

# DTaP-IPV Vaccine

Combined diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis (whooping cough) and poliomyelitis vaccine

Vaccination,  
the best protection

April 2018

Vaccination is the best protection against diphtheria, tetanus, whooping cough, poliomyelitis and their complications.

Diseases	Signs and symptoms	Possible complications
<b>Diphtheria</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Serious sore throat</li><li>• High fever</li><li>• Respiratory problems</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Cardiac problems</li><li>• Paralysis</li><li>• Death (5 to 10% of cases)</li></ul>
<b>Tetanus</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Muscle spasms in the jaw</li><li>• Vocal chords spasms</li><li>• Muscle spasms throughout the body</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Respiratory and cardiac problems</li><li>• Death (10 to 80% of cases)</li></ul>
<b>Whooping cough</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Violent fits of coughing that can persist for months</li><li>• Difficulty eating, drinking and breathing</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Ear infection</li><li>• Pneumonia</li><li>• Convulsions</li><li>• Brain damage (1 case in 11,000)</li><li>• Death, especially before the age of 3 months</li></ul>
<b>Poliomyelitis</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Fever</li><li>• Nausea and vomiting</li><li>• Discomfort</li><li>• Intense muscle pain</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Paralysis of the arms and legs (1% of cases) that can become permanent</li><li>• Respiratory problems</li><li>• Death (2 to 5% of children and 15 to 30% of adults with paralytic poliomyelitis)</li></ul>

## The vaccine

Vaccination is the best protection against diphtheria, tetanus, whooping cough, poliomyelitis and their complications.

## Symptoms after vaccination

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

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 8-1-1 or your doctor.**