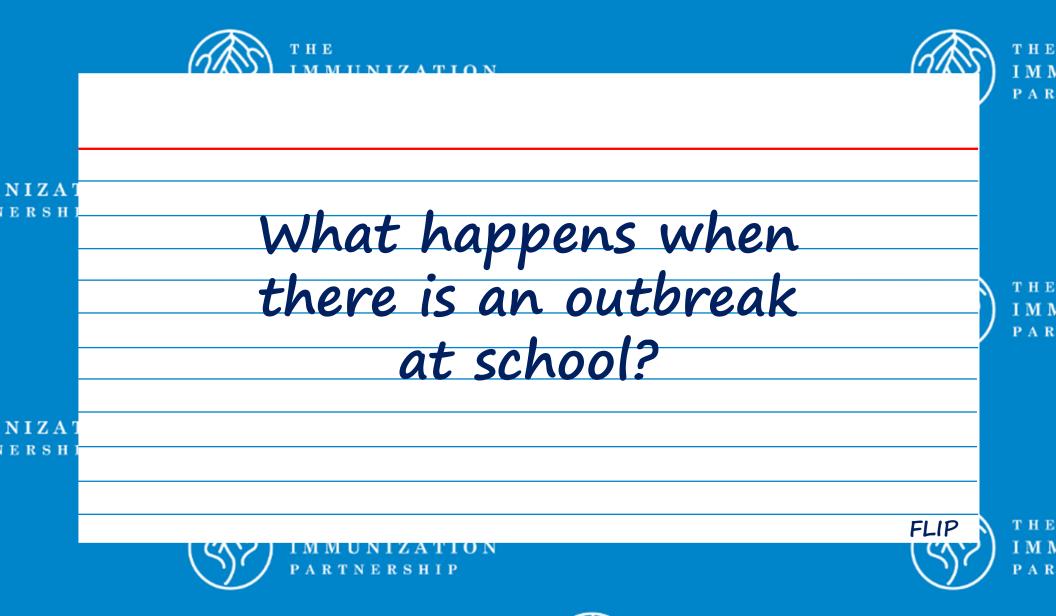
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Less students and teachers in the classroom mean loss of learning opportunities and loss of school funding.



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- Outbreaks have a substantial impact on people and public health systems.
- Under vaccinated communities can be an economic burden.
- The estimated societal cost of a measles outbreak is \$3.4 million to the community.







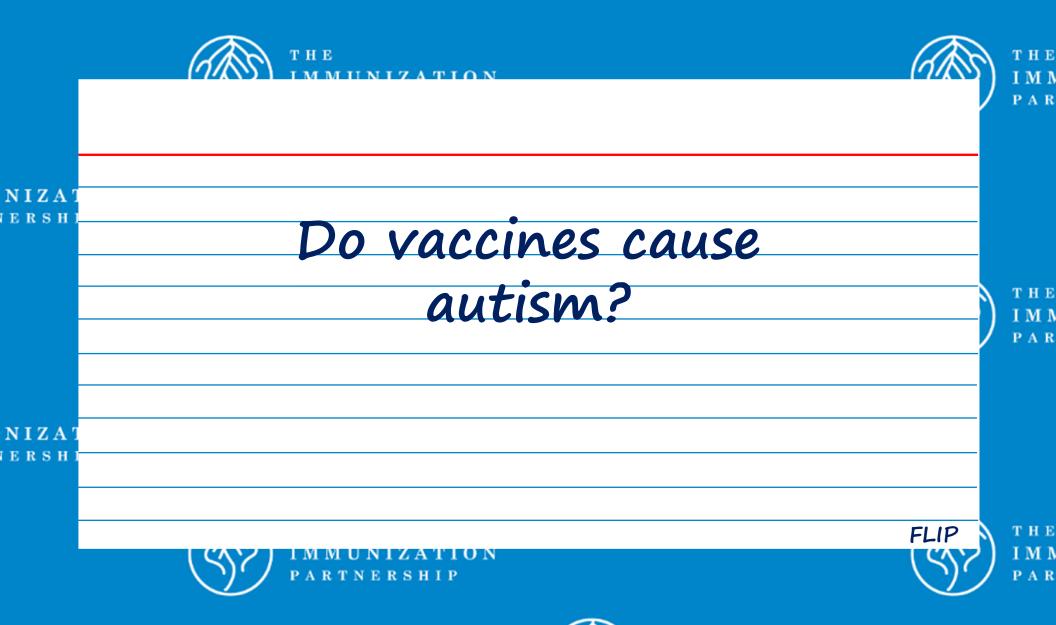


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No. Studies prove there is no link between vaccines and autism other neurodevelopment disorders.



