



Education and Awareness Team Agenda

February 12th, 2021

Susan Wood, Current Team Lead; Carrie Delfs, Team Chair

9:35 Welcome and Call to Order – Susan Wood, Team Lead

Instagram: How we can all promote:

- a. Follow @immunizekscoalition and “like” posts
- b. *Thanks to Heather Peterson, Cindy Olson Burgess, Heather Braum and Carlie Houchen for sharing photos and quotes to use on IKC Instagram!*
- c. **Send your pics!** Looking for Kansas pics of your family, pet, a favorite Kansas spot, etc. that we can share + a message or story about what vaccines mean to you and your family. Pics of you receiving a vaccine, vaccine clinics, etc. also welcome. Make sure we can share whatever you send. Text or email to Emily (785-410-7188) or Connie (785-410-0410).

9:40 Legislative Engagement

- a. Weekly communications/emails
 - i. *Thanks to Dan Leong, Heather Braum, and Ann Mattison for writing letters to legislators!*
 - ii. Those who have volunteered to write either an email include the following: Susan Wood, Carlie Houchen, Cindy Olson Burgess, Sarah Good – **who else?**
 - iii. Staff can help edit, format, and do the actual sending to legislators
 - iv. Potential topics include the following: vaccine safety/“vaccine injuries”, VAERS – liability, fetal tissue, vaccine development process (COVID and general), personal stories, other topic of writer’s choice
- b. Be on the watch for ways to engage and educate on these vaccine bills:
 - i. SB 212: “Prohibiting the secretary of health and environment from permanently requiring additional immunizations to attend a child care facility or school.”
http://kslegislature.org/li/b2021_22/measures/sb212/
 - ii. SB 213: “Prohibiting employer from taking any adverse employment against an employee because of employee’s vaccination status”
http://kslegislature.org/li/b2021_22/measures/sb213/

9:45 Educational Modules – Dr. Humiston

Youth Modules

- a. Overall Plan
 - i. 4 topics, each with its own
 1. Introductory video (see example)
 2. Discussion questions
 3. Fact sheet (? Maybe we don’t need this? Use one that is already out there?)
 - ii. There would be a separate module for group leaders. This has more background material to help with the discussion questions.
 - iii. See <https://rise.articulate.com/share/dNDV4P7DAYEa0YaQ3eOIKhTRzN-x4AZu>
- b. Ideas for the 4 toolkit topics:
 1. HPV vaccine OR Adolescent vaccines in general -- What vaccines do *you* need *now*? (see below)
 2. Vaccine History/Importance of Vaccines; Positive impact to society

- Here's what the world used to look like, here's what it looks like now with vaccines, here's how it could look in the future with continued scientific advancements
- Keep it going - be part of changing your world with vaccines!
- 3. Science of Vaccines/Licensing of Vaccine - Journey of Vaccine/Vaccine Research
 - How vaccines work
 - Science is the GOAT
- 4. Evaluating Science Information/Making Decisions on Vaccines (we need something from a future parent perspective) -- Making health decisions for yourself and your family later
- c. The First Topic: Adolescent Immunization
 - i. I have drafted a script (*see next page*) for the **introductory video cartoon**. I need this to be edited...not perfect, but close to final, before working on the cartoon.
 - 1. Who?
 - 2. When?
 - ii. I have drafted **discussion questions**, but these need to be edited, too.
 - iii. Should we include a **fact sheet**?

Maternal Immunization Modules

- d. A Rise module for OB offices – draft at https://rise.articulate.com/author/KVxm3XVoD7dQdiPen1rk0hBWBq_sLYgb#/author/course
- e. 3 draft handouts – Word documents
- f. A brief (3 minute?) cartoon video for pregnant individuals – draft script

