

## VACCINES

Vaccine Name	Why get vaccinated?	Who should get vaccine and when?
<b>◊DTaP</b> Diphtheria Tetanus (Lockjaw) and Pertussis (Whooping Cough)	Diphtheria and pertussis are spread from person to person and tetanus enters the body through cuts or wounds. Diphtheria causes a thick coating in the back of the throat and can lead to breathing problems, paralysis, heart failure and even death. Tetanus (lockjaw) causes painful tightening of muscles usually all over the body. Tetanus leads to death in up to 2 out of 10 cases. Pertussis causes coughing spells so intense it is hard for infants to eat, drink and breathe. Can lead to pneumonia, seizures, brain damage, and death. 10 infants died from pertussis in California in 2010 – all were too young to be protected by vaccine.	Children should get 5 doses at: 2 months, 4 months, 6 months, 15-18 months, 4-6 years. Not for persons 7 years or older.
<b>◊Td/Tdap</b> Tetanus, Diphtheria (Td) or Tetanus, Diphtheria, pertussis (Tdap)	Diphtheria and pertussis are spread from person to person and tetanus enters the body through cuts or wounds. Diphtheria causes a thick coating in the back of the throat and can lead to breathing problems, paralysis, heart failure and even death. Tetanus (lockjaw) causes painful tightening of muscles usually all over the body. Tetanus leads to death in up to 2 out of 10 cases. Pertussis causes coughing spells so bad it is hard for infants to eat, drink and breathe. Can lead to pneumonia, seizures, brain damage, and death.	Children age 6 and younger are routinely vaccinated, but persons older than 6 need protection too. Vaccine can be used as a catch-up for people who didn't get all doses of <b>DTaP</b> or <b>TTP</b> when they were children, as a booster dose every 10 years, and as protection against tetanus infection after a wound.
<b>◊Hepatitis A</b>	Serious liver disease caused by hepatitis A virus found in the stool of people with the disease. Causes flu-like symptoms, jaundice, severe stomach pains, and diarrhea. 1 in 5 people have to be hospitalized, 3-6 deaths per 1000 cases. Routine hepatitis A vaccination in Alaskan children has controlled hepatitis A transmission so that cases are very rarely seen.	Children between 12 and 23 months of age and anyone who wants protection. 2 doses are needed for lasting protection at least 6 months apart.
<b>◊Hepatitis B</b>	Serious disease that affects the liver. Acute illness can lead to loss of appetite, tiredness, pain in muscles, joints and stomach, diarrhea and vomiting, and jaundice. Chronic infection can be serious and often leads to liver damage, liver cancer, and death. Chronic infection is more common in infants and children than adults and leads to about 3,000-5,000 deaths due to cirrhosis or liver cancer that is caused by the virus. Routine vaccination has nearly eliminated new hepatitis B cases among vaccinated persons.	Children should receive 1 <sup>st</sup> dose at birth and have completed series by 6-18 months of age and anyone who wants protection. Given in a series of 3-4 shots.
<b>◊Hib</b> Haemophilus influenza type b	Serious disease caused by bacteria and usually strikes children under 5 years old. The germs spread from person to person. If the germs stay in the child's nose and throat, the child will probably not get sick, but sometimes the germs spread into the lungs or bloodstream. Hib disease can lead to meningitis which is an infection of the brain and spinal cord coverings, which can lead to lasting brain damage and deafness. Hib also causes pneumonia, severe swelling in the throat, infections of blood, joints, bones, and coverings of the heart, and death.	Children should get vaccine at 2 months, 4 months, 6 months and 12-15 months (depending on brand of vaccine 6 month dose may not be needed.) Children over age 5 usually do not need vaccine, but older children or adults with special health conditions should consult their doctors for consideration.

