

HEPATITIS B

What is it?

Hepatitis B is a serious liver infection spread through bodily fluids, including saliva and blood (think kissing your baby). Most people with Hepatitis B infection have no symptoms.

What happens if my child does not get it?

Babies and children who get Hepatitis B have a higher risk of liver cancer later in life.



When does my child get it?

You get three doses of the vaccine as a child. At birth, at 1-2 months, and then between 6-18 months.

**AS ALWAYS, TALK TO YOUR
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YOU HAVE ANY QUESTIONS**

RSV

What is it?

Respiratory Syncytial Virus (RSV) causes acute upper respiratory tract infections which can be severe in children under 2 years of age

What happens if my child does not get it?

Babies who do not receive the RSV vaccination are at higher risk for severe respiratory illness including needing a breathing tube to help them breathe.



When does my child get it?

Once during their first RSV season (Oct- March) when they are under 8 months of age

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ROTAVIRUS

What is it?

Rotavirus is a very contagious virus that lives in poop and is transmitted through contaminated food, surfaces, and bodily fluids.

What happens if my child does not get it?

Unvaccinated children are at higher risk of rotavirus infections, which cause fever, vomiting, and diarrhea. Severe infections can cause dehydration and require hospitalization.



When does my child get it?

This vaccine is given as a drop in the mouth at 2, 4, and 6 months old.

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DTaP

What is it?

The DTaP vaccine prevents serious illness from 3 different diseases, 1. Diphtheria, 2. Tetanus, also known as “lockjaw,” and 3. Pertussis, also known as “whooping cough.”

What happens if my child does not get it?

They are at higher risk of serious illness from these 3 diseases, which can lead to throat infections, severe cough, pneumonia, vomiting, seizures, low oxygen levels, painful muscle spasms, and in some serious cases, death.

When does my child get it?

Five doses in total, at 2 months, 4 months, 6 months, 15-18 months, and 4-6 years old.

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HIB

What is it?

The Hib vaccine prevents bacterial infections from *Haemophilus influenzae* type b. This germ is spread by sneezing and coughing and can cause many types of illnesses.

What happens if my child does not get it?

They are at higher risk of getting meningitis (infection around the brain and spinal cord), epiglottitis (a serious throat infection that can cause dangerous breathing problems), and joint, bone, skin, and heart infections.



When does my child get it?

Four doses in total, at 2, 4, and 6 months, with a booster between 12 and 15 months old.

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PCV

What is it?

PCV protects against infections from pneumococcal bacteria, which are spread through respiratory droplets. These bacteria cause many kinds of illnesses, some minor and some serious.

What happens if my child does not get it?

Unvaccinated children are at higher risk of ear, eye, blood, and lung infections, as well as meningitis (infection around the brain and spinal cord).



When does my child get it?

Four doses total at 2, 4, 6, and 12-15 months old.

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IPV

What is it?

Inactivated Polio Vaccine (IPV) is a vaccine against polio virus. The virus is spread by droplets (think sneezing or putting toys in mouth) and poop.

What happens if my child does not get it?

Paralysis, permanent disability and death. There is unfortunately no cure.



When does my child get it?

Four doses in total at 2 months, 4 months, 6-18 months, and 4-6 years-old.

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COVID-19

What is it?

COVID-19 is a respiratory virus that spreads easily through coughing, sneezing, and saliva. Because the virus changes over time, children often need several vaccine doses for continued protection!

What happens if my child does not get it?

Your child can develop a more severe version of the virus that can cause severe illness like needing a ventilator to breathe .



When does my child get it?

It is recommend that your child gets the complete series (1-3 doses typically) of the most recent version

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INFLUENZA

What is it?

Influenza, or the flu, is a virus that annually occurs typically from September-March. It causes a variety of symptoms from fever, runny nose, chills, headaches, and many more.

What happens if my child does not get it?

Your child can develop a more severe version of the virus that can cause infection of the heart, brain, and muscles, lead to multi-organ failure and can even lead to death.



When does my child get it?

Everyone 6 months and older should receive a flu vaccine every Fall.

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MMR

What is it?

The MMR vaccine protects against three different viruses; measles, mumps and rubella. The measles virus, specifically, causes fever, cough, full body rash and risk of health complications.

What happens if my child does not get it?

The measles virus is extremely contagious and can lead to many things, including seizures, ear infections, pneumonia, swelling of the brain, and even death.



When does my child get it?

Two doses total at 12-15 months and 4-6 years.

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VARICELLA

What is it?

Varicella, or chickenpox, is a virus that causes a very itchy rash that is very contagious and lasts for about a week.

What happens if my child does not get it?

The vaccine protects from serious complications like pneumonia (lung infection) and encephalitis (brain swelling). The varicella vaccine also decreases risk of developing “shingles” in the future.



When does my child get it?

