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Diphtheria, Tetanus, Pertussis, Polio, Hib and Hepatitis B vaccine for babies and children



This leaflet tells you about the DTaP/IPV/Hib/
HepB vaccine, also known as "6 in 1" as it protects
against six diseases, diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis
(whooping cough), polio, *Haemophilus influenzae*
type b and hepatitis B (HepB) disease.



What does the vaccine protect against?

Diphtheria

Diphtheria is a serious disease that usually begins with a sore throat and can quickly cause breathing problems. It can damage the heart and nervous system and, in severe cases, can kill. Before diphtheria vaccine was introduced in the UK, there were up to 70,000 cases of diphtheria and around 5,000 deaths a year. Diphtheria can be spread from person to person through close contact.

Tetanus

Tetanus is a disease affecting the nervous system which can cause muscle spasms and breathing problems and can kill. It is caused when germs found in soil and manure get into the body through wounds or burns. Tetanus cannot be passed from person to person.

Pertussis (whooping cough)

Whooping cough is a disease that can cause long bouts of coughing and choking, making it hard to breathe. It can last for up to 10 weeks and babies under one year of age are most at risk. The disease is very serious and can kill.

Before the pertussis vaccine was introduced, the average number of cases reported each year in the UK was 120,000 and 92 children died in the year before the vaccine was introduced. Whooping cough is usually spread by coughs and sneezes.

Polio

Polio is a virus that can attack the nervous system and can cause permanent paralysis of the muscles. If it affects the chest muscles or the brain, polio can kill.

Before the polio vaccine was introduced, there were as many as 8,000 cases of polio in the UK in epidemic years. Polio is spread mainly by swallowing material which contains the virus.

Hepatitis B

Hepatitis B is a virus that infects the liver and can lead to serious liver disease. There are about 250 million people infected with hepatitis B in the world at any one time. About 600 – 800 new cases a year are reported in England and Wales. That is around 30 new cases each year in Wales, but many more will carry the virus in their blood and liver.

The hepatitis B virus is present in the blood and some other body fluids of infected persons.

Hib (*Haemophilus influenzae* type b) disease

Hib is an infection caused by *Haemophilus influenzae* type b bacteria. It can lead to a number of serious illnesses such as blood poisoning (septicaemia), lung infection (pneumonia) and meningitis (an infection of the covering of the brain). The illnesses caused by Hib can kill if you are not treated quickly.

Before the Hib vaccine was introduced, there were about 800 cases of Hib in young children every year in the UK. The bacteria can spread in the air from other people's coughs and sneezes. The Hib vaccine only protects against the type of meningitis caused by *Haemophilus influenzae* type b bacteria – it does not protect against any other type of meningitis so you still need to know the signs and symptoms of the disease.

Symptoms may appear in any order. Some may not appear at all. Do not wait for a rash if someone is getting worse, get medical help immediately.

Babies and Toddlers



Fever,
cold hands
and feet



Refusing
food and
vomiting



Fretful,
dislike
being
handled



Drowsy,
floppy,
unresponsive



Rapid
breathing
or grunting



Pale, blotchy
skin
Spots/rash
See Glass Test



Unusual
cry,
moaning



Tense,
bulging
fontanelle
(soft spot)



Stiff neck,
dislike
bright
lights



Convulsions/
seizures

Children and adults



Fever,
cold hands
and feet



Vomiting



Drowsy,
difficult to
wake



Confusion
and irritability



Severe
muscle
pain



Pale, blotchy
skin
Spots/rash
See Glass Test



Severe
headache



Stiff neck



Dislike
bright
lights



Convulsions/
seizures

What should I do if I suspect meningitis?

If someone is ill and getting worse, do not wait for a rash, symptoms can appear in any order. Some may not appear at all, get medical help urgently. If you can't get in touch with your doctor, or are still worried after getting advice, trust your instincts and attend the emergency department of your nearest hospital.

The glass test

Press the side of a drinking glass firmly against the rash so you can see if the rash fades and loses colour under pressure. If it doesn't change colour, and your child is unwell contact your doctor immediately.



When is the DTaP/IPV/Hib/HepB ("6 in 1") vaccine offered?

Your child will be offered this vaccine at ages 2, 3 and 4 months, three doses in all.

How will I know when my child's immunisations are due?

Children are sent an appointment to attend for their routine 6 in 1 vaccine at the appropriate age. Most surgeries and health centres run special immunisation or baby clinics.

What happens at the appointment?

The nurse or doctor will explain about the immunisations and answer your questions. With babies, the vaccine is given by injection into the thigh. In children over the age of 12 months injections are usually given into the upper arm.

Can the vaccine be given if my child is unwell on the day of the appointment?

If your child has a minor illness without a fever, such as a cold, they should have their immunisations as normal. If your child is ill with a fever on the day the immunisation is due, delay the immunisations until recovered.

Are there any reasons why the vaccine should not be given?

There are very few reasons why children cannot be immunised. This vaccine should not be given to children who have had a severe (life threatening) reaction to a previous dose of the vaccine or any ingredient in the vaccine.

If your child:

- has a bleeding disorder (for example haemophilia, in which the child's blood does not clot properly), or
- has had a fit not caused by fever

then speak to your doctor, practice nurse or health visitor before your child has any immunisation.

My baby was born early. When should premature babies have their vaccine?

Babies born early may be at more risk of getting an infection. They should start their vaccine two months after they were born, no matter how early they were born.

What if I miss the appointment?

You should cancel an appointment in advance if you can't make it. If you do miss the appointment or have to delay the immunisation, make a new appointment as soon as possible. Immunisations can still be given, but your child will be without protection for longer.

Remember, it's important to catch up on most missed immunisations. If your child has missed an immunisation and is older than the recommended age, talk to your GP, practice nurse or health visitor.

Does the vaccine have any side effects?

Millions of doses of the vaccine have been used and it has a very good safety record. Children can sometimes get a sore leg/arm where the injection was given. Some may develop a small lump where the needle was put in, this is normal and may last some weeks. It does not need any treatment. They may also get a raised temperature

(fever) over 37.5°C, seem unsettled and may not want to eat much. If your child has a raised temperature and appears unwell keep your child cool by:

- making sure they don't have too many layers of clothes or blankets on, and
- giving them plenty of cool drinks

A dose of the correct strength paracetamol liquid may help reduce your child's fever. Read the instructions on the bottle very carefully. You may need to give another dose four to six hours later.

If you are worried about your child after the immunisation you should speak to your health visitor, doctor or practice nurse or call NHS Direct Wales on 0845 4647 or visit www.nhsdirect.wales.nhs.uk

Members of the public can report suspected side effects of vaccines and medicines through the Yellow Card scheme. This can be done by visiting yellowcard.mhra.gov.uk or by calling the Yellow Card hotline on **0800 731 6789** (available Monday to Friday, 10:00 – 14:00).

Does my child have to be immunised?

In the UK, parents can decide whether or not to have their children immunised. Vaccination is recommended because it gives your child protection against serious diseases, most of which can kill. Around the world,

many children are now routinely protected with vaccines. Because of this, some of the world's most serious diseases may soon disappear.

Where can I get more information?

You can find out more about the vaccine including vaccine contents and potential side effects at www.medicines.org.uk/emc/ by entering the name of the vaccine in the search box and looking at the patient information leaflet (PIL). The vaccine currently used is Infanrix hexa®.

If you have any questions or want more information, talk to your doctor or nurse or call NHS Direct Wales on 0845 4647 or visit www.nhsdirect.wales.nhs.uk/

To order more copies of this leaflet email: health.info@wales.nhs.uk or telephone 029 2010 4650.

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