

VACCINE INFORMATION STATEMENT

Polio Vaccine

What You Need to Know

Many Vaccine Information Statements are available in Spanish and other languages. See www.immunize.org/vis

Hojas de información sobre vacunas están disponibles en español y en muchos otros idiomas. Visite www.immunize.org/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.

Adults

Most adults do not need IPV because they were already vaccinated against polio as children. But some adults are at higher risk and should consider polio vaccination, including:

- people traveling to certain parts of the world,
- laboratory workers who might handle polio virus, and
- health care workers treating patients who could have polio.

These higher-risk adults may need 1 to 3 doses of IPV, depending on how many doses they have had in the past.

There are no known risks to getting IPV at the same time as other vaccines.

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.



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Other problems that could happen after this vaccine:

- People sometimes faint after a medical procedure, including vaccination. Sitting or lying down for about 15 minutes can help prevent fainting and injuries caused by a fall. Tell your provider if you feel dizzy, or have vision changes or ringing in the ears.
- Some people get shoulder pain that can be more severe and longer-lasting than the more routine soreness that can follow injections. This happens very rarely.
- Any medication can cause a severe allergic reaction. Such reactions from a vaccine are very rare, estimated at about 1 in a million doses, and would happen within a few minutes to a few hours after the vaccination.

As with any medicine, there is a very remote chance of a vaccine causing a serious injury or death.

The safety of vaccines is always being monitored. For more information, visit: www.cdc.gov/vaccinesafety/

5 What if there is a serious problem?

What should I look for?

- Look for anything that concerns you, such as signs of a severe allergic reaction, very high fever, or unusual behavior.

Signs of a **severe allergic reaction** can include hives, swelling of the face and throat, difficulty breathing, a fast heartbeat, dizziness, and weakness. These would start a few minutes to a few hours after the vaccination.

What should I do?

- If you think it is a **severe allergic reaction** or other emergency that can't wait, call 9-1-1 or get to the nearest hospital. Otherwise, call your clinic.

Afterward, the reaction should be reported to the Vaccine Adverse Event Reporting System (VAERS). Your doctor should file this report, or you can do it yourself through the VAERS web site at www.vaers.hhs.gov, or by calling 1-800-822-7967.

VAERS does not give medical advice.

6

The National Vaccine Injury Compensation Program

The National Vaccine Injury Compensation Program (VICP) is a federal program that was created to compensate people who may have been injured by certain vaccines.

Persons who believe they may have been injured by a vaccine can learn about the program and about filing a claim by calling 1-800-338-2382 or visiting the VICP website at www.hrsa.gov/vaccinecompensation. There is a time limit to file a claim for compensation.

7

How can I learn more?

- Ask your healthcare provider. He or she can give you the vaccine package insert or suggest other sources of information.
- Call your local or state health department.
- Contact the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC):
 - Call 1-800-232-4636 (1-800-CDC-INFO) or
 - Visit CDC's website at www.cdc.gov/vaccines

Vaccine Information Statement Polio Vaccine

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What You Need to Know

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1 Why get vaccinated?

Polio vaccine can prevent **polio**.

Polio (or poliomyelitis) is a disabling and life-threatening disease caused by poliovirus, which can infect a person's spinal cord, leading to paralysis.

Most people infected with poliovirus have no symptoms, and many recover without complications. Some people will experience sore throat, fever, tiredness, nausea, headache, or stomach pain.

A smaller group of people will develop more serious symptoms that affect the brain and spinal cord:

- Paresthesia (feeling of pins and needles in the legs),
- Meningitis (infection of the covering of the spinal cord and/or brain), or
- Paralysis (can't move parts of the body) or weakness in the arms, legs, or both.

Paralysis is the most severe symptom associated with polio because it can lead to permanent disability and death.

Improvements in limb paralysis can occur, but in some people new muscle pain and weakness may develop 15 to 40 years later. This is called post-polio syndrome.

Polio has been eliminated from the United States, but it still occurs in other parts of the world. The best way to protect yourself and keep the United States polio-free is to maintain high immunity (protection) in the population against polio through vaccination.

