

Immunisation:

What you need to know before you consent



**Inform your health provider if you
need an interpreter**

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ወይ አስታሚ ሥሳውቁ** AMHARIC

**يُرجى إعلام الطبيب أو الممرضة إذا كنت
بحاجة إلى مترجم.** ARABIC

**စကားပြန် အလိုရှိက၊ ကျန်းမာရေးစစ်ဆေးပေးသူ
ကိုအကြောင်းကြားပါ။** BURMESE

**اگر تہ ترجمان ضرورت دارید بہ دکتور، یا نرس خود
اطلاع دھید.** DARI

**Lekke dictordu awu raan lui paan
akim yin kor raan bi war thok.** DINKA

**សូម ព្រមទៅ ជំនួយ ប្រាប់ គ្រូ ឬ គ្រូ បង្ហាញ ពី ការ ប្រើប្រាស់
ស្រាប់ ប្រើប្រាស់ ប្រើប្រាស់ ប្រើប្រាស់** KHMER

**Mumenyeshe ujejwe kubungabunga
amagara yawe niba ugomba umusiguzi** KIRUNDI

**تکایه نه‌گەر پێویست به وەرگیر (موتەرجیم) هه‌یه
ئه‌وا دکتۆرێک/برینیچێک ناگاداریکوه** KURDISH

**Laari kim du Lari mi gööri Yöö
ba Ji Luoc thok.** NUER

**در صورتیکه به مترجم نیاز دارید به دکتور، یا پرستار خود
اطلاع دھید.** PERSIAN

**Mjulishe mhudumu wako wa afya kama
unahitaji mkalimani** SWAHILI

**यदि रुजुर लाई दोआशे चाहिन्छ भने, रुजुरको
स्वास्थ्य उपचार कतः लाई ज.तयारी गराउनुहोस्।** NEPALESE

**If your client requires a telephone
interpreter please phone 131 450**

Acknowledgements

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Immunisation Section,
Communicable Disease Control Branch,
Department for Health and Ageing
PO Box 6, Rundle Mall
Adelaide SA 5000

Version control and change history

Version	Date	Amendment
1.0	February 2005	Original version- Green Cover
2.0	July 2008	Updated document- Blue Cover
3.0	August 2011	Updated document- Plum Cover
4.0	July 2013	Updated inserts- full document
4.1	November 2015	Updated inserts x 12 <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Acknowledgements (1)• Childhood Immunisation Program (1)• Additional vaccines for Aboriginal children (2)• Vaccine due at 18 months (1)• Vaccine due at 4 years (2)• Other Common Vaccines (1)• Influenza vaccine (1)• Pneumovax 23 vaccine (1)• Prevenar vaccine (1)• Zoster (herpes zoster) vaccine (1)
5.0	April 2018	Updated document

Reference:

- The Australian Immunisation Handbook – <https://beta.health.gov.au/topics/immunisation>
- The Therapeutic Goods Administration product information <https://www.tga.gov.au>

Immunisation Information

The immunisation information in this folder is to help you understand more about certain diseases and the vaccines used to prevent them.

- You only need to read the sheets relevant to your vaccinations

This information will assist you in reaching a decision about choosing to vaccinate

What's the next step?

Go to **CHILDHOOD IMMUNISATION PROGRAM** tab – if this vaccination is for a child

OR

Go to **OTHER COMMON VACCINES** tab – if vaccinations are not for the Childhood Immunisation Program

The term Aboriginal is inclusive of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander People

Childhood Immunisation Program

This section includes information for the Childhood Immunisation Program.

Please note: Vaccines may be given in combination such as MMR (Measles, Mumps and Rubella) vaccine

Routine Childhood Vaccines are due at:

- Birth
- 6 weeks, 4 and 6 months of age (additional vaccines for Aboriginal and Medically at Risk children)
- 12 months of age (additional vaccines for Aboriginal and Medically at Risk children)
- 18 months of age (additional vaccines for Aboriginal children)
- 4 years of age (additional vaccines for Medically at Risk children)

What's the next step?

Step 1: Read the Prevaccination Screening Checklist (over page).

Step 2: Read the relevant information sheets for required age and vaccine.

Step 3: Discuss any queries with your immunisation provider.

Pre-vaccination screening checklist

This checklist helps your doctor/nurse decide about vaccinating you or your child. Please tell your doctor/nurse if the person about to be vaccinated:

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> is unwell today | <input type="checkbox"/> is pregnant |
| <input type="checkbox"/> has a disease which lowers immunity (e.g. leukaemia, cancer, HIV/AIDS) or is having treatment which lowers immunity (e.g. oral steroid medicines such as cortisone and prednisone, radiotherapy, chemotherapy) | <input type="checkbox"/> has a past history of Guillain-Barré syndrome |
| <input type="checkbox"/> has had a severe reaction following any vaccine | <input type="checkbox"/> has a chronic illness |
| <input type="checkbox"/> has <i>any</i> severe allergies (to anything) | <input type="checkbox"/> has a bleeding disorder |
| <input type="checkbox"/> has had any vaccine in the past month | <input type="checkbox"/> was a preterm infant |
| <input type="checkbox"/> has had an injection of immunoglobulin, or received any blood products or whole blood transfusion within the past year | <input type="checkbox"/> is an infant of a mother who was receiving highly immunosuppressive therapy (e.g. biological disease modifying anti-rheumatic drugs (bDMARDs) during pregnancy) |

Additional vaccines may be recommended if the person to be vaccinated:

- ☐ is an infant who was preterm
- ☐ identifies as an Aboriginal person
- ☐ does not have a functioning spleen
- ☐ is planning a pregnancy or anticipating parenthood
- ☐ is a parent, grandparent or carer of a newborn
- ☐ lives with someone who has a disease which lowers immunity (e.g. leukaemia, cancer, HIV/AIDS) or lives with someone who is having treatment which lowers immunity (e.g. oral steroid medicines such as cortisone and prednisone, radiotherapy, chemotherapy)
- ☐ is planning travel
- ☐ has an occupation or lifestyle factor(s) for which vaccination may be needed (discuss with your doctor or nurse)

Note: Please discuss this information or any questions you have about vaccination with your doctor or nurse before the vaccine is given. It is important for you to take home a personal record of your or your child's vaccinations. If you do not have a record, ask your doctor or nurse to give you one and bring it with you each time you or your child have a vaccination. Vaccination details will be forwarded to the relevant national immunisation register.

Vaccines due at **Birth**

If you are concerned or worried, seek further advice from your doctor, immunisation nurse or the Immunisation Section at SA Health on 1300 232 272 Monday to Friday 8.30am – 5.00pm. Outside of these hours, *healthdirect Australia* is able to offer advice on 1800 022 222.



Birth

Compare the effects of diseases with the possible side effects of vaccination

Vaccines due at Birth

Vaccine	Effects of the Disease	Possible side effects of vaccination	What to do to reduce side effects
<p>Hepatitis B</p> <p>Not a live virus vaccine</p> <p>The birth dose of hepatitis B vaccine is recommended as part of a long- term prevention strategy to reduce the incidence of hepatitis B disease in Australia.</p>	<p>Hepatitis B: A contagious virus spread mainly by blood, sexual contact, from mother to newborn baby and person-to-person (usually through contact between open sores or wounds).</p> <p>Following acute infection, up to 10% of those infected as adults and up to 90% of those infected as neonates become chronically infected with hepatitis B. Carriers of hepatitis B virus often have no symptoms and may not be aware that they are infected; though they are capable of transmitting the disease.</p> <p>1 in 4 chronic cases die prematurely from cirrhosis or liver cancer.</p>	<p>Common</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low grade fever • Pain, redness and swelling at the injection site <p>Uncommon</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Injection site nodule, lasting many weeks. No treatment is necessary <p>Very Rare</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Severe allergic reaction (anaphylaxis) <p>Note: Extensive studies indicate that the birth dose of hepatitis B vaccine is very well tolerated by newborn infants. It does not interfere with either the establishment or maintenance of breast feeding</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Give extra fluids (e.g. more breast/ bottle feeds) • Do not overdress the infant if hot <p>If you are concerned or worried, seek further advice from your doctor, immunisation nurse or the Immunisation Section at SA Health on 1300 232 272 Monday to Friday 8.30am – 5.00pm. Outside of these hours, <i>healthdirect Australia</i> can offer advice on 1800 022 222.</p>

Vaccines due at **6 weeks, 4 and 6 months**

Additional vaccines may be due at 6 months of age for children with specific medical conditions.

