



Vaccines to protect against HPV, MenACWY and Tdap

Information for parents and students in First year of secondary school



About this leaflet

This leaflet is for parents and students, and we hope you read it together.

The HSE school vaccination teams will be offering HPV, Tdap and Men ACWY vaccines to all first year students - boys and girls. These vaccines are usually offered in two visits, one in the first term and one 5 to 6 months later. We need parents and guardians to read, sign and return a short form to show that they agree to their child getting these vaccines. This form is called "Vaccination consent form for children starting first year of secondary school."

This leaflets tells you about:

- The vaccines offered to first year students – what they protect against and the doses needed
- about the school vaccination teams visits
- common questions
- where you can find out more
- the consent form

If you have a question as a parent or as a student about any part of this leaflet, please contact a member of the vaccination team. The phone number of your local team is included in this pack.

The vaccines we offer

A vaccine is a substance that gives immunity (protection) to a particular disease. There are three vaccines being offered to protect from infectious diseases.

The HPV vaccine protects against the HPV virus which can cause cancer in both girls and boys.

The MenACWY vaccine protects against four types of meningococcal disease which can cause meningitis (inflammation of the lining around the brain) and /or septicaemia (blood poisoning).

Tdap vaccine which protects against:

- tetanus (tetanus toxin can cause painful muscle spasms and convulsions)
- diphtheria (bacteria that can cause a sore throat and severe breathing difficulties) and
- pertussis (a bacteria also known as whooping cough and causes severe coughing and vomiting)



HPV vaccine:
protects
against cancer



**MenACWY
vaccine:** protects
against meningitis



Tdap vaccine:
protects against
harmful bacteria

The school vaccination team visits

The HSE school vaccination teams will visit schools twice to give vaccines to students. The following vaccines are given at each visit

- Visit 1 in the first term: HPV vaccine and Tdap vaccine (2 injections)
- Visit 2 about 6 months later: HPV vaccine and MenACWY vaccine (2 injections)

The HSE school vaccination programme may need to be delivered in a different venue or take longer to deliver because of COVID-19. We will do our best to keep changes to a minimum.

One vaccine is given in **each** arm.

The vaccines - more details about each

Vaccine 1

HPV vaccine – for girls and boys

What is HPV?

HPV stands for 'human papillomavirus', which is a group of more than 100 viruses. The HPV virus is very common; most people will be infected with a form of HPV in their lifetime. You can catch HPV virus by being sexually active with another person who already has the virus. Most HPV infections do not need treatment. However, in some people, the HPV infection can persist and cause cancer. HPV also causes genital warts.

The HPV vaccine protects against cervical cancer and other cancers. The HPV vaccine is called Gardasil 9.

Why is HPV vaccine given?

The HPV vaccine has been offered to girls in first year since 2010. This is because the most common cancer caused by the HPV virus is **cervical cancer** – cancer of the neck of the womb.

However, the HPV virus can cause other cancers and conditions that can affect boys, since September 2019, boys have also been offered the HPV vaccine. The more young people vaccinated – both **boys and girls** – the better the spread of the infection can be controlled.

Which countries give HPV vaccine?

128 countries now have an HPV vaccine programme, with more than 30 of these countries giving the vaccine to boys and girls. These countries include:

- Australia
- New Zealand
- UK
- Italy
- Norway
- US

There is more information about the success of these programmes on www.hpv.ie



**HPV vaccine
is given in more than 120
countries to prevent
cancers**



**The HPV
vaccine is
offered to
boys and
girls in first
year.**

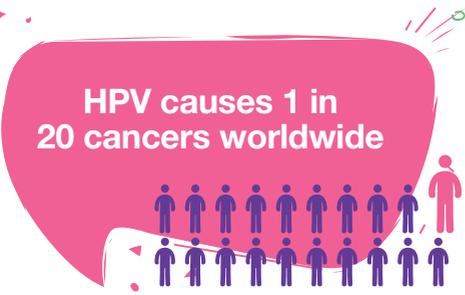
What cancers can HPV cause?