2 Polio vaccine

Children should usually get 4 doses of polio vaccine, at 2 months, 4 months, 6–18 months, and 4–6 years of age.

Most **adults** do not need polio vaccine because they were already vaccinated against polio as children.

Some adults are at higher risk and should consider polio vaccination, including:

- people traveling to certain parts of the world,
- laboratory workers who might handle poliovirus, and
- health care workers treating patients who could have polio.

Polio vaccine may be given as a stand-alone vaccine, or as part of a combination vaccine (a type of vaccine that combines more than one vaccine together into one shot).

Polio vaccine may be given at the same time as other vaccines.

3 Talk with your health care provider

Tell your vaccine provider if the person getting the vaccine:

- Has had an **allergic reaction after a previous dose of polio vaccine, or has any severe, life-threatening allergies.**

In some cases, your health care provider may decide to postpone polio vaccination to a future visit.



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People with minor illnesses, such as a cold, may be vaccinated. People who are moderately or severely ill should usually wait until they recover before getting polio vaccine.

Your health care provider can give you more information.

4 Risks of a vaccine reaction

- A sore spot with redness, swelling, or pain where the shot is given can happen after polio vaccine.

People sometimes faint after medical procedures, including vaccination. Tell your provider if you feel dizzy or have vision changes or ringing in the ears.

As with any medicine, there is a very remote chance of a vaccine causing a severe allergic reaction, other serious injury, or death.

5 What if there is a serious problem?

An allergic reaction could occur after the vaccinated person leaves the clinic. If you see signs of a severe allergic reaction (hives, swelling of the face and throat, difficulty breathing, a fast heartbeat, dizziness, or weakness), call 9-1-1 and get the person to the nearest hospital.

For other signs that concern you, call your health care provider.

Adverse reactions should be reported to the Vaccine Adverse Event Reporting System (VAERS). Your health care provider will usually file this report, or you can do it yourself. Visit the VAERS website at www.vaers.hhs.gov or call 1-800-822-7967. *VAERS is only for reporting reactions, and VAERS staff do not give medical advice.*

6 The National Vaccine Injury Compensation Program

The National Vaccine Injury Compensation Program (VICP) is a federal program that was created to compensate people who may have been injured by certain vaccines. Visit the VICP website at www.hrsa.gov/vaccinecompensation or call 1-800-338-2382 to learn about the program and about filing a claim. There is a time limit to file a claim for compensation.

7 How can I learn more?

- Ask your health care provider.
- Call your local or state health department.
- Contact the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC):
 - Call 1-800-232-4636 (1-800-CDC-INFO) or
 - Visit CDC's website at www.cdc.gov/vaccines

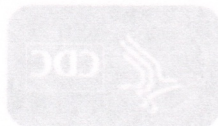
Vaccine Information Statement (Interim)
Polio Vaccine



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2017-2018 Kindergarten Vaccinations and Effective Exemption Rates