One dose between 12-15 months. A second dose is recommended between 4-6 years. Some children are not fully protected until after the second dose

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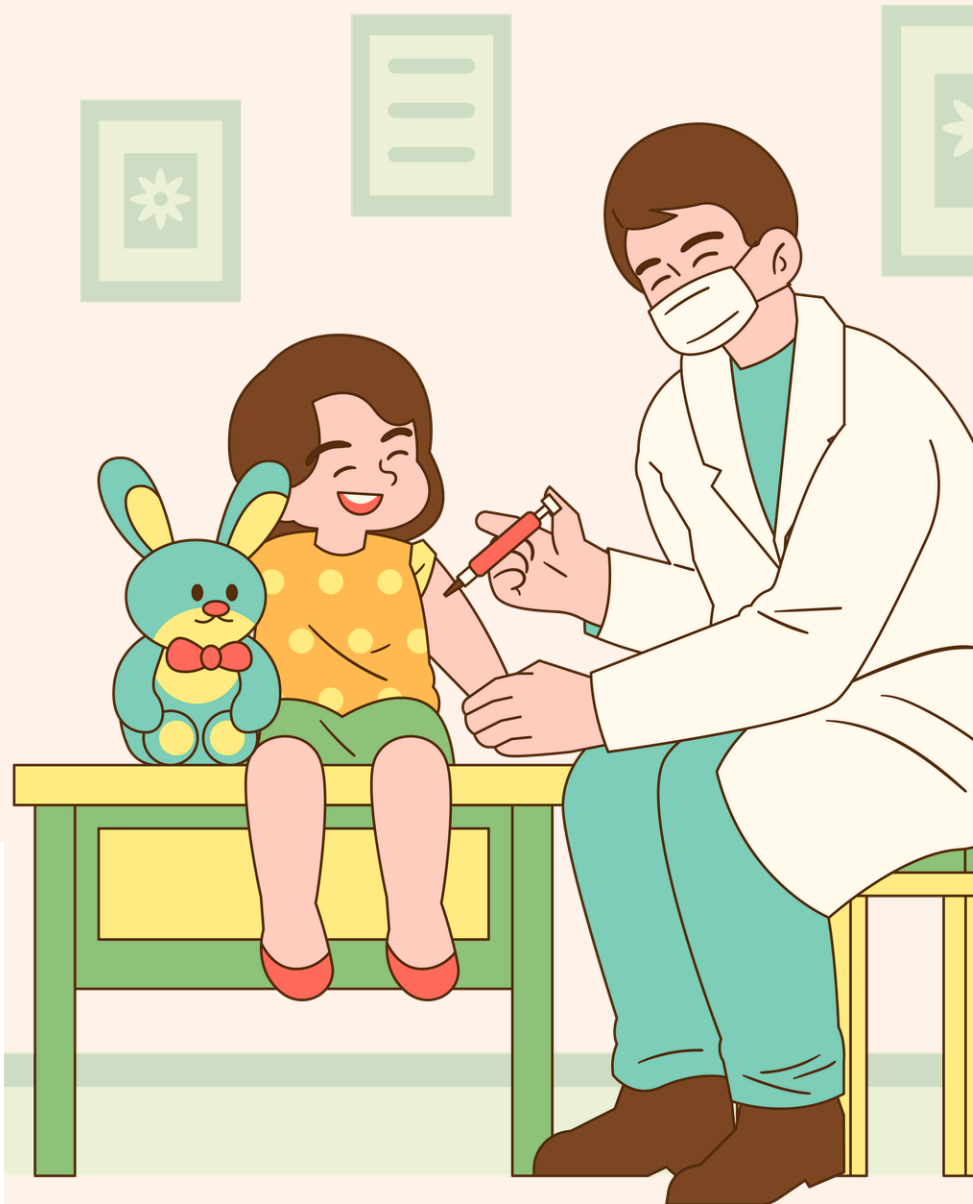
HEPATITIS A

What is it?

HepA is a serious liver disease caused by the HepA virus. Symptoms can include: fever, joint pain, severe stomach pain and diarrhea, yellowing of the skin or eyes.

What happens if my child does not get it?

Transmission can happen easily because of poor handwashing. You can also get HepA from food, water or objects handled by people who are infected.



When does my child get it?

2 dose series given 6 months apart with first dose given between 12-23 months.

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MenACWY

What is it?

MenACWY is a vaccine that protects against different types of meningococcal bacteria, a bacteria that can cause meningitis which is a severe infection of the brain and spinal cord.

What happens if my child does not get it?

You are at higher risk for developing meningitis which can lead to long-term complications including hearing loss and developmental delays.



When does my child get it?

2 dose series given 11-12 years-old and 16 years-old.

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MenB

What is it?

MenB protects against meningitis caused by “meningococcal serotype B,” a kind of bacteria. Meningitis is an infection of the coverings of the brain and spinal cord.

What happens if my child does not get it?

If not vaccinated, adolescents are at higher risk of getting meningitis. Even when treated, meningitis frequently leads to serious consequences, including permanent disabilities and death.



