



By having your child vaccinated, you give him or her the best protection against certain serious diseases.

How do vaccines work?

Vaccines cause the immune system to produce defences known as antibodies. Antibodies then protect the vaccinated person when he or she comes into contact with the disease. This is a completely natural, protective reaction of the human body.

When should I have my child vaccinated?

In order to protect your child quickly, the first vaccines are given from the age of 2 months. Nonetheless, to find out at what age your child should receive the other vaccines that are essential to protect him or her, you should consult the vaccination schedule below. With some vaccines, your child will have to receive several doses to get long term protection.

Your child should receive these vaccines at the ages indicated by a check mark:

Vaccines protecting against:	At 2 months	At 4 months	At 6 months	At 12 months	At 18 months	Between 4 and 6	Elementary 4	Secondary 3
Diphtheria-tetanus-whooping cough-hepatitis B-polio-Hib	✓	✓	✓ (without hepatitis B)		✓			
Pneumococcus	✓	✓		✓				
Rotavirus	✓	✓						
Flu, in autumn				✓ (6 to 23 months)				
Meningococcus C				✓				✓ (from September 1 st 2013)
Measles-mumps-rubella-chicken pox				✓ (without chicken pox)	✓			
Diphtheria-tetanus-whooping cough-polio						✓		✓ (without polio)
Hepatitis B							✓ (the vaccine used protects also against hepatitis A)	
Human papillomavirus							Girls only	

For optimal protection for your child, do not forget any vaccines and have the child vaccinated at the recommended ages.

It's up to you to make an appointment with the CLSC in your health and social services centre (CSSS) or with your doctor to have your child vaccinated (except for vaccines given at school).

Why should I have my child vaccinated against diseases that are now almost never seen?

It's true that the diseases that your child is protected against are fairly rare in Québec, but they can still be found. For example, tetanus will always be with us because it is caused by bacteria found in soil.

What's more, some diseases that are fairly rare in Québec are very common elsewhere in the world. So, your child can catch them through contact with people from the countries where they are found or on a trip. That's why it's important to be vaccinated against these diseases.

Do vaccines present any risk for my child?

Vaccines are very safe. In the vast majority of cases, they do not cause any undesirable reaction. The most frequent undesirable reactions (slight fever or discomfort in the thigh or the arm) are not serious or long-lasting. Millions of doses of vaccines are administered around the world every year, and very few serious reactions are observed. In any case, it's better to receive a vaccine than to catch one of these serious diseases that the vaccines protect against.



By having your child vaccinated, you give him or her the best protection against certain serious diseases.

Can vaccines weaken my child's immune system?

No. The human body defends itself naturally from birth against thousands of different germs found in food, in the air, in water and on objects. The vaccine does not weaken the immune system; on the contrary, it stimulates it to produce defences against diseases.

My child is taking antibiotics. Can he receive his vaccines anyway?

Yes. A child who is taking antibiotics can receive a vaccine even if he or she has an ear infection or a running nose. Other than your child having a serious disease, there are not many reasons to put off the date the vaccine is to be administered. The person giving the vaccine will be able to provide you with information on this subject. It is important to always have your child vaccinated at the recommended ages.

My child has proper nutrition and good health. Is that enough to protect him or her against infectious diseases?

No. Proper diet and good health are not enough to fight the diseases against which the vaccines protect your child. They can greatly aid vaccines in fighting the germs but they cannot replace them. Please note that breast-fed children should also be vaccinated at the recommended ages.

If you have any questions, you can:

- ask the person giving the vaccine;
- call Info-Santé at 8-1-1;
- talk it over with your doctor;
- read the questions and answers at www.msss.gouv.qc.ca/vaccination.

DTaP-HB-IPV-Hib and DTaP-IPV-Hib Vaccines

Vaccination,
the best protection



Combined diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis (whooping cough), hepatitis B, poliomyelitis and serious *Haemophilus influenzae* type b infections (Hib) vaccines

Vaccination is the best protection against diphtheria, tetanus, whooping cough, hepatitis B, poliomyelitis, serious Hib infections and their complications.

Diseases	Signs and symptoms	Possible complications
Diphtheria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Serious sore throat • High fever • Respiratory and cardiac problems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Paralysis • Death (5 to 10% of cases)
Tetanus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Muscle spasms in the jaw • Vocal chords spasms • Muscle spasms throughout the body 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Death (10% of cases)
Whooping cough	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Violent fits of coughing that can persist for months • Difficulty eating, drinking and breathing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pneumonia • Convulsions • Brain damage (1 case in 11,000) • Death (0.4% of cases in babies)
Hepatitis B	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fever • Abdominal pain • Jaundice • Vomiting • Diarrhea 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Serious liver damage • Chronic liver infection (10% of adults and up to 90% of babies) • Cirrhosis • Cancer of the liver • Death (1% of cases)
Poliomyelitis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fever • Nausea and vomiting • Discomfort • Paralysis of the arms and legs (1% of cases) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Respiratory problems • Permanent paralysis (nearly 50% of hospitalized cases) • Death (5% of hospitalized cases)
Serious Hib infections	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Epiglottitis (serious swelling in the throat) • Pneumonia • Meningitis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deafness (becoming deaf) • Mental retardation • Death (5% of meningitis cases)

(see verso)

DTaP-HB-IPV-Hib and DTaP-IPV-Hib Vaccines *(continued)*

Vaccination,
the best protection



Combined diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis (whooping cough), hepatitis B, poliomyelitis and serious *Hæmophilus influenzae* type b infections (Hib) vaccines

Vaccination is the best protection against diphtheria, tetanus, whooping cough, hepatitis B, poliomyelitis, serious Hib infections and their complications.

