

Your Child's Vaccines

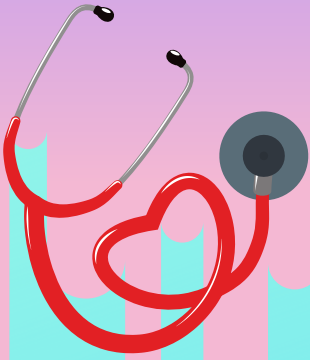


VACCINATION
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HEPATITIS B VACCINE

The hepatitis B vaccine prevents liver disease.(1)

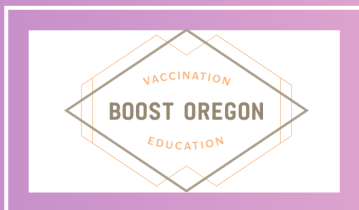


Hepatitis B is a virus spread through body fluids. Babies can be infected during or after birth. If the infection is "acute," the body clears it without any problems. If the infection lasts longer than 6 months, it is "chronic" and can lead to liver damage, liver cancer, and death.(1)

More than 90% of babies who are infected with hepatitis B will develop a chronic infection.(1)



Doctors recommend
3 doses by 6 months old.(2)
Possible side effects
are soreness where the shot was given or mild fever.(2)



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1) Hepatitis B Foundation: <https://www.hepb.org/what-is-hepatitis-b/what-is-hepb/>
2) American Academy of Pediatrics: <https://www.healthychildren.org/English/safety-prevention/immunizations/Pages/Hepatitis-B-Vaccine-What-You-Need-to-Know.aspx>

DTaP VACCINE

The DTaP vaccine protects your child from 3 serious diseases caused by bacteria: diphtheria, tetanus, and pertussis. (1)

Diphtheria is spread from person to person and can lead to breathing problems, paralysis, heart failure, or death.

Tetanus (lockjaw) enters the body through cuts or wounds. It causes painful tightening of the muscles and leads to death in up to 2 out of 10 cases.



Pertussis (whooping cough) causes violent coughing that makes it hard for babies and children to eat, drink, or breathe. It can lead to pneumonia, seizures, brain damage, and death. (1,2)

Possible side effects are redness or swelling at the injection site, fainting or dizziness after injection, fever, loss of appetite, vomiting, lethargy, or irritability. (2)

Doctors recommend
5 doses starting at
2 months old. (2)



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1) Children's Hospital of Philadelphia: <https://www.chop.edu/centers-programs/vaccine-education-center/vaccine-details/diphtheria-tetanus-and-pertussis-vaccines>

2) American Academy of Pediatrics: <https://www.healthychildren.org/English/safety-prevention/immunizations/Pages/Diphtheria-Tetanus-Pertussis-Vaccines-What-You-Need-to-Know.aspx>

HIB VACCINE

Haemophilus influenzae type b

The Hib vaccine prevents serious infections of the brain and spinal cord. (1)



Hib is a bacteria that spreads from person to person. Before the vaccine, it was the leading cause of bacterial meningitis - infection of the brain and spinal cord - in young children. It can cause brain damage, deafness, and death. (1,2)

Before the vaccine, about 20,000 young children in the U.S. were infected with Hib each year, and about 3-6% of them died. (2)



Doctors recommend 3-4 doses (depending on brand) beginning at 2 months old. (2)

Possible side effects are redness, warmth, or swelling at the injection site, or mild fever. (1)



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1) Children's Hospital of Philadelphia: <https://www.chop.edu/centers-programs/vaccine-education-center/vaccine-details/haemophilus-influenzae-type-b-hib-vaccine>

2) American Academy of Pediatrics: <https://www.healthychildren.org/English/safety-prevention/immunizations/Pages/Haemophilus-Influenzae-TypeB-Hib-Vaccine-What-You-Need-to-Know.aspx>

PNEUMOCOCCAL VACCINE

Pneumococcal vaccine protects against severe pneumonia (lung infection), meningitis (brain and spinal cord infection), and blood infections.(1)

Pneumococcal disease is caused by bacteria that spreads from person to person through close contact. Anyone can catch it, but young children are at high risk.(2)

Before the vaccine, about 200 young children died from pneumococcal disease every year in the U.S.(1)



Possible side effects are redness, swelling, or tenderness at the injection site, mild fever, drowsiness, loss of appetite, or irritability.(1)

Doctors recommend 4 doses beginning at 2 months old.(1)



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1) American Academy of Pediatrics: <https://www.healthychildren.org/English/safety-prevention/immunizations/Pages/Pneumococcal-Conjugate-Vaccine-What-You-Need-to-Know.aspx>

