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Immunization chart pdf

Dental care is just as important as regular immunisation when it comes to your child's overall health. Serve food from all food groups, limit sugary snacks and drinks, and children brush their teeth twice a day. And children are wonderful copycats, so have your child watch you brush your teeth as often as possible. Tetanus, diphtheria, pertussis and polio (Tdap-IPV) Tdap-IPV vaccine – given after 4 to 6 years, is a combined vaccine that protects children from four diseases , tetanus, diphtheria, whooping cough and polio. Immunization against diphtheria, tetanus, whooping cough and polio is required by law for all children attending school in Ontario unless they are exempt. What is tetanus? Tetanus or lockjaw is a serious disease that can occur if dirt with tetanus spores enters the cut on the skin. Tetanus spores are found everywhere, usually in soil, dust and fertilizer. It doesn't spread from person to person. Tetanus causes muscle spasms in the neck, arms, leg and stomach and painful convulsions that can be severe enough to break bones. Even with early treatment, tetanus kills two out of every 10 people who get it. What is diphtheria? Diphtheria is a serious disease of the nose, throat and skin. Causes sore throat, fever and chills. It can be complicated by breathing problems, heart failure and nerve damage. Diphtheria kills about one out of every 10 people who get the disease. Most often it is transmitted to others by coughing and sneezing. What's whooping cough? Whooping cough, also called whooping cough, is a serious disease especially in children. Children who contract this disease have spells of violent cough. This cough can cause vomiting or spend the night for a short time. The cough can last for weeks and makes it difficult for the child to eat, drink or even breathe. Whooping cough can cause serious complications. Pneumonia can occur in more than two out of 10 children with whooping cough. Whooping cough can also cause brain damage, seizures and death. These problems occur most often in babies. Whooping cough spreads very easily from an infected person to others by coughing or sneezing. What is polio? Polio is a serious disease that people can get from drinking water or eating food with polio virus. It can also spread from person to person. This disease can cause nerve damage and paralyze a person for life. It can paralyze muscles used for breathing, talking, eating and walking. It can also cause death. Measles, Goutstone, Rubella and Varicella (MMRV) Vaccine against measles, mumps, rubella and varicella (MMRV) - given within 4 to 6 years The Ministry of Health and Long-Term Care recently introduced a new measles, water, rubella and varicella (MMRV) immunization schedules for Ontario. Immunization against measles, mumps and rubella is required by law for all children who attend school in Ontario unless they are exempt. Immunisation against varicella is also required for children born in 2010. Is it measles? Measles can be a serious infection. Causes high fever, cough, rash, runny nose and dry eyes. Measles lasts one to two weeks. Ear infections or pneumonia (lung infection) can occur in one out of every 10 children with measles. Measles can also be complicated by encephalitis, a brain infection, in about one in every 1,000 children with measles. This can cause brain damage and developmental delays. Measles can also make a pregnant woman have a miscarriage or give birth prematurely. Measles spreads very easily and quickly from person to person. People can get measles from an infected person who coughs or sneezes around them or simply talks to them. What are mumps? Mumps are a viral infection characterized by fever, headache and swelling of the cheeks, jaw and neck. This usually happens in children between the ages of five and nine, but can also affect very young children and can result in more serious complications such as meningitis. Fortunately, mumps meningitis usually does not cause permanent damage. Recently, outbreaks of the disease have occurred more frequently among adolescents and young adults. The fungus can cause very painful, swollen testicles in about one in four teenagers or adult men and a painful ovarian infection in one in 20 women. Infection of the ear canal during the first three months of pregnancy can increase the risk of miscarriage. In some people, mumps can cause deafness. People can get mumps from an infected person who coughs or sneezes around them or simply talks to them. It can also be spread by contact with the saliva of an infected person. What is rubella(German measles)? Rubella is usually a mild disease in children; up to half of rubella infections occur without rashes. Rubella can cause fever, sore throat, swollen glands in the neck and rashes on the face and neck. Temporary pain and swelling of the joints are common in adolescents and adults, especially women, with rubella infection. Rubella may be followed by chronic arthritis (inflamed joints). It can also cause temporary blood clotting problems and encephalitis. Rubella is very dangerous in pregnant women. If a woman gets rubella in the early part of pregnancy, it is very likely that her baby will develop congenital rubella syndrome and be severely incapacitated or die. Rubella is spread by contact with an infected person by coughing, sneezing or talking to them. It can also be spread by contact with the saliva of infected individuals. What is varicella (chicken pox)? Chickenpox is caused by the varicella-zoster virus. Children with chicken pox will experience nausea from fatigue, mild headaches, fevers up to 39°C, chills and muscle or joint pain for a day or two before starting a red rash. Raised itching of red blisters can be anywhere on the body. Blisters are dried