The vaccine

Vaccination is the best protection against diphtheria, tetanus, whooping cough, hepatitis B, poliomyelitis, serious Hib infections and their complications. To obtain complete protection, your child should receive in all, 4 doses of DTaP-HB-IPV-Hib vaccine or DTaP-IPV-Hib vaccine, i.e. one dose at each of these ages: 2 months, 4 months, 6 months and 18 months.

Symptoms after vaccination

Some symptoms may be caused by the vaccine (e.g. redness at the injection site). Other problems may occur by chance and are not related to the vaccine (e.g. cold, gastro, headache).

DTaP-HB-IPV-Hib vaccine or DTaP-IPV-Hib vaccine is safe. Most reactions are harmless and do not last long.

Frequency	Possible reactions to the vaccine	What to do
In most cases (more than 50% of children)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pain at the injection site Agitation and unusual crying 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Apply a cold, damp compress at the injection site. Use a medication for fever or discomfort if needed. See a doctor if symptoms are severe.
Very often (less than 50% of children)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Redness and swelling at the injection site Fever, irritability, drowsiness (sleepiness), loss of appetite 	
Often (less than 10% of children)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Swelling affecting the entire member on the 4th dose 	
Sometimes (less than 1% of children)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Small lump for a few weeks at the injection site 	
Rarely (less than 1 child in 1,000)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Convulsions, most commonly accompanied by fever Episodes similar to loss of consciousness (paleness, weakness, lack of reaction) 	
Very rarely (less than 1 child in 10,000)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sterile abscess at the injection site Intense pain and weakness in the arm for several weeks 	

We recommend that you stay at the clinic for at least 15 minutes after vaccination because allergic reactions may occur. If an allergic reaction occurs, the symptoms will appear a few minutes after the vaccination. The person giving the vaccine will be able to treat this reaction immediately.

**For any questions, contact the person giving the vaccine,
or Info-Santé 8-1-1 or your doctor.**

DTaP-IPV Vaccine

Vaccination,
the best protection

Combined diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis (whooping cough) and poliomyelitis vaccine



Vaccination is the best protection against diphtheria, tetanus, whooping cough, poliomyelitis and their complications.

Diseases	Signs and symptoms	Possible complications
Diphtheria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Serious sore throat • High fever • Respiratory and cardiac problems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Paralysis • Death (5 to 10% of cases)
Tetanus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Muscle spasms in the jaw • Vocal chords spasms • Muscle spasms throughout the body 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Death (10% of cases)
Whooping cough	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Violent fits of coughing that can persist for months • Difficulty eating, drinking and breathing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pneumonia • Convulsions • Brain damage (1 case in 11,000) • Death (0.4% of cases in babies)
Poliomyelitis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fever • Nausea and vomiting • Discomfort • Paralysis of the arms and legs (1% of cases) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Respiratory problems • Permanent paralysis (nearly 50% of hospitalized cases) • Death (5% of hospitalized cases)

The vaccine

Vaccination is the best protection against diphtheria, tetanus, whooping cough, poliomyelitis and their complications.

Symptoms after vaccination

Some symptoms may be caused by the vaccine (e.g. redness at the injection site). Other problems may occur by chance and are not related to the vaccine (e.g. cold, gastro, headache).

DTaP-IPV vaccine is safe. Most reactions are harmless and do not last long.

Frequency	Possible reactions to the vaccine	What to do
In most cases (more than 50% of children)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pain at the injection site • Agitation and unusual crying 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply a cold, damp compress at the injection site. • Use a medication for fever or discomfort if needed. • See a doctor if symptoms are severe.
Very often (less than 50% of children)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Redness and swelling at the injection site • Fever, irritability, drowsiness (sleepiness), loss of appetite 	
Often (less than 10% of children)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Swelling affecting the entire member 	
Sometimes (less than 1% of children)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Small lump for a few weeks at the injection site 	
Rarely (less than 1 child in 1,000)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Convulsions, most commonly accompanied by fever • Episodes similar to loss of consciousness (paleness, weakness, lack of reaction) 	
Very rarely (less than 1 child in 10,000)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sterile abscess at the injection site • Intense pain and weakness in the arm for several weeks 	

We recommend that you stay at the clinic for at least 15 minutes after vaccination because allergic reactions may occur. If an allergic reaction occurs, the symptoms will appear a few minutes after the vaccination. The person giving the vaccine will be able to treat this reaction immediately.

For any questions, contact the person giving the vaccine, or Info-Santé 8-1-1 or your doctor.

Tdap Vaccine

Combined tetanus, diphtheria, pertussis, (whooping cough) vaccine

Vaccination,
the best protection



Vaccination is the best protection against tetanus, diphtheria, whooping cough and their complications.

Diseases	Signs and symptoms	Possible complications
Tetanus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Muscle spasms in the jaw • Vocal chords spasms • Muscle spasms throughout the body 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Death (10% of cases)
Diphtheria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Serious sore throat • High fever • Respiratory and cardiac problems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Paralysis • Death (5 to 10% of cases)
Whooping cough	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Violent fits of coughing that can persist for months • Difficulty eating, drinking and breathing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pneumonia • Convulsions • Brain damage (1 case in 11,000) • Death (0.4% of cases in babies)

The vaccine

Vaccination is the best protection against tetanus, diphtheria, whooping cough, and their complications. Tdap vaccine is given to people aged 4 and older who require protection against these 3 diseases. This vaccine is usually given in Secondary 3.