Please discuss this with your immunisation provider.

If you are concerned or worried, seek further advice from your doctor, immunisation nurse or the Immunisation Section at SA Health on 1300 232 272 Monday to Friday 8.30am – 5.00pm. Outside of these hours, *healthdirect Australia* is able to offer advice on 1800 022 222.



**6 weeks,
4 and 6 months**

Compare the effects of diseases with the possible side effects of vaccination

Vaccines due at 6 weeks and 4 months

Vaccine	Effects of the Disease	Possible side effects of vaccination	What to do to reduce side effects
Rotavirus Oral live virus vaccine <i>The first dose of the rotavirus vaccine Rotarix must be given before the end of the 14th week of age and no doses should be given once the child turns 25 weeks of age.</i>	<p>Rotavirus: Rotavirus is transmitted by the faecal/oral route, through close person to person contact and contact with contaminated objects.</p> <p>Rotavirus starts with fever and vomiting, followed by diarrhoea. The diarrhoea can be mild to severe and generally lasts 3-7 days.</p> <p>Prior to the vaccination program in Australia each year rotavirus disease caused 22,000 Emergency Department visits and 10,000 hospital admissions in children less than 5 years of age.</p>	<p>Common</p> <p>The following reactions may occur and may last up to 7 days</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diarrhoea • Vomiting <p>Very Rare</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Severe allergic reaction (anaphylaxis) • Intussusception – a type of bowel obstruction – can occur in 1 in 17,000 children after the 1st or 2nd dose 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Give extra fluids (e.g. more breast/ bottle feeds or water) • Paracetamol liquid can be given according to the instructions on the bottle • Do not overdress the infant if hot <p>If you are concerned or worried, seek further advice from your doctor, immunisation nurse or the Immunisation Section at SA Health on 1300 232 272 Monday to Friday 8.30am – 5.00pm. Outside of these hours, <i>healthdirect Australia</i> can offer advice on 1800 022 222.</p>

Vaccines due at 6 weeks and 4 months

2018

Compare the effects of diseases with the possible side effects of vaccination

Vaccines due at 6 weeks, 4 and 6 months

Vaccine	Effects of the Disease	Possible side effects of vaccination	What to do to reduce side effects
<p>Diphtheria/Tetanus/Pertussis (Whooping Cough)</p> <p>Not a live virus vaccine</p>	<p>Diphtheria: contagious bacteria spread by airborne droplets from the nose and throat; causes severe throat and breathing difficulties, nerve paralysis and heart failure. About 16% of patients die.</p> <p>Tetanus: caused by toxin of bacteria in soil; causes painful muscle spasms, convulsions and lockjaw. About 2 in 100 patients die.</p> <p>Pertussis (whooping cough): contagious bacteria spread by airborne droplets from the nose and throat; causes "whooping cough" and vomiting; cough can last up to 3 months. About 1 in 125 babies under 6 months who have pertussis die from pneumonia or brain damage.</p>	<p>Common</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pain, redness and swelling at injection site • Low grade fever • Irritable, crying, unsettled and generally unhappy • Drowsiness or tiredness <p>Uncommon</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Injection site nodule, lasting many weeks. No treatment is necessary <p>Rare</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continuous screaming for 3 or more hours <p>Very Rare</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Severe allergic reaction (anaphylaxis) • Hypotonic-hyporesponsive episode – when an infant becomes pale, limp and unresponsive for a short period. This can occur from 1 to 48 hours after the vaccination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Give extra fluids (e.g. more breast/ bottle feeds or water) • Paracetamol liquid can be given according to the instructions on the bottle • Do not overdress the infant if hot <p>If you are concerned or worried, seek further advice from your doctor, immunisation nurse or the Immunisation Section at SA Health on 1300 232 272 Monday to Friday 8.30am – 5.00pm. Outside of these hours, <i>healthdirect Australia</i> can offer advice on 1800 022 222.</p>

Compare the effects of diseases with the possible side effects of vaccination

Vaccines due at 6 weeks, 4 and 6 months

Vaccine	Effects of the Disease	Possible side effects of vaccination	What to do to reduce side effects
Hepatitis B Not a live virus vaccine	<p>Hepatitis B: A contagious virus spread mainly by blood, sexual contact, from mother to newborn baby, person-to-person (usually through contact between open sores or wounds).</p> <p>Following acute infection, up to 10% of those infected as adults and up to 90% of those infected as neonates become chronically infected with hepatitis B. Carriers of hepatitis B virus often have no symptoms and may not be aware that they are infected; though they are capable of transmitting the disease.</p> <p>1 in 4 of all chronic cases die prematurely from cirrhosis or liver cancer.</p>	<p>Common</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low grade fever • Pain, redness and swelling at the injection site • Unsettled <p>Uncommon</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Injection site nodule, lasting many weeks. No treatment is necessary <p>Very Rare</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Severe allergic reaction (anaphylaxis) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Give extra fluids (e.g. more breast/ bottle feeds or water) • Paracetamol liquid can be given according to the instructions on the bottle • Do not overdress the infant if hot <p>If you are concerned or worried, seek further advice from your doctor, immunisation nurse or the Immunisation Section at SA Health on 1300 232 272 Monday to Friday 8.30am – 5.00pm. Outside of these hours, <i>healthdirect Australia</i> can offer advice on 1800 022 222.</p>

Compare the effects of diseases with the possible side effects of vaccination

Vaccines due at 6 weeks, 4 and 6 months

Vaccine	Effects of the Disease	Possible side effects of vaccination	What to do to reduce side effects
Polio Not a live virus vaccine	<p>Poliomyelitis: Contagious virus spread by faeces and saliva; symptoms can include fever, headache, vomiting, neck and back stiffness and may progress to paralysis.</p> <p>About 1 in 20 children and 1 in 3 adults with paralytic polio die.</p> <p>100% of all children that remain unprotected and come in contact with the virus will become infected.</p>	<p>Common</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pain, redness and swelling at injection site • Low grade fever • Crying • Decreased appetite • Muscle aches <p>Uncommon</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Injection site nodule, lasting many weeks. No treatment is necessary <p>Very Rare</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Severe allergic reaction (anaphylaxis) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Give extra fluids (e.g. more breast/ bottle feeds or water) • Paracetamol liquid can be given according to the instructions on the bottle • Do not overdress the infant if hot <p>If you are concerned or worried, seek further advice from your doctor, immunisation nurse or the Immunisation Section at SA Health on 1300 232 272 Monday to Friday 8.30am – 5.00pm. Outside of these hours, <i>healthdirect Australia</i> can offer advice on 1800 022 222.</p>

Vaccines due at 6 weeks, 4 and 6 months

2018

Additional vaccines for Aboriginal children at **6, 12 and 18 months**

The term Aboriginal is inclusive of Aboriginal
and Torres Strait Islander People

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advice from your doctor, immunisation nurse or
the Immunisation Section at SA Health on
1300 232 272 Monday to Friday 8.30am – 5.00pm.
Outside of these hours, *healthdirect Australia* is
able to offer advice on 1800 022 222.