The HPV virus can cause a range of pre-cancerous lesions – abnormal cells – in both men and women. The HPV virus causes:

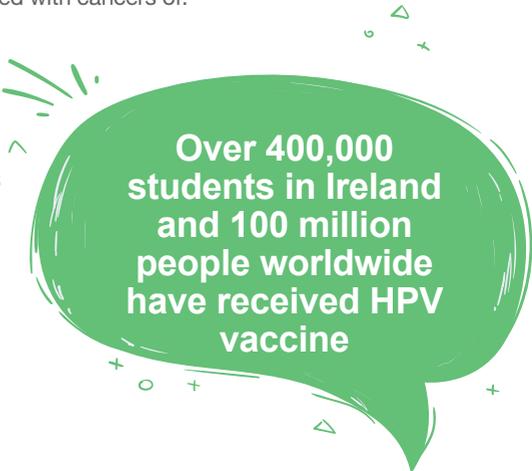
- almost all cervical cancers
- 5 out of 10 vulval cancers
- 7 out of 10 vaginal cancers
- 9 out of 10 HPV-related anal cancers
- 9 out of 10 incidences of genital warts.

Research has shown HPV infection is also associated with cancers of:

- the mouth and throat (oropharynx)
- the back passage (the rectum)
- the penis



**HPV causes 1 in
20 cancers worldwide**



**Over 400,000
students in Ireland
and 100 million
people worldwide
have received HPV
vaccine**

How many doses of the HPV vaccine are needed?

For most people two doses of the vaccine are recommended.

Students are offered the first dose in the first term and the second dose 6 months later.

First year in secondary school is the best time to get the vaccine, as it is most effective at this age.

Vaccine 2

MenACWY Vaccine

What is meningococcal disease?

Meningococcal disease is a serious illness which can cause meningitis (inflammation of the lining around the brain) and septicaemia (blood poisoning) and can lead to death. There are a number of different types of meningococcal bacteria and all children should have received a vaccine to protect against meningococcal group C when they were babies.

The MenACWY vaccine will boost against meningococcal group C disease. It will also provide additional protection against meningococcal groups A, W and Y. In addition, this vaccine also reduces the risk of carrying the disease so it can help protect other people too. The MenACWY vaccine is called Nimenrix.

This vaccine does not protect against all groups of meningococcal bacteria, e.g. group B, or other bacteria that can cause meningitis, and so it is important that you also know the symptoms to look for and to seek urgent medical attention.

Meningococcal disease can start very suddenly. Symptoms include fever, stiff neck, headache, joint pains and a rash. Meningococcal disease can occur at any age, but the highest rate occurs in children under 5 years of age, especially children under 1 year of age. The next high-risk group are young people aged 15-19 years.

How many doses of the MenACWY vaccine are needed?

Only one dose of Men ACWY vaccine is needed for protection.

Vaccine 3

Tdap Vaccine

What is Tdap?

Tdap stands for **t**etanus, **d**iphtheria and **p**ertussis (whooping cough).

This vaccine protects against harmful bacteria and toxins. The Tdap vaccine is called Boostrix.

Tetanus can cause painful muscle spasms, convulsions and lockjaw (difficulty opening your mouth due to muscle spasms) leading to difficulty breathing and death.

Diphtheria is a serious disease that usually begins with a sore throat and can quickly develop to cause breathing problems. It can also damage the heart and nervous system.

Pertussis (whooping cough) is a disease that can cause long periods of coughing, choking and vomiting that can make it hard to breathe.

All of these infections are serious diseases that could lead to being admitted to hospital. At worst, these conditions can cause death.

How many doses of diphtheria, tetanus and whooping cough vaccine are needed for full protection?

By six years each child should have received four doses of tetanus, diphtheria and pertussis (whooping cough) vaccine - that is:

- 3 doses as a baby
- a booster dose in Junior Infants

Immunity to these diseases reduces over time a booster dose is recommended to provide additional protection.

A booster is an additional or top-up dose. This is their fifth and final dose and will give them long lasting protection.

