

**Support Oregon parents, children, patients,
health care providers and public health advocates**

Vote YES on House Bill 3063

WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW:

- **Oregon faces a serious public health crisis** - 7.5% of children in kindergarten are unvaccinated.
- **Vaccination protects children and those at significant risk of infection** – this includes babies too young to be vaccinated and individuals with medical conditions that preclude vaccination.
- **Community immunity is at risk** – vaccinated children are a crucial part of the entire community's defense against vaccine-preventable diseases, Oregon's current vaccination rates make all of us more vulnerable to disease.
- **Vaccines save lives** - vaccines offer the best known protection against a number of devastating illnesses.
- **No credible scientific study has ever found a link between autism and vaccines.**

HOUSE BILL 3063 IS THE BI-PARTISAN SOLUTION:

- **By eliminating the non-medical exemption from school immunization law, Oregon can increase vaccination rates and save lives.**
- **This bill does not take away a parent's rights to make decisions about their children's healthcare** - it only requires that children be vaccinated in order to attend school to protect the health of other students, teachers, staff and our community.

*If you have any questions or would like more information, please contact:
Dale Penn, CFM at dalep@cfmpdx.com.*

Please join us in supporting

House Bill 3063



OHSU



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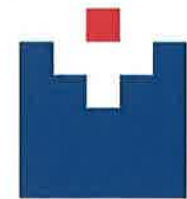
WILLAMETTE VALLEY
MEDICAL CENTER



MULTNOMAH
COUNTY

The National
Academies of

SCIENCES
ENGINEERING
MEDICINE



LEGACY
HEALTH

The Journey of Your Child's Vaccine

Before a new vaccine is ever given to people, extensive lab testing is done that can take several years. Once testing in people begins, it can take several more years before clinical studies are complete and the vaccine is licensed.

How a new vaccine is developed, approved and manufactured

The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) sets rules for the three phases of clinical trials to ensure the safety of the volunteers. Researchers test vaccines with adults first.

PHASE 1

20-100 healthy volunteers

- Is this vaccine safe?
- Does this vaccine seem to work?
- Are there any serious side effects?
- How is the size of the dose related to side effects?

PHASE 2

several hundred volunteers

- What are the most common short-term side effects?
- How are the volunteers' immune systems responding to the vaccine?

PHASE 3

hundreds or thousands of volunteers

- How do people who get the vaccine and people who do not get the vaccine compare?
- Is the vaccine safe?
- Is the vaccine effective?
- What are the most common side effects?

FDA licenses the vaccine only if: It's safe and effective
Benefits outweigh risks

Vaccines are made in batches called lots.



Manufacturers must test all lots to make sure they are safe, pure and potent. The lots can only be released once FDA reviews their safety and quality.

The FDA inspects manufacturing facilities regularly to ensure quality and safety.



FOR MORE INFORMATION, VISIT [HTTPS://WWW.FDA.GOV/CBER](https://www.fda.gov/cber)

If the FDA licenses a vaccine, experts may consider adding it to the recommended immunization schedule.

How a vaccine is added to the U.S. Recommended Immunization Schedule



The Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP) is a group of medical and public health experts. Members of the American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP) and American Academy of Family Physicians (AAFP) are among some of the groups that also bring related immunization expertise to the committee. This group carefully reviews all available data about the vaccine from clinical trials and other studies to develop recommendations for vaccine use. The ACIP continues to monitor vaccine safety and effectiveness data even after the vaccine's routine use and may change or update recommendations based on that data.

When making recommendations, ACIP considers:



- How safe is the vaccine when given at specific ages?
- How well does the vaccine work at specific ages?
- How serious is the disease this vaccine prevents?
- How many children would get the disease the vaccine prevents if we didn't have the vaccine?

ACIP recommendations are not official until the CDC Director reviews and approves them and they are published. These recommendations then become part of the United States official childhood immunization schedule.

New vaccine to protect your child against a disease is added to the schedule.



FOR MORE INFORMATION, VISIT [HTTPS://WWW.CDC.GOV/VACCINES](https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines)

After being added to the U.S. Recommended Immunization Schedule, health experts continue to monitor the vaccine's safety and effectiveness.

How a vaccine's safety continues to be monitored

FDA and CDC closely monitor vaccine safety after the public begins using the vaccine.

The purpose of monitoring is to watch for adverse events (possible side effects). Monitoring a vaccine after it is licensed helps ensure that possible risks associated with the vaccine are identified.

Vaccine Adverse Event Reporting System (VAERS)

VAERS collects and analyzes reports of adverse events that happen after vaccination. Anyone can submit a report, including parents, patients and healthcare professionals.

Vaccine Safety Datalink (VSD) and Post-Licensure Rapid Immunization Safety Monitoring (PRISM)



- Two networks of healthcare organizations across the U.S.
- VSD can analyze healthcare information from over 24 million people.
- PRISM can analyze healthcare information from over 180 million people.



Scientists use these systems to actively monitor vaccine safety.

Clinical Immunization Safety Assessment Project (CISA)

- CISA is a collaboration between CDC and 7 medical research centers.
- Vaccine safety experts assist U.S. healthcare providers with complex vaccine safety questions about their patients.
- CISA conducts clinical research studies to better understand vaccine safety and identify prevention strategies for adverse events following immunization.

