

## Vaccines

Vaccine	Prevent	Type	Administration	Side Effects	Contraindications
<b>BCG</b>	Tuberculosis	Attenuated	Intradermal at the insertion of the deltoid	- Fever - Pain and scarring locally - Lymphadenitis - Osteomyelitis (rare)	- Impaired immunity
<b>IPV</b>	Poliomyelitis	Inactivated	IM in the thigh	- Redness and pain locally	- Antibiotics allergy (e.g., neomycin or streptomycin)
<b>OPV</b>	Poliomyelitis	Attenuated	Oral drops	- Vaccine-associated paralytic poliomyelitis	- Severe immunosuppression - Febrile illness
<b>DPT</b>	Diphtheria, Pertussis, Tetanus	Tetanus and diphtheria toxoids and inactivated whole-cell pertussis	IM in the vastus lateralis of the thigh	- Fever, fatigue - Seizure, encephalopathy (rare)	- History of anaphylactic rxn to vaccine ingredients
<b>HBV</b>	Hepatitis B	Recombinant (Subunit)	- IM in the anterolateral aspect of the thigh (<1 year) - IM in the deltoid (older children)	- Local pain	- History of anaphylactic rxn to previous doses, yeast, or neomycin
<b>HiB</b>	Hemophilus Influenza B	Polysaccharide Conjugate	- IM in the vastus lateralis of the thigh (young) - IM in the deltoid (older children)	- Redness or swelling locally - Fever	- History of anaphylactic rxn to previous doses
<b>Rotarix</b>	Rota virus	Attenuated	Oral drops	- Crying - Diarrhea and vomiting - Sore throat	- History of anaphylactic rxn to previous doses - Severe immunosuppression - Hx of intussusception
<b>MMR</b>	Measles Mumps Rubella	Attenuated	Subq in the anterolateral aspect of the thigh	- Pain or rash locally - Fever	- History of anaphylactic rxn to vaccine ingredients - Pregnancy - Immunosuppression
<b>Td</b>	Tetanus and diphtheria	Toxoids	IM in the vastus lateralis of the thigh	- Pain and redness - Headache - Myalgia - GI Sx	- History of anaphylactic rxn to vaccine ingredients

**Notes:**

- DTaP (acellular) produces fewer side effects and is a safer version of an older vaccine called DTP
- Live-attenuated vaccines are all contraindicated in immunosuppressed pts.
- BCG does not cause local scarring in 10%.

## **Child Vaccination Schedule of Jordan**

<b>Soon after birth – Day 40</b>	BCG
<b>2 months (Day 61)</b>	IPV <sub>1</sub> , DaPT <sub>1</sub> , HBV <sub>1</sub> , HiB <sub>1</sub> , Rotarix <sub>1</sub>
<b>3 months (Day 91)</b>	IPV <sub>2</sub> +OPV, DaPT <sub>2</sub> , HBV <sub>2</sub> , HiB <sub>2</sub> , Rotarix <sub>2</sub>
<b>4 months (Day 121)</b>	OPV, DaPT <sub>3</sub> , HBV <sub>3</sub> , HiB <sub>3</sub> , Rotarix <sub>3</sub>
<b>10<sup>th</sup> month first day</b>	OPV, Measles + Vit A
<b>1<sup>st</sup> Year</b>	MMR <sub>1</sub> , HAV <sub>1</sub>
<b>1.5 Years (18 months)</b>	MMR <sub>2</sub> , HAV <sub>2</sub> , OPV (booster), DPT (booster)

<b>Grade 1 (6 years)</b>	OPV + Td
<b>Grade 10 (16 years)</b>	Td

### **Extra Note:**

- Vitamin A enhanced the antibody response to measles vaccine given at 9 months of age significantly, especially in boys.
- 

### **Useful external sources:**

Adult Immunization Schedule for  $\geq 19$  years:

<https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/schedules/hcp/imz/adult.html>

Recommended Child and Adolescent Immunization Schedule for ages  $\leq 18$ :

<https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/schedules/hcp/imz/child-adolescent.html>