



# Bright Futures Parent Handout

## 9 and 10 Year Visits

Here are some suggestions from Bright Futures experts that may be of value to your family.

### Staying Healthy

NUTRITION AND PHYSICAL ACTIVITY

- Encourage your child to eat healthy.
- Buy fat-free milk and low-fat dairy foods, and encourage 3 servings each day.
- Include 5 servings of vegetables and fruits at meals and for snacks daily.
- Limit TV and computer time to 2 hours a day.
- Encourage your child to be active for at least 1 hour daily.
- Eat as a family often.

### Safety

SAFETY

- The back seat is the safest place to ride in a car until your child is 13 years old.
- Teach your child to swim and watch her in the water.
- Your child needs sunscreen (SPF 15 or higher) when outside.
- Your child needs a helmet and safety gear for biking, skating, in-line skating, skiing, snowmobiling, and horseback riding.
- Talk to your child about not smoking cigarettes, using drugs, or drinking alcohol.
- Make a plan for situations in which your child does not feel safe.
- Get to know your child's friends and their families.

### Your Growing Child

DEVELOPMENT AND MENTAL HEALTH

- Be a model for your child by saying you are sorry when you make a mistake.
- Show your child how to use his words when he is angry.
- Teach your child to help others.
- Give your child chores to do and expect them to be done.
- Give your child his own space.
- Still watch your child and your child's friends when they are playing.
- Understand that your child's friends are very important.
- Answer questions about puberty.
- Teach your child the importance of delaying sexual behavior. Encourage your child to ask questions.
- Teach your child how to be safe with other adults.
  - No one should ask for a secret to be kept from parents.
  - No one should ask to see your child's private parts.
  - No adult should ask for help with his private parts.

### School

SCHOOL

- Show interest in school activities.
- If you have any concerns, ask your child's teacher for help.
- Praise your child for doing things well at school.
- Set a routine and make a quiet place for doing homework.
- Talk with your child and her teacher about bullying.

### Healthy Teeth

ORAL HEALTH

- Help your child brush teeth twice a day.
  - After breakfast
  - Before bed
- Use a pea-sized amount of toothpaste with fluoride.
- Help your child floss his teeth once a day.
- Your child should visit the dentist at least twice a year.
- Encourage your child to always wear a mouth guard to protect teeth while playing sports.

Poison Help: 1-800-222-1222

Child safety seat inspection:  
1-866-SEATCHECK; seatcheck.org



American Academy  
of Pediatrics



DEDICATED TO THE HEALTH OF ALL CHILDREN™

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## Childhood Immunization Schedule

### **Birth**

Hepatitis B

### **2 Week**

No regularly scheduled vaccines

### **2 Month**

DTaP

HIB

Polio (IPV)

Pneumococcal Conjugate (PCV-13)

Hepatitis B

Rotavirus

### **4 Month**

DTaP

HIB

Polio (IPV)

Pneumococcal Conjugate (PCV-13)

Rotavirus

### **6 Month**

DTaP

HIB

Polio (IPV)

Pneumococcal Conjugate (PCV-13)

Rotavirus

### **9 Month**

Hepatitis B

### **12 Month**

Hepatitis A

Pneumococcal Conjugate (PCV-13)

### **15 Month**

DTaP

HIB

Polio (IPV)

MMR

Varicella

### **18 Month**

No regularly scheduled vaccines

### **2 Year**

Hepatitis A

### **30 Month**

No regularly scheduled vaccines

### **3 & 4 Year**

No regularly scheduled vaccines

### **5 Year**

DTaP

Polio (IPV)

MMR

Varicella

### **7 & 8 Year**

No regularly scheduled vaccines

### **9 & 10 Year**

HPV

### **11 & 12 Year**

TDaP

Meningococcal (ACWY)

HPV

### **13, 14, & 15 Year**

No regularly scheduled vaccines

### **16 & 17 Year**

Meningococcal (ACWY)

Meningococcal B

# HPV (Human Papillomavirus) Vaccine: *What You Need to Know*

Many vaccine information statements are available in Spanish and other languages. See [www.immunize.org/vis](http://www.immunize.org/vis)

Hojas de información sobre vacunas están disponibles en español y en muchos otros idiomas. Visite [www.immunize.org/vis](http://www.immunize.org/vis)

## 1. Why get vaccinated?

HPV (human papillomavirus) vaccine can prevent infection with some types of human papillomavirus.

HPV infections can cause certain types of cancers, including:

- cervical, vaginal, and vulvar cancers in women
- penile cancer in men
- anal cancers in both men and women
- cancers of tonsils, base of tongue, and back of throat (oropharyngeal cancer) in both men and women

HPV infections can also cause anogenital warts.

HPV vaccine can prevent over 90% of cancers caused by HPV.

HPV is spread through intimate skin-to-skin or sexual contact. HPV infections are so common that nearly all people will get at least one type of HPV at some time in their lives. Most HPV infections go away on their own within 2 years. But sometimes HPV infections will last longer and can cause cancers later in life.

## 2. HPV vaccine

HPV vaccine is routinely recommended for adolescents at 11 or 12 years of age to ensure they are protected before they are exposed to the virus. HPV vaccine may be given beginning at age 9 years and vaccination is recommended for everyone through 26 years of age.

HPV vaccine may be given to adults 27 through 45 years of age, based on discussions between the patient and health care provider.

Most children who get the first dose before 15 years of age need 2 doses of HPV vaccine. People who get the first dose at or after 15 years of age and younger people with certain immunocompromising conditions need 3 doses. Your health care provider can give you more information.

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

## 3. Talk with your health care provider

Tell your vaccination provider if the person getting the vaccine:

- Has had an **allergic reaction after a previous dose of HPV vaccine**, or has any **severe, life-threatening allergies**
- Is **pregnant**—HPV vaccine is not recommended until after pregnancy

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

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 HPV vaccine.

Your health care provider can give you more information.



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## 4. Risks of a vaccine reaction

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- Soreness, redness, or swelling where the shot is given can happen after HPV vaccination.
- Fever or headache can happen after HPV vaccination.

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.

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## 5. What if there is a serious problem?

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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](http://www.vaers.hhs.gov) or call **1-800-822-7967**. *VAERS is only for reporting reactions, and VAERS staff members do not give medical advice.*

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## 6. The National Vaccine Injury Compensation Program

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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. Claims regarding alleged injury or death due to vaccination have a time limit for filing, which may be as short as two years. Visit the VICP website at [www.hrsa.gov/vaccinecompensation](http://www.hrsa.gov/vaccinecompensation) or call **1-800-338-2382** to learn about the program and about filing a claim.

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## 7. How can I learn more?

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- Ask your health care provider.
- Call your local or state health department.
- Visit the website of the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) for vaccine package inserts and additional information at [www.fda.gov/vaccines-blood-biologics/vaccines](http://www.fda.gov/vaccines-blood-biologics/vaccines).
- 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](http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines).