**Additional vaccines
for Aboriginal children**

Compare the effects of diseases with the possible side effects of vaccination

Additional vaccines for Aboriginal children at 6 months

Vaccine	Effects of the Disease	Possible side effects of vaccination	What to do to reduce side effects
Pneumococcal Due at 6 months of age Not a live virus vaccine	Pneumococcal infections: bacteria spread by airborne droplets from the nose and throat; causes fever, pneumonia (severe chest infection), septicaemia (blood poisoning), meningitis (infection of the tissues surrounding the brain) and occasionally other infections. About 3 in 10 people with meningitis die.	Common <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pain, redness and swelling at the injection site • Low grade fever • Irritability, drowsiness and decreased appetite Uncommon <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Injection site nodule lasting weeks, no treatment necessary Very Rare <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Severe allergic reaction (anaphylaxis) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Give extra fluids (e.g. more breast/ bottle feeds or water) • Paracetamol liquid can be given according to the instructions on the bottle • Do not overdress the infant if hot <p>If you are concerned or worried, seek further advice from your doctor, immunisation nurse or the Immunisation Section at SA Health on 1300 232 272 Monday to Friday 8.30am – 5.00pm. Outside of these hours, <i>healthdirect Australia</i> can offer advice on 1800 022 222.</p>

Compare the effects of diseases with the possible side effects of vaccination

Additional vaccines for Aboriginal children at 12 and 18 months

Vaccine	Effects of the Disease	Possible side effects of vaccination	What to do to reduce side effects
<p>Hepatitis A</p> <p>Dose 1 due at 12 months</p> <p>Dose 2 due at 18 months</p> <p>Not a live virus vaccine</p>	<p>Hepatitis A: an acute infection of the liver. The virus survives for a long time on food kept at room temperature and on hands.</p> <p>Hepatitis A virus is spread from person to person or when contaminated food or water has been consumed. Causes fever, tiredness, feeling unwell, loss of appetite, vomiting, dark coloured urine, jaundice and pale faeces. Young children may not show symptoms but can still infect others.</p> <p>Aboriginal children are at a greater risk of acquiring hepatitis A and also for being hospitalised with the infection, compared to non-Aboriginal children.</p>	<p>Common</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pain, redness and swelling at injection site • Low grade fever • Headache <p>Very Rare</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Severe allergic reaction (anaphylaxis) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Give extra fluids (e.g. more breast/ bottle feeds or water) • Paracetamol liquid can be given according to the instructions on the bottle • Do not overdress the child if hot <p>If you are concerned or worried, seek further advice from your doctor, immunisation nurse or the Immunisation Section at SA Health on 1300 232 272 Monday to Friday 8.30am – 5.00pm. Outside of these hours, <i>healthdirect Australia</i> can offer advice on 1800 022 222.</p>

Compare the effects of diseases with the possible side effects of vaccination

Additional vaccines for Aboriginal children at 6 months to <5 years

Vaccine	Effects of the Disease	Possible side effects of vaccination	What to do to reduce side effects
<p>Influenza (Flu)</p> <p>Recommended annually for all Aboriginal children aged 6 months to <5 years</p> <p>Not a live virus vaccine</p> <p>*People with a life threatening allergy to eggs should speak to their doctor before having the vaccination</p>	<p>Influenza: is a contagious virus spread from person to person by airborne droplets from the nose and throat, or by direct contact with secretions on hands, tissues and other objects.</p> <p>Onset of illness is usually abrupt and includes malaise, fever, chills, headache, loss of appetite, myalgia, cough, nasal discharge and sneezing. Temperatures may be higher in children (and may result in febrile convulsions)</p> <p>Influenza causes increased hospitalisations in the very young (under 5 year olds) and the elderly. Other high risk groups include pregnant women, people who are obese, diabetics and others with certain chronic medical conditions.</p> <p>There is an estimated 3000 deaths in people older than 50 years of age in Australia each year.</p>	<p>Common</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pain, redness and swelling at the injection site • Fever • Drowsiness, tiredness or generally feeling unwell • Muscle aches <p>Uncommon</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Injection site nodule lasting weeks, no treatment necessary <p>Very Rare</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Severe allergic reaction (anaphylaxis) • Guillain-Barre (1 in 1 million) <p>In children less than 5 years of age these side effects may be more pronounced</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drink extra fluids • Rest • Paracetamol can be given according to the instruction on the bottle/packet • Do not overdress if hot <p>If you are concerned or worried, seek further advice from your doctor, immunisation nurse or the Immunisation Section at SA Health on 1300 232 272 Monday to Friday 8.30am – 5.00pm. Outside of these hours, <i>healthdirect Australia</i> can offer advice on 1800 022 222.</p>

Vaccines due at **12 months**

Additional vaccines may be due at 12 months of age for children with specific medical conditions.

Please discuss this with your immunisation provider.

If you are concerned or worried, seek further advice from your doctor, immunisation nurse or the Immunisation Section at SA Health on 1300 232 272 Monday to Friday 8.30am – 5.00pm. Outside of these hours, *healthdirect Australia* is able to offer advice on 1800 022 222.

12 months



Compare the effects of diseases with the possible side effects of vaccination

Vaccines due at 12 months

Vaccine	Effects of the Disease	Possible side effects of vaccination	What to do to reduce side effects
MMR – Measles/ Mumps/ Rubella Live virus vaccine	<p>Measles: Highly infectious virus spread by airborne droplets from the nose and throat. Causes high fever, rash and cough.</p> <p>About 1 in 15 children with measles develop pneumonia (severe chest infection) and 1 in 1,000 develop encephalitis (brain inflammation). For every 10 children who develop measles encephalitis, 1 will die and many will suffer permanent brain damage. About 1 in 100,000 children develop SSPE (brain degeneration), which is always fatal.</p> <p>Mumps: Contagious virus spread by saliva. Causes swollen neck and salivary glands. 1 in 5,000 children develop encephalitis (brain inflammation). 1 in 5 adolescent/adult males develop inflammation of the testes. Can cause infertility and deafness.</p> <p>Rubella: A contagious virus spread by airborne droplets from the nose and throat. Causes fever, rash, painful swollen glands and painful joints. 1 in 6,000 develop encephalitis (brain inflammation). Causes severe malformations in babies of infected women – 9 in 10 babies infected during the first trimester of pregnancy will have major abnormalities (deafness, blindness, brain damage and heart defects).</p>	<p>Common</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pain, redness and swelling at injection site <p>The following reactions may occur within 5 to 12 days after immunisation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moderate fever • High fever above 39°C lasting 2-3 days (5-15%) • Faint rash (not infectious) may develop • Cold like symptoms • Swollen glands, stiff neck or joint pain <p>Uncommon</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Injection site nodule lasting weeks, no treatment necessary <p>Very Rare</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thrombocytopenia (bruising or bleeding) occurs after a first dose of MMR at a rate of about 5 in 100,000 • Severe allergic reaction (anaphylaxis) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Give extra fluids (e.g. more breast/ bottle feeds or water) • Paracetamol liquid can be given according to the instructions on the bottle • Do not overdress the infant if hot <p>If you are concerned or worried, seek further advice from your doctor, immunisation nurse or the Immunisation Section at SA Health on 1300 232 272 Monday to Friday 8.30am – 5.00pm. Outside of these hours, <i>healthdirect Australia</i> can offer advice on 1800 022 222.</p>

Compare the effects of diseases with the possible side effects of vaccination

Vaccines due at 12 months

Vaccine	Effects of the Disease	Possible side effects of vaccination	What to do to reduce side effects
Meningococcal ACWY Not a live virus vaccine	<p>Meningococcal: a bacteria spread by respiratory droplets. Causes meningitis (inflammation of the covering of the brain), septicaemia (blood infection) or a combination of the two. Pneumonia (severe chest infection), arthritis and conjunctivitis may also occur but are uncommon.</p> <p>A purple rash may develop in patients with meningococcal septicaemia. The rash may appear rapidly on any part of the body.</p> <p>Septicaemia with or without meningitis can be particularly severe, and can result in death.</p> <p>Of those who survive, 10-30% will have permanent long-term problems, such as the loss of limbs, deafness and brain damage.</p>	<p>Common</p> <p>The following reactions may occur:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pain, redness and swelling at injection site • Mild fever • Irritable or unsettled • Decreased appetite • Headache <p>Uncommon</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Injection site nodule lasting weeks, no treatment necessary • Rash <p>Very Rare</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Severe allergic reaction (anaphylaxis) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Give extra fluids (e.g. more breast/bottle feeds or water) • Paracetamol liquid can be given according to the instructions on the bottle • Do not overdress the infant if hot <p>If you are concerned or worried, seek further advice from your doctor, immunisation nurse or the Immunisation Section at SA Health on 1300 232 272 Monday to Friday 8.30am – 5.00pm. Outside of these hours, <i>healthdirect Australia</i> can offer advice on 1800 022 222.</p>

