Your Child's Vaccines
Hepatitis B is a virus spread through body fluids. Babies can be infected during or after birth. If the infection is "acute," the body clears it without any problems. If the infection lasts longer than 6 months, it is "chronic" and can lead to liver damage, liver cancer, and death.

More than 90% of babies who are infected with hepatitis B will develop a chronic infection. (1)

Doctors recommend 3 doses by 6 months old. (2)

Possible side effects are soreness where the shot was given or mild fever. (2)

1) Hepatitis B Foundation: https://www.hepb.org/what-is-hepatitis-b/what-is-hepb/
Pertussis (whooping cough) causes violent coughing that makes it hard for babies and children to eat, drink, or breathe. It can lead to pneumonia, seizures, brain damage, and death. (1,2)

Tetanus (lockjaw) enters the body through cuts or wounds. It causes painful tightening of the muscles and leads to death in up to 2 out of 10 cases.

Diphtheria is spread from person to person and can lead to breathing problems, paralysis, heart failure, or death.

Pertussis (whooping cough) causes violent coughing that makes it hard for babies and children to eat, drink, or breathe. It can lead to pneumonia, seizures, brain damage, and death. (1,2)

Possible side effects are redness or swelling at the injection site, fainting or dizziness after injection, fever, loss of appetite, vomiting, lethargy, or irritability. (2)

Doctors recommend 5 doses starting at 2 months old. (2)

The DTaP vaccine protects your child from 3 serious diseases caused by bacteria: diphtheria, tetanus, and pertussis. (1)

DTaP vaccine protects your child from serious diseases.
Hib is a bacteria that spreads from person to person. Before the vaccine, it was the leading cause of bacterial meningitis— infection of the brain and spinal cord—in young children. It can cause brain damage, deafness, and death.

Before the vaccine, about 20,000 young children in the U.S. were infected with Hib each year, and about 3–6% of them died.

Possible side effects are redness, warmth, or swelling at the injection site, or mild fever.

Doctors recommend 3–4 doses (depending on brand) beginning at 2 months old.

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1) Children’s Hospital of Philadelphia: https://www.chop.edu/centers-programs/vaccine-education-center/vaccine-details/haemophilus-influenzae-type-b-hib-vaccine
PNEUMOCOCCAL VACCINE

Pneumococcal disease is caused by bacteria that spreads from person to person through close contact. Anyone can catch it, but young children are at high risk. (1)

Pneumococcal vaccine protects against severe pneumonia (lung infection), meningitis (brain and spinal cord infection), and blood infections. (2)

Before the vaccine, about 200 young children died from pneumococcal disease every year in the U.S. (1)

Doctors recommend 4 doses beginning at 2 months old. (1)

Possible side effects are redness, swelling, or tenderness at the injection site, mild fever, drowsiness, loss of appetite, or irritability. (1)

2) Immunization Action Coalition: https://vaccineinformation.org/pneumococcal/

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The polio vaccine protects your child from the poliovirus. (1)

The poliovirus infects the throat and intestines. It spreads easily from person to person. Most people who catch polio will not have any symptoms, but they can still spread it. Severe illness can cause meningitis (infection of the brain and spinal cord) and paralysis. (1,2)

The polio vaccine does not contain the live virus. You cannot catch or spread polio from receiving the vaccine. (2)

Doctors recommend 4 doses of the vaccine beginning at 2 months old. (2)

Possible side effects are redness or swelling at the injection site. (1)

1) Children’s Hospital of Philadelphia: https://www.chop.edu/centers-programs/vaccine-education-center/vaccine-details/polio-vaccine
Before the vaccine, 200,000 children in the U.S. went to the emergency room for rotavirus every year. (2)

The rotavirus vaccine is an oral vaccine that prevents severe vomiting and diarrhea. (1)

Rotavirus causes severe diarrhea in babies and young children. It may also cause vomiting and fever. Severe diarrhea and vomiting may lead to dehydration that requires hospitalization. (1,2)

Doctors recommend 2 - 3 doses (depending on brand) beginning at 2 months old. (2)

Possible side effects are irritability, mild diarrhea, or vomiting. Rarely, intussusception, where part of the intestine folds into the section ahead of it, can occur within a week of vaccination. (1,2)

1) Voices for Vaccines: https://www.voicesforvaccines.org/vaccines/#Rota

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Doctors recommend 2 doses given at least 6 months apart to provide long lasting protection. (1)

Possible side effects are soreness or redness where the shot was given, low-grade fever, headache, or tiredness. (1)

The hepatitis A virus is passed from person to person, or in contaminated food and water. It may cause fever, fatigue, loss of appetite, nausea, vomiting, severe stomach pains, diarrhea, joint pains, and jaundice that can last from 2-6 months. Severe illness can cause liver failure and death. (1)

Children may not have symptoms, but they can spread the infection. Hepatitis A outbreaks are best controlled in places where children are routinely vaccinated. (1,2)

Babies with hepatitis A virus excrete the virus in their stools. Adults changing contaminated diapers are likely to be infected without proper hand washing. (2)

HEPATITIS A VACCINE

The hepatitis A vaccine protects your child from the hepatitis A virus that causes liver infection. (1)

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2) Children's Hospital of Philadelphia https://www.chop.edu/centers-programs/vaccine-education-center/vaccine-details/hepatitis-a-vaccine
Measles is a very contagious disease that you can get when an infected person sneezes or coughs. Symptoms may include high fever, cough, runny nose, watery eyes, tiny white spots that appear in the mouth, and a rash of flat red spots that appear on the face and spread to the rest of the body. Three out of ten people with measles develop complications like ear infections, pneumonia, brain swelling, clotting disorders, or death. (1)