Five doses will complete your course



Common questions

? **Can a student wait until older they are older to get HPV, MenACWY or Tdap vaccines?**
The HSE school programme offers HPV, MenACWY and Tdap vaccines to students in first year of secondary school. If you choose to wait until your child is older to get vaccinated, you will need to get your child vaccinated through your GP (local doctor) and you will have to pay an administration fee and for the vaccines.

? **Will I get a record of the vaccines given?**
Yes. On the day of vaccination, immunisation passports will be updated by the school vaccination team. If you do not have an immunisation passport, a member of the immunisation team will give one after the vaccination.

? **How can students prepare for vaccination day?**
On the day of vaccination, students should:

- Eat breakfast
- Wear a loose-fitting short-sleeved top

? **How do we know vaccines are safe?**
All vaccines are safe and have been proven to save lives and prevent serious illness. Vaccines are strictly monitored and reviewed regularly by international bodies including:

- the World Health Organization
- the European Medicines Agency
- the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention in the USA

All international bodies have continually reported that the vaccines used in Ireland are safe with no known long-term side effects.

? **Do the vaccines have short-term side effects?**
Most students have no problems after vaccines.

Some students can have an area of soreness, swelling and redness in their arm where the injection was given.

Some students may get a headache, feel sick in their tummy or run a slight temperature. This is nothing to worry about as this usually passes after a day or two.

? **Do the vaccines have long-term side effects?**
There are no documented long-term side effects.

Where you can get more information

If you have any questions, please discuss them with a member of your HSE school immunisation team, your public health nurse or your GP (doctor). You can find contact details of the immunisation team in this pack.

You can also visit www.hpv.ie and www.immunisation.ie for videos and fact sheets about the vaccines. We encourage you to read the "Facts about Vaccines for students starting secondary school" on our website.

You can also find links to the patient information leaflets for the vaccines at www.hpra.ie. Search for Gardasil 9 (HPV), Nimenrix (MenACWY) or Boostrix (Tdap) to read the relevant patient information leaflet.

The consent form for vaccines

You need to read and sign the consent form in this pack and return it to the school to make sure your child receives the vaccines in school. You can use the envelope provided to return the form to the school.

The HSE school vaccination programme may need to be done in a different venue or may be delayed because of COVID-19.



بېتاكل حاقول HPV ، Tdap و MenacW
لىل عىب رعلل غلل اب رفوتم (اي احسلا باهتلا)
عقوم www.immunisation.ie

Brochure sur les vaccins contre le HPV, le Tdap et le MenACWY (Meningite) est disponible en français sur le site web www.immunisation.ie

HPV-, Tdap- und MenACWY-Impfstoffbroschüre (Meningitis) ist in deutscher Sprache im Internet erhältlich Website www.immunisation.ie

Broszura dotycząca szczepionek HPV, Tdap i MenACWY (Zapalenie opon mózgowo-rdzeniowych) jest dostępne w języku polskim na stronie strona internetowa www.immunisation.ie

Brochura de Vacinas HPV, Tdap e MenACWY (Meningite) está disponível em Português no website www.immunisation.ie

HPV, Tdap și MenACWY Vaccine Brochure (Meningita) este disponibil în limba română pe site-ul www.immunisation.ie

Брошюра о вакцинах против ВПЧ, Tdap и MenACWY (Менингит) доступен на русском языке на веб-сайт www.immunisation.ie

HPV , Tdap和MenACWY疫苗手册 (脑膜炎) 有简体中文版 网站www.immunisation.ie

Брошура щодо вакцин MenACWY, Tdap та вакцини проти ВПЛ доступна українською мовою на вебсайті www.immunisation.ie



Geisteanna coitianta

An féidir le data fanacht go dtí go mbeidh sé nó si vacsaíní HPV, MenACWY nó Tdap?

Cuireann an clár scoile FSS vacsaíní HPV, MenACWY agus Tdap ar fáil do dhatal sa chéad bhliain ar an meánscóil. Má dhéanann tú an cinneadh fanacht go dtí go mbeidh do pháiste níos sine chun an vacsaín a fháil, beidh ar do pháiste dul go dtí dochtúir ginearálta agus beidh ort foc as an tailie náracháin agus as na vacsaíní.