Compare the effects of diseases with the possible side effects of vaccination

Vaccines due at 12 months

Vaccine	Effects of the Disease	Possible side effects of vaccination	What to do to reduce side effects
Pneumococcal Not a live virus vaccine	Pneumococcal infections: bacteria spread by airborne droplets from the nose and throat; causes fever, pneumonia (severe chest infection), septicaemia (blood poisoning), meningitis (infection of the tissues surrounding the brain) and occasionally other infections. About 3 in 10 people with meningitis die	Common <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pain, redness and swelling at the injection site • Low grade fever • Irritability, drowsiness and decreased appetite Uncommon <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Injection site nodule lasting weeks, no treatment necessary Very Rare <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Severe allergic reaction (anaphylaxis) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Give extra fluids (e.g. more breast/ bottle feeds or water) • Paracetamol liquid can be given according to the instructions on the bottle • Do not overdress the child if hot <p>If you are concerned or worried, seek further advice from your doctor, immunisation nurse or the Immunisation Section at SA Health on 1300 232 272 Monday to Friday 8.30am – 5.00pm. Outside of these hours, <i>healthdirect Australia</i> can offer advice on 1800 022 222.</p>

Vaccines due at **18 months**

If you are concerned or worried, seek further advice from your doctor, immunisation nurse or the Immunisation Section at SA Health on 1300 232 272 Monday to Friday 8.30am – 5.00pm. Outside of these hours, *healthdirect Australia* is able to offer advice on 1800 022 222.

18 months



Compare the effects of diseases with the possible side effects of vaccination

Vaccines due at 18 months

Vaccine	Effects of the Disease	Possible side effects of vaccination	What to do to reduce side effects
<p>Diphtheria/ Tetanus/Pertussis (<i>Whooping Cough</i>)</p> <p>Not a live virus vaccine</p>	<p>Diphtheria: contagious bacteria spread by airborne droplets from the nose and throat; causes severe throat and breathing difficulties. The bacteria release a toxin which can cause nerve paralysis and heart failure. About 16% of patients die.</p> <p>Tetanus: caused by toxin of bacteria in soil; causes painful muscle spasm, convulsions and lockjaw. About 2 in 100 patients die.</p> <p>Pertussis (whooping cough): contagious bacteria spread by airborne droplets from the nose and throat; causes "whooping cough" and vomiting; cough can last up to 3 months. About 1 in 125 babies under 6 months who have pertussis die from pneumonia or brain damage.</p>	<p>Common</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pain, redness and swelling at injection site • Low grade fever <p>Uncommon</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Irritable, crying, unsettled and generally unhappy • Drowsiness or tiredness <p>Rare</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continuous screaming for 3 or more hours <p>Very Rare</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Severe allergic reaction (anaphylaxis) • Hypotonic-hyporesponsive episode – when an infant becomes pale, limp and unresponsive for a short period. This can occur from 1 to 48 hours after the vaccination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Give extra fluids • Paracetamol liquid can be given according to the instructions on the bottle • Do not overdress the child if hot <p>If you are concerned or worried, seek further advice from your doctor, immunisation nurse or the Immunisation Section at SA Health on 1300 232 272 Monday to Friday 8.30am – 5.00pm. Outside of these hours, <i>healthdirect Australia</i> can offer advice on 1800 022 222.</p>

Compare the effects of diseases with the possible side effects of vaccination

Vaccines due at 18 months

Vaccine	Effects of the Disease	Possible side effects of vaccination	What to do to reduce side effects
Chickenpox Live virus vaccine	<p>Chickenpox: A highly contagious virus. Causes low-grade fever and an itchy, vesicular rash (fluid-filled spots). Reactivation of the virus later in life causes herpes zoster (shingles).</p> <p>1 in 100,000 patients develop encephalitis (brain inflammation).</p> <p>About 3 in 100,000 patients die.</p> <p>Infection during pregnancy can result in congenital malformations in the baby.</p> <p>Infection in the mother around delivery time results in a severe infection in the newborn baby in 1 in 3 cases.</p>	<p>Common</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fever • Pain, redness and swelling at injection site <p>Uncommon</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Injection site nodule lasting weeks, no treatment necessary <p>5-26 days following vaccination</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pustular rash (2-5 lesions) usually at injection site, occasionally elsewhere (can occur in 1 in 20 children) <p><i>*Most 'chickenpox' like rashes that occur within the first 2 weeks after vaccination are due to 'wild type' chickenpox.</i></p> <p>Very Rare</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thrombocytopenia (reduced platelets in the blood), ataxia (impaired ability to coordinate movement) and encephalitis (brain inflammation) • Severe allergic reaction (anaphylaxis). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Give extra fluids (e.g. more breast/ bottle feeds or water) • Paracetamol liquid can be given according to the instructions on the bottle • Do not overdress child if hot • Treat rash as infectious • Seek advice from your pharmacy for products that may reduce itchiness <p>If you are concerned or worried, seek further advice from your doctor, immunisation nurse or the Immunisation Section at SA Health on 1300 232 272 Monday to Friday 8.30am – 5.00pm. Outside of these hours, <i>healthdirect Australia</i> can offer advice on 1800 022 222.</p>

Compare the effects of diseases with the possible side effects of vaccination

Vaccines due at 18 months

Vaccine	Effects of the Disease	Possible side effects of vaccination	What to do to reduce side effects
MMR - Measles/ Mumps/ Rubella Live virus vaccine	<p>Measles: Highly infectious virus spread by airborne droplets from the nose and throat. Causes high fever, rash and cough.</p> <p>About 1 in 15 children with measles develop pneumonia (severe chest infection) and 1 in 1,000 develop encephalitis (brain inflammation). For every 10 children who develop measles encephalitis, 1 will die and many suffer permanent brain damage. About 1 in 100,000 children develop SSPE (brain degeneration), which is always fatal.</p> <p>Mumps: Contagious virus spread by saliva. Causes swollen neck and salivary glands. 1 in 5,000 children develop encephalitis (brain inflammation). 1 in 5 adolescent/adult males develop inflammation of the testes. Can cause infertility and deafness.</p> <p>Rubella: A contagious virus spread by airborne droplets from the nose and throat. Causes fever, rash, painful swollen glands and painful joints. 1 in 6,000 develop encephalitis (brain inflammation). Causes severe malformations in babies of infected women – 9 in 10 babies infected during the first trimester of pregnancy will have major abnormalities (deafness, blindness, brain damage and heart defects).</p>	<p>Common</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pain, redness and swelling at injection site <p>The following reactions may occur within 5 to 12 days after immunisation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moderate fever • High fever above 39°C lasting 2-3 days (5-15%) • Faint rash (not infectious) • Head cold and/or runny nose • Cold like symptoms • Swollen glands, stiff neck or joint pain <p>Uncommon</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Injection site nodule lasting weeks, no treatment necessary <p>Very Rare</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thrombocytopenia (bruising or bleeding) can occur after the first dose (in about 5 in 100,000 people) • Severe allergic reaction (anaphylaxis) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Give extra fluids (e.g. more breast/bottle feeds or water) • Paracetamol liquid can be given according to the instructions on the bottle • Do not overdress the infant if hot <p>If you are concerned or worried, seek further advice from your doctor, immunisation nurse or the Immunisation Section at SA Health on 1300 232 272 Monday to Friday 8.30am – 5.00pm. Outside of these hours, <i>healthdirect Australia</i> can offer advice on 1800 022 222.</p>

Compare the effects of diseases with the possible side effects of vaccination

Vaccines due at 18 months

Vaccine	Effects of the Disease	Possible side effects of vaccination	What to do to reduce side effects
Hib - <i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> type b Not a live virus vaccine	<p>Hib: Contagious bacteria spread by airborne droplets from the nose or throat. Causes meningitis (inflammation of the brain), epiglottitis (respiratory obstruction), septicaemia (infection of the blood) and septic arthritis (infection in the joints).</p> <p>About 1 in 20 meningitis patients die. Up to 30% who survive have permanent brain or nerve damage.</p> <p>All epiglottitis patients die without treatment.</p>	<p>Common</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pain, redness and swelling at injection site • Mild fever <p>Uncommon</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Injection site nodule lasting weeks, no treatment necessary <p>Very Rare</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Severe allergic reaction (anaphylaxis) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Give extra fluids (e.g. more breast/bottle feeds or water) • Paracetamol liquid can be given according to the instructions on the bottle • Do not overdress the infant if hot <p>If you are concerned or worried, seek further advice from your doctor, immunisation nurse or the Immunisation Section at SA Health on 1300 232 272 Monday to Friday 8.30am – 5.00pm. Outside of these hours, <i>healthdirect Australia</i> can offer advice on 1800 022 222.</p>

Vaccines due at 4 years

Additional vaccines may be due at 4 years of age for children with specific medical conditions. Please discuss this with your immunisation provider.