Symptoms after vaccination

Some symptoms may be caused by the vaccine (e.g. redness at the injection site). Other problems may occur by chance and are not related to the vaccine (e.g. cold, gastro, headache).

Tdap vaccine is safe. Most reactions are harmless and do not last long.

Frequency	Possible reactions to the vaccine	What to do
In most cases (more than 50% of people)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pain at the injection site • Fatigue, headache 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply a cold, damp compress at the injection site. • Use a medication for fever or discomfort if needed. • See a doctor if symptoms are severe.
Very often (less than 50% of people)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Redness and swelling at the injection site • Discomfort, dizziness, nausea, diarrhea, shivering 	
Often (less than 10% of people)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fever • Loss of appetite, vomiting • Irritability, drowsiness (sleepiness) • Skin rash • Swollen lymph nodes 	
Sometimes (less than 1% of people)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Small lump for a few weeks at the injection site 	
Very rarely (less than 1 person in 10,000)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sterile abscess at the injection site • Intense pain and weakness in the arm for several weeks 	

We recommend that you stay at the clinic for at least 15 minutes after vaccination because allergic reactions may occur. If an allergic reaction occurs, the symptoms will appear a few minutes after the vaccination. The person giving the vaccine will be able to treat this reaction immediately.

For any questions, contact the person giving the vaccine, or Info-Santé 8-1-1 or your doctor.

Tdap-IPV Vaccine

Combined tetanus, diphtheria, pertussis (whooping cough) and poliomyelitis vaccine

Vaccination,
the best protection



Vaccination is the best protection against tetanus, diphtheria, whooping cough, poliomyelitis and their complications.

Diseases	Signs and symptoms	Possible complications
Tetanus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Muscle spasms in the jaw • Vocal chords spasms • Muscle spasms throughout the body 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Death (10% of cases)
Diphtheria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Serious sore throat • High fever • Respiratory and cardiac problems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Paralysis • Death (5 to 10% of cases)
Whooping cough	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Violent fits of coughing that can persist for months • Difficulty eating, drinking and breathing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pneumonia • Convulsions • Brain damage (1 case in 11,000) • Death (0.4% of cases in babies)
Poliomyelitis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fever • Nausea and vomiting • Discomfort • Paralysis of the arms and legs (1% of cases) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Respiratory problems • Permanent paralysis (nearly 50% of hospitalized cases) • Death (5% of hospitalized cases)

The vaccine

Vaccination is the best protection against tetanus, diphtheria, whooping cough, poliomyelitis and their complications. In general, Tdap-IPV vaccine is given to children before they start school. This vaccine is also given to people aged 4 and older who require protection against these 4 diseases.

Symptoms after vaccination

Some symptoms may be caused by the vaccine (e.g. redness at the injection site). Other problems may occur by chance and are not related to the vaccine (e.g. cold, gastro, headache).

Tdap-IPV vaccine is safe. Most reactions are harmless and do not last long.

Frequency	Possible reactions to the vaccine	What to do
In most cases (more than 50% of people)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pain at the injection site • Fatigue, headache 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply a cold, damp compress at the injection site. • Use a medication for fever or discomfort if needed. • See a doctor if symptoms are severe.
Very often (less than 50% of people)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Redness and swelling at the injection site • Discomfort, dizziness, nausea, diarrhea, shivering 	
Often (less than 10% of people)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fever • Loss of appetite, vomiting • Irritability, drowsiness (sleepiness) • Skin rash • Swollen lymph nodes 	
Sometimes (less than 1% of people)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Small lump for a few weeks at the injection site 	
Very rarely (less than 1 person in 10,000)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sterile abscess at the injection site • Intense pain and weakness in the arm for several weeks 	

We recommend that you stay at the clinic for at least 15 minutes after vaccination because allergic reactions may occur. If an allergic reaction occurs, the symptoms will appear a few minutes after the vaccination. The person giving the vaccine will be able to treat this reaction immediately.

For any questions, contact the person giving the vaccine, or Info-Santé 8-1-1 or your doctor.

Td Vaccine

Combined tetanus and diphtheria vaccine

Vaccination,
the best protection



Vaccination is the best protection against tetanus, diphtheria and their complications.

Diseases	Signs and symptoms	Possible complications
Diphtheria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Serious sore throat • High fever • Respiratory and cardiac problems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Paralysis • Death (5 to 10% of cases)
Tetanus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Muscle spasms in the jaw • Vocal chords spasms • Muscle spasms throughout the body 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Death (10% of cases)

The vaccine

Vaccination is the best protection against tetanus, diphtheria and their complications. In order to have the best possible protection, we recommend that you receive a booster dose of the Td vaccine every 10 years. Under some circumstances, an unclean wound, for example, the booster dose is given before this date.

Symptoms after vaccination

Some symptoms may be caused by the vaccine (e.g. redness at the injection site). Other problems may occur by chance and are not related to the vaccine (e.g. cold, gastro, headache).

Td vaccine is safe. Most reactions are harmless and do not last long.