<b>Influenza</b> Flu	Influenza (flu) is a contagious disease and can be spread by coughing, sneezing, or nasal secretions. Symptoms typically last four or five days and include: fever/chills, cough, sore throat, headache, muscle aches, runny or stuffy nose, and fatigue. Young children, people 65 and older, pregnant women, people with certain health conditions or a weakened immune system can get much sicker. Each year thousands of people die from influenza and even more require hospitalization.	2 types of vaccine: inactivated (killed) is given by injection with a needle and live, attenuated (weakened) is sprayed into the nostrils. A high dose inactivated vaccine is available for people 65 years or older. All people 6 months of age and older are recommended to get the flu vaccine.
<b>◊MMR</b> Measles, Mumps & Rubella (German Measles)	Measles virus causes rash, cough, runny nose, eye irritation and fever. It can lead to ear infection, pneumonia, seizures, brain damage, and death. Mumps virus causes fever, headache, and swollen glands and can lead to deafness, meningitis, painful swelling of the testicles or ovaries and, rarely, death. Rubella virus causes rash, mild fever, and arthritis (mostly in women.) If a woman gets rubella while she is pregnant, she could have a miscarriage or her baby could be born with serious birth defects.	It is recommended for children to get 2 doses at 12-15 months of age and 4-6 years old. Children can get 2 <sup>nd</sup> dose at any age as long as it's at least 28 days after 1 <sup>st</sup> dose.
<b>PCV 13</b> Pneumococcal Conjugate	Infection with Streptococcus pneumonia bacteria can make children very sick. It causes blood infections, pneumonia, and meningitis mostly in young children. Although it is relatively rare (less than 1 case per 100,000), it is fatal in about 1 of 10 cases. It can lead to other health problems including deafness and brain damage. Children younger than age 2 are at highest risk for serious disease, bacteria is spread from person to person through close contact, some infections are hard to treat because some strains of the bacteria have become resistant to the drugs that are used to treat them.	There are more than 90 types of pneumococcal bacteria and PCV13 protects against 13 of the most severe. It is recommended for infants and children under 2 years of age in a series of 4 doses at ages: 2 months, 4 months, 6 months, and 12-15 months. Some children over age 2 and children with certain medical conditions should receive 1 dose, but consult your doctor first for more information.
<b>◊Polio (IVP)</b>	Polio is a disease caused by a virus. It enters the body through the mouth and sometimes it doesn't cause serious illness, but other times it causes paralysis and even death. A 1916 polio epidemic in the US killed 6,000 and paralyzed 27,000 more. There is a world wide effort to eliminate polio, no wild polio has been reported in the US for over 20 years.	Inactive Polio Vaccine is a shot given in the arm or leg depending on age. Children are recommended to get 4 doses at ages: 2 months, 4 months, 6-18 months, and 4-6 years. Adults who have never had the vaccine should consider receiving a recommended 3 doses: 1 <sup>st</sup> at any time, 2 <sup>nd</sup> dose 1-2 months later and 3 <sup>rd</sup> dose 6-12 months after the 2 <sup>nd</sup> dose. Booster doses are available for adults.
<b>*Rotavirus</b>	A virus that causes diarrhea (sometimes severe), mostly in babies and young children. Often accompanied by vomiting and fever and can lead to dehydration. Since vaccine use commenced in 2006, by 2010 the number of babies and young children needing emergency care or hospitalization for rotavirus has decreased by 85%.	Vaccine is an oral (swallowed) vaccine and not a shot. There are two brands and both are effective, your baby should get 2-3 doses depending on the brand. Doses are recommended at age 2 months, 4 months, and 6 months (if needed).

◊ <b>Varicella</b> Chickenpox	Common childhood disease, usually mild, but can be serious in young infants and adults. It causes a rash, itching, fever, and tiredness. Can lead to severe skin infections, scars, pneumonia, brain damage, or death. The virus is spread from person to person through the air or by contact with fluid from chickenpox blisters. A person who has had chickenpox can get a painful rash called shingles years later. Before the vaccine about 11,000 people were hospitalized each year and about 100 people died each year a result of chickenpox in the US. Vaccine helps to prevent and decrease the severity in the chance that they do get chickenpox.	Children who have never had chickenpox should get 2 doses of the vaccine at ages 12-15 months and 4-6 years of age. People over 13 years of age and older who have never had the disease should get 2 doses of the vaccine at least 28 days apart.
* <b>HPV</b> Human Papillomavirus	The most commonly sexually transmitted virus in the US. More than ½ of sexually active men and women are infected with HPV at some time in their lives. HPV infections don't cause any symptoms on their own, but can cause cervical cancer in women (2 <sup>nd</sup> leading cause of cancer deaths among women in the world). In US about 10,000 women get cervical cancer every year and about 4,000 are expected to die from it. Vaccine can also prevent vaginal and vulvar cancer in females and genital warts and anal cancer in both males and females.	Vaccine recommended for girls ages 11-12 and also women 13-26 and men 9-26 years of age. Best to be vaccinated before first sexual contact. Vaccine is given in 3 doses, 1 now, 1-2 months after 1 <sup>st</sup> dose, and 6 months after 1 <sup>st</sup> dose.
* <b>MCV4</b> Meningococcal, Meningitis	Meningococcal disease is a rare but serious bacterial illness and the leading cause of bacterial meningitis (infection of the covering of the brain and spinal cord) in children 2-18 year old in US. It also causes blood infections. Those most at risk include infants less than one year of age and people 16-21 years old, children with certain medical conditions and college freshmen living in dorms. Meningococcal infections can be treated with drugs such as penicillin, still many people who get the disease die from it and many others are affected for life.	There are 2 types of the vaccine, MCV4 is preferred for people 55 years of age and younger and MPSV4 is for people 55 and older. Both vaccines can prevent 4 types of meningococcal disease including 2 of the 3 types most common in the US and a type that causes epidemics in Africa. The other types of the disease the vaccine cannot protect against. 2 doses are recommended for adolescents 11-18 with 1 <sup>st</sup> dose at 11 or 12 years old and a booster at age 16. If the 1 <sup>st</sup> dose is given between ages 13-15 then booster should be given at age 18 and if 1 <sup>st</sup> dose isn't given until 16 <sup>th</sup> birthday a booster is not needed.

\* will be NOT be covered in SB 144

◊ Vaccines that are required by Alaska Regulations for school/child care/head start/preschool (Hib under age 5 only, )

-All persons should consult with their doctors before receiving vaccinations to learn about risks and talk about their specific health needs.

-Information in this table was found on the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Website. For more detailed information go to: <http://www.cdc.gov/>