VACCINATION CARD

HEALTH KA PASSPORT

Bringing home a new baby is an exciting (and exhausting!) experience. The first few years with your little one can be a time of tremendous joy but can also be very overwhelming. New babies have a lot of needs and it's easy to let your own fall by the wayside.

When your baby's immune system is developing, they're more vulnerable to diseases and more likely to be seriously affected by them. This means up-to-date vaccinations are important not just for your baby but also for the people who will be around her or him regularly, like siblings, grandparents, and caregivers.[1, 2] Certain vaccines cannot be given until an infant has reached a certain age, but when everyone close to a baby is vaccinated, it can help keep the baby healthy as well.[1] This is also why you may have been vaccinated while you were pregnant.

Don’t miss vaccination.

List of Vaccines recommended* up to 18 years of age

AT BIRTH

BCG (Tuberculosis) | Hepatitis B | Polio

Please consult your Pediatrician for more information

AT 6 WEEKS-6 MONTHS

DTP, Hib, Hep-B, Polio | Pneumococcal | Rotavirus

*DTP: Diphtheria, Tetanus & Pertussis, Hib: Haemophilus influenzae type B, Hep-B: Hepatitis B

Please consult your Pediatrician for more information

AT 6-12 MONTHS

MMR | Typhoid | Meningococcal# | Influenza (Yearly)

For high risk children/area
MMR: Measles, mumps & rubella

If missed, please consult your Pediatrician for catch-up Vaccination

AT 1-2 YEARS

Hepatitis A | DTP, HIB, Polio | Pneumococcal | Chickenpox | MMR

DTP: Diphtheria, Tetanus & Pertussis
Hib: Haemophilus Influenzae Type B
MMR: Measles, mumps & rubella

If missed, please consult your Pediatrician for catch-up Vaccination

AT 2-6 YEARS

Meningococcal# | Chickenpox | MMR | DTP

For high risk children/area
MMR: Measles, mumps & rubella
DTP: Diphtheria, Tetanus & Pertussis

If missed, please consult your Pediatrician for catch-up Vaccination

AT 6-18 YEARS

Tdap/Td | HPV (For Girls)

Tdap: Tetanus, diphtheria and acellular Pertussis
Td: Tetanus & diphtheria
HPV: Human papillomavirus

If missed, please consult your Pediatrician for catch-up Vaccination

*Adapted from Advisory committee of vaccination & immunization practices, 2018-19 recommendations by Indian Academy of Pediatrics.

AT BIRTH

Vaccine	Stamp & Date
BCG (Tuberculosis) The BCG Vaccine helps protect against Tuberculosis.	
Hepatitis B The Hepatitis B vaccine helps protect against Hepatitis B infection; A liver infection caused by the Hepatitis B virus.	
Polio The IPV/OPV vaccine helps protect against Polio; a disease caused by virus that can affect nerves.	

Did you know?

Vaccinating children on time is an important way to protect them against serious and potentially deadly diseases. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) recommends that children should be vaccinated according to the recommended immunization schedule.

How does a vaccine work?

Vaccines contain the same germs that cause disease. But they have been either killed, or weakened to the point that they don't make one sick. Some vaccines contain only a part of the disease germ.

When a child is vaccinated, the vaccine stimulates his immune system to produce antibodies , exactly like it would if he were exposed to the disease. The child will develop immunity to that disease.

Antibodies: Proteins produced by the body to get rid of a disease organism Immunity: The body can remember a germ. Later on, if the person is exposed to the same germ again, antibodies are quickly deployed to eliminate it before it can make the person sick again. This is called immunity.

Consult your Pediatrician for more information.

AT 6 WEEKS-6 MONTHS

Vaccine	Stamp & Date
DTP, Hib, Hep-B, Polio	
Pneumococcal PCV (Pneumococcal conjugate vaccine) helps protect against Pneumococcal disease that can result in Meningitis, Sepsis, Pneumonia, etc.	
Rotavirus The Rotavirus vaccine helps protect against Rotavirus Diarrhoea; a disease caused by virus that can affect intestine.	

*DTP: Diphtheria, Tetanus & Pertussis, Hib: Haemophilus Influenzae type B, Hep-B: Hepatitis B

Did you know?

Pneumococcal disease is caused by infection by bacteria Streptococcus Pneumonia. Protection of young children is possible through measures like good hygiene, exclusive breastfeeding for first six months and Pneumococcal vaccination.

Combination vaccination: A solution to protection against many diseases at once.

Combination vaccination means combining multiple vaccines into a single shot. Children get fewer injection pricks but protection achieved is same as they would have with separate vaccines. Combination vaccination is available in several options which cover 3 to 6 of diseases (Diptheria,Tetanus, Pertussis, Polio, Haemophilus Influenzae and Hepatitis B) with just 1 injection.

