

Immunisation Schedule		BCG	Hepatitis B	DTP/Polio	DTaP/Polio/HIB	DTaP/Polio/HIB/Hepatitis B	Pneumococcal	Rotavirus	Influenza	Varicella	MMR
Vaccine		Tuberculosis	Hepatitis B	Diphtheria, Tetanus, Polio	Diphtheria, Tetanus, Polio, H influenza B	Diphtheria, Tetanus, Pertussis, H influenza B, Hepatitis B	Strep pneumoniae	Rotavirus	Influenza	Chicken pox	Measles, Mumps, Rubella
Immunisation against											
Birth		✓	✓								
1 month		✓									
6 week						✓					
2 month							✓*				
3 month				✓	✓	✓					
4 month				✓	✓	✓					
5 month				✓	✓	✓					
6 month			✓								
1 year											
15 month											✓
18 month				✓	✓	✓			✓ (From 6mths)	✓ (From 1yr)	
6 year				✓ (DT/Polio)	✓ (DT/Polio)	✓ (DT/Polio)					
12 year				✓ (DT/Polio)	✓ (DT/Polio)	✓ (DT/Polio)					✓

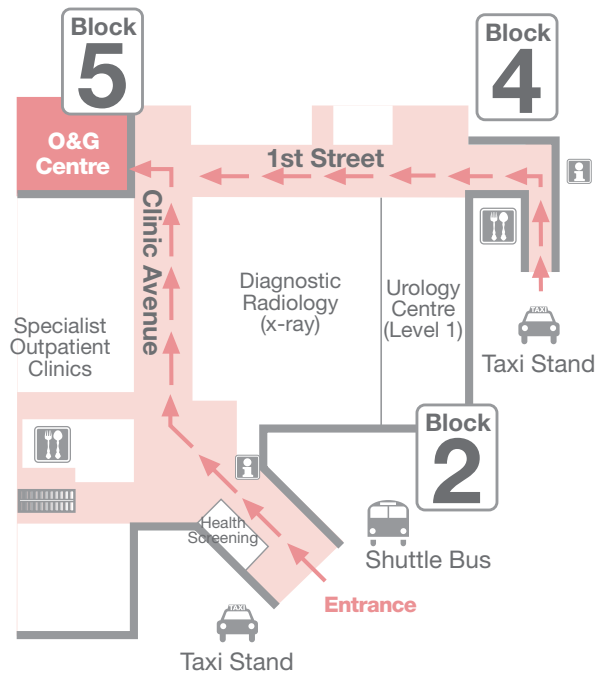
Pneumococcal vaccine: *Dosing interval is 4 – 8 weeks with booster at least 2 months after 3rd dose
7 – 11 months (3 doses), 12 – 23 months (2 doses), 24 months – 9 years (1 dose)

Note: Bring along your child's Health Booklet at each visit so that all the vaccinations given can be accurately recorded.

Location Map

SGH Baby and Child Clinic
Block 5 Level 1, O & G Centre

Operating Hours:
Mon - Fri : 9.30am - 1.00pm, 2.00pm - 5.00pm



Important Numbers

General Enquiries	6222 3322
Appointment	6321 4377 / 6326 5920

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YOUR GUIDE TO ...

Vaccinations For Infants And Children



SGH Baby & Child Clinic

 Singapore General Hospital
SingHealth

Information correct as at July 2006

Vaccinations

Vaccinations serve to protect your child against some serious childhood infectious diseases. Different vaccines are given at varying times and schedules to offer the best protection.

Are there times when my child should not be vaccinated?

There are times when your child should not be vaccinated or be given a particular vaccine. Sometimes special precautions need to be taken.

■ You should inform the doctor if your child:

- is sick
- has a medical condition e.g. fits, poor immunity, neurological disorder, abnormal development, etc
- is on medication
- has received recent infusion of blood products e.g. immunoglobulins
- has allergies e.g. egg, drugs, etc
- has had a severe reaction to a vaccine before
- has contacts with anyone with poor immunity

If you are uncertain whether your child should proceed with the vaccination, you should ask your doctor.

How safe are the vaccines and are there any side effects?

Vaccinations are generally safe. However, like all medications, some people may develop a severe reaction.

Most immunisation reactions are mild and harmless. It is common to have a mild fever, sore arm or slight redness and swelling after a vaccination.

While most reactions start within 1 – 2 days and last 2 – 3 days, some vaccines have been associated with reactions that may occur later.

2 – 3 weeks after BCG vaccination, a small red lump usually appears at the injection site. This lump may increase in size and develop into an ulcer with a crust forming over it. A scar remains after the crust falls off. This is a normal reaction and not a side effect.

Following MMR vaccination, some children develop a fever and rash 1 – 2 weeks later or swelling of the glands of the neck after 3 – 4 weeks. Some develop a mild chicken pox-like rash up to a month after chicken pox vaccination.

■ You should see a doctor if your child:

- has very high fever
- has unusual cry or cries incessantly
- has a severe rash or swelling
- has fits
- is unwell e.g. difficulty breathing, pale, fast heartbeat, etc
- is not behaving normally

Consult your doctor if you are unsure.

Current scientific evidence does not show that vaccinations cause developmental problems in children.

How effective are the vaccinations?

Vaccinations are effective most of the time. Occasionally, however, some people may still develop the infection after being vaccinated against it.

Some Optional Vaccines

Diphtheria and measles immunisations are compulsory by law in Singapore.

There are some optional vaccines which are not included in the National Childhood Immunisation Programme. These include:

• **Combination Vaccines**

Some combination vaccines use acellular pertussis and inactivated polio and include vaccination against *Haemophilus influenzae type B*.

Haemophilus influenzae type B is a bacteria that can cause life-threatening diseases in young children like meningitis, sepsis, pneumonia, etc.

Compared with whole-cell pertussis vaccines, acellular pertussis vaccines may be associated with less fever, pain, redness and fussiness.

• **Pneumococcal Vaccine**

Streptococcus pneumoniae is a bacteria that can cause infections in children (e.g. meningitis, sepsis, pneumonia, ear infections, etc). These may be serious or even fatal.

• **Rotavirus Vaccine**

Rotavirus is a common cause of acute gastroenteritis in infants and children. The vaccine is given orally.

• **Influenza Vaccine**

The influenza vaccine may be given from 6 months of age. Annual revaccination against the anticipated viral strains is required.

• **Chicken Pox Vaccine**

The chicken pox vaccine can be given after the age of one year.

You can discuss these optional vaccines with your child's doctor.

What if my child misses one or more vaccinations?

Your doctor will be able to advise you on how your child can catch-up on the immunisation schedule.

How can I help my child during the vaccinations?

Here are some simple ways to help your child:

- Bring along your child's favourite toy or blanket.
- Stay calm – your child is able to pick up on your feelings.
- Comfort and reassure your child by holding, cuddling and talking to him or her.
- Observe your child over the next few days for some of the adverse effects mentioned above.
- Your doctor may give you some medication to give to your child to reduce the pain or fever.
- Ensure that your child drinks plenty of fluids. You may try sponging him or her with tepid water if he or she develops a fever.

The instructions in this leaflet are not intended to be exhaustive. In specific cases, you may receive different or additional instructions from your doctor. You are advised to follow any specific written or oral instructions given to you by your healthcare provider. **Please ask when in doubt.**