If you are concerned or worried, seek further advice from your doctor, immunisation nurse or the Immunisation Section at SA Health on 1300 232 272 Monday to Friday 8.30am – 5.00pm. Outside of these hours, *healthdirect Australia* is able to offer advice on 1800 022 222.

Vaccines due
at 4 years



Compare the effects of diseases with the possible side effects of vaccination

Vaccines due at 4 years

Vaccine	Effects of the Disease	Possible side effects of vaccination	What to do to reduce side effects
Diphtheria/Tetanus/ Pertussis (Whooping Cough) Not a live virus vaccine	<p>Diphtheria: contagious bacteria spread by airborne droplets from the nose and throat; causes severe throat and breathing difficulties. The bacteria release a toxin which can cause nerve paralysis and heart failure. About 16% of patients die.</p> <p>Tetanus: caused by toxin of bacteria in soil; causes painful muscle spasm, convulsions and lockjaw. About 2 in 100 patients die.</p> <p>Pertussis (whooping cough): contagious bacteria spread by airborne droplets from the nose and throat; causes "whooping cough" and vomiting; cough can last up to 3 months. About 1 in 125 babies under 6 months who have pertussis die from pneumonia or brain damage.</p>	<p>Common</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Pain, redness and swelling at injection site• Low grade fever <p>Uncommon</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Irritable, crying, unsettled and generally unhappy• Drowsiness or tiredness <p>Rare</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Continuous screaming for 3 or more hours <p>Very Rare</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Severe allergic reaction (anaphylaxis)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Give extra fluids• Paracetamol liquid can be given according to the instructions on the bottle• Do not overdress the child if hot <p>If you are concerned or worried, seek further advice from your doctor, immunisation nurse or the Immunisation Section at SA Health on 1300 232 272 Monday to Friday 8.30am – 5.00pm. Outside of these hours, <i>healthdirect Australia</i> can offer advice on 1800 022 222.</p>

Compare the effects of diseases with the possible side effects of vaccination

Vaccines due at 4 years

Vaccine	Effects of the Disease	Possible side effects of vaccination	What to do to reduce side effects
Polio Not a live virus vaccine	<p>Poliomyelitis: Contagious virus spread by faeces and saliva; symptoms can include fever, headache, vomiting, neck and back stiffness and may progress to paralysis.</p> <p>About 1 in 20 children and 1 in 3 adults with paralytic polio die.</p> <p>100% of all children that remain unprotected and come in contact with the virus will become infected.</p>	<p>Common</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Pain, redness and swelling at injection site• Low grade fever• Crying• Decreased appetite• Muscle aches <p>Uncommon</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Injection site nodule lasting weeks, no treatment necessary <p>Very Rare</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Severe allergic reaction (anaphylaxis)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Give extra fluids• Paracetamol liquid can be given according to the instructions on the bottle• Do not overdress the child if hot <p>If you are concerned or worried, seek further advice from your doctor, immunisation nurse or the Immunisation Section at SA Health on 1300 232 272 Monday to Friday 8.30am – 5.00pm. Outside of these hours, <i>healthdirect Australia</i> can offer advice on 1800 022 222.</p>

Other Common Vaccines

This section includes information on other vaccines:

- Adsorbed diphtheria-tetanus
- Diphtheria-tetanus-pertussis (Whooping Cough)
- Hepatitis A
- Hepatitis B
- Hepatitis A/B
- Human Papillomavirus (HPV)
- Influenza
- Measles, mumps, rubella (MMR)
- Meningococcal ACWY
- Meningococcal B
- Pneumococcal (Pneumovax 23)
- Pneumococcal (Prevenar 13)
- Poliomyelitis
- Varicella (Chickenpox)
- Zoster (herpes zoster)

What's the next step?

Step 1: Read the Prevaccination Screening Checklist (over page).

Step 2: Read the relevant information sheets for vaccine.

Step 3: Discuss any queries with your immunisation provider.

Pre-vaccination screening checklist

This checklist helps your doctor/nurse decide about vaccinating you or your child. Please tell your doctor/nurse if the person about to be vaccinated:

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> is unwell today | <input type="checkbox"/> is pregnant |
| <input type="checkbox"/> has a disease which lowers immunity (e.g. leukaemia, cancer, HIV/AIDS) or is having treatment which lowers immunity (e.g. oral steroid medicines such as cortisone and prednisone, radiotherapy, chemotherapy) | <input type="checkbox"/> has a past history of Guillain-Barré syndrome |
| <input type="checkbox"/> has had a severe reaction following any vaccine | <input type="checkbox"/> has a chronic illness |
| <input type="checkbox"/> has any severe allergies (to anything) | <input type="checkbox"/> has a bleeding disorder |
| <input type="checkbox"/> has had any vaccine in the past month | <input type="checkbox"/> was a preterm infant |
| <input type="checkbox"/> has had an injection of immunoglobulin, or received any blood products or whole blood transfusion within the past year | <input type="checkbox"/> is an infant of a mother who was receiving highly immunosuppressive therapy (e.g. biological disease modifying anti-rheumatic drugs (bDMARDs) during pregnancy) |

Additional vaccines may be recommended if the person to be vaccinated:

- ☐ identifies as an Aboriginal person
- ☐ does not have a functioning spleen
- ☐ is planning a pregnancy or anticipating parenthood
- ☐ is a parent, grandparent or carer of a newborn
- ☐ lives with someone who has a disease which lowers immunity (e.g. leukaemia, cancer, HIV/AIDS) or lives with someone who is having treatment which lowers immunity (e.g. oral steroid medicines such as cortisone and prednisone, radiotherapy, chemotherapy)
- ☐ is planning travel
- ☐ has an occupation or lifestyle factor(s) for which vaccination may be needed (discuss with your doctor or nurse)

Note: Please discuss this information or any questions you have about vaccination with your doctor or nurse before the vaccine is given. It is important for you to take home a personal record of your or your child's vaccinations. If you do not have a record, ask your doctor or nurse to give you one and bring it with you each time you or your child have a vaccination. Vaccination details will be forwarded to the relevant national immunisation register.

Compare the effects of diseases with the possible side effects of vaccination

Adsorbed diphtheria and tetanus (dT) vaccine

Vaccine	Effects of the Disease	Possible side effects of vaccination	What to do to reduce side effects
ADT – Diphtheria/Tetanus Not a live virus vaccine	<p>Diphtheria: contagious bacteria spread by airborne droplets from the nose and throat; causes severe throat and breathing difficulties. The bacteria release a toxin which can cause nerve paralysis and heart failure. About 16% of patients die.</p> <p>Tetanus: caused by toxin of bacteria in soil; causes painful muscle spasm, convulsions and lockjaw. About 2 in 100 patients die.</p>	<p>Common</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Low grade fever• Pain, redness and swelling at injection site• Nausea, feeling unwell and joint pain <p>Uncommon</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Headache• Tiredness, feeling generally unwell• Muscle aches (myalgia) <p>Very Rare</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Severe allergic reaction (anaphylaxis)• Raised and itchy skin rash (urticarial)• Inflammation of nerve in arm causing weakness and numbness (brachial neuritis)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Drink extra fluids• Rest• Paracetamol can be given according to the instructions on the packet• Do not overdress if hot <p>If you are concerned or worried, seek further advice from your doctor, immunisation nurse or the Immunisation Section at SA Health on 1300 232 272 Monday to Friday 8.30am – 5.00pm. Outside of these hours, <i>healthdirect Australia</i> can offer advice on 1800 022 222.</p>

Recommendations for Adsorbed Diphtheria and Tetanus vaccine

Diphtheria and Tetanus (dT) Booster

For recommendations refer to the current edition of the Australian Immunisation Handbook. Please consult with your immunisation provider for further information