When does my child get it?

2 doses of MenB are recommended to teens at 16-18 years old.

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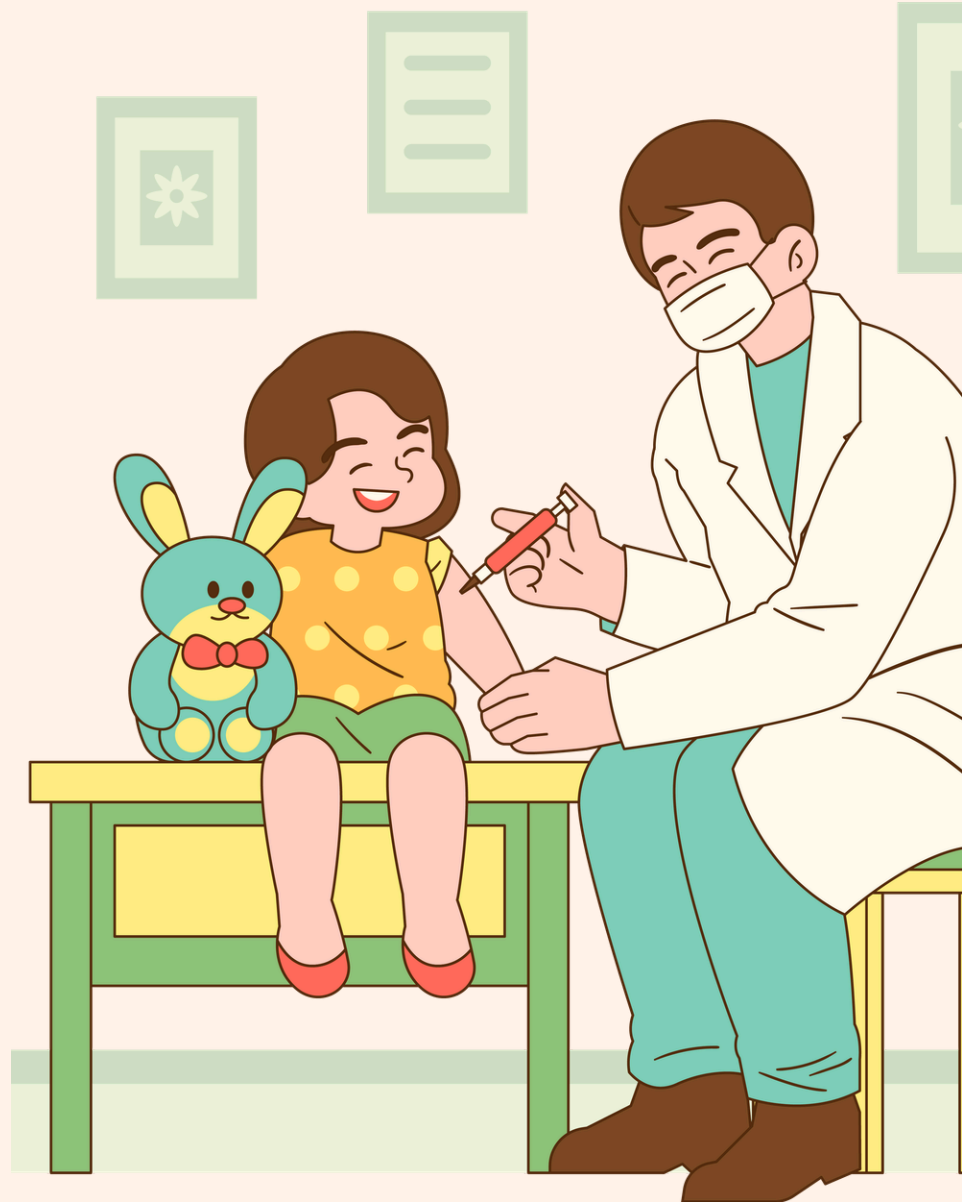
HPV

What is it?

HPV, or human papillomavirus, is a very common type of virus that can cause multiple kinds of cancer.

What happens if my child does not get it?

Unvaccinated kids miss out on protection against 6 different cancers, including cervical, anal, and oropharyngeal (throat) cancers. These infections don't always cause symptoms, so people may not know they are at risk!



When does my child get it?

It is recommended that children get their first dose between 9 and 12 years old, with a second dose at least 6 months after the first.

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Tdap

What is it?

This vaccine is a booster vaccine that prevents the same diseases as the DTaP vaccine: tetanus (“lockjaw”), diphtheria, and pertussis “whooping cough”).

What happens if my child does not get it?

They are at higher risk of serious illness from these 3 diseases, which can lead to throat infections, severe cough, pneumonia, vomiting, seizures, low oxygen levels, painful muscle spasms, and in some serious cases, death.



When does my child get it?

Protection from DTaP vaccines wears off, so children get Tdap at 10-11 years old, and boosters every 10 years after that.

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