

HELPING THE BODY

recognize and fight infection

What is a vaccination? Everyone is born with an immune system to fight off bad bacteria and viruses. Our immune system recognizes germs in our bodies and in response produces a protein substance called antibodies to fight them. Antibodies disappear after they fight off

After fighting off

viruses, antibodies

turn into

"memory cells"

the virus, but they become "memory cells," which remember the original virus and defend it when it returns. This protection is called immunity.

Vaccinations contain the same parts of

the virus that cause disease, but the virus is either killed or weakened so that when it is injected, it is not strong

Antibodies fight off disease enough to cause illness.

The presence of the weakened virus is enough for the antibodies to fight them and create memory cells so that if the virus returns, the immune system can fight them off and prevent illness.

WHEN SHOULD I VACCINATE?

These vaccinations begin at birth and will continue throughout your child's life. Be sure to keep your child's immunizations records because they will prove to be important.

SIDE EFFECTS

Vaccines have the possibility of causing minor side effects, such as pain or soreness at the injection site, and occasionally a low-grade fever that will go away within a few days. You can breastfeed your baby if you are concerned about the pain your infant will feel after an immunization. While vaccines can cause side effects, they are monitored for safety. Not immunizing your child can put them at an even greater risk.

Why Immunize?

Not only do immunizations protect your child, but they also protect those around your child, especially those people who are not immunized. Immunizing your child will help protect her or him from many harmful diseases, including:

- Hepatitis B (HepB)
- Diptheria (DTaP)
- Tetanus or lockjaw (DTaP)
- Pertussis or whooping cough (DTaP)
- Hib (H. influenza type b) disease (Hib)
- Polio (IPV)
- Influenza
- Hepatitis A (HepA)
- Measles (MMR)
- Mumps (MMR)
- Rotavirus (Rota)
- Rubella or German measles (MMR)
- Varicella zoster or chickenpox
- Pneumococcal disease (PCV)

Vaccine Schedule

After your baby is born, your body naturally produces different types of breast milk in stages that coincide perfectly with the nutritional needs of your baby at the different stages of development.



Hepatitis B

Birth to two months One to four months Six to 18 months



Tetanus

Two months
Four months
Six months
Fifteen months
Four to six years



H. Influenza Type B

Two months
Four months
Six months
One year to 15 months



Polio

Two months Four months Six months Four years



Hepatitis A

One year to 23 months, first and second doses at least six months apart Two years



Rubella/German Measles

One year to 15 months Four years



Rotavirus

Two months
Four months
Six months



Pneumococcal Disease

Two months
Four months
Six months
One year to 15 months



Influenza

Six to 59 months (recommended yearly)



Varicella (Chickenpox)

One year to 18 months Four to six years



Comfort During Shots

Hold your child and cuddle him or her. Speak calmly and soothingly.

Bring along a favorite toy or blanket.

Make eye contact and smile at your baby.

Stay calm; your baby picks up on your anxieties.

After the shot, calmly sooth your child. For breastfed babies, nursing right after a shot can be very comforting.

A cool wet cloth can reduce redness, soreness, and/or swelling at the site.

If you have any concerns about the safety of vaccines, please speak with your pediatrician.

Resources:

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, www.cdc.gov A New Beginning: Your Personal Guide to Postpartum Care



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