and scabbing are formed in four to five days. Some children may experience complications or serious problems than chickenpox such as: bacterial skin infections and/or fasciitis (meat-eating disease); pneumonia (lung infection); encephalitis (brain infection); infection of other places (e.g. blood). The risk of these complications increases with age. Chicken pox spreads very easily from person to person. It is transmitted from an infected person to others through coughing, sneezing and even talking. You can also get chicken pox if you touch the blister or liquid from the blister. Birth defects can occur if the baby gets chicken pox from the mother before birth. The risk of these complications increases with age. For more information, talk to your healthcare professional, contact your local Public Health Unit, or visit ontario.ca/vaccines. Some immunizations are needed for children to attend school in Ontario. For more information, see the school vaccination checklist. This schedule of recommended immunizations may vary depending on where you live, your child's health, type of vaccine and available vaccines. Some of the vaccines can be given as part of a combined vaccine so that the child receives fewer injections. Talk to your doctor about what vaccines your children need. Birth of HEPB: Hepatitis B vaccine. Ideally, the first dose is given within 24 hours of birth, but children who have not previously been vaccinated can get it at any age. Some children of low birth weight will get it in 1 month or when they are discharged from the hospital. 1-2 months Of HepB: The second dose should be given 1 to 2 months after the first dose. 2 months DTaP: Diphtheria, tetanus and acellular pertussis vaccine Hib: Haemophilus influenzae type B IPV vaccine: Inactivated poliovirus vaccine PCV: Vaccine against pneumococcal conjugation RV: Rotavirus vaccine 4 months 6 months DTaP Hib: This third dose may be required, depending on the brand of vaccine used in previous Hib immunizations. PCV RV: This third dose may be required, depending on the brand of vaccine used in previous RV immunizations. 6 months and a year Flu (flu): Flu vaccine is recommended every year for children 6 months and older: Children under 9 years of age who get the flu vaccine for the first time (or who have had only 1 dose of the vaccine in the past) will receive it in 2 separate doses at least one month apart. Children under 9 years of age who have previously had at least 2 doses of flu vaccine (at any one time) will only need 1 dose. Children over 9 years of age need only 1 dose. The vaccine is given by injection with a needle (flu vaccine) or nasal spray. Both types of vaccines can be used this flu season (2020-2021) as they seem to work equally well. Your doctor will recommend which one to use based on your child's age and general health. Nasal spray is only for healthy people aged 2 to 49 years. People with weak immune systems or some medical conditions (such as asthma) and pregnant women should not get the nasal spray vaccine. 6-18 months 12-15 months 12-23 months hepa: hepatitis A; given as 2 injections at least 6 months apart 15-18 months 4-6 years 11-12 years OF HPV: Human papillomavirus vaccine, vaccine, 2 shots over a period of 6 to 12 months. It can be given already at the age of 9 years. For teenagers and young adults (aged 15 to 26 years in girls and boys), it is given in 3 shots for 6 months. It is recommended for both girls and boys to prevent genital warts and some types of cancer. Tdap: Tetanus, diphtheria, and whooping cough booster. It is also recommended during every pregnancy a woman has. Meningococcal conjugation vaccine: And a booster dose is recommended at the age of 16. 16-18 years Meningococcal B vaccine (MenB): The MenB vaccine can be given to children and teens in 2 or 3 doses, depending on the brand. Unlike the meningococcal conjugated vaccine, which is recommended, the decision on the vaccine against MenB is made by teenagers, their parents and the doctor. The special circumstances of HepA can be given as early as the age of 6 months to babies who will travel to a place where hepatitis A is common (they will still need routine vaccination after their first birthday). It is also recommended for older children who have not received it in the past. The MMR vaccine can be given to babies at 6 months of age if they are going to travel abroad. These children should still receive the recommended routine doses between the ages of 12 and 15 months and 4-6 years, but they may get the second dose as early as 4 weeks after the first if they are still going to travel and be in danger. Influenza vaccine is especially important for children at risk of health problems from influenza. High-risk groups include but are not limited to children under 5 and those with chronic medical conditions, such as asthma, heart problems, sickle cell disease, diabetes or HIV. Pneumococcal vaccines can be given to older children (aged 2 and over) who have conditions that affect their immune system, such as asplenia or HIV infection, or other conditions, such as an artificial cochlea, chronic heart disease or chronic lung disease. Meningococcal vaccines can be given to children at 8 weeks of age (depending on the brand of vaccine) who are at risk of meningococcal infection, such as meningitis. This includes children with some immune disorders. Children living in (or will travel to) countries where meningitis is common, or where there is an epidemic, should also get the vaccine. Have for example: An epidemic is when a disease occurs in greater numbers than expected in a given area. If you have questions about vaccinating your family during an epidemic, ask your healthcare professional or contact your state or local health department. Review by Elana Pearl Ben-Joseph, MD Review Date: February 2020