

Authorization to Consent for Sport Physical and Vaccines

I understand that this consent will only be valid for the treatment rendered during the Sport Physical and Vaccine appointment and will automatically expire without my express revocation.

I also agree to be financially responsible for payment of all charges in connection with the care and treatment rendered.

Name of student:

I (we), _____, parent(s)/legal guardian(s) of _____, a minor, consent providers and delegated clinic staff of Glendive Medical Center and/or Gabert Medical Services, Inc., to provide medical services for the above named minor, when not accompanied by us, the above named parent(s)/legal guardian(s). The services that are being consented to: an annual sports physical and vaccines as indicated.

Father Signature

Date and Time

Mother Signature

Date and Time

Please review the attached literature regarding the recommended/required vaccines and initial the vaccines you would like the staff at Gabert Medical Services to administer during the physical appointment.

Vaccines available:

_____ **Gardasil (HPV)**

_____ **Menactra**

_____ **Hepatitis A**

_____ **Bexsaro**

_____ **T-dap**

*****IF YOU HAVE ANY QUESTIONS PLEASE CALL 345-8901 PRIOR TO THE APPOINTMENT*****

GARDASIL, MENACTRA/BEXSARO, T-DAP and HEPATITIS A

****HPV VACCINE (Gardasil)**

Human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccine protects against cancers caused by HPV infection. HPV is a common virus that infects teens and adults. About 14 million people, including teens, become infected with HPV each year. HPV infection can cause cervical, vaginal, and vulvar cancers in women and penile cancer in men. HPV can also cause anal cancer, cancer of the back of the throat (oropharynx), and genital warts in both men and women.

All kids who are 11 or 12 years old should get two shots of HPV vaccine six to twelve months apart. Getting vaccinated on time protects preteens long before ever being exposed to the virus. People get HPV from another person during intimate sexual contact. Some children may need three doses of HPV vaccine. For example, adolescents who receive their two shots less than five months apart will need a third dose for best protection. Also, children who start the vaccine series on or after their 15th birthday need three shots given over 6 months. If your teen hasn't gotten the vaccine yet, talk to his/her doctor about getting it as soon as possible. The best way to remember to get your child all of the recommended doses is to make an appointment for the remaining shots before you leave the doctor's office or clinic.

HPV vaccination provides safe, effective, and long-lasting protection against cancers caused by HPV. HPV vaccine has a reassuring safety record that's backed by 10 years of monitoring and research. Like any vaccine or medicine, HPV vaccination can cause side effects. The most common side effects are mild and include pain, redness, or swelling in the arm where the shot was given; dizziness, fainting, nausea, and headache. Fainting after any vaccine, including HPV vaccine, is more common among adolescents. To prevent fainting and injuries related to fainting, adolescents should be seated or lying down during vaccination and remain in that position for 15 minutes after the vaccine is given. The benefits of HPV vaccination far outweigh any potential risk of side effects. It is important to tell the doctor or nurse if your child has any severe allergies, including an allergy to latex or yeast. HPV vaccine is not recommended for anyone who is pregnant.

****MENINGOCOCCAL VACCINE (Menactra and Bexsaro)**

- **Menactra** Active immunization of individuals 9 months through 55 years of age for the prevention of invasive meningococcal disease caused by *Neisseria meningitidis* serogroups A, C, Y and W-135.
- **Bexsaro** Active immunization to prevent invasive disease caused by *Neisseria meningitidis* serogroup B in individuals 10 through 25 years of age.

Meningococcal vaccines help protect against the bacteria that cause meningococcal disease. Meningococcal disease can refer to any illness caused by a type of bacteria called *Neisseria meningitidis*.

Meningococcal disease is not very common in the United States, but teens and young adults are at increased risk.

Why should my child get meningococcal shots?

- Protects against the bacteria that cause meningococcal disease.
- Protects your child from infections of the lining of the brain and spinal cord, as well as bloodstream infections.
- Protects your child from long-term disabilities that often come with surviving meningococcal disease.

Researchers have studied the meningococcal vaccines very carefully and they are shown to be very safe. Like any vaccine, meningococcal vaccines may cause mild side effects, like redness and soreness where the shot was given (usually in the arm). Note that your child can get both meningococcal vaccines during the same visit, but in different arms. Some preteens and teens might faint after getting a meningococcal vaccine or any shot. To help avoid fainting and injuries related to fainting, preteens and teens should sit or lie down when they get a shot and then for about 15 minutes after getting the shot. Serious side effects from meningococcal vaccines are rare.

****TETANUS VACCINE**

Tdap vaccine can prevent **tetanus, diphtheria, and pertussis.**

Diphtheria and pertussis spread from person to person. Tetanus enters the body through cuts or wounds.

- TETANUS (T) causes painful stiffening of the muscles. Tetanus can lead to serious health problems, including being unable to open the mouth, having trouble swallowing and breathing, or death.
- DIPHTHERIA (D) can lead to difficulty breathing, heart failure, paralysis, or death.
- PERTUSSIS (aP), also known as "whooping cough," can cause uncontrollable, violent coughing which makes it hard to breathe, eat, or drink. Pertussis can be extremely serious in babies and young children, causing pneumonia, convulsions, brain damage, or death. In teens and adults, it can cause weight loss, loss of bladder control, passing out, and rib fractures from severe coughing.
- Tdap is only for children 7 years and older, adolescents, and adults.
- **Adolescents** should receive a single dose of Tdap, preferably at age 11 or 12 years.

*****Hepatitis A**

- For active immunization against disease caused by hepatitis A virus (HAV) for persons 12 months of age and older.

The vaccine is first given at 12 months of age. A second dose is required at least 6 months after the initial dose.

<https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/parents/index.html>