

Is Your Child Protected?



Facts about baby shots:

Does my child really need baby shots?

- Yes! Baby shots help a child's immune system to do its work.
- If your child is not immunized they aren't protected...neither is the community.
- Talk to your doctor to find out what shots your child needs. If they are behind, ask about a catch-up schedule.
- Remember, teens need shots too! Visit WhyImmunize.org for more information.

How do I keep track of my child's baby shots?

- All children are required to show a complete baby shot record before entering school or child care.
- All immunizations should be recorded in a **Lifetime Immunization Record**.
- Ask your doctor to keep your child's ASIIS record up to date.
- Take your child's immunization record to *every* doctor visit.

Are baby shots safe for my child?

- Your child might experience a temporary mild fever or soreness where the shot was given.
- It is rare for a child to have a serious reaction to a baby shot.
- Scientific studies have found **no relationship** between vaccines and autism.
- Thimerosal was removed from baby shots in 2000.
- Visit WhyImmunize.org/Vaccine-Safety for more information.

What if my child is sick?

- Talk to your doctor. It is still okay for your child to get shots if he or she has a mild fever, a cold or diarrhea. The shots will not make your child sicker but will protect him or her against that vaccine preventable disease.

Get baby shots on time to protect your child from 14 serious diseases.

Birth	2 months	4 months	6 months	12-18 months	24 months	4-6 yrs
Hep B	Hep B		Hep B			
	Rota	Rota	Rota			
	DTaP	DTaP	DTaP	DTaP		DTaP
	Hib	Hib	Hib	Hib		
	PCV13	PCV13	PCV13	PCV13		
	IPV	IPV		IPV		IPV
			Influenza ¹	Influenza ¹	Influenza ¹	Influenza ¹
				MMR		MMR
				VAR		VAR
				Hep A	Hep A	

¹ Annually. Children under 9 years of age receiving flu vaccine for the first time should receive 2 doses at least one month apart. If a child under 9 years of age only receives one dose in the first season, he/she should receive two doses the next season.

This schedule is recommended by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) as of February 2011. It applies to children who receive their shots on time and in the United States.

Baby shots protect your child from these serious diseases:

Hepatitis B (Hep B) causes jaundice (yellowing of skin and eyes). It can lead to liver damage or liver cancer.

Diphtheria (DTaP) causes a severe throat infection that makes it very hard to swallow and breathe.

Tetanus (Lockjaw) (DTaP) causes severe, painful muscle spasms, breathing and heart problems, and can lead to death.

Pertussis (Whooping Cough) (DTaP) Causes severe coughing that makes it hard to eat, drink and breathe. Can lead to pneumonia, seizures and death.

Rotavirus (Rota) can cause severe diarrhea in infants leading to dehydration and hospitalization.

Haemophilus influenzae type B (Hib) causes joint, eye, ear and lung infections, and meningitis which can lead to brain damage and death.

Pneumococcal Disease (PCV13) causes pneumonia: fever, difficulty breathing, cough, blood infection AND meningitis: infection of the lining around the brain and spinal cord.

Polio (IPV) can cause lifelong paralysis and deformity.

Influenza (Flu) is a highly contagious respiratory infection that causes muscle soreness, sore throat, cough, headache, and can cause breathing difficulties in children. In serious cases, it can lead to death.

Measles (MMR) causes a high fever, rash, watery light sensitive eyes, and cold-like symptoms. It can lead to hearing loss, breathing problems, pneumonia, brain damage and death.

Mumps (MMR) causes painful swelling of the cheeks and jaw, headache and fever. In some cases it can lead to hearing loss, swelling of the brain and spinal cord, and brain damage.

Rubella (German Measles) (MMR) is highly contagious and causes a fever and rash on the face and neck. A pregnant woman who gets rubella can lose her baby, or have a baby with severe birth defects.

Varicella (Chicken Pox) (Var) is highly contagious and causes fever, tiredness, and an itchy, blister-like rash. Infected blisters can cause serious illness, hospitalization or death.

Hepatitis A (Hep A) is a liver disease that causes fever, tiredness, loss of appetite, stomach pains, dark urine and jaundice.

For more information talk to your healthcare provider, local public health department or call/visit:

CDC National Immunization Hotline - English 1-800-232-2522 or Spanish 1-800-232-0233
WhyImmunize.org for immunization information, Ask the Expert forum and additional resources.