2) Immunization Action Coalition: <https://vaccineinformation.org/pneumococcal/>

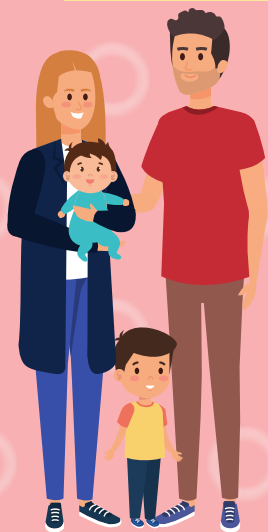
POLIO VACCINE

The polio vaccine protects your child from the poliovirus. (1)



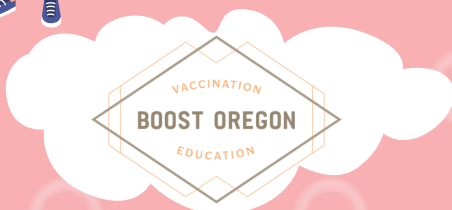
The poliovirus infects the throat and intestines. It spreads easily from person to person. Most people who catch polio will not have any symptoms, but they can still spread it. Severe illness can cause meningitis (infection of the brain and spinal cord) and paralysis. (1,2)

The polio vaccine does not contain the live virus. You cannot catch or spread polio from receiving the vaccine. (2)



Doctors recommend 4 doses of the vaccine beginning at 2 months old. (2)

Possible side effects are redness or swelling at the injection site. (1)



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1) Children's Hospital of Philadelphia: <https://www.chop.edu/centers-programs/vaccine-education-center/vaccine-details/polio-vaccine>

2) American Academy of Pediatrics: <https://www.healthychildren.org/English/safety-prevention/immunizations/Pages/Polio-Vaccine-What-You-Need-to-Know.aspx>

ROTAVIRUS VACCINE

The rotavirus vaccine is an oral vaccine that prevents severe vomiting and diarrhea.(1)



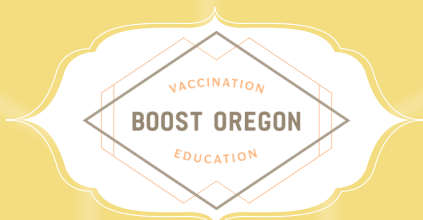
Rotavirus causes severe diarrhea in babies and young children. It may also cause vomiting and fever. Severe diarrhea and vomiting may lead to dehydration that requires hospitalization. (1,2)

Before the vaccine, 200,000 children in the U.S. went to the emergency room for rotavirus every year.(2)



Doctors recommend 2-3 doses (depending on brand) beginning at 2 months old. (2)

Possible side effects are irritability, mild diarrhea, or vomiting. Rarely, intussusception, where part of the intestine folds into the section ahead of it, can occur within a week of vaccination.(1,2)



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1) Voices for Vaccines: <https://www.voicesforvaccines.org/vaccines/#Rota>

2) American Academy of Pediatrics: <https://www.healthychildren.org/English/safety-prevention/immunizations/pages/Rotavirus-Vaccine-What-You-Need-to-Know.aspx>

HEPATITIS A VACCINE

The hepatitis A vaccine protects your child from the hepatitis A virus that causes liver infection. (1)

The hepatitis A virus is passed from person to person, or in contaminated food and water. It may cause fever, fatigue, loss of appetite, nausea, vomiting, severe stomach pains, diarrhea, joint pains, and jaundice that can last from 2-6 months. Severe illness can cause liver failure and death. (1)



Children may not have symptoms, but they can spread the infection. Hepatitis A outbreaks are best controlled in places where children are routinely vaccinated. (1,2)

Babies with hepatitis A virus excrete the virus in their stools. Adults changing contaminated diapers are likely to be infected without proper hand washing. (2)



Doctors recommend 2 doses given at least 6 months apart to provide long-lasting protection. (1)

Possible side effects are soreness or redness where the shot was given, low-grade fever, headache, or tiredness. (1)



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1) American Academy of Pediatrics: <https://www.healthychildren.org/English/safety-prevention/immunizations/Pages/Hepatitis-A-Vaccine-What-You-Need-to-Know.aspx>
2) Children's Hospital of Philadelphia: <https://www.chop.edu/centers-programs/vaccine-education-center/vaccine-details/hepatitis-a-vaccine>

MMR VACCINE

The MMR vaccine protects your child from measles, mumps, and rubella. (1,2)