- Hundreds of studies show there is no causation between vaccines and developing Autism Spectrum Disorder or other neurodevelopment disorders.
- This myth started when a researcher published a study claiming the MMR vaccine caused autism. It was later discovered the researcher lied in his study. His medical license was revoked.
- Organizations like the Autism Science Foundation and Autism Speaks support vaccines.









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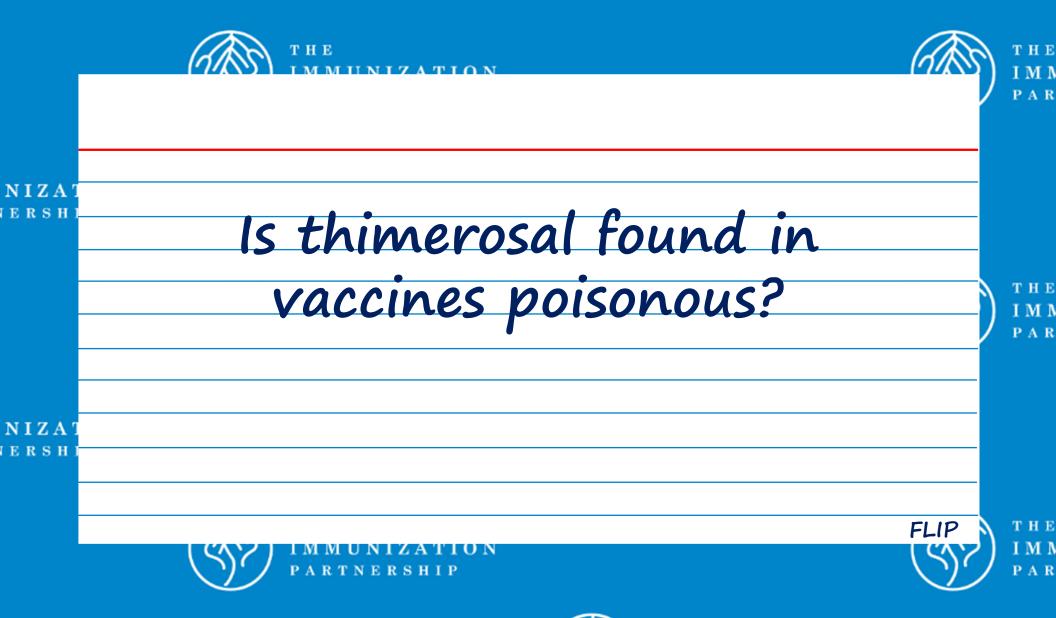














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No. Thimerosal found in vaccines is not harmful.



- Mercury is a naturally occurring element. It's found in the soil, water, and air. There are several different types of mercury.
- Some vaccines contain thimerosal, which has ethyl mercury.
- Ethyl mercury is found in eye drops. Methyl mercury is found in fish and at high levels is toxic.
- Thimerosal is no longer used as a preservative in childhood vaccine. It is used in flu shots, but thimerosal-free vaccines are available.
- The United States has a vaccine safety system to ensure vaccines are as safe as possible.







