

Immunisation

National Immunisation Program

Victoria January 2010

Routine schedule of vaccines provided

FREE are as follows:

<u>Age</u>	<u>Disease</u>
Birth	Hepatitis B
2 months	Diphtheria/Tetanus/Pertussis/Polio Haemophilus Influenzae Type B Hepatitis B Pneumococcal Rotavirus
4 months	Diphtheria/Tetanus/Pertussis/Polio Haemophilus Influenzae Type B Hepatitis B Pneumococcal Rotavirus
6 months	Diphtheria/Tetanus/Pertussis/Polio Haemophilus Influenzae Type B Hepatitis B Pneumococcal Rotavirus
12 months	Measles/Mumps/Rubella (MMR) Haemophilus Influenzae Type B Meningococcal C
18 months	Varicella (Chickenpox)
4 years	Diphtheria/Tetanus/Pertussis/Polio Measles/Mumps/Rubella (MMR)
Year 7 (Sec Sch)	Hepatitis B Chicken Pox Human Papillomavirus
Year 10 (Sec Sch)	Diphtheria, Tetanus, Pertussis

IMMUNISATION

This brochure has been produced as a resource for our patients.
Any questions regarding your health should be discussed with your doctor.

Burwood Health Care
400 Burwood Highway
Burwood
Vic 3125
Ph: 03 9888 8177
Fax: 03 9888 8939
www.burwoodhealthcare.com.au

Weekdays: 8am to 10pm
Weekends: 8am to 8pm
Public Holidays: 8am to 8pm

Burwood HealthCare

PATIENT HEALTH INFORMATION



Protect your children
against
preventable diseases

IMMUNISATION

What is Immunisation?



Immunisation protects children (and adults) against harmful infections before they come into contact with them in the community.

Immunisation uses the body's natural defence mechanism - the immune response to build resistance to specific infections. A number of diseases can be prevented by routine childhood immunizations:

- ♦ Diphtheria
- ♦ Tetanus
- ♦ Pertussis (Whooping Cough)
- ♦ Poliomyelitis (Polio)
- ♦ Measles, Mumps, Rubella,
- ♦ Haemophilus Influenzae Type B (HiB)
- ♦ Hepatitis B.

All these diseases can cause serious complications and sometimes death.

Immunisations help children stay healthy by preventing serious infection.

What is in Vaccines?

Some vaccines contain a very small dose of a live, non-harmful form of a virus. Other vaccines contain a very small dose of killed bacteria or small parts of bacteria, and some vaccines contain a small dose of a modified toxin produced by bacteria.

Vaccines also contain either a small amount of preservative or a small amount of an antibiotic to preserve the vaccine. Some vaccines also contain a small amount of an aluminum salt which helps the immune response.

Why should I have my child immunized?

There are two main reasons for immunizing everyone in Australia:

1. Immunisation is the only effective way of giving protection against the disease. After immunisation, your child is far less likely to catch the disease, if there are any cases in the community.
2. If enough people in the community are immunised, the infection can no longer spread from person to person and the disease dies out altogether. This is how Smallpox was eliminated from the world, and Polio has also been removed from many countries.

How effective are the vaccinations?

Even when all the doses of a vaccine have been given, not everyone is protected against the disease. Measles, Mumps, Rubella, Tetanus, Polio, and Hib vaccines protect more than 95% of children who have completed the course. Three doses of Whooping Cough vaccine protects about 85% of children who have been immunised, and will reduce the severity of the disease in the other 15% of children that may catch Whooping Cough.

Booster doses are needed because immunity decreases over time. Three doses of Hepatitis B vaccine protects 80% to 95% of children.

BE WISE



IMMUNISE

When should vaccinations be delayed?

Vaccinations should be postponed for a child who has a high temperature, or is due for surgery within a few days. Children with conditions like severe reactions to previous vaccines or active neurological disease should discuss this with their doctor prior to any vaccinations being given.

Your child should be immunised even if he or she:

- ♦ Has a family history of any reactions following immunisation
- ♦ Has a family history of convulsions
- ♦ Has had Whooping Cough, Measles, Rubella, Mumps or Haemophilus infection
- ♦ Is premature
- ♦ Has a stable neurological condition such as Cerebral Palsy or Downs Syndrome
- ♦ Has been in contact with an infectious disease
- ♦ Has Asthma, Eczema, Hay Fever, or simple allergies
- ♦ Has a runny nose
- ♦ Is on treatment with antibiotics, or on inhaled, or low-dose topical steroid
- ♦ Has a pregnant mother
- ♦ Is being breast fed
- ♦ Was jaundiced after birth
- ♦ Is over the age recommended in the standard vaccination schedule
- ♦ Has had recent surgery