

A healthcare professional with blonde hair in a braid, wearing a white uniform, is administering a vaccine to a baby. The baby is sitting on the professional's lap, wearing a white diaper, and looking towards the camera. The professional is holding the baby's arm and injecting a vaccine into the shoulder. A purple decorative banner with the word "Vaccination" is positioned above the baby's head.

Vaccination

Your baby's Immunization Record

AGE	VACCINE	DOSE No.	DUE ON	GIVEN ON	WEIGHT
Birth	BCG				
	OPV	0 dose			
	Hepatitis B	1st			
1 month	Hepatitis B	2nd			
6 weeks	DTwP/Hib	1st			
	IPV	1st			
	Rotavirus	1st			
	Pnemococcal conjugate vaccine	1st			
10 weeks	DTwP/Hib	2nd			
	IPV	2nd			
	Rotavirus	2nd			
	Pnemococcal conjugate vaccine	2nd			
14 weeks	DTwP/Hib	3rd			
	IPV	3rd			
	Rotavirus	3rd (depending on brand)			
	Pnemococcal conjugate vaccine	3rd			
6 months	Hepatitis B	3rd			
	Flu Vaccine*	1st			
	OPV	1st			



NOTES



Handwriting practice area with a pink background and four horizontal dashed lines. A small gift icon is located in the bottom right corner.

Handwriting practice area with a light purple background and four horizontal dashed lines.

Handwriting practice area with a light yellow background and four horizontal dashed lines.

Your baby's Immunization Record

AGE	VACCINE	DOSE No.	DUE ON	GIVEN ON	WEIGHT
7 months	Flu Vaccine	2nd			
9 months	MMR				
	OPV	2nd			
9 - 12 Month	Typhoid Conjugate				
1 Year	Hepatitis A	1st			
15 months	MMR	1st			
	Chicken Pox	1st			
	Pnemococcal conjugate vaccine	4th			
16 - 18 months	DTaP-IPV/Hib or	4th			
	DTwP/Hib & IPV	4th			
18 months	Hepatitis A	2nd			
2 Years	Typhoid Conjugate	2nd			
4½ to 5 Years	DTwP/DTaP	5th			
	OPV	3rd			
	Typhoid	2nd			
	MMR	2nd			
	Chicken Pox	2nd			
10 - 12 Years	Tdap/Td				
	HPV (For girls only)				

NOTES



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Parents
To
Note

BCG

A nodule appears 3-4 weeks after BCG vaccination. It may soften or ulcerate in 2-4 weeks. No application or fomentation is necessary. It heals, leaving a scar, indicating effective vaccination.

DPT

There may be mild fever and pain, redness and swelling at the site of injection. A small painless lump may remain for a few weeks. For fever and pain, paracetamol Syrup/tablet may be given. The dose can be repeated every 4-6 hours if required. Please consult your Doctor for any other reaction.

Measles /MMR

A few children get fever 4 to 10 days after the vaccination. Paracetamol syrup/tablet may be given if required.

Newer Vaccines

Please seek your doctor's advice regarding these vaccines.



How Do Vaccines Help My Child ?

BCG Vaccine

Protects against tuberculosis, mainly severe forms of tuberculosis. TB causes over 3.5 lac deaths in India.

Polio Vaccine

Protects against poliomyelitis, a dreaded childhood disease to permanent weakness or paralysis of legs, arm or both, which can lead to permanent disability and even death. India is one of the few countries where polio still exists. Two types of vaccines – Oral Polio Vaccine (OPV) & Inactivated Polio Vaccine (IPV), which is available as an injection.

Hepatitis B Vaccine

Protects against contagious liver disease that results from infection with Hepatitis B virus. Disease can cause lifelong infection, liver cancer, liver failure and even death. Hepatitis B virus spreads through contaminated blood & body fluids.

Hepatitis A Vaccine

Protects against contagious liver disease that result from infection with the Hepatitis A virus. Hepatitis A mainly spreads through contaminated food & water. In India, Hepatitis A is a common cause of liver infection resulting in Jaundice. Besides jaundice, other symptoms are vomiting, loss of appetite & abdominal pain which may last up to 4 weeks. In some children this may progress to liver failure, resulting in hospitalization & even death. Hepatitis A and B are two different forms of viral hepatitis caused by different viruses. Vaccination against Hepatitis B does not protect against Hepatitis A and Vice versa.

Typhoid Vaccine

Protects against Typhoid fever, a life-threatening illness caused by the bacterium Salmonella typhi. Patients suffering from typhoid fever usually have a sustained fever as high as 103° to 104° F, with stomach pain, headache and loss of appetite.



Oral Rotavirus Vaccine

Protects against Rotavirus, the most common cause of severe diarrhea & dehydration in infants resulting in more than 5 lac hospitalizations and upto 1.5lac deaths annually in India. The disease is characterized by vomiting and explosive watery diarrhea (upto 10times a day) for 3 - 8 days. In spite of good hygiene, Rotavirus infection is unavoidable as almost every child is infected with Rotavirus by the age of 5 years.

DTP Vaccine

DTP is a combination vaccine that protects against Diphtheria, Tetanus and Pertussis. Diphtheria causes a thick covering blocking the throat & respirations. It can lead to breathing problems, paralysis, heart failure and even death. Tetanus is a serious disease that causes painful tightening of the muscles, usually all over the body.

Pertussis is a contagious disease of the respiratory tract caused by bacteria. Many children who contract pertussis have coughing spells that last four to eight weeks. The disease is most dangerous in infants.

★ Currently used DTP vaccines known as Whole-cell DTP vaccines. They are many decades old and are often associated with range of side effects.

★ The latest and technologically advanced Acellular DTP vaccines (Gentle DTP.) They are as effective and come with significantly lesser side effects.

★ Tdap Vaccines : Protect kids 10 years and above against Diphtheria, Tetanus and Pertussis as immunity wanes following primary vaccination with DTP vaccine.

Hib Vaccine

Protects against meningitis (an infection of the covering of the brain and spinal cord), pneumonia (lung infection), epiglottitis (a severe throat infection) and other serious infection caused by a type of bacteria called Haemophilus influenza type b. The risk of disease is highest for children between 6 months and 2 years of age.



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Pneumococcal Vaccine:

Protects against pneumonia and meningitis, leading to hospitalization and death caused by some strains of Streptococcus pneumonia. Young children (younger than age 5 years) have the highest incidence of serious disease.

Influenza (flu) Vaccine

Protect against contagious respiratory illness caused by influenza viruses. It can cause mild to severe illness, and can also lead to hospitalisation & death.

MMR VACCINE

Protects against 3 common childhood viral diseases namely Measles, Mumps and Rubella (German Measles). Mumps causes fever, muscle ache and loss of appetite; followed by swelling of salivary glands. In some children complications such as inflammation of the brain and/or tissue covering the brain and spinal cord (encephalitis/meningitis), inflammation of the testicles (orchitis), inflammation of the ovaries (oophoritis) and/or breasts (mastitis), deafness (usually permanent) may be seen. Rubella is an acute viral disease that causes fever and rashes. If a pregnant woman is infected, up to 85% of infants will be born with some type of birth defect, including deafness, eye defects, heart defects and mental retardation.

Chickenpox Vaccine

Protects against disease caused by exposure to the Varicella Zoster Virus. A skin rash with blisters (250-500), covering the body but usually more concentrated on the face, scalp and trunk. The virus can also lead to pneumonia or infection of the brain. These complications are rare, but serious. Almost every one suffers from infection once in life. Vaccination is an effective way of preventing suffering from Chickenpox and Herpes.