Frequency	Possible reactions to the vaccine	What to do
In most cases (more than 50% of people)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pain at the injection site • Fatigue, headache 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply a cold, damp compress at the injection site. • Use a medication for fever or discomfort if needed. • See a doctor if symptoms are severe.
Very often (less than 50% of people)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Redness and swelling at the injection site • Discomfort, dizziness, nausea, diarrhea, shivering 	
Often (less than 10% of people)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fever • Loss of appetite, vomiting • Irritability, drowsiness (sleepiness) • Skin rash • Swollen lymph nodes 	
Sometimes (less than 1% of people)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Small lump for a few weeks at the injection site 	
Very rarely (less than 1 person in 10,000)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sterile abscess at the injection site • Intense pain and weakness in the arm for several weeks 	

We recommend that you stay at the clinic for at least 15 minutes after vaccination because allergic reactions may occur. If an allergic reaction occurs, the symptoms will appear a few minutes after the vaccination. The person giving the vaccine will be able to treat this reaction immediately.

For any questions, contact the person giving the vaccine, or Info-Santé 8-1-1 or your doctor.

Td-IPV Vaccine

Combined tetanus, diphtheria and poliomyelitis vaccine

Vaccination,
the best protection



Vaccination is the best protection against tetanus, diphtheria, poliomyelitis and their complications.

Diseases	Signs and symptoms	Possible complications
Tetanus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Muscle spasms in the jaw • Vocal chords spasms • Muscle spasms throughout the body 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Death (10% of cases)
Diphtheria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Serious sore throat • High fever • Respiratory and cardiac problems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Paralysis • Death (5 to 10% of cases)
Poliomyelitis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fever • Nausea and vomiting • Discomfort • Paralysis of the arms and legs (1% of cases) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Respiratory problems • Permanent paralysis (nearly 50% of hospitalized cases) • Death (5% of hospitalized cases)

The vaccine

Vaccination is the best protection against tetanus, diphtheria, poliomyelitis and their complications. Td-IPV vaccine is given to people aged 4 and older who require protection against these 3 diseases.

Symptoms after vaccination

Some symptoms may be caused by the vaccine (e.g. redness at the injection site). Other problems may occur by chance and are not related to the vaccine (e.g. cold, gastro, headache).

Td-IPV vaccine is safe. Most reactions are harmless and do not last long.

Frequency	Possible reactions to the vaccine	What to do
In most cases (more than 50% of people)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pain at the injection site • Fatigue, headache 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply a cold, damp compress at the injection site. • Use a medication for fever or discomfort if needed. • See a doctor if symptoms are severe.
Very often (less than 50% of people)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Redness and swelling at the injection site • Discomfort, dizziness, nausea, diarrhea, shivering 	
Often (less than 10% of people)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fever • Loss of appetite, vomiting • Irritability, drowsiness (sleepiness) • Skin rash • Swollen lymph nodes 	
Sometimes (less than 1% of people)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Small lump for a few weeks at the injection site 	
Very rarely (less than 1 person in 10,000)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sterile abscess at the injection site • Intense pain and weakness in the arm for several weeks 	

We recommend that you stay at the clinic for at least 15 minutes after vaccination because allergic reactions may occur. If an allergic reaction occurs, the symptoms will appear a few minutes after the vaccination. The person giving the vaccine will be able to treat this reaction immediately.

For any questions, contact the person giving the vaccine, or Info-Santé 8-1-1 or your doctor.

Poliomyelitis Vaccine

Vaccination,
the best protection



Vaccination is the best protection against poliomyelitis and its complications.

Disease	Signs and symptoms	Possible complications
Poliomyelitis	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Fever• Nausea and vomiting• Discomfort• Paralysis of the arms and legs (1% of cases)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Respiratory problems• Permanent paralysis (nearly 50% of hospitalized cases)• Death (5% of hospitalized cases)

The vaccine

Vaccination is the best protection against poliomyelitis and its complications. The poliomyelitis vaccine is given to children from age 2 months. It is usually combined with the vaccines against diphtheria, tetanus, whooping cough, hepatitis B, and serious *Hæmophilus influenzae* type b infections (Hib). This vaccine is also given to travellers, irrespective of their age, when they go to countries where they might be exposed to poliomyelitis.

Symptoms after vaccination

Some symptoms may be caused by the vaccine (e.g. redness at the injection site). Other problems may occur by chance and are not related to the vaccine (e.g. cold, gastro, headache).

IPV vaccine is safe. In most cases, it does not cause any reaction.

Frequency	Possible reactions to the vaccine	What to do
Very often (less than 50% of people)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Pain at the injection site• Fever in children	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Apply a cold, damp compress at the injection site.• Use a medication for fever or discomfort if needed.• See a doctor if symptoms are severe.
Often (less than 10% of people)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Redness at the injection site	
Sometimes (less than 1% of people)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Swelling at the injection site	

We recommend that you stay at the clinic for at least 15 minutes after vaccination because allergic reactions may occur. If an allergic reaction occurs, the symptoms will appear a few minutes after the vaccination. The person giving the vaccine will be able to treat this reaction immediately.

For any questions, contact the person giving the vaccine, or Info-Santé 8-1-1 or your doctor.

Hæmophilus influenzae type b infections (Hib) Conjugate Vaccine

Vaccination,
the best protection



Vaccination is the best protection against serious Hib infections and their complications.

Disease	Signs and symptoms	Possible complications
Serious Hib infections	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Epiglottitis (serious swelling in the throat) • Pneumonia • Meningitis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deafness (becoming deaf) • Mental retardation • Death (5% of meningitis cases)

The vaccine

Vaccination is the best protection against serious Hib infections and their complications. Hib vaccine is usually combined with the diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, hepatitis B, and poliomyelitis vaccines. This vaccine is also given to persons, irrespective of their age, who have a medical condition that increases their risk of serious Hib infection.