Consult your Pediatrician for more information.

AT 6-12 MONTHS

Vaccine	Stamp & Date
MMR The MMR vaccine helps protect against three viral diseases Measles, Mumps, Rubella.	
Typhoid The Typhoid vaccine helps protect against Typhoid; a disease affecting Gastrointestinal tract.	
Meningococcal # The Meningitis ACWY vaccine helps protect against the A, C, W and Y types of Meningococcal types that can affect brain.	
Influenza (Yearly) The Influenza vaccine helps protect against Influenza commonly known as the flu; a respiratory infection.	

#For high risk children/area. *MMR: Measles, Mumps & Rubella
If missed, please consult your Pediatrician for catch-up Vaccination.

Did you know?

Why Influenza vaccination is needed every year?

A flu vaccine is needed every season for two reasons. First, a person's immune protection from vaccination declines over time, so an annual vaccine is needed for optimal protection. Second, because flu viruses are constantly changing, flu vaccines may be updated from one season to the next to protect against the viruses that research suggests may be most common during the upcoming flu season. For the best protection, everyone 6 months and older should get vaccinated annually.

AT 1-2 YEARS

Vaccine	Stamp & Date
Hepatitis A The Hepatitis A vaccine helps protect against Hepatitis A infection; a liver infection caused by Hepatitis A virus.	
DTP, Hib, Polio DTP: Diphtheria, Tetanus, Pertussis Hib: Hemophilus influenzae type b causes brain fever Polio: A viral disease that can affect nerve.	
Pneumococcal PCV (Pneumococcal conjugate vaccine) helps protect agains Pneumococcal disease that can result in Meningitis, Sepsis, Pneumonia, etc.	
Chickenpox The chickenpox vaccine helps protect against chickenpox characterized by typical skin rashes.	
MMR The MMR vaccine helps protect against three viral diseases Measles, Mumps, Rubella.	

#For high risk children/area. *MMR: Measles, Mumps & Rubella
DTP: diphtheria, Tetanus & Pertussis.
If missed, please consult your Pediatrician for catch-up Vaccination.

Did you know?

Hepatitis-A is a liver infection caused by Hepatitis-A virus and spreads by contaminated food and water. Symptoms of disease include jaundice, fever, vomiting, loss of appetite, fatigue, etc, which may be mild but, in some cases, it may lead to hospitalization and liver failure.

AT 2-6 YEARS

Vaccine	Stamp & Date
Meningococcal # The Meningitis ACWY vaccine helps protect against the A, C, W and Y types of Meningococcal types that can affect brain.	
Chickenpox The Chickenpox vaccine helps protect against chickenpox characterized by typical skin rashes.	
MMR The MMR vaccine helps protect against three viral diseases Measles, Mumps, Rubella.	
DTP Diphtheria: Severe respiratory illness, Tetanus: Leads to Muscle spasms. Pertussis (Whooping cough)	

#For high risk children/area. *MMR: Measles, Mumps & Rubella
DTP: diphtheria, Tetanus & Pertussis
If missed, please consult your Pediatrician for catch-up Vaccination.

Did you know?

Booster doses serve as a reminder call to our immune system to prepare itself for protecting against future infections. Memory antibody reserves produced by primary doses of vaccine, tends to decline over a period of time and need to be boosted again. This is particularly needed in cases of short lived immunity, given by killed or inactivated vaccines. Booster doses are important in preventing infections that progress very quickly to become a disease.

Consult your Pediatrician for more information.

AT 6-18 YEAR

Vaccine	Stamp & Date
Tdap/Td The Td vaccine helps protect against Diphtheira and Tetanus. The Tdap Vaccine protects against Pertussis, Diphtheria and Tetanus.	
HPV (For girls) The HPV vaccine helps protect against Human papilloma virus; a virus that can caus Cervical, anal and other types of cancer.	

*Tdap- Tetanus, diphtheria and acellular pertussis.
HPV: Human papilomavirus.
If missed, please consult your Pediatrician for catch-up Vaccination.

Did you know?

Many people associate vaccines with infants and toddlers but in fact they are recommended at all stages of our lives to protect against diseases. Even if your child received all the recommended vaccines when she or he was little, the effects of some childhood vaccines start to wear off by the adolescent years, so some of the vaccines recommended for your adolescent will help extend protection. Adolescents also need protection from additional infections, before the risk of exposure increases.

Cervical Cancer is the cancer of cervix. (The cervix is located at the entrance of the uterus and prevents infections from reaching the uterus.) Cervical Cancer is almost as common as Breast Cancer. Cervical Cancer is not hereditary and is caused by persistent infection by specific oncogenic virus Human papilloma virus type.

Consult your Pediatrician for more information.

NP-IN-MLV-OGM-200001, DOP Oct 2020.