MEASLES

Measles is a very contagious disease that you can get when an infected person sneezes or coughs. Symptoms may include high fever, cough, runny nose, watery eyes, tiny white spots that appear in the mouth, and a rash of flat red spots that appear on the face and spread to the rest of the body. Three out of ten people with measles develop complications like ear infections, pneumonia, brain swelling, clotting disorders, or death. (1)



MUMPS

Mumps virus causes swelling of the salivary glands, fever, headache, muscle aches, tiredness, and loss of appetite. It can lead to deafness, swelling of the brain and/or spinal cord covering, or swelling of the testicles or ovaries. (2)



RUBELLA

Rubella virus causes a red rash on the face, fever, swollen glands and joints, headache, and eye irritation. It can cause blindness, deafness, or heart or developmental problems in infants whose mothers were infected in pregnancy. (1,2)



Doctors recommend 2 doses of the vaccine: the first at 12-15 months, and the second at 4-6 years old. (2)

Possible side effects are soreness or rash at the injection site, fever, or swollen glands. These side effects occur less often after the second dose. (2)



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1) Children's Hospital of Philadelphia: <https://www.chop.edu/centers-programs/vaccine-education-center/vaccine-details/measles-mumps-and-rubella-vaccines>
2) American Academy of Pediatrics: <https://www.healthychildren.org/English/safety-prevention/immunizations/Pages/Measles-Mumps-Rubella-Vaccines-What-You-Need-to-Know.aspx>

VARICELLA VACCINE

The varicella vaccine protects your child from the chickenpox.⁽¹⁾

Chickenpox is an infection caused by the varicella virus, and it is very contagious. It spreads from person to person through coughing, sneezing, or contact with broken blisters. Chickenpox causes a blistering rash that covers the entire body. Other symptoms are fever, fatigue, loss of appetite, or headache. ^(1,2)



1 IN EVERY 1,000 CHILDREN WHO GET CHICKEN POX WILL DEVELOP SEVERE INFECTION OF THEIR LUNGS (PNEUMONIA) OR BRAIN (ENCEPHALITIS), WHICH MAY REQUIRE HOSPITALIZATION OR CAUSE DEATH. (1)

Doctors recommend 2 doses given at 12-15 months and 4-6 years old. Tell your provider before the vaccine if your child has life-threatening allergies, a weakened immune system, or recently had a blood transfusion. (2)



Possible side effects are soreness at the injection site, fever, rash, or blisters. (1,2)

Vaccinating your child against chickenpox is much safer than exposing your child to the disease. Exposure does not guarantee that they will get it, or that they will have a mild case. No one can predict if your child will have a life-threatening reaction to the disease. (3)



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1) Children's Hospital of Philadelphia: <https://www.chop.edu/centers-programs/vaccine-education-center/vaccine-details/varicella-vaccine>

2) American Academy of Pediatrics: <https://www.healthychildren.org/English/safety-prevention/immunizations/Pages/Chickenpox-Vaccine-What-You-Need-to-Know.aspx>

3) American Academy of Pediatrics: <https://www.healthychildren.org/English/safety-prevention/immunizations/Pages/Chickenpox-Vaccine-Frequently-Asked-Questions.aspx>



PREVENT CANCER WITH THE HPV VACCINE

The HPV vaccine prevents 6 types of cancer. (1)

WHAT IS HPV?

4 IN 5
adults will be infected with HPV in their lifetime. (1)

Human Papillomavirus (HPV) infects the skin and mucous membranes, sometimes causing warts. Most people clear the infection on their own, but some stay infected and spread the virus through direct contact. You can be infected with HPV without showing any symptoms, so you may spread it unknowingly. HPV is linked to 33,000 cancer diagnoses in the US each year. (1)

There is no treatment for HPV, so prevention is key.



Age 9-12

2 doses spaced 6-12 months apart

WHO SHOULD GET THE HPV VACCINE?

Doctors recommend boys and girls get the HPV vaccine. (1)

Age 13-14

Last chance for 2 doses spaced 6-12 months apart



Age 15-26

3 doses given within 6 months



SAFETY AND SIDE EFFECTS

Common side effects that can occur after the HPV vaccine: (2)

- pain, redness, or swelling where the shot was given
- dizziness or fainting
- nausea
- headache
- fatigue
- muscle or joint pain

The HPV vaccine is made from one protein from the virus and is not infectious, meaning that it cannot cause HPV infection or cancer. (2)

The benefits of HPV vaccine far outweigh any potential risk of side effects.

DON'T WAIT TO VACCINATE!