Note: Routine 10 yearly tetanus boosters are no longer recommended

Compare the effects of diseases with the possible side effects of vaccination

Adolescent/Adult dTpa vaccine

Vaccine	Effects of the Disease	Possible side effects of vaccination	What to do to reduce side effects
<p>Diphtheria/Tetanus/Pertussis (Whooping Cough)</p> <p>Not a live virus vaccine</p>	<p>Diphtheria: contagious bacteria spread by airborne droplets from the nose and throat; causes severe throat and breathing difficulties. The bacteria release a toxin which can cause nerve paralysis and heart failure. About 16% of patients die.</p> <p>Tetanus: caused by toxin of bacteria in soil; causes painful muscle spasm, convulsions and lockjaw. About 2 in 100 patients die.</p> <p>Pertussis (whooping cough): contagious bacteria spread by airborne droplets from the nose and throat; causes "whooping cough" and vomiting; cough can last up to 3 months. About 1 in 125 babies under 6 months who have pertussis die from pneumonia or brain damage.</p>	<p>Common</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pain, redness and swelling at injection site • Low grade fever • Headache • Nausea • Generally feeling unwell <p>Very Rare</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Severe allergic reaction (anaphylaxis) • Inflammation of nerve in arm causing weakness and numbness (brachial neuritis) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drink extra fluids • Rest • Paracetamol can be given according to the instructions on the packet • Do not overdress if hot <p>If you are concerned or worried, seek further advice from your doctor, immunisation nurse or the Immunisation Section at SA Health on 1300 232 272 Monday to Friday 8.30am – 5.00pm. Outside of these hours, <i>healthdirect Australia</i> can offer advice on 1800 022 222.</p>

Recommendations for Adolescent/Adult dTpa vaccine

Adolescent/Adult dTpa vaccine

For recommendations refer to the current edition of the Australian Immunisation Handbook. Please consult with your immunisation provider for further information.

Compare the effects of diseases with the possible side effects of vaccination

Hepatitis A Vaccine

Vaccine	Effects of the Disease	Possible side effects of vaccination	What to do to reduce side effects
Hepatitis A Not a live virus vaccine	<p>Hepatitis A: an acute infection of the liver. The virus survives for a long time on food kept at room temperature and on hands.</p> <p>Hepatitis A virus is spread from person to person and when contaminated food or water has been consumed. Causes fever, tiredness, feeling unwell, loss of appetite, vomiting, dark coloured urine, jaundice and pale faeces. Young children may not show symptoms but can still infect others.</p> <p>Aboriginal children are at a greater risk of acquiring hepatitis A and also for being hospitalised with the infection, compared to non-Aboriginal children.</p>	<p>Common</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Pain, redness and swelling at injection site• Low grade fever• Headache <p>Very Rare</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Severe allergic reaction (anaphylaxis)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Drink extra fluids• Paracetamol can be given according to the instructions on the packet/bottle• Do not overdress if hot <p>If you are concerned or worried, seek further advice from your doctor, immunisation nurse or the Immunisation Section at SA Health on 1300 232 272 Monday to Friday 8.30am – 5.00pm. Outside of these hours, <i>healthdirect Australia</i> can offer advice on 1800 022 222.</p>

Recommendations for Hepatitis A vaccine

Hepatitis A Vaccine

For recommendations refer to the current edition of the Australian Immunisation Handbook. Please consult with your immunisation provider for further information.

Compare the effects of diseases with the possible side effects of vaccination

Hepatitis B Vaccine

Vaccine	Effects of the Disease	Possible side effects of vaccination	What to do to reduce side effects
Hepatitis B Not a live virus vaccine	<p>Hepatitis B: A contagious virus spread mainly by blood, sexual contact, from mother to newborn baby, person-to-person (usually through contact between open sores or wounds).</p> <p>Following acute infection, up to 10% of those infected as adults and up to 90% of those infected as neonates become chronically infected with hepatitis B. Carriers of hepatitis B virus often have no symptoms and may not be aware that they are infected; though they are capable of transmitting the disease.</p> <p>1 in 4 of all chronic cases die prematurely from cirrhosis or liver cancer.</p>	<p>Common</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Low grade fever• Pain, redness and swelling at the injection site• Nausea/loss of appetite• Headache <p>Uncommon</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Injection site nodule, lasting many weeks. No treatment is necessary <p>Very Rare</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Severe allergic reaction (anaphylaxis)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Drink extra fluids• Rest• Paracetamol can be given according to the instructions on the packet• Do not overdress if hot <p>If you are concerned or worried, seek further advice from your doctor, immunisation nurse or the Immunisation Section at SA Health on 1300 232 272 Monday to Friday 8.30am – 5.00pm. Outside of these hours, <i>healthdirect Australia</i> can offer advice on 1800 022 222.</p>

Recommendations for Hepatitis B vaccine

Hepatitis B Vaccine

For recommendations refer to the current edition of the Australian Immunisation Handbook. Please consult with your immunisation provider for further information.

Compare the effects of diseases with the possible side effects of vaccination

Combined Hepatitis A and Hepatitis B Vaccine

Vaccine	Effects of the Disease	Possible side effects of vaccination	What to do to reduce side effects
Hepatitis A/ Hepatitis B Not a live virus vaccine	<p>Hepatitis A: an acute infection of the liver. The virus survives for a long time on food kept at room temperature and on hands.</p> <p>Hepatitis A virus is spread from person to person and when contaminated food or water has been consumed. Causes fever, tiredness, feeling unwell, loss of appetite, vomiting, dark coloured urine, jaundice and pale faeces. Young children may not show symptoms but can still infect others.</p> <p>Aboriginal children are at a greater risk of acquiring hepatitis A and also for being hospitalised with the infection, compared to non-Aboriginal children.</p> <p>Hepatitis B: A contagious virus spread mainly by blood, sexual contact, from mother to newborn baby, person-to-person (usually through contact between open sores or wounds).</p> <p>Following acute infection, up to 10% of those infected as adults and up to 90% of those infected as neonates become chronically infected with hepatitis B. Carriers of hepatitis B virus often have no symptoms and may not be aware that they are infected; though they are capable of transmitting the disease.</p> <p>1 in 4 of all chronic cases die prematurely from cirrhosis or liver cancer.</p>	<p>Common</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Pain, redness and swelling at injection site• Headache• Generally feeling unwell and/or tired <p>Uncommon</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Injection site nodule that may last week, no treatment necessary <p>Very Rare</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Severe allergic reaction (anaphylaxis)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Drink extra fluids• Paracetamol can be given according to the instructions on the packet• Do not overdress if hot <p>If you are concerned or worried, seek further advice from your doctor, immunisation nurse or the Immunisation Section at SA Health on 1300 232 272 Monday to Friday 8.30am – 5.00pm. Outside of these hours, <i>healthdirect Australia</i> can offer advice on 1800 022 222.</p>

Recommendations for Hepatitis A/B combination vaccine

Combined Hepatitis A and Hepatitis B Vaccine

For recommendations refer to the current edition of the Australian Immunisation Handbook. Please consult with your immunisation provider for further information.

Compare the effects of diseases with the possible side effects of vaccination

Human Papillomavirus (HPV)

Vaccine	Effects of the Disease	Possible side effects of vaccination	What to do to reduce side effects
<p>Human Papillomavirus (HPV)</p> <p>Gardasil®9 recommendations: (2 doses 11 to <15 years of age) (3 doses >15 years of age)</p> <p>Not a live virus vaccine</p>	<p>Human Papillomavirus: Virus spread mainly by sexual contact; up to 80% of the population will be infected at some time in their lives. Most people clear the HPV infection within 12-24 months. HPV can cause penile, anal, cervical, vulval and vaginal cancers, as well as genital warts.</p> <p>About 7 in 10 cervical cancers have been associated with HPV-16 and HPV-18.</p> <p>HPV types 6 and 11 are associated with more than 90% of genital warts.</p> <p>In Australia, there are significant numbers of hospitalisations and deaths from HPV related cancers each year.</p>	<p>Common</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mild to moderate pain • Redness and swelling at the injection site • Fever • Muscle aches and tiredness, • Headache <p>Uncommon</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nausea • Injection site nodule, lasting many weeks. No treatment is necessary • Hypersensitivity reactions including bronchospasm and urticaria (itchy rash) <p>Very Rare</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Severe allergic reaction (anaphylaxis) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drink extra fluids • Rest • Paracetamol can be given according to the instructions on the packet • Do not overdress if hot <p>If you are concerned or worried, seek further advice from your doctor, immunisation nurse or the Immunisation Section at SA Health on 1300 232 272 Monday to Friday 8.30am – 5.00pm. Outside of these hours, <i>healthdirect Australia</i> can offer advice on 1800 022 222.</p>

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Recommendations for Human Papillomavirus (HPV) vaccine

Human Papillomavirus (HPV)

For recommendations refer to the current edition of the Australian Immunisation Handbook. Please consult with your immunisation provider for further information.

