



What vaccines are recommended now my child is

12 months?

SKAI : Sharing Knowledge About Immunisation

Now that your child is 12 months old, three vaccines are recommended (4vMenCV, 13vPCV, and MMR). These three vaccines protect children from five diseases (see next page). These vaccines are all given as needles, usually in your child's arms.

How will the vaccines affect my child?

The vaccines recommended for children at 12 months affect them in much the same way as the vaccines given in the first year. The needles hurt a bit and most children cry for a few minutes afterwards. There are some things your doctor or nurse can do to make getting needles easier for your child. They may be able to give both needles at once.

There are also some things you can do to help too. Sugar is known to reduce pain for young children so giving your child a sugar-sweetened drink or a lolly just before getting the vaccines really helps. There is also a patch you can buy at the chemist that can be used to numb your child's skin. These need to be stuck on about an hour before you visit the doctor or nurse. You can bring an activity or toy to distract your child or encourage them to take deep breaths during the visit. Hand-held video games, blowing paper windmills or bubble mix, comforting cuddles and breastfeeding during vaccination or straight after are also known to help reduce pain¹.

These vaccines make most children feel a little unwell for a few days. These symptoms can make children tired and grizzly or unsettled and some sleep a little more than they usually do. The most common reactions to these vaccines are redness, soreness and swelling where the needle went in, not wanting to eat very much, fever, a slight headache, an achy feeling all over, a rash, nausea (feeling sick), or a slight swelling under their ears. Some children get a fever and a slight rash about ten days after having the MMR vaccine.

These reactions don't usually last more than a day or two, and they're a lot less serious than the diseases vaccinations protect children from².

What can I do if my child gets one of these reactions?

If your child feels hot, it can help to dress them in light (summer) clothes and give them extra water to drink or offer extra breastfeeds. If your child has a sore, red spot where the needle went in, it can help to put a cool cloth on it. Paracetamol (Panadol®, Dymadon®) can also help to ease a fever and relieve soreness. (Always follow the instructions on the packet.) Medical research has found that cuddles really do make children feel better. You can remind your doctor or nurse to give you a leaflet to help you remember these things today. **If you are worried about your baby's reaction to a vaccination, you can get help from your doctor, or the nearest emergency department, or you can call Health Direct on 1800 222 222 at any time of the day or night.**

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Do the vaccines work?

The vaccines almost always prevent children from getting meningococcal disease caused by meningococcus types A, C, W, or Y, invasive pneumococcal disease, measles, mumps, or rubella. Sometimes children who are vaccinated still catch one of these diseases, but they usually get much milder symptoms and recover more quickly than children who haven't had the vaccine.

What are the diseases these vaccines protect my child from?

One of the needles protects your child from meningococcal disease caused by four types of meningococcus (A, C, W, and Y). The second protects your child from pneumococcal disease caused by 13 types of pneumococcus. And the third protects your child from three diseases, called measles, mumps and rubella. All of these diseases are much less common than they were before most children living in Australia were vaccinated but are still common in other countries around us. Children can still get these diseases in Australia, especially if they aren't vaccinated.

Are the diseases serious?

Meningococcal disease is caused by bacteria (germs) called meningococcus. This disease can cause brain swelling (meningitis) and blood poisoning (sepsis). It spreads from person to person just like a cold. Children who catch meningococcal disease often have parts of their hands, toes, arms or legs amputated (cut off) to save their lives. Children who survive Hib meningitis often have brain damage².

Pneumococcal disease is caused by germs (bacteria) that can cause swelling around the brain (meningitis), infection in the lungs (pneumonia), ear infections (otitis media) that can damage hearing, and other serious diseases. Children can catch it from each other just like they catch colds².

Measles is best known as a disease that causes a spotty rash. It spreads very easily, even before the rash starts, when a person who has caught it coughs or sneezes and another person is nearby. Measles can be very serious. It causes lung infections (pneumonia), blindness, bleeding (thrombocytopenia) and brain diseases (called meningitis and SSPE). SSPE is very rare but children who get it do not survive. People who catch measles as children can also develop serious health issues later in life².

Mumps causes fever (high temperature), headache, sore throat, aching muscles and painful swellings in the neck, and sometimes the underarms or groin. Rarely, mumps can cause a brain infection (meningitis or encephalitis). It spreads like a common cold².

Rubella is sometimes called 'german measles'. It is usually a very mild illness, like a common cold, but it spreads very easily from one person to another. If a pregnant woman catches rubella, her baby will almost certainly be born deaf, blind or brain damaged. Vaccinating young children also protects mothers and babies from rubella².

I've heard vaccines can have serious side effects. Is this true?

Serious side effects can happen, but they are very, very rare. About one child out of every 3000 has febrile convulsions² (fits or seizures) about seven to 10 days after their first MMR vaccination. This can happen when a child's temperature (fever) goes up suddenly. Febrile convulsions happen more often when toddlers have an illness that gives them a fever (like a cold) than they do after vaccination. Once the child's temperature stops going up, the seizures stop. Children who have this reaction usually recover quickly.

SKAI What vaccines are recommended now my baby at 12 months old?

About three to five in every one million (1,000,000) children who get MMR vaccine have a reaction that results in bruising or bleeding (thrombocytopenia). It usually lasts for between one and six months and then gets better.

Fewer than one in one million (1,000,000) children have a serious allergic reaction (anaphylaxis) to one of the ingredients in one of the vaccines². If this happens, it usually happens before you and your child leave the clinic. Your doctor or nurse knows how to help children who have this reaction to recover very quickly. Anaphylaxis is frightening but extremely rare.

Side effects that last more than a few hours or a few days are extremely rare and happen for less than one in one million (1,000,000) vaccinated children². **If you are worried about your child, you can get help from your doctor or the nearest emergency department or call Health Direct on 1800 022 222.**

Where can I get more information?

If you would like more information about childhood vaccination or the diseases they protect children from you can:

- go to the SKAI website, talkingaboutimmunisation.org
- call the **National Immunisation Hotline on 1800 671 811**
- or you can write your questions in the space below and ask your doctor or nurse when you see them.

What is next?

When your child is 18 months old, two more vaccines are recommended. One is a combined MMRV vaccine to strengthen their immunity to measles, mumps and rubella, and to protect them from varicella (chickenpox). The other is another dose of DTPa vaccine to strengthen their immunity against diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis.

What questions would you like answered before getting your child's needles?

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I have no questions

References

1. Taddio A, et al. Reducing pain during vaccine injections: clinical practice guideline. Canadian Medical Association Journal 2015;187:975-982.
2. Australian Immunisation Handbook 10th Edition (Updated June 2015). Australian Government Department of Health: Canberra.

This information sheet was written by a group of researchers called the SKAI Collaboration. It was developed by Nina Berry PhD and Julie Leask PhD from the University of Sydney, Margie Danchin PhD from the University of Melbourne, Tom Srielling PhD from the Telethon Kids Institute, and Kristine Macartney MD and Melina Georgousakis PhD from NCIRS. The project is funded by the Australian Government Department of Health.

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