An bhfaighidh mé tairfead ar na vacsaíní a tugadh?

Gheobhaidh. Ar ía an vacsaínithe, déarfáidh an fhoireann vacsaínithe scoile na pasanna imdhionta a usádtu. Mura bhfuil pas imdhionta agat, tabharfaidh ball den fhoireann imdhionta ceann duit i ndiaidh an vacsaínithe.

Conas is féidir le daltaí uilimhú do ía an vacsaínithe?

- Bricfeasta a íthe
- Barraíde ghearrmhúinillíeach scaoilte a chaitheam

Conas atá a fhios againn go bhfuil vacsaíní sábháilte?

Tá gach vacsaín sábháilte agus tá sé léirithe go sábháilte an stad beatha daoine agus go gcoisceann stad tinneas tromchúiseach. Déanann comhlachtaí idirnáisiúnta monatóireacht dhocht agus athbhreithniú ar vacsaíní go minic, comhlachtaí lena n-áirítear:

- an Eagraíocht Dhomhanda Sláinte
- an Chlómhairéacht Leighreasra Corpach
- na hIonaid um Ghalar a Chosc agus a Rialú sna Stáit Aontaithe

Tá tuairiscíú leanúnach á thabhairt ag na comhlachtaí idirnáisiúnta ar fad go bhfuil na vacsaíní a usáidtear in Eirinn sábháilte agus nach bhfuil stad ina gcúlís le haon fho-iarthairt aithheanta fhadéarmach.

An mbíonn fo-iarthairt gearrthéarmacha ag baint leis na vacsaíní?

Ní bhíonn fadhb ar bith ag an gcúlís is mó de dhatal tar éis vacsaíní.

Bíonn an craiceann pianmhar, atá agus dearg ar dhatal áirithe sa lámh ina dtugtar an t-instealladh.

D'fhéadfadh tinneas cinn, tinneas boilig nó beagán fiabhrais teacht ar dhatal áirithe. Níor cheart a bheith buartha faoi seo mar is gnách go n-íomonn sé tar éis ía nó dhó.

An mbíonn fo-iarthairt fadéarmacha ag baint leis na vacsaíní?

Ní aon fho-iarthairt fhadéarmach tuairiscithe.

Vaccain 3

Vaccain Tdap

Céard is Tdap ann?

Seasann Tdap do theiteanas, diftéire agus pertussis (an triuch).

Tuagann an vacsain seo cosaint ar bhaitéir agus tocsainí díobhálaícha. Tugtar Boostrix ar an vacsain Tdap.

D'fhéadfadh **teiteanas** a bheith ina chúis le freangal pianmhara mátaín, trithí agus glas géill (deacracht le do bhéal a oscailt mar gheall ar fhreangal mátaín), a chruthaíonn deacrachtal andála agus bás.

Is galar tromchúiseach é **diféire** a thosáil le scornach thinn agus a d'fhéadfadh forbairt go sciobtha chun deacrachtal andála a chruthú. D'fhéadfadh sé dochar a dhéanamh don chroí agus don néarchoíras freisin.

Is galar é **pertussis** (an triuch) a d'fhéadfadh a bheith ina chúis le tréimhsí fada casachta, tachtá agus urlacain ina bhfuil sé deacair anáil a tharraingt.

Is galar thromchúiseach iad na hionfhabhtuithe sin go léir, agus d'fhéadfadh go mbeadh ar do pháiste fanacht san ospidéal mar thoradh orthu. Ar an gceann is measa, d'fhéadfadh na fadhbanna sin a bheith ina gcúis báis.

Cé mhéad dáileog den vacsain i leith na diftéire, an teiteanas agus an treacha atá de dhíth chun cosaint iomlán a sholáthar?