1) American Cancer Society: <https://www.cancer.org/healthy/hpv-vaccine.html>

2) Centers for Disease Control and Prevention: <https://www.cdc.gov/hpv/parents/vaccinesafety.html>; <https://www.cdc.gov/hpv/parents/vaccine.html>



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Meningococcal Vaccines

There are two meningococcal vaccines that protect against five types of meningitis.(1)

Meningococcal disease causes meningitis (inflammation of the lining of the brain) or sepsis (bloodstream infection). It is spread by close contact with an infected person. Symptoms of meningitis may include stiff neck, headache, fever, or drowsiness. Symptoms of sepsis may include fever, shock, or coma. The disease progresses very quickly and can seriously harm a healthy child in just a few hours.(1,2)

Doctors recommend 2 doses of MenACWY vaccine at 11-12 and 16 years old. Talk to your child's doctor about the MenB vaccine: Depending on their risk factors, 2 doses at 16-18 years old may be recommended.(1)



Possible side effects are redness or soreness at the injection site or a slight fever. (1)



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1) American Academy of Pediatrics: <https://www.healthychildren.org/English/safety-prevention/immunizations/Pages/Meningococcal-Vaccines-What-You-Need-to-Know.aspx>
2) Children's Hospital of Philadelphia: <https://www.chop.edu/centers-programs/vaccine-education-center/vaccine-details/meningococcal-vaccine>

Tdap Vaccine

The Tdap vaccine protects adolescents and adults from tetanus, diphtheria, and pertussis.⁽¹⁾

Tetanus (lockjaw) enters the body through cuts or wounds. It causes painful tightening of the muscles and leads to death in up to 2 out of 10 cases.

Diphtheria is spread from person to person and can lead to breathing problems, paralysis, heart failure, or death.

Pertussis (whooping cough) causes violent coughing that makes it hard to breathe, eat, or sleep. In teens and adults, it can cause weight loss, incontinence, or rib fractures. It also can lead to pneumonia or death.^(1,2)



Doctors recommend one dose at age 11 or 12. People who did not get it at that age should get it as soon as possible. Tdap is especially important for anyone having close contact with babies younger than 12 months.⁽²⁾

"If my child got the DTaP vaccine at 12 months, why do they need the Tdap vaccine 10 years later?"

DTaP is given to children under age 7, and Tdap, which has a reduced dose of diphtheria and pertussis vaccines, is approved for adolescents starting at age 11. Immunity weakens over time, so a booster is needed every 10 years. ⁽²⁾

Possible side effects are pain, swelling or redness where the shot was given, headache, tiredness, body aches, or mild fever. ⁽¹⁾



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1) Children's Hospital of Philadelphia: <https://www.chop.edu/centers-programs/vaccine-education-center/vaccine-details/diphtheria-tetanus-and-pertussis-vaccines>

2) American Academy of Pediatrics: <https://www.healthychildren.org/English/safety-prevention/immunizations/Pages/Tetanus-Diphtheria-Pertussis-Tdap-Vaccine-What-You-Need-to-Know.aspx>

INFLUENZA VACCINE

The flu vaccine protects you, your family, and your community from the influenza virus.



Influenza (the flu) is spread when someone with the virus coughs or sneezes. Flu symptoms are similar to a cold (fever, runny nose, sore throat, or cough), but the flu usually makes people feel much worse. Flu may also cause headaches, body aches, or fatigue.(1)

Doctors recommend children 6 months and older get the flu vaccine annually. (1)



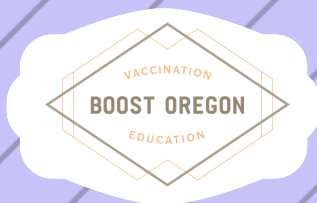
Possible side effects are redness and slight swelling at the injection site, soreness, fever, headache, or muscle aches.(2)

Can the vaccine give you the flu?

No, you cannot get the flu from the flu vaccine. The vaccine contains an inactivated virus, so it cannot make you sick.(2)

Fast Fact:

The flu vaccine reduces children's flu-related pediatric intensive care unit admission by **74%**. (3)



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1) American Academy of Pediatrics: <https://www.healthychildren.org/English/health-issues/conditions/chest-lungs/Pages/The-Flu.aspx>

2) Families Fighting Flu, Flu Vaccine FAQs: <https://www.familiesfightingflu.org/flu-vaccination/>

3) Centers for Disease Control and Prevention: <https://www.cdc.gov/flu/prevent/vaccine-benefits.htm>

Your Child's Vaccines

Name

Date of Birth

Doctor's Contact Information

Vaccine

Dates

DTaP

Hepatitis A

Hepatitis B

Hib

HPV

Meningococcal - MenACWY

Meningococcal - MenB

MMR

Pneumococcal

Polio

Rotavirus

Tdap

Varicella

Influenza



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