

# What to Expect After Getting Vaccines

## Some children:

- get cranky
- have a low fever
- are sore, red, or swollen where the shot was given

Ask your nurse or doctor what to do to make your baby feel better after getting vaccines.

Placing a cold washcloth where your child got the shot will help your baby feel better.

Medicine to reduce pain and fever can make your child feel better. Ask your doctor or nurse about how much to give your child.

### Do not give your child aspirin.

Talk to your doctor or nurse if you have any questions or worries.

## Your Child's Vaccination Record

You should ask for a record of your child's vaccines. Keep it, and carry it with you every time you visit your health care provider.

The Michigan Care Improvement Registry (MCIR) keeps your child's record. Ask your doctor or nurse if the vaccines your child got are in MCIR. Your doctor can look in MCIR to see what your child needs.

Make sure your child gets every needed vaccine.

## Paying for vaccines

If your child does not have health insurance, or does not have insurance that covers vaccines, ask your doctor or local health department about the Vaccines for Children (VFC) program. This program is available for eligible children 18 years of age and younger.

## Where to go for more information

- Your health care provider
- Your local health department
- Michigan Department of Community Health: [www.michigan.gov/immunize](http://www.michigan.gov/immunize)
- Vaccine Education Center: [www.chop.edu/vaccine](http://www.chop.edu/vaccine)
- Vaccinate Your Baby: [www.vaccinateyourbaby.org](http://www.vaccinateyourbaby.org)
- Immunization Action Coalition: [www.vaccineinformation.org](http://www.vaccineinformation.org)
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) INFO Contact Center:
  - English and Spanish
  - 1-800-CDC-INFO
  - 1-800-232-4636
  - TTY 1-888-232-6348
  - CDC website: [www.cdc.gov/vaccines](http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines)

Michigan Department  
of Community Health



Rick Snyder, Governor  
Olga Dazzo, Director

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# PROTECT BABIES AND TODDLERS FROM SERIOUS DISEASES

## Protect Your Child's Health

Parents try hard to protect their children from danger and illness. Children who get their vaccines on time will be safe from many diseases.

## Your baby needs vaccines at these ages:

**BIRTH**  
**2 MONTHS**  
**4 MONTHS**  
**6 MONTHS\***  
**12-15 MONTHS\***  
**18-24 MONTHS\***

\* All children 6 months through 18 years should get flu vaccine every year.

Call your physician, your local health department or

**1-888-76-SHOTS**

Michigan Department of Community Health

# YOUR CHILD NEEDS VACCINES TO PREVENT DISEASE.

## FLU

Flu (influenza) is caused by viruses that are spread by coughing and sneezing. Thousands of children are hospitalized each year because of influenza. That is why flu vaccine is recommended for:

- All children aged 6 months through 18 years of age.
- Those who live with or care for infants and children. This includes brothers, sisters, parents, grandparents, babysitters and daycare workers.

Babies under 6 months cannot get a flu shot. The best way to protect them is to make sure that you, your family members, and their caregivers get flu vaccine.



## HEPATITIS A

Hepatitis A is a liver disease. It can make you very sick, cause yellow skin or eyes, give you stomach pains or diarrhea. Many people get so sick that they have to go to the hospital.

## ROTAVIRUS

Rotavirus usually infects children between the ages of 6 and 24 months. It causes a high fever, diarrhea, and vomiting. Many infants get so sick they have to go to the hospital. The vaccine is a liquid given by mouth, rather than by a shot.

## DIPHTHERIA

Diphtheria is spread by coughing and sneezing. It can cause trouble breathing, heart problems or paralysis (unable to move parts of the body).

## TETANUS

Tetanus (lockjaw) can occur after a cut or wound lets the germ into the body. Tetanus causes severe and painful muscle spasms.

## PERTUSSIS

Pertussis (whooping cough) is passed from person to person. Pertussis can cause coughing and choking that makes it hard to eat or breathe. The coughing can last for weeks. Nearly half of babies with pertussis are so sick they must go to the hospital. Babies catch pertussis from adults or older children.

## HAEMOPHILUS INFLUENZAE TYPE B (Hib)

Hib disease is spread by coughing, sneezing or close contact. It causes tissues in the brain to swell, bloodstream infections, hearing loss, poor sight, or speech problems.

## CHICKENPOX

Chickenpox causes fevers and itchy blisters all over the body. Some children get skin infections, pneumonia, brain damage, and bleeding problems.



## HEPATITIS B

Hepatitis B infects the liver. Infants and young children with hepatitis B are more likely to have long term illness than adults. Make sure your children get all three hepatitis B shots.

## MEASLES

Measles causes a high fever, cough, runny nose, sore eyes and rash. It can also infect the brain, or cause hearing loss or death.

## MUMPS

Mumps is usually seen in children. It causes painful swelling under the jaw. Mumps can lead to mild swelling of the brain and spinal cord, and hearing loss.

## RUBELLA

Rubella causes fever, painful swelling in the neck, a skin rash, soreness or swelling in the joints. If a pregnant woman gets rubella, it may be harmful to her unborn baby. Babies born with rubella can have heart disease, be blind or deaf, or have learning problems.

## PNEUMOCOCCAL CONJUGATE

Pneumococcal germs cause bacterial meningitis. These germs can also cause ear infections, pneumonia, blood infections, and death.

## POLIO

Some children who get polio become paralyzed (unable to move parts of their bodies). Polio can make it hard to breathe without the help of a machine. It may even cause death.

## MORE VACCINES?

Children who have health problems or are traveling outside the United States may need other vaccines. Talk to your doctor or nurse to make sure any other needed vaccines are given.