Faoin am a mbeidh páistí sé bliana d'aois, ba cheart go mbeadh ceithre dháileog de vacsain i leith an teiteanas, na diftéire agus an treacha faighte acu - is é sin:

- 3 dháileog mar leanbh
- teandáileog agus iad sna Náisiúnaí Shóisearacha

Laghdaítear an imdhionacht i leith na ngalar sin de réir a chéile, mar sin moltar teandáileog a fháil chun cosaint bhreise a chur ar fáil. Is éard atá i gceist le teandáileog ná dáileog fhiontacht sa bhreis. Is í seo an cúlú dáileog agus an dáileog dheireanach, agus tabharfaidh sí cosaint fhadtéimhseach dóibh.

Beidh an cursa críochnaithe nuair a bheidh cúig dháileog faighte agat



Cé mhéad dáileog den vacsaín HPV atá ag teastáil?

Moltar dhá dháileog den vacsaín d'fhormhór na ndaoine.

Tairgtear an chéad dáileog do dhatal sa chéad téarma agus an dara dháileog 6 mhí ina dhiaidh sin.

Is í an chéad bhliain sa mhéanscoil an t-am is fearr chun an vacsaín a fháil, de bharr go bhfuil sé níos éifeachtaí ag an aois seo.

Vacsain 2

Vacsain MenACWY

Céad is galar meiningeacocúil ann?

Is tinneas tromchúiseach é galar meiningeacocúil a d'fhéadfadh a bheith ina chúis le meiningíteas (athlasadh na líneála thart timpeall ar an inchinn) agus le seipticéimie (nimhíú folá), agus d'fhéadfadh duine bás a fháil dá bharr. Tá roinnt cineálacha éagsúla baictéar meiningeacocúil ann, agus ba cheart go mbeadh vacsaín faighte cheana féin ag gach páiste nuair a bhí siad ina leanai mar chosaint ar ghalair meiningeacocúil ghrúpa C.

Cuirfidh an vacsaín MenACWY leis an gcosaint i léith ghalar meiningeacocúil ghrúpa C. Cuirfidh sí cosaint bhrise ar fáil ar ghrúpaí meiningeacocúil A, W agus Y chomh maith. Anuas air sin, laghdáil an vacsaín seo an prifacal go mbeidh tú i d'iompróir an ghalair, agus d'fhéadfadh sé sin cabhrú le daoine eile a chosaint freisin. Nímenrix is ainm don vacsaín MenACWY.

Ní sholátráil an vacsaín sin cosaint ar gach grúpa baictéar meiningeacocúil, e.g. grúpa B, nó baictéir eile a d'fhéadfadh a bheith ina gcúis le meiningíteas. Mar sin, tá sé tábhachtach go dtuigean tú na síomptóim ar cheart suil a choinneáil amach dóibh agus go lorgóidh tú cóir leighis má thagann siad ort. D'fhéadfadh galar meiningeacocúil teacht ar dhúine go han-tapa ar fad. Ar na hairíonna a bhaineann leis, tá fiabhras, muineál ríghin, tinneas cinn, piannta sna hailt, agus gríos. D'fhéadfadh galar meiningeacocúil teacht ar dhúine ag aois ar bith, ach tá ráta is airde an ghalair le fáil i measc páistí atá níos óige ná cúig bliana tréimse, go háirithe páistí atá níos óige ná aon bhliain d'aois. Is é an chéad ghrúpa eile atá go mór i mbaol ná daoine óga atá cúig bliana déag go naoi mbliana déag d'aois.

Cé mhéad dáileog den vacsaín MenACWY atá de dhíth? Ní theastaíonn ach dáileog amháin de vacsaín MenACWY chun cosaint a fháil.

Cé na tortha ina dtugtar vacsaín HPV?

Tá clár vacsaín HPV i bhfeidhm in 128 tír faoi láthair, agus tugann 30 de na tíortha sin an vacsaín do bhuaichailil agus do chailinil. I measc na dtíortha sin, tá:

- An Astráil
- An Nua-Shéalainn
- An Iodáil
- An Iorua
- Na Stáit Aontaithe

Tá tuilleadh faisnéise maidir lena fheabhas atá éirthe leis na clár sin ar fáil ar www.hpv.ie



Tugtar an vacsaín HPV!
níos mó ná 120 tír chun
cosc a chur le hailis!