Symptoms after vaccination

Some symptoms may be caused by the vaccine (e.g. redness at the injection site). Other problems may occur by chance and are not related to the vaccine (e.g. cold, gastro, headache).

Hib vaccine is safe. Most reactions are harmless and do not last long.

Frequency	Possible reactions to the vaccine	What to do
Very often (less than 50% of people)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pain, redness and swelling at the injection site 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply a cold, damp compress at the injection site. • Use medication for fever or discomfort if needed. • See a doctor if symptoms are severe.
Often (less than 10% of people)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fever in children 	

We recommend that you stay at the clinic for at least 15 minutes after vaccination because allergic reactions may occur. If an allergic reaction occurs, the symptoms will appear a few minutes after the vaccination. The person giving the vaccine will be able to treat this reaction immediately.

**For any questions, contact the person giving the vaccine,
or Info-Santé 8-1-1 or your doctor.**

Rotavirus Vaccine

Vaccination,
the best protection



Vaccination is the best protection against rotavirus gastroenteritis and its complications. It is estimated that over 95% of children will have suffered a rotavirus gastroenteritis before the age of 5.

Disease	Signs and symptoms	Possible complications
Rotavirus gastroenteritis	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Diarrhea• Vomiting• Fever	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Dehydration• Hospitalization to treat dehydration (before vaccination was carried out in Québec, rotavirus caused 900 to 1,500 hospitalizations a year)

The vaccine

Vaccination is the best protection against rotavirus gastroenteritis and its complications. The vaccine is given in 2 or 3 doses depending on the vaccine used. The 1st dose should be given before the age of 20 weeks, and the last one before the age of 8 months.

Because the virus contained in the vaccine may be found in stools for about ten days after vaccination, it is important to wash your hands carefully when changing diapers.

Symptoms after vaccination

Some symptoms may be caused by the vaccine. Other problems may occur by chance and are not related to the vaccine (e.g. cold, gastro, headache).

Rotavirus vaccine is safe. In most cases, it does not cause any reaction.

Frequency	Known reactions to this vaccine	What to do
Often (less than 10% of children)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Diarrhea or vomiting	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Use a medication for fever or discomfort if needed.• See a doctor if symptoms are severe.
Very rarely (1 to 3 children in 100,000)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• During the week following vaccination, there is a possible risk of intestinal intussusception, in other words a form of obstruction in the intestines requiring hospital treatment.	

We recommend that you stay at the clinic for at least 15 minutes after vaccination because allergic reactions may occur. If an allergic reaction occurs, the symptoms will appear a few minutes after the vaccination. The person giving the vaccine will be able to treat this reaction immediately.

For any questions, contact the person giving the vaccine, or Info-Santé 8-1-1 or your doctor.

MMR Vaccine

Combined measles, mumps, rubella vaccine

Vaccination,
the best protection



Vaccination is the best protection against measles, mumps, rubella and their complications.

Diseases	Signs and symptoms	Possible complications
Measles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Skin rash • Coughing • Fever • Conjunctivitis (red eyes) • General feeling of illness 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ear infection (5 to 9% of cases) • Pneumonia (1 to 5% of cases) • Convulsions • Permanent brain damage (1 case in 1,000) • Death (1 case in 3,000)
Mumps	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fever • Headache • Swollen glands near the jaw 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meningitis (10 to 30% of cases) • Deafness (becoming deaf) • Testicular infection • Ovarian infection
Rubella	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Skin rash • Swollen lymph nodes • Arthritis, especially among women 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Miscarriage in pregnant women • Malformations in baby whose mother contracted rubella during pregnancy

The vaccine

Vaccination is the best protection against measles, mumps, rubella and their complications. Protection against these diseases lasts throughout life.

Women receiving the vaccine must avoid becoming pregnant in the month after the vaccination.

Symptoms after vaccination

Some symptoms may be caused by the vaccine (e.g. redness at the injection site). Other problems may occur by chance and are not related to the vaccine (e.g. cold, gastro, headache).

MMR vaccine is safe. In most cases, it does not cause any reaction.

Frequency	Known reactions to this vaccine	What to do
Very often (less than 50% of people)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Joint pain in adults 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply a cold, damp compress at the injection site. • Use a medication for fever or discomfort if needed. • See a doctor if symptoms are severe.
Often (less than 10% of people)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pain and redness at the injection site • Non contagious skin rash and moderate or high fever between the 5th and 12th day after vaccination • Irritability, drowsiness (sleepiness), conjunctivitis (red eyes) • Joint pain in children 	
Sometimes (less than 1% of people)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shivering, swollen lymph nodes and glands near the jaw 	
Rarely (less than 1 person in 1,000)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Convulsions between the 5th and 12th day after vaccination 	
Very rarely (less than 1 person in 10,000)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Temporary drop in the number of blood cells that help clotting 	
Less than 1 person in 1 million	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Neurological problems 	

We recommend that you stay at the clinic for at least 15 minutes after vaccination because allergic reactions may occur. If an allergic reaction occurs, the symptoms will appear a few minutes after the vaccination. The person giving the vaccine will be able to treat this reaction immediately.

For any questions, contact the person giving the vaccine, or Info-Santé 8-1-1 or your doctor.

