



Caring for Your Baby

Childhood Vaccinations

Vaccination and Effects of Disease	Side Effects of Vaccine	Comments
<p>DTaP (diphtheria, tetanus, acellular pertussis) Diphtheria: Infection affecting the throat, nose, and skin; can lead to kidney or heart damage and is fatal in 10% of cases. Tetanus: Severe spasm of the neck and jaw muscles (lockjaw), which is fatal in approximately 11% of cases. Pertussis (acellular): Long and severe bouts of coughing (whooping cough); 70 % of pertussis deaths occur in children under 1 year of age.</p>	<p>Local pain and tenderness at the injection site, mild fever, and irritability, all of which might last a day or two.</p> <p>Serious side effects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crying lasting over 3 hours (11 in 10,000 vaccinations) • Convulsions (3 in 100,000 vaccinations) • Listlessness, floppiness, limp or pale (5 in 100,000 vaccinations) 	<p>DTaP replaces the old DPT vaccine, and its use has greatly reduced the risk of serious side effects.</p> <p>Available in one injection along with Hep B and IPV (polio) vaccinations. This combination vaccine, called Pediarix, is given at 2, 4, and 6 months of age and reduces the number of injections for the baby.</p>
<p>Hep A (hepatitis A) Hepatitis A: Food-borne viral infection of the liver with symptoms of nausea, abdominal discomfort, weakness, and jaundice.</p>	<p>Temporary pain and tenderness at injection site.</p> <p>Occasionally, headache or fever.</p>	<p>Vaccine is capable of providing prolonged, but not lifelong, immunity.</p> <p>Recommended for children in certain regions; ask your child’s caregiver.</p>
<p>Hep B (hepatitis B) Hepatitis B: Blood-borne viral infection of the liver with symptoms of nausea, weakness, and jaundice; can lead to chronic liver infection, which is associated with cirrhosis and liver cancer.</p>	<p>Side effects are rare.</p> <p>Localized pain and tenderness at injection site.</p> <p>The U.S. Centers for Disease Control (CDC) states that research has not supported claims that this vaccine causes or worsens multiple sclerosis.</p>	<p>Some parents choose to delay the first vaccine to avoid stressing the baby.</p> <p>Some question the need for a baby to receive Hep B unless the mother carries the virus, because a baby is highly unlikely to get Hepatitis B from intravenous (IV) drug use or sexual encounters (the common modes of transmission).</p>
<p>Hib (H. influenza type b) Haemophilus influenza type b: Respiratory infection with cold-like symptoms and muscle aches and pains; Hib disease is the most common cause of bacterial meningitis. In 25 percent of cases, this type of meningitis can result in permanent brain damage.</p>	<p>Redness at injection site and mild fever that might last a day or two.</p> <p>High fever (over 101.4°F or 38.5°C) occurs with 1 in 100 vaccinations.</p> <p>Rarely, allergic reactions have been reported.</p>	<p>The most serious infections occur in the first 4 years of life.</p>
<p>Influenza (inactivated influenza vaccine) Influenza: Viral infection with fever, cough, sore throat. It can lead to pneumonia and can cause high fevers and seizures in infants and children.</p>	<p>Soreness and redness at the injection site, occasional fever and aches lasting 1 to 2 days.</p>	<p>Parents might consider getting the influenza vaccination themselves to protect young infants who can’t be vaccinated until 6 months of age.</p>
<p>IPV (inactivated poliovirus vaccine) Polio: Viral infection with fever, headache, loss of appetite, vomiting, and sore throat; can lead to muscle weakness and paralysis; 10% of cases are fatal.</p>	<p>IPV may cause pain and tenderness at the injection site, but it doesn’t cause paralytic polio.</p>	<p>IPV contains an inactivated (or dead) form of the virus.</p>
<p>MMR (measles, mumps, rubella) Measles: Rash and fever; can possibly result in hearing loss, encephalitis, cognitive delays, or death. Mumps: Infection of the salivary glands; can result in infection of testicles, possibly leading to sterility or in meningitis, possibly leading to deafness or death. Rubella (German measles): Not serious for children; for pregnant women, can cause miscarriage, stillbirth, or birth defects affecting the eyes, ears, heart, and neurological system of the baby.</p>	<p>Possible tenderness at the injection site and mild fever. 5-12 days later, may develop a rash and fever that might last a day or two.</p> <p>May develop mild, temporary joint pain 2 weeks or more after vaccination; the pain may cause your child to limp temporarily.</p> <p>Very rarely, a high fever or convulsions occur.</p>	<p>Report a high fever or convulsion to your baby’s health care provider.</p>





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<p>PCV (pneumococcal conjugate vaccine) Pneumococcal disease: Bacterial disease that is a frequent cause of pneumonia, bacteremia (infection of the blood), sinusitis, and acute otitis media (ear infections); could cause meningitis or death.</p>	<p>Possible redness and soreness at injection site, loss of appetite, fussiness, and mild fever. Fever is more common for those receiving DTaP at the same time.</p> <p>Very rarely, a high fever or convulsions can occur.</p>	<p>Duration of protection after vaccination is unknown.</p> <p>Another form of this vaccine (pneumococcal polysaccharide vaccine, or PPV) is given to older children and adults, especially those 65 years and older.</p>
<p>Rota (rotavirus vaccine) Rotavirus: Infection with severe diarrhea, often accompanied by fever and vomiting. Occurs most commonly in infants and young children.</p>	<p>This vaccine, given by mouth, may cause mild, temporary diarrhea or vomiting in 1 to 3% of infants within 7 days of receiving the vaccine.</p>	<p>This vaccine should not be given to infants who are ill or who have diarrhea or vomiting.</p>
<p>Var (varicella) Chicken pox: Viral infection with a mild fever and blister-like rash. Rare but serious complications include scarring from the rash, serious skin infection, encephalitis, pneumonia, and even death.</p>	<p>Localized pain at the injection site and mild fever.</p> <p>Occasionally, the child develops a chicken pox-like rash at the injection site within 2 days, or a generalized rash in 1-3 weeks.</p>	<p>Effects of the vaccine might not last until adulthood.</p> <p>A person who has been vaccinated has less risk for developing shingles later in life than a person who had chicken pox.</p>

For a current schedule of recommended vaccinations from the CDC, go to <http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/recs/schedules>. For more information about individual vaccines and variations in schedule, see <http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines> and *The Vaccine Book: Making the Right Decision for Your Child* by Robert Sears (2007).

