

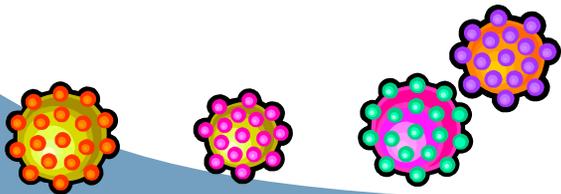
With decisions to delay or reject vaccines comes an important responsibility that could save your child's life, or the life of someone else.

Any time that your child is ill and you:

- Call 911
- Ride in an ambulance
- Visit a hospital emergency room.
- Visit your child's doctor or any clinic.

You must tell the medical staff that your child has not received all the recommended vaccines.

Keep all vaccination records where you can find them when you need them.



It is important to tell your healthcare professionals your child's vaccination status for two reasons:

So they may consider whether your child has a vaccine-preventable disease.

So they make take steps if necessary, such as isolation, to protect your child and so that the disease does not spread, especially to infants and babies who may be too young to be fully vaccinated or those with weaker immune systems, such as cancer patients.

If your child travels with you or others:

Review the CDC traveler's information website before you leave (www.cdc.gov/travel) to learn about possible disease risks and the vaccines that will protect your family. These diseases remain common throughout the world, including Europe.



*Adapted from the CDC website www.cdc.gov/vaccines/specgrps/hcp/downloads/not-vacc-risks-coloroffice.pdf



If You Choose Not to Vaccinate Your Baby...



... understand **YOUR** responsibilities*

Before an outbreak of a vaccine-preventable disease occurs in your community:

Talk to your child's doctor or nurse to be sure your child's medical record is up to date regarding vaccination status.

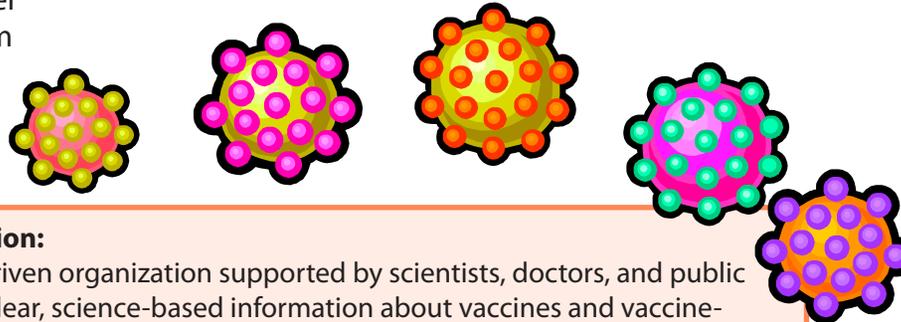
Ask for a copy of the updated record.

Inform your child's school, childcare facility and other caregivers about your child's vaccination status so they can take the necessary steps to protect your child and others.

Make a plan for who will take care of your child in the event your child will be kept home for several days or weeks

Be aware your child can make another child sick and can catch diseases from people who don't have symptoms.

You can't tell who is contagious.



Parents Speaking Up for Immunization:

Voices for Vaccines (VFV) is a parent-driven organization supported by scientists, doctors, and public health officials that provides parents clear, science-based information about vaccines and vaccine-preventable disease, as well as an opportunity to join the national discussion about the importance of on-time vaccination. See voicesforvaccines.org for more information.

When there is a vaccine-preventable disease in your community:

It may NOT be too late to get vaccinated. Ask your child's doctor.

You may be asked to take your child out of school, childcare or organized events like play groups or sports.

Your school or other institution will tell you when it is safe for your child to return.

Learn about the disease and how it is spread. Get information from: www.cdc.gov/vaccines/vpd-vac/default.htm

Talk with your child's doctor or the health department to find out when your child is no longer considered at risk of coming down with the disease.

If you know your child is exposed to a vaccine-preventable disease for which he or she has not been vaccinated:

Remember to give notice to any provider, ambulance personnel or ER staff that your child has not been fully vaccinated. They need to treat your child correctly and as quickly as possible, as well as protect themselves.

Medical staff also can take simple precautions to prevent diseases from spreading if they have that information ahead of time.

Isolate your child from others, including family members, especially infants, and people with weakened immune systems.

Ask your health care provider about other ways to protect your family members and anyone else who may come into contact with your child.

Your family may be contacted by the state or local health department who tracks infectious disease outbreaks in the community.