Chicken pox Vaccine (Varicella)

Vaccination,
the best protection



Vaccination is the best protection against chicken pox and its complications. Chicken pox, also known as varicella, is a highly contagious disease caused by a virus. This virus remains in the organism and can be reactivated years later, causing shingles.

Disease	Signs and symptoms	Possible complications
Chicken pox	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fever • Chicken pox blisters (tiny blisters that form a crust and dry up) • Itching 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ear infection • Pneumonia • Infected chicken pox blister (e.g. impetigo) • Serious infection (e.g. flesh eating bacteria) • Encephalitis (brain infection) • Malformations in baby whose mother contracted chicken pox during pregnancy • Shingles (15 to 30% of cases) • Death

The vaccine

Vaccination is the best protection against chicken pox and its complications. This vaccine is recommended for everyone aged 1 year and older who is not protected against chicken pox. People vaccinated against chicken pox are probably less likely to develop shingles.

Women receiving the vaccine must avoid becoming pregnant in the month after the vaccination.

Symptoms after vaccination

Some symptoms may be caused by the vaccine (e.g. redness at the injection site). Other problems may occur by chance and are not related to the vaccine (e.g. cold, gastro, headache).

Chicken pox vaccine is safe. In most cases, it does not cause any reaction.

Frequency	Known reactions to this vaccine	What to do
Often (less than 10% of people)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pain and redness at the injection site • Blisters similar to those of chicken pox (less than 10 blisters) at the injection site or elsewhere on the body; these blisters are not very contagious and clear up quickly 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply a cold, damp compress at the injection site. • Cover the blisters. If this is not possible, contacts with premature newborns and people with weakened immune system should be avoided as long as these blisters are present. • Use a medication for fever or discomfort if needed. • Do not give medication containing aspirin (acetylsalicylic acid) to people under age 18 for 6 weeks following their vaccination. • See a doctor if symptoms are severe.

We recommend that you stay at the clinic for at least 15 minutes after vaccination because allergic reactions may occur. If an allergic reaction occurs, the symptoms will appear a few minutes after the vaccination. The person giving the vaccine will be able to treat this reaction immediately.

For any questions, contact the person giving the vaccine, or Info-Santé 8-1-1 or your doctor.

MMR-Var Vaccine

Combined measles, mumps rubella, and chicken pox (varicella) vaccine

Vaccination,
the best protection



Vaccination is the best protection against measles, mumps, rubella, chicken pox and their complications.

Diseases	Signs and symptoms	Possible complications
Measles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Skin rash • Coughing • Fever • Conjunctivitis (red eyes) • General feeling of illness 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ear infection (5 to 9% of cases) • Pneumonia (1 to 5% of cases) • Convulsions • Permanent brain damage (1 case in 1,000) • Death (1 case in 3,000)
Mumps	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fever • Headache • Swollen glands near the jaw 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meningitis (10 to 30% of cases) • Deafness (becoming deaf) • Testicular infection • Ovarian infection
Rubella	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Skin rash • Swollen lymph nodes • Arthritis, especially among women 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Miscarriage in pregnant women • Malformations in baby whose mother contracted rubella during pregnancy
Chicken pox	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fever • Chicken pox blisters (tiny blisters that form a crust and dry up) • Itching 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ear infection • Pneumonia • Infected chicken pox blister (e.g. impetigo) • Serious infection (e.g. flesh eating bacteria) • Encephalitis (a brain infection) • Malformations in baby whose mother contracted chicken pox during pregnancy • Shingles (15 to 30% of cases) • Death

(see verso)

MMR-Var Vaccine *(continued)*

Combined measles, mumps rubella, and chicken pox (varicella) vaccine

Vaccination,
the best protection



Vaccination is the best protection against measles, mumps, rubella, chicken pox and their complications.

The vaccine

Vaccination is the best protection against measles, mumps, rubella, chicken pox and their complications. Protection against these diseases lasts throughout life.

Women receiving the vaccine must avoid becoming pregnant in the month after the vaccination.

Symptoms after vaccination

Some symptoms may be caused by the vaccine (e.g. redness at the injection site). Other problems may occur by chance and are not related to the vaccine (e.g. cold, gastro, headache).

MMR-Var vaccine is safe. Most reactions are harmless and do not last long.

Frequency	Possible reactions to the vaccine	What to do
In most cases (more than 50% of people)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Slight or moderate fever between the 5th and 12th day after vaccination	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Apply a cold, damp compress at the injection site.Use a medication for fever or discomfort if needed.Do not give medication containing aspirin (acetylsalicylic acid) to people under age 18 for 6 weeks following their vaccination.Cover the blisters. If this is not possible, contacts with premature newborns and people with weakened immune system should be avoided as long as these blisters are present.See a doctor if symptoms are severe.
Very often (less than 50% of people)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Pain and redness at the injection siteHigh fever between the 5th and 12th day after vaccinationFatigue, irritability, drowsiness (sleepiness), diarrhea, loss of appetiteJoint pain in adults	
Often (less than 10% of people)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Swelling at the injection siteNon contagious skin rash between the 5th and 12th day after vaccinationBlisters similar to those of chicken pox (less than 10 blisters) at the injection site or elsewhere on the body; these blisters are not very contagious and clear up quicklyConjunctivitis (red eyes)Joint pain in children	
Sometimes (less than 1% of people)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">ShiveringSwollen lymph nodes and glands near the jaw	
Rarely (less than 1 person in 1,000)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Convulsions between the 5th and 12th day after vaccination	
Very rarely (less than 1 person in 10,000)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Temporary drop in the number of blood cells that help clotting	
Less than 1 person in 1 million	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Neurological problems	

We recommend that you stay at the clinic for at least 15 minutes after vaccination because allergic reactions may occur. If an allergic reaction occurs, the symptoms will appear a few minutes after the vaccination. The person giving the vaccine will be able to treat this reaction immediately.