10:15 **Adjourn**

IKC YOUTH MODULE SERIES

SCRIPT for VIDEO #1: Vaccines for Teens

	INTRODUCTION
1.	Hello! And welcome to Vaccines for Teens.
2.	We hear a lot about vaccines in the news, but what routine vaccines do adolescents get and why? The big ones are HPV vaccine, Tdap, meningitis vaccines, and flu vaccine. Let's focus first on HPV vaccine.
3.	What if I told you that a family of viruses causes a lot of cancer every year and that we could prevent about 35,000 of those cancer – every year! In fact, we could prevent almost ALL cervical cancer.
4.	HPV infects about 8-out-of-10 of people in their lifetime. People usually get infected as an adolescent or young adult. In the U.S. about 14 million people got new HPV infections every year before there was a vaccine against HPV.
5.	In women, HPV can cause cancer of the cervix, vagina, and vulva. In men it can cause cancer of the penis. In both women & men, HPV can cause cancer of the anus and the back of the throat
6.	Fortunately, our immune systems usually rid our cells of HPV. Before the virus is gone, most people don't even know they have it. If the HPV infection does keep living inside our cells, it causes those cells to mutate in ways to form cancer.
7.	By the way, HPV also causes genital warts in both men and women. These warts aren't dangerous, but people often feel uncomfortable and embarrassed by them. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Genital_wart
8.	Good news! There's a vaccine against HPV that's very effective and safe. It's a routine vaccine in the U.S. and most of the developed world. We are part of a generation that may be HPV cancer-free!
9.	The HPV vaccine is recommended for adolescents between 9 and 12 years of age, and everyone between 13 and 26 years of age who didn't get the vaccine when they were younger.
10.	You should know...if you start the HPV vaccine series before your 15th birthday you only need 2 shots. If you start the HPV vaccine series on or after your 15th birthday you need 3 shots. Either way, it's so worth it.
11.	The vaccine won't <i>treat</i> someone for an HPV type they're already infected with. The vaccine protects 9 HPV types so even if a person's infected with one type, they can still get benefit from vaccination.
12.	Tdap is a booster vaccine that protects you from tetanus, diphtheria, and pertussis, also known as whooping cough.
13.	If you get pertussis as an infant, it's hard to breathe and drink, so infants with pertussis often need hospital care. Adolescents and adults – well, we just cough so hard that our ribs break. Pertussis is easily spread in school and during sports so in Kansas Tdap is required to enter 7th grade.
14.	Meningococcal disease also spreads in schools. These bacteria are transmitted through mucus droplets from the nose and throat of carriers during kissing, sneezing or coughing.
15.	The bacteria may infect the membranes around the brain and spinal cord. Those membranes are your meninges. The infection is called meningitis .
16.	Symptoms of meningitis include sudden onset of fever, headache, and stiff neck. There may be nausea, vomiting, sleepiness, and confusion. It may hurt to have the lights on. If someone has these symptoms, get medical help immediately.

17.	Even worse, the bacteria may spread throughout the body and cause inflammation of the blood vessels, causing a rash that looks like bruises. It can go on to shock, failure of many organs of the body, and even death in a few hours.
18.	A vaccine called MenACWY protects against 4 types of meningitis. Kansas wants to be sure young people are protected so we give MenACWY at entry to 7th grade (11-12 years) and 11th grade (16-18 years).
19.	Another meningitis vaccine protects against another type, group B. The MenB vaccine not required for school, but a lot of families have their adolescent get it in order to be as safe as possible.
20.	Okay, switching channels...Can you think of an RNA virus that spreads in mucus droplets, causes pandemics, mutates frequently, and ISN'T coronavirus? It's influenza.
21.	Each year, anywhere from 9 to 45 million people get sick from influenza and an average of 37,463 people die from it.
22.	Adolescents often infect those at greatest risk of complications such as people 65 years and older, those with certain underlying medical conditions, pregnant individuals, and children younger than 5.
23.	Influenza causes more hospitalizations among pre-schoolers than any other disease we can prevent with a vaccine.
24.	Everyone 6 months and older should get a flu vaccine. A lot of young people want this vaccine because they don't want to be sick, but also they don't want to miss school, sports, and clubs and they don't want to give flu to their loved ones.
25.	Okay, let's summarize the diseases we focus on preventing during adolescence:
26.	In the U.S., HPV infects most humans at some time and this virus causes more than 35,000 cancers each year. The vaccine is safe, effective, and long lasting.
27.	Tdap protects us against tetanus, diphtheria, and pertussis (also known as whooping cough).
28.	MenACWY and MenB are two different vaccines that prevent meningococcal disease, which is rare, but totally devastating when it strikes.
29.	Influenza vaccine is recommended every year for everyone 6 months and older because this virus is super contagious and kills tens of thousands of people every year.
30.	For the full list of vaccines for adolescents, please see the CDC website. https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/schedules/hcp/imz/child-adolescent.html
31.	Thanks for watching!