

LET'S TALK ABOUT MenB

A C W Y B

5 common forms

of the bacteria that cause invasive meningococcal disease are groups A, C, W, Y, and B.¹



Approximately **60%** of meningococcal disease cases in 16 through 23 year olds in the United States are caused by group B.²

*Includes the nongroupables.

ARE YOU SURE YOU AND YOUR LOVED ONES ARE PROTECTED FROM MenB?



- The MCV4 vaccine that you or your child may have received for meningococcal disease **DOES NOT** protect against meningococcal group B disease (MenB)³
- Until 2014, there was no vaccine to help protect against MenB in the United States. Now, there are vaccines available for groups A, C, W, and Y and group B¹

HOW SERIOUS IS MenB?

MenB is an uncommon but potentially deadly disease.³ It's a bacterial infection that can attack the protective membranes covering the brain and spinal cord.⁴ It may lead to death in just 24 hours and survivors can have permanent disabilities.^{5,6}

Long-term impact for survivors of meningococcal disease can include⁶:



SPEECH
PROBLEMS



AMPUTATIONS



BRAIN DAMAGE



VISION
LOSS



MOTOR
IMPAIRMENT

Help protect your loved ones from MenB. Talk to your doctor today about getting vaccinated.

Learn more at [meetmeningitis.com](https://www.meetmeningitis.com).

References: 1. Folaranmi T, Rubin L, Martin SW, et al. Use of serogroup B meningococcal vaccines in persons aged ≥ 10 years at increased risk for serogroup B meningococcal disease: recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices, 2015. *MMWR*. 2015;64(22):608-612. 2. US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Enhanced Meningococcal Disease Surveillance Report, 2015. US Centers for Disease Control Web site. <https://www.cdc.gov/meningococcal/downloads/NCIRD-EMS-Report.pdf>. Published June 2017. Accessed September 7, 2017. 3. MacNeil JR, Rubin L, Folaranmi T, et al. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Use of serogroup B meningococcal vaccines in adolescents and young adults: recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices, 2015. *MMWR*. 2015;64(41):1171-1176. 4. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Meningococcal disease; signs and symptoms. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Website. <https://www.cdc.gov/meningococcal/about/symptoms.html>. Updated July 7, 2017. Accessed August 8, 2017. 5. Thompson MJ, Ninis N, Perera R, et al. Clinical recognition of meningococcal disease in children and adolescents. *Lancet*. 2006;367(9508):397-403. 6. Bettinger JA, Scheifele DW, Le Saux N, et al. The disease burden of invasive meningococcal serogroup B disease in Canada. *Pediatr Infect Dis J*. 2013;32(1):e20-e25.

HABLEMOS SOBRE LA MenB

A C W Y B

5 formas comunes

de la bacteria que ocasiona la enfermedad meningocócica invasiva son los grupos A, C, W, Y y B.¹

~60%

Aproximadamente el **60%** de los casos de enfermedad meningocócica en personas de 16 a 23 años en los Estados Unidos son ocasionados por el grupo B.²

*Incluidas las no agrupables.

¿ESTÁ SEGURO DE QUE USTED Y SUS SERES QUERIDOS ESTÁN PROTEGIDOS CONTRA LA MenB?



- La vacuna MCV4 que usted o su hijo/a pueden haber recibido para la enfermedad meningocócica **NO** protege contra el serogrupo B de la enfermedad meningocócica (MenB)³
- Hasta el 2014 en los Estados Unidos, no existía ninguna vacuna que protegiera contra la MenB. En la actualidad, existen vacunas disponibles para los grupos A, C, W e Y, y para el grupo B¹

¿CUÁN GRAVE ES LA MenB?

La MenB es una enfermedad poco común pero potencialmente mortal.³ Es una infección bacteriana que puede atacar las membranas protectoras que cubren el cerebro y la médula espinal.⁴ Puede ocasionar la muerte en solo 24 horas y los que logran sobrevivir pueden tener discapacidades permanentes.^{5,6}

El impacto a largo plazo para los que sobreviven a la enfermedad meningocócica puede incluir lo siguiente⁶:



PROBLEMAS
DE HABLA



AMPUTACIONES



DAÑO CEREBRAL



PÉRDIDA DE
LA VISIÓN



DETERIORO
MOTRIZ

Ayude a proteger a sus seres queridos contra la MenB. Consulte con su médico hoy para recibir la vacuna.
Obtenga más información en **meetmeningitis.com**.

Referencias: 1. Folaranmi T, Rubin L, Martin SW, et al. Use of serogroup B meningococcal vaccines in persons aged ≥10 years at increased risk for serogroup B meningococcal disease: recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices, 2015. *MMWR*. 2015;64(22):608-612. 2. US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Enhanced Meningococcal Disease Surveillance Report, 2015. Sitio web de los Centros para el Control de Enfermedades de los Estados Unidos. <https://www.cdc.gov/meningococcal/downloads/NCIRD-EMS-Report.pdf>. Publicado en junio de 2017. Consultado el 7 de septiembre de 2017. 3. MacNeil JR, Rubin L, Folaranmi T, et al. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Use of serogroup B meningococcal vaccines in adolescents and young adults: recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices, 2015. *MMWR*. 2015;64(41):1171-1176. 4. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Meningococcal disease; signs and symptoms. Sitio web de los Centros para el Control y la Prevención de Enfermedades <https://www.cdc.gov/meningococcal/about/symptoms.html>. Actualizado el 7 de julio de 2017. Consultado el 8 de agosto de 2017. 5. Thompson MJ, Ninis N, Perera R, et al. Clinical recognition of meningococcal disease in children and adolescents. *Lancet*. 2006;367(9508):397-403. 6. Bettinger JA, Scheifele DW, Le Saux N, et al. The disease burden of invasive meningococcal serogroup B disease in Canada. *Pediatr Infect Dis J*. 2013;32(1):e20-e25.