

Diphtheria, Tetanus, Pertussis, Polio and Haemophilus influenzae type B DTaP-IPV-Hib Vaccine



Don't Wait, Vaccinate!

This vaccine is the best way to protect children against diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis (whooping cough), polio and serious diseases like meningitis caused by Hib (Haemophilus influenzae type B).

Diseases	Diphtheria symptoms:	Tetanus symptoms:	Pertussis symptoms:	Polio symptoms:	Severe Hib symptoms:
	Severe sore throat High fever Breathing & heart problems	Jaw spasms Vocal chord spasms Full-body muscle spasms	Violent coughing fits (may last for months) Difficulty eating, drinking & breathing	Fever Nausea & vomiting Paralysis of arms & legs (1% of cases)	Epiglottitis (severe swelling of the throat) Pneumonia Meningitis
	Possible complications:	Possible complications:	Possible complications:	Possible complications:	Possible complications:
	Heart failure Paralysis Death (5%-10% of cases)	Death (10% of cases)	Pneumonia Seizures/convulsions Brain damage (1 case per 11,000) Death (0.4% of infants)	Breathing problems Permanent paralysis Death (5% of hospitalized cases)	Deafness Mental retardation Death (5% of meningitis cases)

This one vaccine can protect your child against all these diseases but multiple doses are needed to ensure the best protection possible. They should receive all doses of their vaccine on time.

Children should receive their four doses of DTaP-IPV-Hib vaccine at 2 months, 4 months, 6 months and 18 months. Their boosting dose of Tdap-IPV should be given between 4 and 6 years of age.

This vaccine is very safe. Your health care provider may decide not to give this vaccine to your child if he/she has:

- A high fever or serious infection worse than a cold (may delay the shot until your child is well)
- A severe allergy to an antibiotic called neomycin or polymyxin B
- A severe allergy to a previous dose of this vaccine or any component of the vaccine

Vaccine	Possible side effects:	What to do:
	Swelling, redness and tenderness at the injection site. (5%-50% of cases). The whole arm may swell after the 5th dose (2% of cases).	Apply a cold, damp cloth to the area.
	Other less common reactions are vomiting, diarrhea, irritability, decreased appetite, drowsiness, and on rare occasions, persistent crying. Child may run a slight fever (15%-20% of cases). A high fever may cause seizures.	See a health care provider if you are concerned about symptoms.
	Severe allergic reactions are very rare (less than 1 per 10,000 cases). Most severe reactions occur shortly after receiving the vaccine.	It is important to wait 15 minutes after the injection for observation before leaving the clinic. Seek immediate medical attention if experiencing a severe reaction.

For more information go to:

www.immunize.ca

www.healthcanada.gc.ca/vaccinate

www.health.gov.on.ca/en/pro/programs/immunization

<https://www.canada.ca/en/indigenous-services-canada/services/first-nations-inuit-health/family-health/immunization.html>