

People of all ages need TETANUS VACCINES



DTaP
for young children

- ✓ 2, 4, and 6 months
- ✓ 15 through 18 months
- ✓ 4 through 6 years

Tdap
for preteens

- ✓ 11 through 12 years

Td or Tdap
for adults

- ✓ Every 10 years

www.cdc.gov/tetanus



PREPARING FOR YOUR CHILD'S WELL BABY VISIT: DTaP VACCINE



BEFORE THE VISIT

What you need to know about diphtheria, tetanus, and pertussis

DTaP vaccine protects against three diseases that can cause:

Diphtheria:

- Airway blockage
- Heart and kidney damage
- Paralysis

Without treatment, half of people with respiratory diphtheria will die.

Tetanus:

- Muscle stiffening or spasms
- Mouth and neck muscle tightening and trouble swallowing
- Seizures

Even with treatment, 10-20% of people with tetanus will die.

Pertussis:

- Pneumonia
- Slowed or stopped breathing
- Convulsions

Half of babies who get pertussis will need to be hospitalized.

Fast facts about the DTaP vaccine



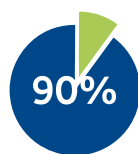
DTaP Vaccine is a 5-dose vaccine



Baby doses:
• 2 months
• 4 months
• 6 months



Booster doses:
• 15 -18 mos
• 4 -6 years



When all doses are received on time, the vaccine is 90% effective

Other vaccines may be given at the same time as the DTaP vaccine.

Ask your health care provider what other vaccines your child will receive at the well baby visit so you can be prepared.

DURING THE VISIT



Keep it sweet. Studies show something sweet can reduce pain. Ask your health care provider to give your baby a sweet solution of sucrose or glucose one to two minutes before the shot.



Breast is best. Breastfeeding calms and helps distract your baby. Plus the close contact is very soothing. So, if you can, consider breastfeeding your baby during vaccinations.



Spray Away. Ask for a cooling spray or pain-relieving ointment, which is applied on your child's arm or leg right before vaccination. Tell your provider you want this **before** the visit so they are ready for you.



Bring a Friend. Bring your child's favorite toy, blanket or book to help them focus on something positive during the vaccination visit.



Distract Your Baby. Sing or read to you child to help them focus on you instead of the vaccination

A little planning can make a big difference in helping your child have a stress-free vaccination visit.



Congratulations for protecting your child's health and future!

We know making the best health decisions for your child can sometimes be overwhelming. We here for you. If you need more information please visit www.VoicesForVaccines.org.

WHAT TO EXPECT AFTER VACCINATION

Understanding normal immune responses vs. serious adverse events

Normal immune responses (sometimes called side effects) are how you know a vaccine is doing its job: your baby's immune system is recognizing an "invader" and preparing to fight it. But with a vaccine, it's a practice exercise and not the real thing so the immune response will usually be mild and go away on its own in a few days. Some normal immune responses for the DTaP vaccine include:



Soreness where the vaccine was given



Fussiness



Tiredness



Diarrhea



Redness or swelling around the area where the vaccine was given



Fever



Loss of Appetite

Serious Adverse Events

Serious issues are very rare (about 1 in 1 million) and include allergic reactions like:

- hives
- swelling of the face and throat
- difficulty breathing
- a fast heartbeat
- dizziness
- weakness



Unlike a rash, hives are usually raised and "blotchy" with less defined edges.

How to treat normal immune responses

The best way to treat normal immune responses to vaccination include:

- 1) Apply a cold compress to the injection site for redness and swelling.
- 2) Give your baby a pain reliever (analgesic) like Infant/Children's Motrin® or Tylenol® or equivalent generic. Call your healthcare provider for dosage.

When to call your healthcare provider

Severe allergic reactions occur within seconds or minutes so in the extremely rare case that your child has a serious reaction, you will likely still be in the doctor's office. But more mild allergic reactions can happen several hours after vaccination (and rarely up to 24 hours later). If you notice an allergic reaction, you should contact your healthcare provider immediately.

Normal immune responses will usually go away within a week of vaccination. But if you are concerned, you should call your healthcare provider.

Questions for your healthcare provider

Post-vaccine notes




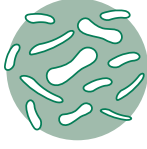

Tdap Vaccine for Preteens and Teens



All preteens should get one Tdap shot when they are 11 or 12 years old to help protect against tetanus, diphtheria, and whooping cough. Talk to your child's doctor or nurse if they haven't gotten this vaccine yet.

Why does my child need a Tdap vaccine?

Babies and young children get shots called DTaP to help protect them from diphtheria, tetanus, and whooping cough (pertussis). But as children get older, the protection from these shots starts to decrease. The Tdap vaccine helps protect your preteen or teen from the same diseases as the DTaP shots.

Disease	Symptoms/Complications	Is it serious?
 Tetanus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Spasms (painful muscle cramps in the jaw and neck muscles or stomach) Breathing problems Painful muscle stiffness all over the body 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yes. Kids who get tetanus could spend weeks in intensive care. As many as 1 out of 5 people who get tetanus will die from it.
 Diphtheria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Thick coating in the back of the throat that can make it hard to breathe and swallow Paralysis Heart failure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yes. About 1 out of 10 people who get diphtheria will die from it.
 Whooping Cough	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bad cough that can make it difficult to breathe after coughing fits Cough that can last for many weeks Violent coughing fits with vomiting, which can lead to broken ribs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yes. It can be serious for people of all ages, but especially serious, even deadly, for babies. Whooping cough can also cause your child to miss school and other activities.

