

DTaP-IPV-Hib-HB 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 safe. It is much safer to get immunized than to get these diseases.

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

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

Who should have this vaccine?

This vaccine is given to healthy children who need the routine (DTaP-IPV-Hib) vaccine but who are at high risk for hepatitis B (e.g., possible contact with the virus).

It is given starting at 2 months of age.

How many doses of DTaP-IPV-Hib-HB vaccine are needed?

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

- The 3 doses of DTaP-IPV-Hib-HB vaccine are given instead of the routine DTaP-IPV-Hib vaccine at 2, 4, and 6 months of age. After these 3 doses, children continue with the routine vaccines.

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-IPV-Hib-HB vaccine, protection for hepatitis B is 95% to 100%. After an additional booster dose, protection is:

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

Protection for babies who have already had contact with the hepatitis B virus (e.g., mother has long-term hepatitis B infection) is 85% to 95% after the recommended immunizations.

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

Reactions to the vaccine are usually mild and go away in a few days. They may include:

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

It is important to stay at the clinic for 15 minutes after immunization because people can have a rare but serious allergic reaction (anaphylaxis).

Unusual reactions can happen. Call Health Link at 811 to report any unusual reactions.

How can I manage side effects?

- To help with discomfort and swelling, put a cool, wet cloth over the area.
- If you need fever or pain medicine, check with your pharmacist or doctor. Do not 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 have been told to do this, call your doctor—even if you think the fever was due to immunization.

Is there anyone who cannot have DTaP-IPV-Hib-HB vaccine?

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

- have an allergy to parts of the vaccine—always tell your healthcare provider about allergies.
- had a severe or unusual reaction after this vaccine (or a similar one)—always tell your healthcare provider if you have had reactions.
- have a health problem (e.g., weak immune system). These children may need a separate, higher dose of hepatitis B vaccine.

You can 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
- can cause trouble breathing or swallowing, heart failure, and paralysis
- 1 out of 10 people who get diphtheria will die
- spread by coughing, sneezing, or close contact with an infected person

Tetanus

- bacterial infection that causes spasms of the jaw (lock jaw) and other muscles
- can lead to trouble breathing, seizures, and death
- this bacteria is common in dirt, manure, and human stool and enters the body by a wound or animal bite
- tetanus disease is rare since a vaccine became available in the 1940s

Pertussis

- infection of the airways caused by bacteria
- causes coughing spells that can last for months
- coughing can be so bad it is hard to eat, drink, and breathe (especially for babies)
- can lead to pneumonia, seizures, brain injury, and death
- spread by coughing, sneezing, or contact with an infected person

Polio

- nervous system infection caused by a virus
- most people do not have symptoms, but can spread the disease
- can lead to paralysis and death

- spread by infected stool getting onto hands, or into food and water, and then into the mouth

Haemophilus Influenzae Type B

- a bacteria that causes meningitis (infection of the covering of the brain and spinal cord) and other serious infections (e.g., blood)
- can lead to lifelong disabilities and death
- spread by coughing or sneezing

Hepatitis B

- a virus that causes short-term symptoms including: poor appetite, stomach pain, nausea, vomiting, and yellow skin and eyes (jaundice)
- 1 out of 10 adults who are infected with hepatitis B will have chronic infection
- the younger you are, the higher the chance of chronic infection (e.g., more than 9 out of 10 babies who are infected will have chronic infection)
- people with chronic hepatitis B infection have it forever and can spread it to others, even if they do not look or feel sick.
- chronic infection can lead to liver damage (cirrhosis), liver cancer, and death
- can spread when there is contact with blood or body fluids from a person who is infected (e.g., childbirth, sex)
- can spread by objects contaminated with blood or body fluids (e.g., needles, razors, nail clippers, toothbrushes, equipment used in tattoos, piercings, or acupuncture that is not cleaned properly)