Mumps virus causes swelling of the salivary glands, fever, headache, muscle aches, tiredness, and loss of appetite. It can lead to deafness, swelling of the brain and/or spinal cord covering, or swelling of the testicles or ovaries. (2)

Rubella virus causes a red rash on the face, fever, swollen glands and joints, headache, and eye irritation. It can cause blindness, deafness, or heart or developmental problems in infants whose mothers were infected in pregnancy. (1,2)

Doctors recommend 2 doses of the vaccine: the first at 12-15 months, and the second at 4-6 years old. (2)

Possible side effects are soreness or rash at the injection site, fever, or swollen glands. These side effects occur less often after the second dose. (2)

1 IN EVERY 1,000 CHILDREN WHO GET CHICKEN POX WILL DEVELOP SEVERE INFECTION OF THEIR LUNGS (PNEUMONIA) OR BRAIN (ENCEPHALITIS), WHICH MAY REQUIRE HOSPITALIZATION OR CAUSE DEATH. (1)

Doctors recommend 2 doses given at 12–15 months and 4–6 years old. Tell your provider before the vaccine if your child has life-threatening allergies, a weakened immune system, or recently had a blood transfusion. (2)

Vaccinating your child against chickenpox is much safer than exposing your child to the disease. Exposure does not guarantee that they will get it, or that they will have a mild case. No one can predict if your child will have a life-threatening reaction to the disease. (3)

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1) Children's Hospital of Philadelphia: https://www.chop.edu/centers-programs/vaccine-education-center/vaccine-details/varicella-vaccine  
The HPV vaccine prevents 6 types of cancer. (1)

There is no treatment for HPV, so prevention is key.

4 in 5 adults will be infected with HPV in their lifetime. (1)

Human Papillomavirus (HPV) infects the skin and mucous membranes, sometimes causing warts. You can be infected with HPV without showing any symptoms, so you may spread it unknowingly. HPV is linked to 33,000 cancer diagnoses in the US each year. (1)

**WHO SHOULD GET THE HPV VACCINE?**

Doctors recommend boys and girls get the HPV vaccine. (1)

**Safety and Side Effects**

Common side effects that can occur after the HPV vaccine: (2)

- muscle or joint pain
- dizziness or fainting
- nausea
- headache
- fatigue
- pain, redness, or swelling where the shot was given

The benefits of HPV vaccine far outweigh any potential risk of side effects.

**DON'T WAIT TO VACCINATE!**

1) American Cancer Society: https://www.cancer.org/healthy/hpv-vaccine.html
Meningococcal disease causes meningitis (inflammation of the lining of the brain) or sepsis (bloodstream infection). It is spread by close contact with an infected person. Symptoms of meningitis may include stiff neck, headache, fever, and drowsiness. Symptoms of sepsis may include fever, shock, and coma. The disease progresses very quickly and can seriously harm a healthy child in just a few hours. (1,2)
Doctors recommend one dose at age 11 or 12. People who did not get it at that age should get it as soon as possible. Tdap is especially important for anyone having close contact with babies younger than 12 months. (2)

"If my child got the DTaP vaccine at 12 months, why do they need the Tdap vaccine 10 years later?"

DTaP is given to children under age 7, and Tdap, which has a reduced dose of diphtheria and pertussis vaccines, is approved for adolescents starting at age 11. Immunity weakens over time, so a booster is needed every 10 years. (2)

Possible side effects are pain, swelling or redness where the shot was given, headache, tiredness, body aches, or mild fever. (1)

The Tdap vaccine protects adolescents and adults from tetanus, diphtheria, and pertussis. (1)

Tetanus (lockjaw) enters the body through cuts or wounds. It causes painful tightening of the muscles and leads to death in up to 2 out of 10 cases.

Diphtheria is spread from person to person and can lead to breathing problems, paralysis, heart failure, or death.

Pertussis (whooping cough) causes violent coughing that makes it hard to breathe, eat, or sleep. In teens and adults, it can cause weight loss, incontinence, or rib fractures. It also can lead to pneumonia or death. (1,2)

1) Children's Hospital of Philadelphia: https://www.chop.edu/centers-programs/vaccine-education-center/vaccine-details/diphtheria-tetanus-and-pertussis-vaccines
INFLUENZA VACCINE

The flu vaccine protects you, your family, and your community from the influenza virus.

Influenza (the flu) is spread when someone with the virus coughs or sneezes. Flu symptoms are similar to a cold (fever, runny nose, sore throat, or cough), but the flu usually makes people feel much worse. Flu may also cause headaches, body aches, and fatigue. (1)

Possible side effects are redness and slight swelling at the injection site, soreness, fever, headache, or muscle aches. (2)

Doctors recommend children 6 months and older get the flu vaccine annually. (1)

Can the vaccine give you the flu? No, you cannot get the flu from the flu vaccine. The vaccine contains an inactivated virus, so it cannot make you sick. (2)

Fast Fact: The flu vaccine reduces children’s flu-related pediatric intensive care unit admission by 74%. (3)

2) Families Fighting Flu. Flu Vaccine FAQs. https://www.familiesfightingflu.org/flu-vaccination/

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# Your Child's Vaccines

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Doctor's Contact Information

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[23x166]Varicella

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[23x293]MMR

[22x370]HPV

[23x335]Meningococcal-MenB

[23x325]Hib

[23x445]Hepatitis A

[23x492]Your Child's Vaccines

[23x562]Name

[43x596]Date of Birth
For more childhood immunization resources created especially for Tribal communities, scan the QR code below or go to www.npaihb.org/native-boost/