Care After Immunization

Your child had the following vaccine(s) today:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INACTIVATED VACCINES</th>
<th>LIVE VACCINES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DTaP-IPV-Hib-HB</td>
<td>rotavirus (Rot/Rot-5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dTap-IPV</td>
<td>MMR-Var</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dTap</td>
<td>MMR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DTaP-IPV-Hib</td>
<td>VZ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hepatitis B (HBV)</td>
<td>other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>human papillomavirus (HPV-9)</td>
<td>D or d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>influenza – inactivated (FLU)</td>
<td>diphtheria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>meningococcal conjugate C (MenconC)</td>
<td>T</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>meningococcal conjugate ACYW-135 (MenC-ACYW)</td>
<td>tetanus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pneumococcal conjugate (PNEU-C13)</td>
<td>aP or ap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pneumococcal polysaccharide (PNEUMO-P)</td>
<td>acellular pertussis (whooping cough)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>other</td>
<td>IPV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hib</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>HB</td>
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<td></td>
<td>MMR</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>VZ or Var</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>other</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Side Effects

**Inactivated and Live Vaccines**
Many babies and children have no side effects from these vaccines. If your child does have side effects, they tend to be mild and go away in a few days. Side effects may include:

- redness, warmth, swelling, bruising, itching, feeling stiff, numb, or sore, a rash, or a small lump where they had the needle
- crying, feeling tired, or getting upset easily
- headache
- dizziness
- fever or chills
- body aches or sore joints
- not feeling hungry or not wanting to eat (poor appetite)
- feeling sick to your stomach (nausea), stomach pain, vomiting or loose stool (diarrhea)
- sore throat, cough, runny nose
- swollen lymph nodes
- rash
- feeling itchy
- earache

**Live Vaccines**
In addition to the above side effects, the following side effects may happen up to 6 weeks after your child gets the following live vaccines:

- **Vaccines that protect against MMR** – measles-like rash (red, blotchy), rubella-like rash (red, raised bumps).
- **Vaccines that protect against varicella** – chickenpox-like rash (water-filled blisters). If your child gets a rash that looks like chickenpox, keep it covered. If you cannot cover the rash, your child needs to stay away from pregnant people, newborn babies, and people with weak immune systems. If your child has more than 50 spots, call Health Link at 811.
- **Rotavirus vaccine** – rarely, your baby could have severe stomach swelling or pain, persistent vomiting (vomiting that will not stop or keeps coming back), blood in their stool, or high fever. If this happens, it is usually within 7 days after having rotavirus vaccine. Take your baby to a doctor immediately (right now) if this happens.

The vaccine virus may be in your baby’s stool for up to 10 days after they get the vaccine. Wash your hands carefully after you change your baby’s diapers and before you touch food. The risk of the spreading the virus after immunization is highest around day 7, but this is not common. Anyone with a weak immune system should not change your baby’s diapers for 10 days after they had the rotavirus vaccine (if this is possible).

It is rare to have a serious side effect. Call Health Link at 811 to report any serious or unusual side effects. If you are calling from outside of Alberta call 1-866-408-5465.

For more information about each vaccine, read the vaccine information sheets on ImmunizeAlberta.ca or talk to your healthcare provider.

See reverse for more information
If your child has side effects that are the same as COVID-19 symptoms

If your child has side effects that are the same as COVID-19 symptoms, they must stay home and away from others (isolate), even if you think the side effects are from the vaccine. Children will have to stay home with a parent or guardian. These side effects start within 24 hours for most vaccines. For vaccines that protect against measles, mumps, rubella, or varicella these side effects can start 5 to 12 days after the immunizations.

- If your child’s side effects start within the expected timeframe and go away within 48 hours after the side effects start, your child does not have to keep isolating and they can go back to their normal activities. But if your child has been told to isolate for other reasons, they must keep isolating.

- If your child’s side effects start after the expected timeframe or last longer than 48 hours, your child must stay home. Contact Health Link at 811 or use the COVID-19 Self-Assessment for Albertans (ahs.ca/testing) to make an appointment for a COVID-19 test. If your child does not get tested for COVID-19, they must stay home for 10 days from the start of their symptoms or until they no longer have symptoms, whichever is longer.

If your child only has side effects where they had the needle (local reaction), they do not need to stay home and away from others.

How to Help your Child Feel Better

- Hold, cuddle, and comfort younger children.
- To help with soreness and swelling:
  - Put a cool, wet cloth over the area where your child had the needle.
  - Encourage your child to move the arm or leg where they had the needle.
- If your child has a fever, they should wear fewer layers of clothes and drink more fluids. For more information about fever, go to MyHealth.Alberta.ca.
- There is medicine to help with fever or pain. Check with your doctor or pharmacist if you are not sure what medicine or dosage to give. Follow the directions on the package.
- Children under the age of 18 years should not take aspirin because it can cause serious health problems.
- Some people with health problems such as a weak immune system must call their doctor if they get a fever. If you have been told to do this, call your child’s doctor even if you think the fever is from the vaccine.

For More Information

- Call Health Link at 811
- Go to ImmunizeAlberta.ca
- Go to MyHealth.Alberta.ca

This material is for information purposes only. It should not be used in place of medical advice, instruction or treatment. If you have questions, talk to your doctor or appropriate healthcare provider.