

DTaP-HB-IPV-Hib Vaccine

Immunization protects you from disease. Get protected, get immunized.

- Vaccines make your immune system stronger by building antibodies, which help prevent diseases.
- Immunization is very safe. It's much safer to get immunized than to get these diseases.

What does the DTaP-HB-IPV-Hib vaccine protect against?

This vaccine gets its name from the diseases it protects against, including diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis (whooping cough), hepatitis B, polio, and *Haemophilus influenzae* type b (Hib).

Who should have the vaccine?

- The vaccine is given to healthy children who need their routine DTaP-IPV-Hib vaccine and are also at risk for hepatitis B (e.g., possible contact with the virus).
- The vaccine is given starting at 2 months of age.

How many doses of the vaccine are needed?

A child needs 3 doses of the vaccine, even if they already had a dose of hepatitis B vaccine at birth.

- The 3 doses of DTaP-HB-IPV-Hib vaccine are given instead of the routine DTaP-IPV-Hib vaccine at 2, 4, and 6 months of age. After these 3 doses, children should continue with the routine vaccines.
- Some children who were born prematurely may need a 4th dose of hepatitis B vaccine. If you have questions, talk to your public health nurse.

Where can I get the vaccine?

- The vaccine is given at a Public Health Office in your area.

How well does the vaccine work?

After 3 doses of DTaP-HB-IPV-Hib vaccine and a booster dose (given as recommended), protection for healthy children is:

- almost 100% for diphtheria, tetanus, and polio
- around 90% for pertussis
- over 95% for Hib

Protection from hepatitis B is 95 to 100% after 3 doses are given as recommended. Protection for babies who've already had contact with the virus (e.g., born to women who have long-term hepatitis B infection) is 85 to 95% after the recommended immunizations.

Are there side effects from DTaP-HB-IPV-Hib vaccine?

Reactions to the vaccine are usually mild, go away within a few days, and may include:

- redness, swelling, and/or discomfort where the needle was given
- feeling tired, irritable, or crying
- fever
- decreased appetite, nausea, vomiting, or diarrhea

It's important to stay for at least 15 minutes after any immunization because rarely people can have a severe allergic reaction (anaphylaxis).

Unexpected or unusual reactions can happen after being immunized. Call Health Link at 811 to report any unusual reactions.

How can I manage side effects?

- To decrease discomfort and swelling, put a cool, moist cloth over the area.
- If you need medicine for fever or pain, check with your pharmacist or doctor. Don't give aspirin to anyone younger than 19 years old because it can cause serious health problems.
- Some people with health problems (e.g., weak immune system) must call their doctor whenever they get a fever. If you've been told to do this, you still need to call your doctor—even if you think the fever was caused by the immunization.

Is there anyone who can't have the DTaP-HB-IPV-Hib vaccine?

You may not be able to have the vaccine if you have:

- an allergy to any part of the vaccine—always tell your healthcare provider about allergies
- had a severe or unusual reaction after DTaP-HB-IPV-Hib vaccine or a vaccine with the same components—always tell your healthcare provider if you've had reactions
- a health problem (e.g., weak immune system). These children may need a separate, higher dose of hepatitis B vaccine.

You can still be immunized if you have a mild illness (e.g., cold), even if you have a fever.

For More Information



Call Health Link at **811**



Go to **immunizealberta.ca**



Go to **myhealth.alberta.ca**

Disease Quick Facts

Diphtheria

- nose and throat infection caused by bacteria
- spreads through coughing, sneezing, or close contact with someone who is infected
- can cause serious breathing problems, heart failure, and paralysis

Tetanus

- nervous system infection caused by bacteria
- there's no cure for tetanus
- tetanus bacteria are common in dirt, soil, manure, and human stool and can enter the body through an open wound or animal bite
- causes muscle spasms and can lead to trouble breathing, seizures, and death

Pertussis

- infection of the airways caused by bacteria
- spreads through coughing, sneezing, or contact with someone who is infected
- causes coughing spells that can last for months
- can lead to pneumonia, convulsions, brain injury, and death

Hepatitis B

- People can have no symptoms or acute symptoms (e.g., feeling tired, poor appetite, nausea, vomiting, joint or stomach pain, jaundice)
- people with chronic hepatitis B infection have it forever and can spread it to others, even if they don't look or feel sick—this happens to most babies who get hepatitis B
- chronic infection can lead to liver damage (cirrhosis), liver cancer, and death
- can spread when there's contact with blood or body fluids from a person who is infected (e.g., childbirth, sex) or objects that are contaminated with the virus (e.g., needles, razors, nail clippers, toothbrushes, equipment that isn't cleaned properly like for tattoos, piercings, or acupuncture)

Polio

- nervous system infection caused by a virus
- spreads through contact with infected stool, or contaminated food, water, or hands
- most people don't get any symptoms, but can still spread the disease
- can lead to paralysis or death

Haemophilus Influenza type b

- bacterial illness that causes many serious infections (e.g., meningitis, blood infections)
- spreads through coughing or sneezing
- can lead to lifelong disabilities and/or death