For any questions, contact the person giving the vaccine, or Info-Santé 8-1-1 or your doctor.

Shingles Vaccine

Vaccination,
the best protection

Vaccination is the best protection against shingles and its complications. Shingles only appears in people who have already contracted chicken pox (varicella). Shingles is the result of the chicken pox virus being reactivated, as if chicken pox developed in a nerve. Shingles occurs at any age, but more frequently among the elderly. You cannot catch shingles from someone who has it. You can, however, catch chicken pox by direct contact with a shingle's lesion.



Disease	Signs and symptoms	Possible complications
Shingles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Painful skin rash on one side of the body along the path of a nerve, lasting 2 to 3 weeks • Skin rash and tiny blisters that break and form a crust in the painful area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scars • Infected blisters • Pain for several months along the path of the affected nerve (neuralgia) • Impaired vision if the shingles affects the face • Infection over the whole body • Death

The vaccine

Vaccination is the best protection against shingles and its complications. The vaccine is recommended for people age 60 and older. It is approximately 65% effective in preventing shingles, and this effectiveness is reduced with age. When shingles occurs despite vaccination, the risk of neuralgia is reduced by almost half.

Symptoms after vaccination

Some symptoms may be caused by the vaccine (e.g. redness at the injection site). Other problems may occur by chance and are not related to the vaccine (e.g. cold, gastro, headache).

Shingles vaccine is safe. In most cases, it does not cause any reaction.

Frequency	Possible reactions to the vaccine	What to do
Very often (less than 50% of people)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pain, redness and swelling at the injection site 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply a cold, damp compress at the injection site. • Use a medication for fever or discomfort if needed. • See a doctor if symptoms are severe.
Often (less than 10% of people)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Itching and warmth at the injection site 	

We recommend that you stay at the clinic for at least 15 minutes after vaccination because allergic reactions may occur. If an allergic reaction occurs, the symptoms will appear a few minutes after the vaccination. The person giving the vaccine will be able to treat this reaction immediately.

For any questions, contact the person giving the vaccine, or Info-Santé 8-1-1 or your doctor.

Meningococcal Serogroup C Conjugate Vaccine

Vaccination,
the best protection



Vaccination is the best protection against meningococcal serogroup C infections and their complications. Meningitis (infection of the brain lining) and meningococemia (infection of the blood) are two serious infections caused by serogroup C meningococcus. There are different serogroups (or types) of meningococcus, among other serogroups A, B, C, Y and W135. Serogroup B and serogroup C are the ones found most often in Québec. This vaccine protects against serogroup C.

Disease	Signs and symptoms	Possible complications
Serogroup C meningococcal infections	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High fever • Severe headache • Nausea and vomiting • General feeling of illness • Red marks or tiny pin-size hemorrhages or bruises on the skin 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permanent brain damage • Amputation of hands or feet (10 to 15% of cases) • Death (10 to 15% of cases)

The vaccine

Vaccination is the best protection against meningococcal serogroup C infections and their complications. In Québec, this vaccine is recommended for children at the age of 1, and Secondary 3.

Symptoms after vaccination

Some symptoms may be caused by the vaccine (e.g. redness at the injection site). Other problems may occur by chance and are not related to the vaccine (e.g. cold, gastro, headache).

Meningococcal serogroup C conjugate vaccine is safe. Most reactions are harmless and do not last long.

Frequency	Possible reactions to the vaccine	What to do
In most cases (more than 50% of people)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pain at the injection site 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply a cold, damp compress at the injection site. • Use a medication for fever or discomfort if needed. • See a doctor if symptoms are severe.
Very often (less than 50% of people)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Redness and swelling at the injection site • Fever, drowsiness (sleepiness) and irritability, especially among children under 5 • Headache, discomfort, muscle pain and joint pain, especially in people age 11 or older • Loss of appetite, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea 	

We recommend that you stay at the clinic for at least 15 minutes after vaccination because allergic reactions may occur. If an allergic reaction occurs, the symptoms will appear a few minutes after the vaccination. The person giving the vaccine will be able to treat this reaction immediately.

For any questions, contact the person giving the vaccine, or Info-Santé 8-1-1 or your doctor.

Meningococcal Quadrivalent Conjugate Vaccine

Vaccination,
the best protection



Vaccination is the best protection against meningococcal infections and their complications. Meningitis (infection of the brain lining) and meningococemia (infection of the blood) are two serious infections caused by meningococcus. There are different serogroups (or types) of meningococcus, among other serogroups A, B, C, Y and W135. This vaccine protects against serogroups A, C, Y and W135.

Disease	Signs and symptoms	Possible complications
Meningococcal infections	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High fever • Severe headache • Nausea and vomiting • General feeling of illness • Red marks or tiny pin-size hemorrhages or bruises on the skin 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permanent brain damage • Amputation of hands or feet (10 to 15% of persons infected with serogroup C) • Death (10 to 15% of persons infected with serogroup C)

The vaccine

Vaccination is the best protection against meningococcal serogroup A, C, Y, W135 infections and their complications. The vaccine is recommended for persons with a high risk of infection from meningococcus. It is also recommended for persons travelling to regions where the risk of meningococcal infection is high.