Cé na hailis a bhéith ina chúis leo?

D'fhéadfadh an vireas HPV a bheith ina chúis le raon de loit réarhailiseacha – cealla mhinormálacha – i measc fear agus ban aron. Bíonn an vireas HPV ina chúis le:

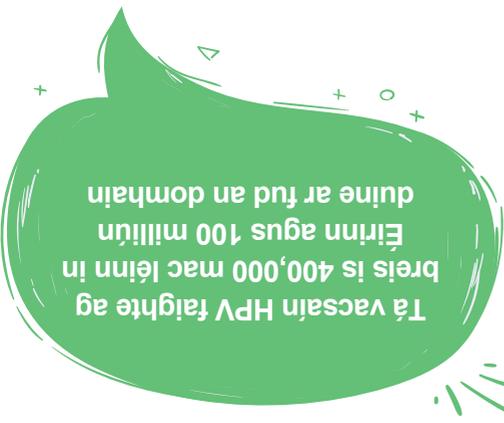
- beagnach gach ailise cheirbheacs
- 5 ailise pite as gach 10 gcinn
- 7 n-ailise faighne as gach 10 gcinn
- 9 n-ailise tóna as gach 10 gcinn a bhaineann le HPV
- 9 gcás fhaithní na mball ghlúna as gach 10.

Leirítear i dtairge go bhfuil baint ag ionfhabhtú HPV leis na hailis seo a leanas:

- tairse béil agus scornal (béalfharraig)
- ailise an reictim
- ailise an phéinis



Bíonn HPV ina chúis le
hailse amháin as gach 20
ceann ar fud an domha



Tá vacsaín HPV faighte ag
Éirinn agus 100 milliún
breis is 400,000 mac léinn in
Éirinn ar fud an domhain



Cuirtear an
vacsaín HPV ar
fáil do bhuaichailil
agus do chailinil
aron sa chéad
bhliain.

Quairteanna na bhfoirne vacsainithe scoile

Tabharfaidh na foirne vacsainithe scoile FSS dhá chuart ar scoileanna chun vacsainí a thabhairt do dhatal. Seo a leanas na vacsainí a thabharfar le linn na gcuairteanna

- Cuairt 1 sa chéad téarma: vacsain HPV agus vacsain Tdap (2 instealladh)
- Cuairt 2 thart ar sé mhí níos déanaí: vacsain HPV agus vacsain MenACWY (2 instealladh)

D'fhéadfadh sé go mbeadh gá le clár vacsainithe scoile FSS a réachtáil ag ionad éagsúil nó go nglactadh sé níos mó ama é a réachtáil de bharr Covid-19. Déanfaimid ár ndícheall chun athruithe a laghdú a oiread agus is féidir.

Tugtar aon vacsain amháin i ngach aon lámh.

Na vacsainí - tuilleadh sonraí faoi gach ceann acu



Vacsain HPV – do chailíní agus do bhuachaillí

Cad is HPV ann?

Is ionann HPV agus 'papatómavíreas daonna', rud ar gRúpa de bheis is 100 víreas é. Tá an víreas HPV an-chóitianta; tógfaidh an chuid is mó de dhaoine ionfhabhtú HPV de chineál éigin i rith a saoil. Féadann tú an víreas HPV a thógadh trí bheith gníomhach go gnéasach le duine a bhfuil an víreas air nó uirthi cheana féin. Ní gá formhór ionfhabhtuithe HPV a chóireáil. É sin ráite, i gcás daoine áirithe, fanann an t-ionfhabhtú HPV ina gcorp agus bíonn sé ina chuis le hailse. Bíonn HPV ina chuis le fáithní na mball giniúna chomh maith.

Tugann an vacsain HPV cosaint ar ailse cheirbheacs agus ar ailseí eile. Gardasil 9 is ainm don vacsain HPV.

Cén fáth a dtugtar an vacsain HPV?