State	MMR (2)	MMR EER	DTaP (5)	DTaP EER	Varicella	Varicella EER	Overall EER
Alabama	92.7	7.3	92.7	7.3	92.7	7.3	7.3
Alaska	91.6	8.4	91.1	8.9	91.3	8.7	8.67
Arizona	93.4	6.6	93.5	6.5	96.2	3.8	5.63
Arkansas	91.9	8.1	91.3	8.7	91.6	8.4	8.4
California	96.9	3.1	96.4	3.6	98.2	1.8	2.83
Colorado	88.7	11.3	88.6	11.4	87.7	12.3	11.67
Connecticut	96.5	3.5	96.5	3.5	96.3	3.7	3.567
Delaware	96.7	3.3	96.9	3.1	96.7	3.3	3.23
District of Columbia	81.3	18.7	79.7	20.3	80.5	19.5	19.5
Florida	93.7	6.3	93.7	6.3	93.7	6.3	6.3
Georgia	93.4	6.6	93.4	6.6	93.4	6.6	6.6
Hawaii	95.6	4.4	95.4	4.6	96.2	3.8	4.267
Idaho	89.5	10.5	89.3	10.7	88.6	11.4	10.867
Illinois	95.2	4.8	95.3	4.7	94.8	5.2	4.9
Indiana	90.4	9.6	94.3	5.7	90.2	9.8	8.367
Iowa	93.0	7	93.0	7	93.0	7	7
Kansas	89.1	10.9	89.5	10.5	88.3	11.7	11.03
Kentucky	92.6	7.4	93.7	6.3	91.7	8.3	7.3
Louisiana	96.1	3.9	97.7	2.3	95.6	4.4	3.53
Maine	94.3	5.7	95.3	4.7	96.5	3.5	4.63
Maryland	98.6	1.4	99.0	1	98.6	1.4	1.267
Massachusetts	96.3	3.7	96.4	3.6	96.0	4	3.767
Michigan	95.0	5	95.3	4.7	94.7	5.3	5
Minnesota	92.5	7.5	92.8	7.2	92.2	7.8	7.5
Mississippi	99.4	0.6	99.4	0.6	99.4	0.6	0.6
Missouri	95.2	4.8	95.3	4.7	95.0	5	4.83
Montana	93.2	6.8	92.6	7.4	91.6	8.4	7.53
Nebraska	96.2	3.8	96.7	3.3	95.5	4.5	3.867
Nevada	93.0	7	92.6	7.4	92.6	7.4	7.267
New Hampshire	92.4	7.6	92.4	7.6	92.4	7.6	7.6
New Jersey	96.1	3.9	96.1	3.9	96.1	3.9	3.9
New Mexico	94.8	5.2	94.9	5.1	94.5	5.5	5.267
New York	97.2	2.8	96.9	3.1	96.9	3.1	3
North Carolina	97.0	3	96.8	3.2	96.8	3.2	3.13
North Dakota	94.2	5.8	94.1	5.9	93.9	6.1	5.93
Ohio	92.1	7.9	92.1	7.9	91.5	8.5	8.1
Oklahoma	92.6	7.4	93.9	6.1	96.8	3.2	5.567
Oregon	93.2	6.8	92.4	7.6	94.4	5.6	6.67
Pennsylvania	96.7	3.3	97.0	3	97.0	3	3.1
Rhode Island	96.4	3.6	96.2	3.8	96.0	4	3.8
South Carolina	96.3	3.7	96.6	3.4	96.1	3.9	3.67
South Dakota	96.6	3.4	95.9	4.1	95.8	4.2	3.9
Tennessee	96.9	3.1	96.7	3.3	96.8	3.2	3.2
Texas	96.9	3.1	96.8	3.2	96.4	3.6	3.3
Utah	93.4	6.6	93.2	6.8	93.7	6.3	6.567
Vermont	94.1	5.9	94.0	6	93.2	6.8	6.23
Virginia	95.5	4.5	98.2	1.8	93.3	6.7	4.3
Washington	90.6	9.4	90.7	9.3	89.4	10.6	9.767
West Virginia	98.4	1.6	98.0	2	98.1	1.9	1.83
Wisconsin	91.8	8.2	96.5	3.5	91.2	8.8	6.83
Wyoming	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR

*Effective Exemption Rate (EER) is the rate of children not reported vaccinated for MMR (2 doses), DTaP (5 doses), and Varicella (1 or 2 doses, reported rate is those meeting state required dosage).

**Overall Effective Exemption Rate (EER) is the average of the 3 reported Effective Exemption Rates.

Table 33. Selected nationally notifiable disease rates and number of new cases: United States, selected years 1950–2016

Excel version (with more data years and standard errors when available): <https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/hus/contents2017.htm#033>.

