

Hello,

Your child has recently had their childhood immunisations with us. Please see below for some helpful information about what to expect and what we recommend for you to do following childhood immunisations.

All vaccines may cause the following reactions:

- Mild fever that doesn't last long (<38.5°C).
- Where the needle was given: sore, red, burning, itching or swelling for 1-2 days and/or a small, hard lump for a few weeks.
- Grizzly, unsettled, unhappy and sleepy behavior.
- Teenagers/adults: fainting and muscle aches.

Please see the below table for additional common reaction specific to each vaccine.

What to do at home:

- If your baby/child is hot, don't have too many clothes or blankets on.
- Breastfeed more frequently and/or give extra fluids.
- Put a cold, wet cloth on the injection site if it is sore.
- For fever or pain: give paracetamol following the instructions on the packaging.

When to seek medical advice:

See your doctor or go to the hospital if:

- Pain and fever are not relieved by paracetamol (e.g. Panadol®)
- The reactions are bad, not going away or getting worse, or if you are worried at all
- Any of the rare (adverse) reactions below are experienced

Rare reactions requiring immediate medical attention:

As with any medication, on rare occasions, an individual may experience a severe reaction. Seek medical attention if any of the below are experienced and inform of recent vaccination.

Anaphylaxis

- A severe reaction which occurs suddenly, usually within 15 minutes, however anaphylaxis can occur within hours of vaccine administration. Early signs of anaphylaxis include: redness and/or itching of the skin, swelling (hives), breathing difficulties, persistent cough, hoarse voice and a sense of distress.

Seizure

- Some young children (especially aged 1-3 years) are more prone to seizures when experiencing a high fever from any source (with an infection or after a vaccine). The seizure usually lasts approximately 20 seconds and very rarely more than 2 minutes.

Intussusception (relates to rotavirus vaccine)

- This is an uncommon form of bowel obstruction where one segment of the bowel slides into the next, much like the pieces of a telescope.
- There is a very small risk of this occurring in a baby in the first week after receiving the first dose of a Rotavirus vaccine, and a smaller risk after the second dose.
- The baby has bouts of crying, looks pale, gets very irritable and pulls the legs up to the abdomen because of pain.

Rash (relates to shingles vaccine: Zostavax®)

- Very rarely a generalised chickenpox like rash following Zostavax® vaccination may occur around 2-4 weeks after vaccination, which may be associated with fever and feeling unwell. This rash may be a sign of a serious reaction to the virus in the vaccine.

How to report an adverse reaction:

Significant events that occur following immunisation should be reported to your doctor or vaccination provider.

Alternatively, you can report directly to the Therapeutic Goods Administration (www.tga.com.au)

or by phone to a pharmacist from NPS Medicinewise on **1300 134 237**

You can also report adverse events following immunisation to your state or territory health services.

Where can I get more information?

Contact your immunisation provider

Visit www.health.gov.au/immunisation

Contact your state or territory health service

Practice Details:

Manly Village Medical
25 Cambridge Parade
Manly, QLD 4179
P: (07) 3396 2141

Vaccines given on _____ / _____ / 20 _____

Time given: _____ (Please wait a minimum of 15 minutes after immunisation)

Meningococcal B vaccine (Bexsero®)	Measles, mumps, rubella vaccine (MMRII® or Priorix®)	Measles, mumps, rubella, chickenpox vaccine (Priorix-Tetra® or ProQuad®)	Diphtheria tetanus, whooping cough vaccine Children (Infanrix® or Tripacel®) Adults and adolescents (Boostrix® or Adacel®)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See 'Common reactions' Fever (>38.5°C) is common in young children receiving this vaccine. Paracetamol will reduce the likelihood of fever. For children less than 2 years of age, a dose of paracetamol is recommended 30 minutes before vaccination, or as soon as possible afterwards. Followed by two more doses 6 hours apart, even if there is no fever. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See 'Common reactions' Reactions that may be present 7-10 days after vaccination: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fever over 39°C - rash (not infectious) - head cold, runny nose, cough, puffy eyes - swelling in the neck/under the chin 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See 'Common reactions' Reactions that may be present 7-10 days after vaccination: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fever over 39°C - rash (not infectious) - head cold, runny nose, cough, puffy eyes - swelling in the neck/under the chin Reactions that may be present 5-26 days after vaccination: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - mild chickenpox like rash (may be infectious, seek medical advice) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See 'Common reactions' Very rarely, large injection site reactions (>50mm) including limb swelling may occur (with the 4th or 5th dose of the tetanus-containing vaccine in children). These reactions usually start within 24-72 hours after vaccination, and resolve spontaneously within 3-5 days. If this reaction extends beyond one or both joints, seek medical advice.

Diphtheria, tetanus, whooping cough, polio vaccine (Infanrix® IPV or Quadracel®)	Shingle vaccine (Shingrix®)	Pneumococcal vaccine (Pneumovax 23®)	Rotavirus vaccine (Rotarix®)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See 'Common reactions' Large injection site reaction of redness and swelling from the shoulder to the elbow. If this reaction extends beyond one or both joints, seek medical advice. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See 'Common reactions' Reactions that may be present 1 to 3 days after vaccinations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - tiredness - headaches - fever - muscle aches - gastrointestinal symptoms. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See 'Common reactions' Large injections site reaction with redness and swelling, more common after the second or subsequent dose of this vaccine. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See 'Common reactions' Vaccine virus can be shed in poo, particularly after the first dose. Handwashing is important after every nappy change. Intussusception - see 'rare reactions'

Hepatitis A vaccine (Vaqta® Paediatric)	Hepatitis B vaccine (H-B-Vax® II Paediatric or Engerix® B Paediatric)	Diphtheria, tetanus, whooping cough, hepatitis B, polio, Haemophilus influenza type b vaccine (infanrix® hexa/vaxellis)	Pneumococcal vaccine (Prevenar 13®)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See 'Common reactions' Rash 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See 'Common reactions' 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See 'Common reactions' 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See 'Common reactions'

Meningococcal ACWY vaccine (Nimenrix®/MenQuadfi)	Haemophilus influenza type b vaccine (ActHIB®)	Human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccine (Gardasil®9)	Influenza vaccine
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See 'Common reactions' 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See 'Common reactions' 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See 'Common reactions' Mild headache Mild nausea 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See 'Common reactions'

Respiratory syncytial virus (RSV) (Abrysvo®)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See 'Common reactions'