

What is the DTaP-HB-IPV-Hib vaccine?

The DTaP-HB-IPV-Hib vaccine contains no live bacteria or viruses. It protects your child against the following six diseases: diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, hepatitis B, poliomyelitis, and Hib infections. The combination vaccine offered free to children through Québec's immunization program is Infanrix-hexa®.

Who should receive the vaccine?

It is recommended that all children receive the DTaP-HB-IPV-Hib vaccine.

However, children should not be vaccinated if they have had a serious allergic reaction to a dose of the vaccine or to one of its ingredients.

Is the vaccine safe?

Infanrix-hexa® is a safe vaccine. It has been used for many years in many countries.

The overwhelming majority of side effects seen after vaccination are mild and short-lasting, and require no medical attention. Most children experience no side effects from the vaccine.

Vaccination :
the best protection

Diphtheria,
whooping cough (pertussis),
tetanus, hepatitis B,
poliomyelitis and Hib
Vaccine

IF YOU HAVE QUESTIONS,

ask at your CSSS (Centre de santé et de services sociaux), contact Info-Santé 8-1-1, or speak with your doctor.

www.msss.gouv.qc.ca/vaccination



Santé
et Services sociaux
Québec 

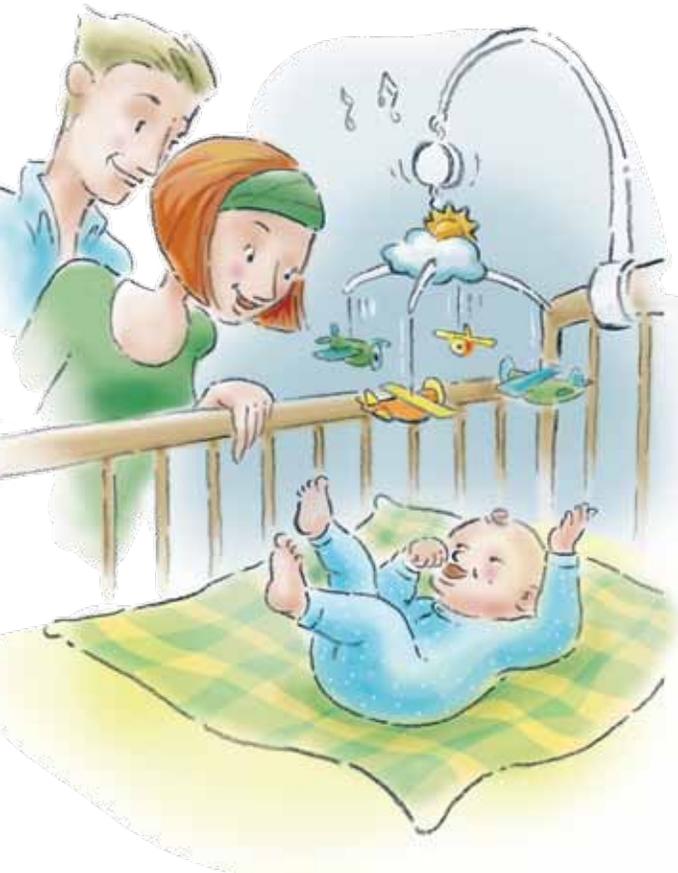


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Québec 

Hepatitis B protection added to the vaccination schedule for newborns

As of June 1, 2013, a combination vaccine will be added to babies' regular immunization schedule at age two months. The vaccine, called DTaP-HB-IPV-Hib, also protects from other diseases, specifically diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, polio, and *Haemophilus influenzae* type b (Hib) infections. You as parents decide on the vaccinations your child will receive. The following information may help you.



What is hepatitis B?

Hepatitis B is an infection caused by a virus.

How is hepatitis B transmitted?

Among children, hepatitis B is mainly caused by direct contact between a contaminated liquid such as blood and broken skin (a bite, stick, cut, or wound) or a mucous membrane like those in the mouth. Mothers can also pass hepatitis B to their children during pregnancy or childbirth. An infected person can transmit hepatitis B by sharing personal items such as toothbrushes or razors.

Among adults, hepatitis B is mainly transmitted through unprotected sex, tattooing or piercing with nonsterile equipment, or the sharing of drug preparation, injection, or inhalation paraphernalia.

What are the possible symptoms and complications or hepatitis B?

Many people with hepatitis B have no symptoms. They don't know that they have the virus and can infect others. The most common symptoms of hepatitis B are fever, stomach aches, jaundice (yellowing of the skin and eyes), vomiting, and diarrhea. Hepatitis B can be serious and lead to cirrhosis or cancer of the liver and even, in some cases, death.

Is the hepatitis B vaccination program new?

The hepatitis B vaccine has been in use in Québec since 1980. Since 1994, there has been a school immunization program for hepatitis B aimed at fourth-graders. This program will continue until the children vaccinated after June 2013 arrive in grade 4.

Adding protection against hepatitis B to an existing infant vaccine will reduce the number of injections your child receives while reducing the risk of infection.