Compare the effects of diseases with the possible side effects of vaccination

Influenza (Flu) vaccine

Vaccine	Effects of the Disease	Possible side effects of vaccination	What to do to reduce side effects
Influenza Not a live virus vaccine *People with a life threatening allergy to eggs should speak to their doctor before having the vaccination	<p>Influenza: is a contagious virus spread from person to person by airborne droplets from the nose and throat, or by direct contact with secretions on hands, tissues and other objects.</p> <p>Onset of illness is usually abrupt and includes malaise, fever, chills, headache, loss of appetite, myalgia, cough, nasal discharge and sneezing. Temperatures may be higher in children (and may result in febrile convulsions).</p> <p>Influenza causes increased hospitalisations in the very young (under 5 year olds) and the elderly. Other high risk groups include pregnant women, people who are obese, diabetics and others with certain chronic medical conditions.</p> <p>There is an estimated 3000 deaths in people older than 50 years of age in Australia each year.</p>	<p>Common</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pain, redness and swelling at the injection site • Fever (in children aged 6 months to 3 years) • Drowsiness or tiredness and generally feeling unwell • Muscle aches <p>Uncommon</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Injection site nodule lasting weeks, no treatment necessary <p>Very Rare</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Severe allergic reaction (anaphylaxis) • Guillain-Barré (1 in 1 million) <p>In children less than 5 years of age these side effects may be more pronounced.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drink extra fluids • Rest • Paracetamol can be given according to the instructions on the bottle/packet • Do not overdress if hot <p>If you are concerned or worried, seek further advice from your doctor, immunisation nurse or the Immunisation Section at SA Health on 1300 232 272 Monday to Friday 8.30am – 5.00pm. Outside of these hours, <i>healthdirect Australia</i> can offer advice on 1800 022 222.</p>

Recommendations for Influenza (Flu) Vaccine

Influenza (Flu) vaccine

For recommendations refer to the current edition of the Australian Immunisation Handbook. Please consult with your immunisation provider for further information.

Compare the effects of diseases with the possible side effects of vaccination

Measles, Mumps and Rubella (MMR) vaccine

Vaccine	Effects of the Disease	Possible side effects of vaccination	What to do to reduce side effects
MMR – Measles/ Mumps/Rubella Live virus vaccine	<p>Measles: Highly infectious virus spread by airborne droplets from the nose and throat. Causes high fever, rash and cough.</p> <p>About 1 in 15 children with measles develop pneumonia (severe chest infection) and 1 in 1,000 develop encephalitis (brain inflammation). For every 10 children who develop measles encephalitis, 1 will die and many will suffer permanent brain damage. About 1 in 100,000 children develop SSPE (brain degeneration), which is always fatal.</p> <p>Mumps: Contagious virus spread by saliva. Causes swollen neck and salivary glands. 1 in 5,000 children develop encephalitis (brain inflammation). 1 in 5 adolescent/adult males develop inflammation of the testes. Can cause infertility and deafness.</p> <p>Rubella: A contagious virus spread by airborne droplets from the nose and throat. Causes fever, rash, painful swollen glands and painful joints. 1 in 6,000 develop encephalitis (brain inflammation) Causes severe malformations in babies of infected women – 9 in 10 babies infected during the first trimester of pregnancy will have major abnormalities (deafness, blindness, brain damage and heart defects).</p>	<p>Common</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pain, redness and swelling at injection site <p>The following reactions may occur within 5 to 12 days after immunisation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moderate fever • High fever above 39°C lasting 2-3 days (5-15%) • Faint rash (not infectious) • Cold like symptoms • Swollen glands, stiff neck or joint pain <p>Uncommon</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Injection site nodule lasting weeks, no treatment necessary <p>Very Rare</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thrombocytopenia (bruising or bleeding) can occur after the first dose (in about 5 in 100,000 people) • Severe allergic reaction (anaphylaxis) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Give extra fluids • Rest • Paracetamol can be given according to the instructions on the bottle/packet • Do not overdress if hot <p>If you are concerned or worried, seek further advice from your doctor, immunisation nurse or the Immunisation Section at SA Health on 1300 232 272 Monday to Friday 8.30am – 5.00pm. Outside of these hours, <i>healthdirect Australia</i> can offer advice on 1800 022 222.</p>

Recommendations for Measles, Mumps and Rubella (MMR) vaccine

Measles, Mumps and Rubella (MMR) vaccine

For recommendations refer to the current edition of the Australian Immunisation Handbook. Please consult with your immunisation provider for further information.

Compare the effects of diseases with the possible side effects of vaccination

Meningococcal B vaccine (Men B)

Vaccine	Effects of the Disease	Possible side effects of vaccination	What to do to reduce side effects
Meningococcal B Not a live virus vaccine	<p>Meningococcal: a bacteria spread by respiratory droplets. Causes meningitis (inflammation of the covering of the brain), septicaemia (blood infection) or a combination of the two. Pneumonia (severe chest infection), arthritis and conjunctivitis may also occur but are uncommon.</p> <p>A purple rash may develop in patients with meningococcal septicaemia. The rash may appear rapidly on any part of the body. Septicaemia with or without meningitis can be particularly severe, and can result in death.</p> <p>Of those who survive, 10-30% will have permanent long-term problems, such as the loss of limbs, deafness and brain damage</p>	<p>Common</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• High temperature (fever). In babies and young children the temperature usually peaks 6 hours after the vaccine has been given, decreasing on day 2 and subsiding by day 3• Irritable, crying, unsettled and generally unhappy• Loss of appetite/nausea• Headache (usually observed in adolescents/adults)• Localised pain, redness and swelling at injection site• Rash (toddlers) <p>Very Rare</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Severe allergic reaction (anaphylaxis)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Drink extra fluids• Rest• Give Paracetamol with every dose of Men B vaccine for babies and young children• Paracetamol can be given according to the instructions on the bottle/packet• Do not overdress if hot <p>If you are concerned or worried, seek further advice from your doctor, immunisation nurse or the Immunisation Section at SA Health on 1300 232 272 Monday to Friday 8.30am – 5.00pm. Outside of these hours, <i>healthdirect Australia</i> can offer advice on 1800 022 222.</p>

Recommendations for Meningococcal B vaccine

Meningococcal B vaccine (Men B)

For recommendations refer to the current edition of the Australian Immunisation Handbook. Please consult with your immunisation provider for further information.

Compare the effects of diseases with the possible side effects of vaccination

Meningococcal ACWY vaccine

Vaccine	Effects of the Disease	Possible side effects of vaccination	What to do to reduce side effects
Meningococcal ACWY Not a live virus vaccine	<p>Meningococcal: a bacteria spread by respiratory droplets. Causes meningitis (inflammation of the covering of the brain), septicaemia (blood infection) or a combination of the two. Pneumonia (severe chest infection), arthritis and conjunctivitis may also occur but are uncommon.</p> <p>A purple rash may develop in patients with meningococcal septicaemia. The rash may appear rapidly on any part of the body. Septicaemia with or without meningitis can be particularly severe, and can result in death.</p> <p>Of those who survive, 10-30% will have permanent long-term problems, such as the loss of limbs, deafness and brain damage</p>	<p>Common</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pain, redness and swelling at injection site • Mild fever • Irritable or unsettled • Decreased appetite • Headache <p>Uncommon</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Injection site nodule lasting weeks, no treatment necessary • Rash <p>Very Rare</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Severe allergic reaction (anaphylaxis) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drink extra fluids • Rest • Paracetamol can be given according to the instructions on the bottle/packet • Do not overdress if hot <p>If you are concerned or worried, seek further advice from your doctor, immunisation nurse or the Immunisation Section at SA Health on 1300 232 272 Monday to Friday 8.30am – 5.00pm. Outside of these hours, <i>healthdirect Australia</i> can offer advice on 1800 022 222.</p>

Recommendations for Meningococcal ACWY vaccine

Meningococcal ACWY vaccine

For recommendations refer to the current edition of the Australian Immunisation Handbook. Please consult with your immunisation provider for further information.

