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# The 4 in 1 Vaccine

#### What is the name of the 4 in 1 vaccine?

The 4 in 1 vaccine is called IPV Boostrix.

#### What is the 4 in 1 vaccine?

4 in 1 is the name given to the vaccine which protects against diphtheria, polio, tetanus and whooping cough (pertussis). All these infections are serious diseases that can lead to hospital admission and at worst can cause death.

|                               | Common<br>Symptoms                              | Possible<br>Complications                                     |
|-------------------------------|---|---|
| Tetanus                       | Painful muscle<br>spasms                        | Convulsions (Fits)<br>Lock jaw<br>Death                       |
| Diphtheria                    | Sore throat<br>Fast heart rate                  | Breathing difficulties<br>Paralysis<br>Heart failure<br>Death |
| Whooping cough<br>(Pertussis) | Irritating cough<br>that sounds like<br>a whoop | Breathing difficulties<br>Heart and lung failure<br>Death     |
| Polio                         | Fever<br>Headache<br>Vomiting                   | Paralysis<br>Death  |

### Who needs the 4 in 1 vaccine?

Your child should have been given vaccines protecting them from these diseases at two, four and six months of age as part of the 6 in 1 vaccine.

In order to boost your child's immune system and provide additional protection against these diseases, a further dose is required in Junior Infants at 4-5 years.

# Are there any children who should not get the 4 in 1 vaccine?

There are very few children who should not get the 4 in 1 vaccine. Your child should not get the vaccine if they have had a severe allergic reaction (anaphylaxis) to a previous vaccine or any part of a vaccine or had a severe allergic reaction to the antibiotics polymyxin or neomycin.

#### You should delay getting the 4 in 1 vaccine if your child:

is ill with a high fever.

Does the 4 in 1 vaccine have any side-effects?

Most children have no problem after this vaccine.

The most common side effects are a sore, red or swollen arm. Rarely the arm swelling can be from the shoulder to the elbow. This usually occurs within 2 days of the vaccination and gets better over 4-5 days. Antibiotics are not needed to treat this local reaction. You can give paracetamol or ibuprofen. You should also give plenty to drink. Make sure your child is not too warm and that clothes are not rubbing against the injection area.

Less commonly children may have a fever or a headache, or feel sick.

# The MMR Vaccine

#### What is the name of the MMR vaccine?

There are 2 different MMR vaccines used in the school programme. They are called MMRVaxPro and Priorix.

### What is the MMR vaccine?

The MMR vaccine protects your child against measles, mumps and rubella (also called German measles).

Measles, mumps and rubella are caused by viruses and are highly infectious diseases. They are spread when the virus is passed from somebody who has the disease to somebody who has no protection against it.

|                                | Common<br>Symptoms                                      | Possible Complications   |
|--------------------------------|---|--|
| Measles                        | Fever<br>Rash<br>Red and<br>painful eyes                | Ear infections<br>Pneumonia<br>Bronchitis  |
| Mumps                          | Painful swollen<br>glands under<br>the jaw and<br>fever | Meningitis<br>Deafness<br>Swollen, painful testicles<br>in adult males   |
| Rubella<br>(German<br>measles) | Fever and a rash  | If a pregnant woman gets rubella,<br>her baby may suffer from major<br>birth defects including blindness,<br>brain damage, deafness, heart<br>problems and other serious |
| Cos                            |   | complications  |

### Who needs the MMR vaccine?

Your child should have been given the MMR vaccine at 12 months of age. Children should get a second dose in Junior Infants at 4-5 years of age. Two doses of MMR vaccine will give your child the best protection.

If your child has never had MMR vaccine before, they should get a second dose 1 month after the first dose.

# Are there any children who should not get the MMR vaccine?

There are very few children who should not get the MMR vaccine. Your child should not get the vaccine if they have had a severe allergic reaction (anaphylaxis) to a previous MMR vaccine, any part of the vaccine or to neomycin or gelatin which are contained in MMR vaccine.

#### You should delay getting the MMR vaccine if your child:

- · is ill with a high fever
- · is on high dose corticosteroids
- is having treatment such as chemotherapy or radiotherapy
- has any illness or disease that affects their immune system.



### Is there a link between the MMR vaccine and autism?

No. Research has shown that there is no link between the MMR vaccine and autism.

### Does the MMR vaccine have any side-effects?

Most children have no problem after this vaccine. Side effects are much less common after a 2<sup>nd</sup> dose of MMR vaccine.

Some children get an area of soreness, swelling and redness where the injection was given. Rarely children may get "mini measles" with a rash and fever 6 to 10 days later. Children may get "mini-mumps" with swelling in the jaw area in the third week after vaccination. These are not contagious.





The 4 in 1 and MMR vaccines are given on the same day and your child will receive one vaccine in each arm.

Your child already received vaccines to protect against diphtheria, polio, tetanus, whooping cough, measles, mumps and rubella as a baby. Immunity to these diseases reduces over time so a booster dose is recommended now to provide additional protection. Your child's immune system can easily cope with these vaccines. These vaccines are given together to give your child the best protection against these diseases.

# How do you get these vaccines for your child?

These vaccines are offered as part of the HSE school immunisation programme. You will receive details and a consent form before your child is vaccinated.

In Donegal, Sligo and Leitrim these vaccines are given by your GP. In these counties you will receive a letter from the HSE asking you to attend your GP when the vaccines are due.

# What happens if your child misses the school vaccination day?

Your child can still get the vaccines. The HSE will arrange for your child to be immunised at a HSE clinic or you may be asked to bring your child to your GP for vaccination.

### What happens if your child needs a second dose of MMR vaccine?

The HSE will arrange for your child to be immunised.

### **More Information**

If you have any questions or queries please discuss them with a member of your HSE school immunisation team, your public health nurse or your GP.

Visit our website www.immunisation.ie to read more information about these infectious diseases and the vaccines.

Visit www.hpra.ie or scan the QR codes to read the licensed information about the vaccines.







تتوافر نشرة لقاح 4 في 1 و MMR في الموقع www.immunisation.ie باللغة العربية

La brochure sur le vaccin combiné 4-en-1 et MMR est disponible en français sur le site www.immunisation.ie

Das deutsche Merkblatt zur Vierfach- und MMR-Impfung ist erhältlich unter www.immunisation.ie.

Ulotka dotycząca szczepionki 4 w 1 i (odra, świnka, różyczka) jest dostępna w witrynie www.immunisation.ie w języku polskim.

O folheto sobre as vacinas 4 em 1 e MMR está disponível em **www.immunisation.ie** em português

Prospectul vaccinului 4 în 1 şi al trivaccinului ROR este disponibil pe pagina de internet www.immunisation.ie în limba română

Брошюра о вакцине «4 в 1» и тривакцине MMR доступна на сайте www.immunisation.ie на русском языке

可访问 www.immunisation.ie 获取[中文]版本的四合一和 MMR 疫苗 (麻疹、腮腺炎和风疹三联疫苗)宣传单

Leták o vakcínach 4 v 1 a MMR je v slovenskom jazykt k dispozícii na stránke **www.immunisation.ie** 







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