

DTaP-IPV-Hib Vaccine

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

- Vaccines make your immune system stronger. They build antibodies to help prevent diseases.
- Immunization is safe. It is much safer to get immunized than to get these diseases.

What is the DTaP-IPV-Hib vaccine?

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

Who should get the DTaP-IPV-Hib vaccine?

This vaccine is given to children born before March 1, 2018 and who are under age 7 years as part of their primary series. It is also given to all children at age 18 months as an extra (booster) dose.

Older children and adults may need to be re-immunized with this vaccine after a bone marrow transplant.

How many doses do I need?

The number of doses you need depends on your age and why you are having the vaccine. Children usually need 3 doses (the primary series) followed by booster doses of this vaccine or ones like it. Ask your healthcare provider how many doses you need.

You will get booster doses with other vaccines that protect against diphtheria, tetanus, and pertussis when you are a teen and when you are an adult to keep you protected.

Are there other vaccines that protect against diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis (whooping cough), polio, and Hib?

DTaP-IPV-Hib-HB is a vaccine that babies get if they are born on or after March 1, 2018. It protects against all of the same diseases as DTaP-IPV-Hib but also includes hepatitis B.

How well does the vaccine work?

After the primary series of the DTaP-IPV-Hib vaccine and a booster dose, the protection is:

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

It is important to get booster doses because protection may weaken over time.

Where can I get the DTaP-IPV-Hib vaccine?

You can get the vaccine at a public health office in your area.

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

There can be side effects from the DTaP-IPV-Hib vaccine, but they tend to be mild and go away in a few days. Side effects may include:

- redness, swelling, or feeling sore where you had the needle
- crying, feeling tired, or getting upset easily
- a fever
- not feeling hungry or not wanting to eat (poor appetite)
- vomiting (throwing up) or loose stool (diarrhea)

It is important to stay at the clinic for 15 minutes after your vaccine. Some people may have a rare but serious allergic reaction called anaphylaxis. If anaphylaxis happens, you will get medicine to treat the symptoms.

It is rare to have a serious side effect after a vaccine. Call Health Link at 811 to report any serious or unusual side effects.

How can I manage side effects?

- To help with soreness and swelling, put a cool, wet cloth over the area where you had the needle.
- There is medicine to help with a fever or pain. Check with your doctor or pharmacist if you are not sure what medicine or dose to take. Follow the directions on the package.
- Children under the age of 18 years should **not** take aspirin because it can cause serious health problems.
- Some people with health problems, such as a weak immune system, must call their doctor if they get a fever. If you have been told to do this, call your doctor even if you think the fever is from the vaccine.

Who should not get DTaP-IPV-Hib vaccine?

You may not be able to get this vaccine if you:

- have an allergy to any part of the vaccine
- had a severe (serious) or unusual side effect after this vaccine or one like it

You can still get the vaccine if you have a mild illness such as a cold or fever. Always tell your healthcare provider if you have allergies or if you have had a side effect from a vaccine in the past.

Check with your doctor or a public health nurse before you get the vaccine.

For More Information



Call Health Link at 811



Go to [ImmunizeAlberta.ca](https://immunizealberta.ca)



Go to [MyHealth.Alberta.ca](https://myhealth.alberta.ca)

Facts about diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis, polio and *Haemophilus influenzae* type b

What is diphtheria?

Diphtheria is a nose and throat infection caused by bacteria. It is spread by coughing, sneezing, or close contact with an infected person. It can cause trouble breathing or swallowing, heart failure, and paralysis.

One out of 10 people who get diphtheria will die.

What is tetanus?

Tetanus is a bacterial infection that causes uncontrolled movements (spasms) in the muscles of the jaw and other muscles of the body. Tetanus bacteria are common in dirt, manure (animal stool), and human stool. They can get into the body through a cut on the skin or an animal bite.

Tetanus can cause:

- a condition called lock jaw where the mouth stays closed and cannot open widely
- trouble breathing, seizures, and death

Getting tetanus is rare because there has been a vaccine since the 1940s. Most people have been immunized against it.

What is pertussis?

Pertussis is an infection of the airways caused by bacteria. It is spread by coughing, sneezing, or contact with an infected person. Pertussis can cause:

- coughing spells that can last for months
- a hard time eating, drinking, and breathing (especially for babies)
- pneumonia

In rare cases pertussis can lead to seizures, brain injury, and death.

What is polio?

Polio is an infection of the nervous system (brain, spinal cord, and nerves) caused by a virus. Most people do not have symptoms but can still spread the disease.

Polio can:

- lead to paralysis and death
- spread through infected stool by getting onto hands or into food and water, and then into your mouth

What is *Haemophilus influenzae* type b?

Haemophilus influenzae type b (Hib) is a bacteria that can cause a serious infection of the fluid and lining that cover the brain and spinal cord (called meningitis), blood, and other parts of the body.

Hib is spread by coughing or sneezing. It can lead to lifelong disabilities and death.