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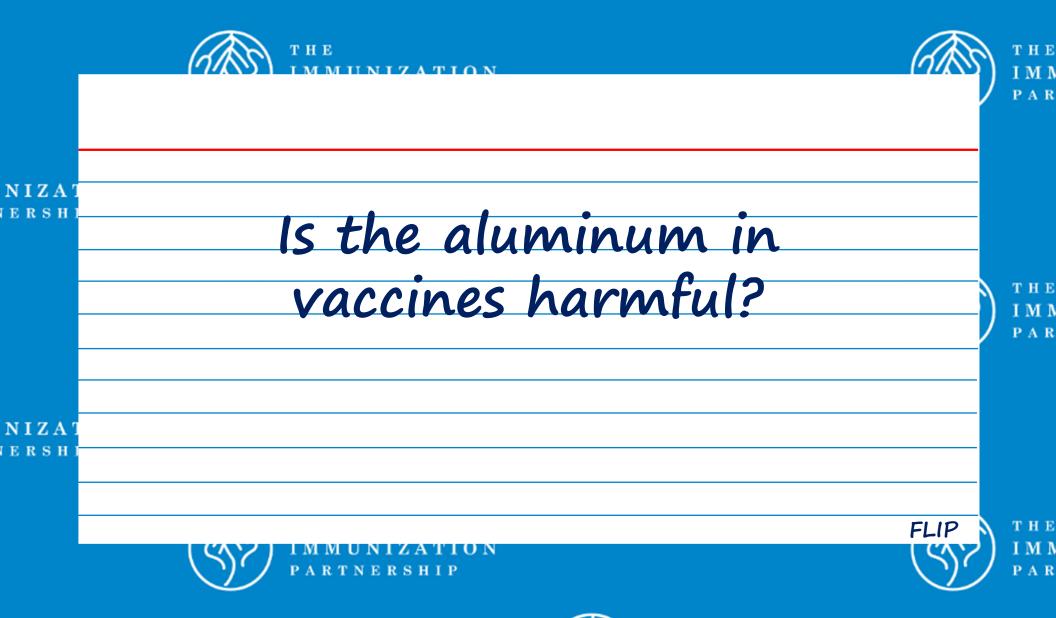
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No. Vaccines are extensively tested. The amount of aluminum in vaccines are low and regulated.



- Aluminum is found almost everywhere, including plants, food, and water.
- In the first 6 months, babies get 4.4 milligrams of aluminum from vaccines. Breastfed babies get 7 milligrams and formula-fed babies get 38 milligrams.
- Each vaccine ingredient has a specific purpose.
- Aluminum is used to boost the immune response with vaccination. This allows for fewer doses of the vaccine.
- The United States has a vaccine safety system to ensure vaccines are as safe as possible.





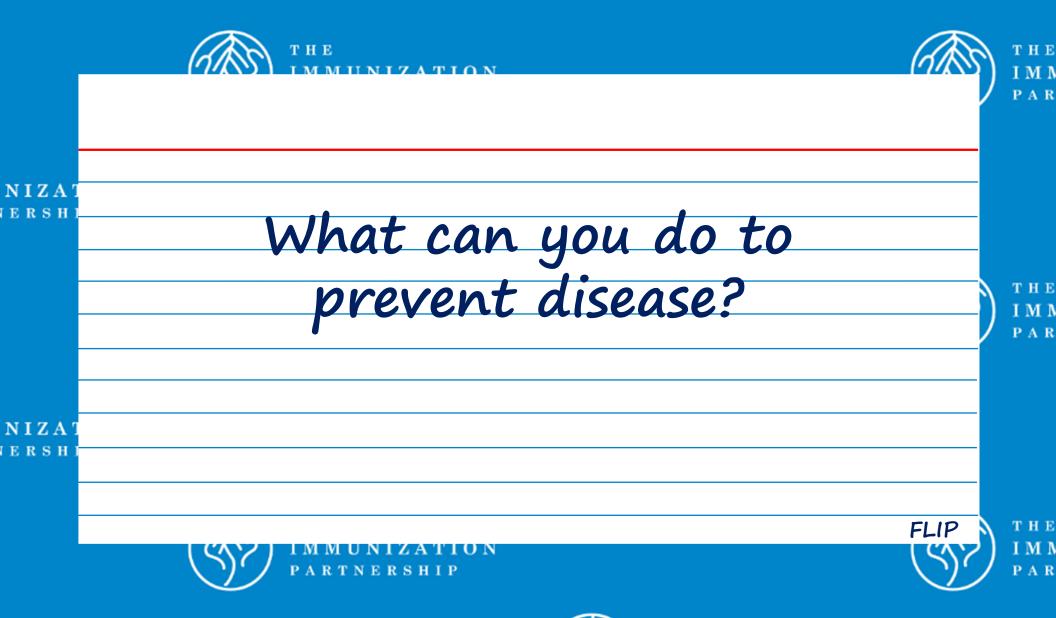


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Get vaccinated! Prevent what's preventable.







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We're a voice for Texans who want to prevent disease.



The Immunization Partnership advocates for disease prevention using **Vaccine Champions** who promote education and public policy on the benefits of vaccinations.

TIP aspires to be the trusted resource for increasing immunization rates to create healthier communities.





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