Tá an vacsain HPV á tairiscint do chailíní sa chéad bhliain ó bhí 2010 ann. Déantar seo toisc gurb í an ailse cheirbheacs – ailse í mbeál na broinne – an cineál ailse is coitianta a bhfuil an víreas HPV mar chúis léi.

Mar sin féin, d'fhéadfadh an víreas HPV a bheith ina chuis le hailseí agus le fadhbanna eile a bhféadfadh tionchar a bheith acu ar bhuachaillí, agus tá an vacsain HPV á cur ar fáil do bhuachaillí freisin ó Mheán Fómhair 2019. Dá mhéad daoine óga atá vacsainithe – idir bhuachaillí agus chailíní – is ea is fearr is féidir scaipeadh an ionfhabhtaithe a rialú.

Maidir leis an mblieog seo

Is do thuismitheoir agus do dhatal an bhlieog seo, agus tá suil againn go léirídh sibh le chéile i,

Beidh na foirne vacsaínithe scoile FSS ag cur vacsaíní HPV, Tdap agus Men ACWY ar fáil do gach dalta sa chéad bhliain - idir bhunachailí agus chailíní. Is gnách go ndéantar dhá chuarít ar an scoil chun na vacsaíní sin a chur ar fáil, cuairt amháin sa chéad téarma agus cuairt eile clúig nó sé mhí níos déanaí. Táimid ag iarraidh ar thuismitheoir agus ar chaomhóir foirm gharáid a léamh, a shíniú agus a chur ar ais le léiriú go n-aontáonn siad go bhfaighídh a bparáiste na vacsaíní seo. Tugtar “Foirm toilithe vacsaínithe do pháistí atá ag tosú sa chéad bhliain ar an meánscoil” ar an bhfoirm.

Sa bhlieog seo, gheobhaidh tú eolas faoi na rudal seo a leanas:

- na vacsaíní a chuirtear ar fáil do dhatal sa chéad bhliain – na rudal a gcuireann siad cosaint ar fáil orthu agus na dáileoga a bhíonn de dhíth
- ceistearna na bhfoirne vacsaínithe scoile
- cá háit ar féidir leat tuilleadh faisnéise a fháil
- an fhoirm toilithe

Ma bhíonn ceist agat faoi aon chuid den bhlieog seo agus tú i do thuismitheoir nó i do dhatal, déan teagmháil le ball den fhoireann vacsaínithe. Tá uimhir fóin d'fhoirne áitúla ar fáil sa phacáiste seo.

Na vacsaíní a chuirimid ar fáil

Is substaintí i vacsaín a chuireann imdhionacht (cosaint) ar fáil i leith galar ar leith. Tá trí vacsaín á gcur ar fáil chun cosaint ar ghalair thógálacha.

Tugann **an vacsaín HPV** cosaint ar an vireas HPV a d'fhéadfadh a bheith ina chúis le hailse i measc cailíní agus buachaillí araon.

Tugann **an vacsaín MenACWY** cosaint ar cheithre chineál galair mheiningeacocúil a d'fhéadfadh a bheith ina chúis le meiningíteas (athlasadh na líneála thart timpeall ar an inchinn) agus / nó seipticéim (nimhiú fola).

Vacsaín Tdap, a thugann cosaint ar:

- theiteanas (focsaín teiteanais a d'fhéadfadh a bheith ina chúis le freangal mataín phianmhara agus le trithí)
- diftéire (baictéir a d'fhéadfadh a bheith ina gcúis le scornach thinn agus le mórdheacrachtal anáilthe) agus
- pèrtussis (baictéir ar a dtugtar triuch freisin agus atá ina gcúis le casachtach thromchúiseach agus le hurlacan)



Vacsaín HPV:
tugann sí
cosaint ar ailse



Vacsaín MenACWY:
tugann sí cosaint ar
mheiningíteas



Vacsaín Tdap:
tugann sí cosaint
ar bhacatéir
dhobháilacha



Vacsainí chun cosaint ar HPV, MenACWY agus Tdap

Eolas do thuismitheoirí agus do dhalltaí sa chéad bhliain den mhéanscoil

