

# DTaP-IPV-Hib (Pediace/Infanrix/Pentacel) Vaccine Fact Sheet

This 5 in 1 combination vaccine, when given according to the recommended schedule protects against diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis, polio, and haemophilus influenzae type b. More information on these serious diseases is provided on the next page.

## Who should get DTaP-IPV-Hib vaccine?

- Infants and children under 7 years of age as part of routine and catch-up immunizations
  - In Ontario routinely given at 2, 4, 6, and 18 months of age.
  - Children 5-6 years of age with certain high-risk medical conditions.

## Who should NOT get the DTAP-IPV-Hib vaccine?

- People who have had a serious allergic reaction to any previous dose of the vaccine.
- Anyone with unstable neurological conditions such as seizure disorder.
- Those with a history of Guillian-Barre Syndrome within 6 weeks of having a tetanus vaccine.
- People with illnesses or who are taking treatments that reduce their immune system should talk to their health care provider before receiving the vaccine.
- People who experience a severe injection site reaction following a dose of tetanus vaccine should not be given another dose for at least 10 years.
- Individuals with high fever or moderate to severe illness should wait until they are well.

## Common side effects?

DTAP-IPV-Hib vaccine is known to be very safe! Common side effects include pain, redness, and mild swelling where the vaccine was given. Some children may get a fever, experience drowsiness, fussiness, loss of appetite or stomach upset. These are mild reactions that usually last a day or two.

## When to seek medical help after immunization?

- If your child experiences an uncommon side effect, please seek medical attention and notify the health unit.
- Go to the nearest emergency room right away or call 911 for any of the following:
  - Swelling of the face, tongue, lips, or neck
  - Trouble breathing
  - Hives and itchy red skin



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## Diphtheria

Diphtheria is a serious bacterial infection that affects the nose, throat, and skin. It spreads through coughing, sneezing, and skin to skin contact. It causes sore throat, fever, difficulty breathing and swallowing, and can lead to heart failure, paralysis, and death.

## Tetanus (Lockjaw)

Tetanus (Lockjaw) is a bacterial infection that attacks the nervous system. You can get tetanus if dirt containing the tetanus germ gets into a cut in the skin. Tetanus causes severe muscle spasms, seizures, and trouble breathing and swallowing. There is no cure for tetanus, and it can be fatal.

## Pertussis (Whooping cough)

Pertussis, also called “whooping cough” because of the whoop sound made at the end of a severe coughing spell, is an infection of the airways and lungs caused by bacteria. It can occur in people of all ages, though in infants younger than 6 months, the whoop is often absent. Pertussis spreads easily from person to person by coughing, sneezing, or contact with body fluid from the mouth and nose of a person with the infection. It causes violent coughing that can last for several weeks to months. The coughing sometimes ends with choking or vomiting and makes it hard to breathe, eat, or drink. It can lead to pneumonia and other severe complications especially in babies and children.

## Polio

Polio is a serious viral infection of the nervous system that people can get from drinking water or eating food with the polio virus in it. It is spread person to person through body fluid from the mouth and nose, or stool (poop). Polio can cause nerve damage and paralyze muscles leaving a person unable to move all or parts of their body. There is no cure for polio, and it can be fatal.

## Haemophilus influenzae type B (Hib)

Haemophilus influenzae type B (Hib) is a bacterial infection that can cause meningitis (infection of the fluid and lining that covers the brain and spinal cord), and serious infections in other parts of the body. Hib spreads through contact with body fluid from the mouth and nose of an infected person. It can result in brain damage, blindness, and death.

**For more information about DTaP-IPV-Hib vaccine talk to your health care provider or public health nurse.**