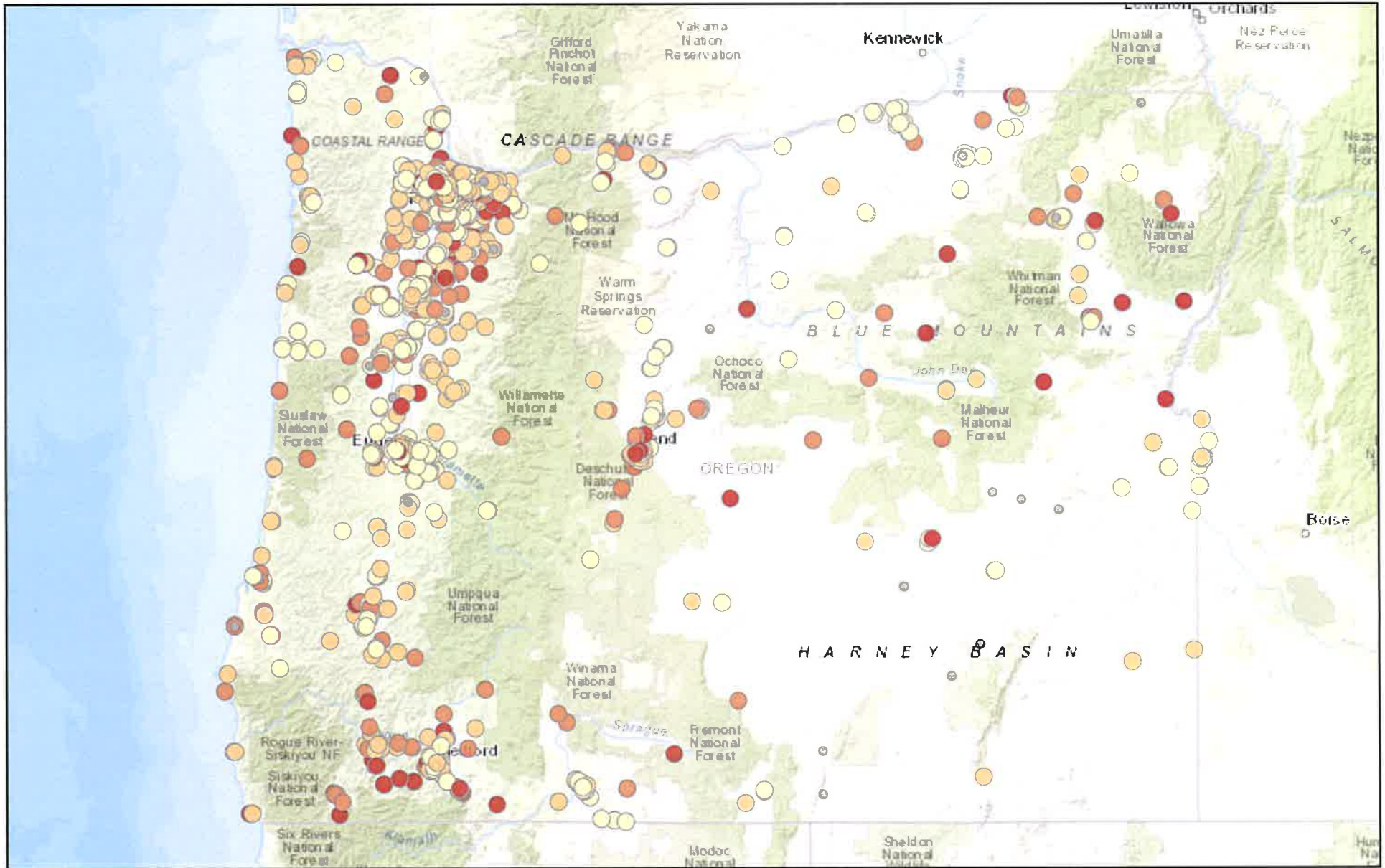
Vaccine recommendations may change if safety monitoring reveals new information on vaccine risks (like if scientists detect a new serious side effect).

FOR MORE INFORMATION, VISIT [HTTPS://WWW.CDC.GOV/VACCINESAFETY](https://www.cdc.gov/vaccinesafety)

The United States currently has the safest vaccine supply in its history. These vaccines keep children, families and communities protected from serious diseases.



2016-2017 Oregon K-12 School Vaccination Rates

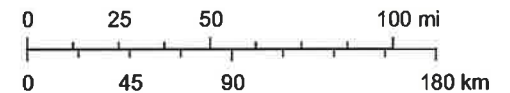


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K12 Schools

- Most Vulnerable (less than 80.0% of students fully vaccinated)
- More Vulnerable (80-89.9% of students fully vaccinated)
- Moderately Vulnerable (90-94.9% of students fully vaccinated)
- Safest (95-100% of students fully vaccinated)
- Site has fewer than 10 children. No data available

1:4,622,324



Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS,

Oregon Health Authority

*Not all immunizations are required for all grades. These numbers may not total 100% if some children have medical exemptions, or are incomplete or in process with immunizations but do not need an exemption because they are on schedule, or less than 18 months

**When a child goes unvaccinated,
he puts other children at risk**



CDC
CENTERS FOR DISEASE
CONTROL AND PREVENTION

**“Vaccinations are safe,
proven and effective”**

Raising a child means you’d do anything to help them grow up healthy and safe.

You watch as they explore new places and baby-proof your home against potential hazards.

But what about the hazards you can’t see that can cause serious illness, disability or even death in young children?

Immunization gives you the power to protect your baby from 14 serious childhood diseases. No matter what parenting challenges come your way, there are [many reasons to vaccinate](#).

Vaccines are one of the top public health achievements because they have reduced or even eliminated many diseases. Thanks to vaccines, most young parents have never seen the devastating effects diseases like polio, measles or whooping cough (pertussis) can have on a child, family, or community.

It’s easy to think these are diseases of the past, but they still exist. Children in the United States can – and do – still get some of these diseases. In fact, when vaccination rates are low in a community, it’s not uncommon to have an outbreak.