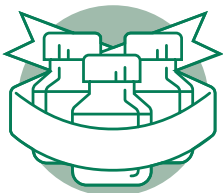
Is the Tdap vaccine safe for my child?

Researchers have studied the Tdap shot very carefully and it is shown to be very safe. Like any vaccine or medicine, the Tdap shot can cause side effects. The most common side effects are mild and include redness and soreness in the arm where the shot was given, headache, fever, or tiredness.

Some preteens and teens might faint after getting the Tdap vaccine or any shot. To help avoid fainting and injuries related to fainting, preteens and teens should sit or lie down when they get a shot and then for about 15 minutes after getting the shot. Serious side effects from the Tdap shot are rare.

How can I get help paying for these vaccines?

Most health insurance plans cover routine vaccinations. The Vaccines for Children (VFC) program also provides vaccines for children 18 years and younger who are uninsured, underinsured, Medicaid-eligible, American Indian, or Alaska Native. Learn more at www.cdc.gov/Features/VFCprogram.



Talk to your child's doctor or nurse about the Tdap vaccine, or visit www.cdc.gov/vaccines/Tdap



Tdap (Tetanus, Diphtheria, Pertussis) Vaccine: *What You Need to Know*

Many vaccine information statements are available in Spanish and other languages. See www.immunize.org/vis

Hojas de información sobre vacunas están disponibles en español y en muchos otros idiomas. Visite www.immunize.org/vis

1. Why get vaccinated?

Tdap vaccine can prevent **tetanus, diphtheria, and pertussis**.

Diphtheria and pertussis spread from person to person. Tetanus enters the body through cuts or wounds.

- **TETANUS (T)** causes painful stiffening of the muscles. Tetanus can lead to serious health problems, including being unable to open the mouth, having trouble swallowing and breathing, or death.
- **DIPHTHERIA (D)** can lead to difficulty breathing, heart failure, paralysis, or death.
- **PERTUSSIS (aP)**, also known as “whooping cough,” can cause uncontrollable, violent coughing that makes it hard to breathe, eat, or drink. Pertussis can be extremely serious especially in babies and young children, causing pneumonia, convulsions, brain damage, or death. In teens and adults, it can cause weight loss, loss of bladder control, passing out, and rib fractures from severe coughing.

2. Tdap vaccine

Tdap is only for children 7 years and older, adolescents, and adults.

Adolescents should receive a single dose of Tdap, preferably at age 11 or 12 years.

Pregnant people should get a dose of Tdap during every pregnancy, preferably during the early part of the third trimester, to help protect the newborn from pertussis. Infants are most at risk for severe, life-threatening complications from pertussis.

Adults who have never received Tdap should get a dose of Tdap.

Also, **adults should receive a booster dose of either Tdap or Td** (a different vaccine that protects against tetanus and diphtheria but not pertussis) **every 10 years**, or after 5 years in the case of a severe or dirty wound or burn.

Tdap may be given at the same time as other vaccines.

3. Talk with your health care provider

Tell your vaccination provider if the person getting the vaccine:

- Has had an **allergic reaction after a previous dose of any vaccine that protects against tetanus, diphtheria, or pertussis**, or has any **severe, life-threatening allergies**
- Has had a **coma, decreased level of consciousness, or prolonged seizures within 7 days after a previous dose of any pertussis vaccine (DTP, DTaP, or Tdap)**
- Has **seizures or another nervous system problem**
- Has ever had **Guillain-Barré Syndrome** (also called “GBS”)
- Has had **severe pain or swelling after a previous dose of any vaccine that protects against tetanus or diphtheria**

In some cases, your health care provider may decide to postpone Tdap vaccination until a future visit.

People with minor illnesses, such as a cold, may be vaccinated. People who are moderately or severely ill should usually wait until they recover before getting Tdap vaccine.

Your health care provider can give you more information.



U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

4. Risks of a vaccine reaction

- Pain, redness, or swelling where the shot was given, mild fever, headache, feeling tired, and nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, or stomachache sometimes happen after Tdap vaccination.

People sometimes faint after medical procedures, including vaccination. Tell your provider if you feel dizzy or have vision changes or ringing in the ears.

As with any medicine, there is a very remote chance of a vaccine causing a severe allergic reaction, other serious injury, or death.

5. What if there is a serious problem?

An allergic reaction could occur after the vaccinated person leaves the clinic. If you see signs of a severe allergic reaction (hives, swelling of the face and throat, difficulty breathing, a fast heartbeat, dizziness, or weakness), call **9-1-1** and get the person to the nearest hospital.

For other signs that concern you, call your health care provider.

Adverse reactions should be reported to the Vaccine Adverse Event Reporting System (VAERS). Your health care provider will usually file this report, or you can do it yourself. Visit the VAERS website at www.vaers.hhs.gov or call **1-800-822-7967**. *VAERS is only for reporting reactions, and VAERS staff members do not give medical advice.*

6. The National Vaccine Injury Compensation Program

The National Vaccine Injury Compensation Program (VICP) is a federal program that was created to compensate people who may have been injured by certain vaccines. Claims regarding alleged injury or death due to vaccination have a time limit for filing, which may be as short as two years. Visit the VICP website at www.hrsa.gov/vaccinecompensation or call **1-800-338-2382** to learn about the program and about filing a claim.

7. How can I learn more?

- Ask your health care provider.
- Call your local or state health department.
- Visit the website of the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) for vaccine package inserts and additional information at www.fda.gov/vaccines-blood-biologics/vaccines.
- Contact the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC):
 - Call **1-800-232-4636** (**1-800-CDC-INFO**) or
 - Visit CDC's website at www.cdc.gov/vaccines.