23-valent Pneumococcal Vaccine (Pneumovax 23)

2018

Recommendations for Pneumococcal (Pneumovax 23) Vaccine

23-valent Pneumococcal Vaccine (Pneumovax 23)

For recommendations refer to the current edition of the Australian Immunisation Handbook. Please consult with your immunisation provider for further information.

Compare the effects of diseases with the possible side effects of vaccination

13-valent Pneumococcal Vaccine (Prevenar)

Vaccine	Effects of the Disease	Possible side effects of vaccination	What to do to reduce side effects
<p>Pneumococcal (Prevenar 13)</p> <p>Not a live virus vaccine</p>	<p>Pneumococcal infections: bacteria spread by airborne droplets from the nose and throat; causes fever, pneumonia (severe chest infection), septicaemia (blood poisoning), meningitis (infection of the tissues surrounding the brain) and occasionally other infections.</p> <p>Causes 1 in 3 of all pneumonia cases and 1 in 2 pneumonia hospitalisations in adults.</p> <p>About 3 in 10 people with meningitis die.</p>	<p>Common</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Localised pain, redness and swelling at injection site• Drowsiness• Decreased appetite• Low-grade temperature (fever) <p>Uncommon</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Occasionally, an injection-site nodule; may last many weeks; no treatment needed <p>Very Rare</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Severe allergic reaction (anaphylaxis)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Drink extra fluids• Paracetamol can be given according to the instructions on the bottle/ packet• Do not overdress if hot <p>If you are concerned or worried, seek further advice from your doctor, immunisation nurse or the Immunisation Section at SA Health on 1300 232 272 Monday to Friday 8.30am – 5.00pm. Outside of these hours, <i>healthdirect Australia</i> can offer advice on 1800 022 222.</p>

Recommendations for 13-valent Pneumococcal Vaccine Prevenar 13

13-valent Pneumococcal Vaccine (Prevenar)

For recommendations refer to the current edition of the Australian Immunisation Handbook. Please consult with your immunisation provider for further information.

Compare the effects of diseases with the possible side effects of vaccination

Inactivated Polio Vaccine

Vaccine	Effects of the Disease	Possible side effects of vaccination	What to do to reduce side effects
Polio Not a live virus vaccine	<p>Poliomyelitis: Contagious virus spread by faeces and saliva; symptoms can include fever, headache, vomiting, neck and back stiffness and may progress to paralysis.</p> <p>About 1 in 20 children and 1 in 3 adults with paralytic polio die.</p> <p>100% of all children that remain unprotected and come in contact with the virus will become infected</p>	<p>Common</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Muscle aches• Localised pain, redness and swelling at injection site• Low-grade temperature (fever) <p>Uncommon</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Occasionally, an injection-site nodule; may last many weeks; no treatment needed <p>Very Rare</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Severe allergic reaction (anaphylaxis)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Drink extra fluids• Rest• Paracetamol can be given according to the instructions on the bottle/ packet• Do not overdress if hot <p>If you are concerned or worried, seek further advice from your doctor, immunisation nurse or the Immunisation Section at SA Health on 1300 232 272 Monday to Friday 8.30am – 5.00pm. Outside of these hours, <i>healthdirect Australia</i> can offer advice on 1800 022 222.</p>

2018

Inactivated Polio
Vaccine

Recommendations for Inactivated Polio Vaccine

Inactivated Polio Vaccine

For recommendations refer to the current edition of the Australian Immunisation Handbook. Please consult with your immunisation provider for further information.

Compare the effects of diseases with the possible side effects of vaccination

Varicella (Chickenpox) vaccine

Vaccine	Effects of the Disease	Possible side effects of vaccination	What to do to reduce side effects
Chickenpox Live virus vaccine	<p>Chickenpox: A highly contagious virus. Causes low-grade fever and an itchy, vesicular rash (fluid-filled spots). Reactivation of the virus later in life causes herpes zoster (shingles).</p> <p>1 in 100,000 patients develop encephalitis (brain inflammation).</p> <p>About 3 in 100,000 patients die.</p> <p>Infection during pregnancy can result in congenital malformations in the baby.</p> <p>Infection in the mother around delivery time results in a severe infection in the newborn baby in 1 in 3 cases.</p>	<p>Common</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Localised pain, redness and swelling at injection site • Temperature (fever, can be $>39^{\circ}\text{C}$) • Seen 5-26 days after vaccination: Pustular rash (2-5 lesions), usually at injection site • occasionally elsewhere <p><i>*Most 'chickenpox' like rashes that occur within the first 2 weeks after vaccination are due to 'wild type' chickenpox.</i></p> <p>Uncommon</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Occasionally, an injection-site nodule; may last many weeks; no treatment needed <p>Very Rare</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thrombocytopenia (reduced platelets in the blood), ataxia (impaired ability to coordinate movement) and encephalitis (brain inflammation) • Severe allergic reaction (anaphylaxis) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drink extra fluids • Paracetamol can be given according to the instructions on the bottle/packet • Do not overdress if hot • Treat rash as infectious • Seek advice from your pharmacy for products that may reduce itchiness <p>If you are concerned or worried, seek further advice from your doctor, immunisation nurse or the Immunisation Section at SA Health on 1300 232 272 Monday to Friday 8.30am – 5.00pm. Outside of these hours, <i>healthdirect Australia</i> can offer advice on 1800 022 222.</p>

Recommendations for Varicella (Chickenpox) vaccine

Varicella (Chickenpox) vaccine

For recommendations refer to the current edition of the Australian Immunisation Handbook. Please consult with your immunisation provider for further information.

Compare the effects of diseases with the possible side effects of vaccination

Zoster (herpes zoster) vaccine

Vaccine	Effects of the Disease	Possible side effects of vaccination	What to do to reduce side effects
<p>Herpes zoster (shingles)</p> <p>Live virus vaccine</p>	<p>Herpes zoster (shingles): is a localised, painful, vesicular skin rash resulting from reactivation of the same virus that causes chickenpox earlier in life. Shingles is most common on the abdomen, sides and back, but can affect any part of the body, including the face. It usually lasts 10-15 days.</p> <p>Shingles can lead to post-herpetic neuralgia (PHN) which is persistent pain lasting longer than 3 months after the development of the rash. Depending on the site of reactivation, complications can occur, especially with increasing age. Depending on the area affected, the following may occur:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inflammation of the eye • Inflammation of the brain and spinal cord • Secondary bacterial infection • Pneumonia 	<p>Common</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pain, redness and swelling at injection site • Headache • Fatigue (tiredness) • Fever (temperature) • Chickenpox like rash around injection site may occur <p>Very Rare</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Severe allergic reaction (anaphylaxis) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Give extra fluids • Paracetamol can be given according to the instructions on the packet • Seek advice from your pharmacy for products that may reduce itchiness <p>If you are concerned or worried, seek further advice from your doctor, immunisation nurse or the Immunisation Section at SA Health on 1300 232 272 Monday to Friday 8.30am – 5.00 pm. Outside of these hours, <i>healthdirect Australia</i> is able to offer advice on 1800 022 222.</p>

Recommendations for Zoster (herpes zoster) vaccine

Zoster (herpes zoster) Vaccine

For recommendations refer to the current edition of the Australian Immunisation Handbook. Please consult with your immunisation provider for further information.

For more information

Immunisation Section
Communicable Disease Control Branch
PO Box 6 Rundle Mall
Adelaide SA 5000
Phone: 1300 232 272
www.sahealth.sa.gov.au/immunisation

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