[Data are based on reporting by state health departments]

Disease	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2015	2016
New cases per 100,000 population									
Acute hepatitis A viral infection	---	---	27.87	12.84	12.64	4.91	0.54	0.43	0.62
Acute hepatitis B viral infection	---	---	4.08	8.39	8.48	2.95	1.10	1.06	1.00
Acute hepatitis C viral infection ¹	---	---	---	---	1.03	1.17	0.29	0.81	0.97
Diphtheria	3.83	0.51	0.21	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	—	—
<i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> , invasive	---	---	---	---	---	0.51	1.03	1.29	1.51
Lyme disease ²	---	---	---	---	---	---	9.86	11.90	11.32
Measles (Rubeola)	211.01	245.42	23.23	5.96	11.17	0.03	0.02	0.06	0.03
Meningococcal disease	---	---	1.23	1.25	0.99	0.83	0.27	0.12	0.12
Mumps	---	---	55.55	3.86	2.17	0.13	0.85	0.41	1.97
Pertussis (whooping cough)	79.82	8.23	2.08	0.76	1.84	2.88	8.97	6.46	5.56
Poliomyelitis, paralytic ³	---	1.40	0.02	0.00	0.00	—	—	—	—
Rubella (German measles)	---	---	27.75	1.72	0.45	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00
Salmonellosis, excluding typhoid fever	---	3.85	10.84	14.88	19.54	14.51	17.73	17.15	16.67
Shigellosis	15.45	6.94	6.79	8.41	10.89	8.41	4.82	7.34	6.53
Spotted fever rickettsiosis ⁴	---	---	0.19	0.52	0.26	0.18	0.65	1.31	1.33
Tuberculosis ⁵	---	30.83	18.28	12.25	10.33	6.01	3.64	2.97	2.87
Sexually transmitted diseases: ⁶									
Syphilis ⁷	146.02	68.78	44.80	30.30	54.32	11.20	14.85	23.24	27.25
Primary and secondary	16.73	9.06	10.80	12.00	20.26	2.12	4.46	7.43	8.61
Early latent	39.71	10.11	8.00	8.90	22.19	3.35	4.41	7.52	9.00
Late and late latent ⁸	70.22	45.91	24.70	9.20	10.32	5.53	5.86	8.14	9.54
Congenital ⁹	368.30	103.70	52.30	7.70	92.95	14.29	9.68	12.34	15.82
Chlamydia ¹⁰	---	---	---	---	160.19	251.38	423.62	474.97	494.65
Gonorrhea ¹¹	192.50	145.40	294.20	442.10	276.43	128.67	100.19	122.96	144.99
Chancroid	3.34	0.94	0.70	0.30	1.69	0.03	0.01	0.00	0.00
Number of new cases									
Acute hepatitis A viral infection	---	---	56,797	29,087	31,441	13,397	1,670	1,390	2,007
Acute hepatitis B viral infection	---	---	8,310	19,015	21,102	8,036	3,374	3,370	3,218
Acute hepatitis C viral infection ¹	---	---	---	---	2,553	3,197	849	2,447	2,942
Diphtheria	5,796	918	435	3	4	1	—	—	—
<i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> , invasive	---	---	---	---	---	1,398	3,151	4,138	4,895
Lyme disease ²	---	---	---	---	---	---	30,158	38,069	36,429
Measles (Rubeola)	319,124	441,703	47,351	13,506	27,786	86	63	188	85
Meningococcal disease	---	---	2,505	2,840	2,451	2,256	833	372	375
Mumps	---	---	104,953	8,576	5,292	338	2,612	1,329	6,369
Pertussis (whooping cough)	120,718	14,809	4,249	1,730	4,570	7,867	27,550	20,762	17,972
Poliomyelitis, paralytic ³	---	2,525	31	4	6	—	—	—	—
Rubella (German measles)	---	---	56,552	3,904	1,125	176	5	5	1
Salmonellosis, excluding typhoid fever	---	6,929	22,096	33,715	48,603	39,574	54,424	55,108	53,850
Shigellosis	23,367	12,487	13,845	19,041	27,077	22,922	14,786	23,590	21,097
Spotted fever rickettsiosis ⁴	464	---	380	1,163	651	495	1,985	4,198	4,269
Tuberculosis ⁵	---	55,494	37,137	27,749	25,701	16,377	11,182	9,557	9,272