



# IMMUNIZATION Flash Cards

START





*What is an immunization?*

FLIP





*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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*What vaccines do children  
need for school?*

FLIP





**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 influenzae type b)		✓
Pneumoniae (Pneumococcal conjugate)		✓
HPV (Human Papillomavirus)		✓
Flu		✓

NEXT





# What is Community Immunity?





*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 some people get vaccinated, the virus will spread more. If most people get vaccinated, the virus will spread less.





Who does  
Community Immunity  
protect?

FLIP





## Everyone.



- Not everyone can be vaccinated.
- 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.

NEXT



*How does  
Community Immunity  
impact schools?*

FLIP





*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.





What happens when  
there is an outbreak  
at school?

FLIP





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



- 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.

NEXT





*Do vaccines cause  
autism?*

FLIP







*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.





*Is thimerosal found in  
vaccines poisonous?*

FLIP



## *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.

NEXT



*Is the aluminum in  
vaccines harmful?*

FLIP





*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. Breast-fed 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.

NEXT





*What can you do to  
prevent disease?*

FLIP







*Get vaccinated! Prevent what's preventable.*





Flash cards brought to you by  
The Immunization Partnership

FLIP



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



THE  
IMMUNIZATION  
PARTNERSHIP

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.

START  
OVER