

Meningococcal Serogroup C Conjugate Vaccine

Vaccination,
the best protection

August 2020

Vaccination is the best protection against meningococcal serogroup C infections and their complications. Meningitis (infection of the brain lining) and meningococemia (infection of the blood) are 2 serious infections caused by serogroup C meningococcus. There are different serogroups (or types) of meningococcus, among other serogroups A, B, C, W and Y. This vaccine protects against serogroup C.

Disease	Signs and symptoms	Possible complications
Serogroup C meningococcal infections	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• High fever• Severe headache• Nausea and vomiting• General feeling of illness• Red marks or tiny pin-size hemorrhages or bruises on the skin	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Deafness• Scars• Permanent brain damage• Amputation of hands or feet• Death (5 to 15% of cases even after treatment)

The vaccine

Vaccination is the best protection against meningococcal serogroup C infections and their complications. This vaccine is usually given at the age of 18 months, and in Secondary 3.

Symptoms after vaccination

Some symptoms may be caused by the vaccine (e.g. redness at the injection site). Other problems may occur by chance and are not related to the vaccine (e.g. cold, gastro, headache).

Meningococcal serogroup C conjugate vaccine is safe. Most reactions are harmless and do not last long.

Frequency	Possible reactions to the vaccine	What to do
In most cases (more than 50% of people)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Pain at the injection site	
Very often (less than 50% of people)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Redness and swelling at the injection site• Fever, drowsiness (sleepiness) and irritability, especially among children under 5• Headache, discomfort, muscle pain and joint pain, especially in people age 11 or older• Loss of appetite, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Apply a cold, damp compress at the injection site.• Use a medication for fever or discomfort if needed.• See a doctor if symptoms are severe.

We recommend that you stay at the clinic for at least 15 minutes after vaccination because allergic reactions may occur. If an allergic reaction occurs, the symptoms will appear a few minutes after the vaccination. The person giving the vaccine will be able to treat this reaction immediately.

For any questions, contact Info-Santé 811 or your doctor.

Td Vaccine

Combined tetanus and diphtheria vaccine

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Vaccination is the best protection against tetanus, diphtheria and their complications.

Diseases	Signs and symptoms	Possible complications
Diphtheria	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Serious sore throat• High fever• Respiratory problems	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Cardiac problems• Paralysis• Death (5 to 10% of cases)
Tetanus	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Muscle spasms in the jaw• Vocal chords spasms• Muscle spasms throughout the body	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Respiratory and cardiac problems• Death (10 to 80% of cases)

The vaccine

Vaccination is the best protection against tetanus, diphtheria and their complications. Td vaccine is given to people aged 4 and older who require protection against these 2 diseases. This vaccine is usually given in Secondary 3. In order to have the best possible protection, we recommend that you receive a booster dose of the Td vaccine at the age of 50 years. Under some circumstances, an unclean wound, for example, the booster dose is given before this date.

Symptoms after vaccination

Some symptoms may be caused by the vaccine (e.g. redness at the injection site). Other problems may occur by chance and are not related to the vaccine (e.g. cold, gastro, headache).

Td vaccine is safe. Most reactions are harmless and do not last long.

Frequency	Possible reactions to the vaccine	What to do
In most cases (more than 50% of people)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Pain at the injection site• Fatigue, headache	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Apply a cold, damp compress at the injection site.• Use a medication for fever or discomfort if needed.• See a doctor if symptoms are severe.
Very often (less than 50% of people)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Redness and swelling at the injection site• Discomfort, dizziness, nausea, diarrhea, shivering	
Often (less than 10% of people)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Fever• Loss of appetite, vomiting• Irritability, drowsiness (sleepiness)• Skin rash• Swollen lymph nodes	
Sometimes (less than 1% of people)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Small lump for a few weeks at the injection site	
Very rarely (less than 1 person in 10,000)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Sterile abscess at the injection site	

We recommend that you stay at the clinic for at least 15 minutes after vaccination because allergic reactions may occur. If an allergic reaction occurs, the symptoms will appear a few minutes after the vaccination. The person giving the vaccine will be able to treat this reaction immediately.

For any questions, contact Info-Santé 811 or your doctor.

Human Papillomavirus (HPV) Vaccines

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Vaccination is the best protection against infections caused by HPV and their complications. Two HPV vaccines are available for use in Canada: Cervarix and Gardasil 9. HPV types included in the vaccines are responsible for the majority of cancers of the cervix, the vagina, the vulva, the penis, the anus and the throat. Gardasil 9 also protects against infection from HPV type, which cause anal and genital warts (condylomas). Condylomas are the most frequent sexually transmissible infections in Canada. When someone is infected by an HPV, he or she often does not know because the infection goes undetected.

Disease	Signs and symptoms	Possible complications
HPV infections	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Anal and genital warts (approximately 14,000 cases a year in Québec before vaccine arrival)Precancerous lesions of the uterine cervix, the vagina, the vulva, the penis, the anus or the throat if the infection persists	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Cervical cancer (approximately 280 cases a year in Québec)Cancers of the vagina, the vulva, the penis or the anus (approximately 115 cases a year in Québec)Cancers of the throat (approximately 185 cases a year in Québec)Death (cervical cancer causes approximately 70 deaths a year in Québec)

The vaccines

Vaccination is the best protection against HPV infections and their complications. More than one dose of the vaccines is required to obtain the best protection possible. Following the recommendations of a provincial expert committee, immunization schedule used for youth aged 9 to 17, includes administration of 1 dose of Gardasil 9 vaccine and 1 dose of Cervarix vaccine. Since September 2020, the 1st dose is administered in Grade 4 and the 2nd one in Secondary 3. Ideally, vaccination should be performed before the start of sexual activity.

The vaccines are indicated even for someone who has already contracted an HPV infection.

Vaccinated women should continue to follow the recommendations for testing for cervical cancer.

Symptoms after vaccination

Some symptoms may be caused by the vaccines (e.g. redness at the injection site). Other problems may occur by chance and are not related to the vaccines (e.g. cold, gastro, headache).

HPV vaccines are safe. Most reactions are harmless and do not last long.

Frequency	Known reactions to these vaccines	What to do
In most cases (more than 50% of people)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Pain at the injection site	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Apply a cold, damp compress at the injection site.Use medication for fever or discomfort if needed.See a doctor if symptoms are severe.
Very often (less than 50% of people)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Redness and swelling at the injection site	
Often (less than 10% of people)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Itching at the injection site, fever	

We recommend that you stay at the clinic for at least 15 minutes after vaccination because allergic reactions may occur.

If an allergic reaction occurs, the symptoms will appear a few minutes after the vaccination. The person giving the vaccine will be able to treat this reaction immediately.

For any questions, contact the person giving the vaccine, or Info-Santé 811 or your doctor.