

Vaccine Quick Reference

Hepatitis B

Hepatitis B virus is a serious liver disease that can lead to cancer and/or death. It is spread through direct contact with blood, other body fluids, and sexual transmission. It can live on surfaces for 7 days or more and is very contagious. The Hepatitis B vaccine can give you long-term immunity from getting this virus. It takes 3 doses spaced correctly to be effective in creating immunity. This vaccine is required for child care and school entry. *(vaccine is an inactivated (killed) virus)*

Rotavirus

Rotavirus is an extremely contagious intestinal virus. It causes fever, diarrhea, vomiting, and dehydration. It is spread by direct contact with an infected person or contaminated objects (fecal-oral). Rotavirus vaccine is given by mouth (orally) to infants at 2, 4 and 6 months and not given past 32 weeks of age. *(vaccine is a live, weakened virus)*

Diphtheria, Tetanus and Pertussis (Whooping Cough)

DTaP (diphtheria and tetanus toxoids and acellular pertussis vaccine) is a vaccine given in a combination series injection at 2, 4, 6, 15-18 months and then again at 4-6 years. Because of waning immunity to tetanus and whooping cough, boosters are given every 10 years afterwards. It is essential for a child to complete this series to get the full benefit of this vaccine. This vaccine is required for child care and school entry. *(inactivated vaccine)*

Haemophilus influenzae type b (Hib)

Before the vaccines were available, this was the leading cause of bacterial meningitis in children under 5. It is spread through contact with an infected person; enters through the nose and throat. It causes fever, headache, vomiting and breathing problems. Complications include meningitis, blindness, brain damage, paralysis, hearing loss and death. The Hib vaccine is given by injection at 2, 4, 6 and 12-15 months of age. This vaccine is required for child care/preschool and Head Start entry. *(inactivated (killed) vaccine)*

Pneumococcal

Pneumococcal disease is very dangerous and can affect the lungs (pneumonia), blood (sepsis) or brain (meningitis) caused by *Streptococcus pneumoniae* (pneumococcus) bacteria. It is spread through coughing and sneezing. It may cause ear and sinus infections, pneumonia, meningitis, blood infections and brain damage. The children's vaccine is called PCV-13 and is given to children at 2, 4, 6 and 12-15 months of age. This vaccine is required for child care/preschool and Head Start entry. PPSV-23 is the adult version of this vaccine. *(PCV-13 is an inactivated conjugated vaccine)*

Polio

Polio is caused by a highly infectious virus that invades the nervous system. It is transmitted by person-to-person contact or contact with contaminated water. Complications from polio are deformed or paralyzed legs and arms, inability to breathe, and death. The polio vaccine is given by injection at 2, 4, 6-18 months with a final dose at 4-6 years of age. (*inactivated (killed) vaccine*)

Influenza

Influenza is caused by a virus that is spread by coughing and sneezing; and contaminated hands touching nose and mouth. Symptoms include high fever, chills, severe muscle aches, headache, coughing, sore throat and runny nose. Complications can include pneumonia, worsening of chronic lung and heart disorders and death. Influenza can change its genetic make-up -so the influenza vaccine is given every year. The vaccine is either injected or given nasally. (*vaccine is either inactivated (killed) (injected) OR live virus vaccine (nasally)*)

Measles, Mumps and Rubella (German Measles)

Measles, Mumps and Rubella are highly contagious viral infections that are spread through the air in droplets from the nose, throat, and mouth by sneezing, coughing and speaking by an infectious person. The MMR vaccine is injected in a child that is 1 year or older. A series of 2 vaccines are given to be complete. (*live (weakened) virus vaccine*)

Varicella (Chicken Pox)

Varicella is caused by a virus that is spread by coughing, sneezing, or contact with chicken pox sores/rash. Complications include severe skin infections, pneumonia, brain damage, and death. The vaccine is given to a child that is 1 year or older. Two (2) vaccines are necessary to complete the series. (*live (weaken) virus vaccine*)

Hepatitis A

Hepatitis A virus causes liver inflammation and can lead to liver disease. It is spread through the fecal-oral route of an infected person. The Hepatitis A vaccine is given by injection and takes 2 doses spaced correctly to be effective in creating immunity. (*inactivated (killed) vaccine*)