

DTaP-HB-IPV-Hib and DTaP-IPV-Hib Vaccines

Combined diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis (whooping cough), hepatitis B, poliomyelitis and serious *Hæmophilus influenzae* type b infections (Hib) vaccines

Vaccination,
the best protection

By having your child vaccinated, you are protecting him or her against diphtheria, tetanus, whooping cough, hepatitis B, poliomyelitis, serious Hib infections and their complications.



Diseases	Signs and symptoms	Possible complications
Diphtheria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Serious sore throat • High fever • Respiratory problems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Paralysis • Death (5 to 10% of cases) • Cardiac problems
Tetanus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Muscle spasms in the jaw • Vocal chords spasms • Muscle spasms throughout the body 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Death (10 to 80% of cases) • Respiratory and cardiac problems
Whooping cough	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Violent fits of coughing that can persist for months • Difficulty eating, drinking and breathing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ear infection • Pneumonia • Convulsions • Brain damage (1 case in 11,000) • Death, especially before the age of 3 months
Hepatitis B	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fever • Abdominal pain • Jaundice • Vomiting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Serious liver damage • Chronic liver infection (10% of adults and up to 90% of babies) • Cirrhosis • Cancer of the liver • Death (1% of cases)
Poliomyelitis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fever • Nausea and vomiting • Discomfort • Intense muscle pain 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Paralysis of the arms and legs (1% of cases) that can become permanent • Respiratory problems • Death (2 to 5% of children and 15 to 30% of adults with paralytic poliomyelitis)
Serious Hib infections	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Epiglottitis (serious swelling in the throat) • Pneumonia • Meningitis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deafness (becoming deaf) • Mental retardation • Death (3% of meningitis cases)

IMPORTANT

It's up to you to make an appointment with the CLSC or with your doctor to have your child vaccinated.

Next appointment
for vaccination:

Information on DTaP-HB-IPV-Hib and DTaP-IPV-Hib Vaccines

Vaccination is the best protection against diphtheria, tetanus, whooping cough, hepatitis B, poliomyelitis, serious Hib infections and their complications. Immunization schedule includes administration of combined DTaP-HB-IPV-Hib vaccine from the age of 2 months. To obtain complete protection, your child should receive in all doses in the immunization schedule.

Some symptoms may be caused by the vaccine (e.g. redness at the injection site). Other problems may occur by chance and are not related to the vaccine (e.g. cold, gastro, headache).

DTaP-HB-IPV-Hib vaccine or DTaP-IPV-Hib vaccine is safe. Most reactions are harmless and do not last long.

Frequency	Possible reactions to the vaccine	What to do
In most cases (more than 50% of children)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pain at the injection site Agitation and unusual crying 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Apply a cold, damp compress at the injection site. Use a medication for fever or discomfort if needed. See a doctor if symptoms are severe.
Very often (less than 50% of children)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Redness and swelling at the injection site Fever, irritability, drowsiness (sleepiness), loss of appetite 	
Often (less than 10% of children)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Swelling affecting the entire member on the 4th dose 	
Sometimes (less than 1% of children)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Small lump for a few weeks at the injection site 	
Rarely (less than 1 child in 1,000)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Convulsions, most commonly accompanied by fever Episodes similar to loss of consciousness (paleness, weakness, lack of reaction) 	
Very rarely (less than 1 child in 10,000)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sterile abscess at the injection site Intense pain and weakness in the arm for several weeks 	

We recommend that you stay at the clinic for at least 15 minutes after vaccination because allergic reactions may occur. If an allergic reaction occurs, the symptoms will appear a few minutes after the vaccination. The person giving the vaccine will be able to treat this reaction immediately.

FOR ANY QUESTIONS,
contact the person giving the vaccine,
or Info-Santé 811 or your doctor.