

PENBRAYA™ helps protect your teen from all 5 leading types of meningococcal meningitis—A, B, C, W, and Y

Nearly 9 out of 10 older teens are not fully vaccinated against 1 or more of these types*

*Among 17-year-olds in the 2022 National Immunization Survey, only 61% had received 2 or more MenACWY vaccine doses and only 12% had received 2 or more MenB vaccine doses.

While meningitis is uncommon, it's extremely dangerous. Early symptoms are easily mistaken for the flu. But meningitis can progress quickly and lead to death in less than 24 hours. The risk of your teen getting meningitis rises at age 16 and remains higher through age 23.

 **Talk to your teen's doctor about vaccinating with PENBRAYA. The questions below can help you have an informative conversation.**

- I heard that Pfizer's PENBRAYA can help protect my teen from all 5 leading types of meningococcal meningitis. Is my teen eligible?
- Can my teen get vaccinated with PENBRAYA today?
- What are the possible side effects of PENBRAYA?
- After my teen gets PENBRAYA, what's the next step? What appointments do I have to schedule to get my teen fully vaccinated?

Use this space to write or type your notes.

What is PENBRAYA?

PENBRAYA is indicated for active immunization to prevent invasive disease caused by *Neisseria meningitidis* serogroups A, B, C, W, and Y. PENBRAYA is approved for use in individuals 10 through 25 years of age.

SELECTED SAFETY INFORMATION

- PENBRAYA should not be given to anyone with a history of severe allergic reaction to any component of PENBRAYA
- Fainting may happen after getting injectable vaccines, including PENBRAYA. Precautions should be taken to avoid falling and injury due to fainting

Please see Selected Safety Information on the next page, and [click here](#) for full Prescribing Information.



**Hear from 2 women who
survived meningococcal
meningitis as young adults.
Visit PENBRAYA.com**

SELECTED SAFETY INFORMATION (CONT'D)

- Some individuals with weakened immune systems may have reduced immune responses to PENBRAYA
- Individuals with certain complement deficiencies and individuals receiving treatment that inhibits terminal complement activation are at increased risk for invasive disease caused by *N. meningitidis* groups A, B, C, W, and Y, even if they develop antibodies following vaccination with PENBRAYA
- Vaccination with PENBRAYA may not protect all who receive the vaccine against *N. meningitidis* group A, B, C, W, and Y infections
- Vaccination with PENBRAYA does not substitute for vaccination with a tetanus toxoid-containing vaccine to prevent tetanus
- Guillain-Barré syndrome (GBS) has been reported following administration of another US-licensed meningococcal vaccine. Ask your healthcare provider about the risks and benefits of PENBRAYA if you have a history of GBS
- The most common adverse reactions were pain at the injection site, fatigue, headache, muscle pain, injection site redness, injection site swelling, joint pain, and chills
- Tell your healthcare provider if you are pregnant or plan to become pregnant
- Ask your healthcare provider about the risks and benefits of PENBRAYA. Only a healthcare provider can decide if PENBRAYA is right for you or your child

You are encouraged to report negative side effects of vaccines to the US Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Visit www.vaers.hhs.gov or call 1-800-822-7967.

Please see [full Prescribing Information](#) for PENBRAYA.