Symptoms after vaccination

Some symptoms may be caused by the vaccine (e.g. redness at the injection site). Other problems may occur by chance and are not related to the vaccine (e.g. cold, gastro, headache).

Meningococcal quadrivalent conjugate vaccine is safe. Most reactions are harmless and do not last long.

Frequency	Possible reactions to the vaccine	What to do
In most cases (more than 50% of people)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pain at the injection site 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply a cold, damp compress at the injection site. • Use a medication for fever or discomfort if needed. • See a doctor if symptoms are severe.
Very often (less than 50% of people)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Redness and swelling at the injection site • Headache, muscle pain, fatigue, discomfort, nausea, pain in joints, diarrhea, loss of appetite, irritability, drowsiness (sleepiness) 	
Often (less than 10% of people)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fever, shivering, vomiting, skin rash 	

We recommend that you stay at the clinic for at least 15 minutes after vaccination because allergic reactions may occur. If an allergic reaction occurs, the symptoms will appear a few minutes after the vaccination. The person giving the vaccine will be able to treat this reaction immediately.

For any questions, contact the person giving the vaccine, or Info-Santé 8-1-1 or your doctor.

Meningococcal Serogroup B Vaccine

Vaccination,
the best protection



Vaccination is the best protection against meningococcal serogroup B infections and their complications. Meningitis (infection of the brain lining) and meningococemia (infection of the blood) are two serious infections caused by serogroup B meningococcus. There are different serogroups (or types) of meningococcus, among other serogroups A, B, C, Y and W135. This vaccine protects against serogroup B.

Disease	Signs and symptoms	Possible complications
Serogroup B meningococcal infections	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High fever • Severe headache • Nausea and vomiting • General feeling of illness • Red marks or tiny pin-size hemorrhages or bruises on the skin 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permanent brain damage • Amputation of hands or feet (10% of cases) • Death (10% of cases)

The vaccine

Vaccination is the best protection against meningococcal serogroup B infections and their complications. The vaccine is recommended for persons with a high risk of infection from meningococcus.

Symptoms after vaccination

Some symptoms may be caused by the vaccine (e.g. redness at the injection site). Other problems may occur by chance and are not related to the vaccine (e.g. cold, gastro, headache).

Meningococcal serogroup B vaccine is safe. Most reactions are harmless and do not last long.

Frequency	Known reactions to this vaccine	What to do
In most cases (more than 50% of people)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pain, redness and swelling at the injection site in children under 10 • Fever (≥ 38 °C), unusual crying, loss of appetite, irritability, drowsiness (sleepiness), vomiting and diarrhea in children under 2 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply a cold, damp compress at the injection site. • Use medication for fever or discomfort if needed. • See a doctor if symptoms are severe.
Very often (less than 50% of people)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pain, redness and swelling at the injection site in teenagers from ages 11 to 18 • Headache in teenagers from ages 11 to 18 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For children under 2, give acetaminophen as soon as possible after vaccination, and then every 4 to 6 hours for the first 12 hours.

We recommend that you stay at the clinic for at least 15 minutes after vaccination because allergic reactions may occur. If an allergic reaction occurs, the symptoms will appear a few minutes after the vaccination. The person giving the vaccine will be able to treat this reaction immediately.

For any questions, contact the person giving the vaccine, or Info-Santé 8-1-1 or your doctor.

Pneumococcal Conjugate Vaccine

Vaccination,
the best protection



Vaccination is the best protection against serious pneumococcal infections and their complications. Bacteremia (blood infection) with or without pneumonia and meningitis (infection of the brain lining) are 2 serious infections caused by pneumococcus. There are several types of pneumococcus. Conjugate vaccine provides protection against 10 types (Synflorix vaccine) or 13 types (Pevnar 13 vaccine), the most frequent types.

Disease	Signs and symptoms	Possible complications
Pneumococcal infections	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ear infection • Sinusitis • Pneumonia • Meningitis (infection of the brain lining) • Bacteremia (blood infection) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deafness (becoming deaf) • Permanent brain damage • Death

The vaccine

Vaccination is the best protection against serious pneumococcal infections and their complications. Conjugate pneumococcal vaccine is indicated for all children from ages 2 months to 4 years. The vaccine is recommended for persons ages 5 to 17 who have a medical condition that increases their risk of serious pneumococcal infection. Adults whose spleen is missing or malfunctioning (by surgery or after certain diseases) or whose immune system has been weakened should also receive this vaccine. The number of doses to be received varies according to the person's age and medical condition.

Symptoms after vaccination

Some symptoms may be caused by the vaccine (e.g. redness at the injection site). Other problems may occur by chance and are not related to the vaccine (e.g. cold, gastro, headache).

Pneumococcal conjugate vaccine is safe. In most cases, it does not cause any reaction.

Frequency	Possible reactions to the vaccine	What to do
Very often (less than 50% of people)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pain, redness and swelling at the injection site • Slight fever, irritability, loss of appetite, changes in sleep in children • Headache, muscle pain, joint pain, shivering, fatigue, skin rash, diarrhea, vomiting in adults 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply a cold, damp compress at the injection site. • Use a medication for fever or discomfort if needed. • See a doctor if symptoms are severe.
Often (less than 10% of people)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High fever, vomiting, diarrhea, skin rash in children • Slight fever in adults 	
Sometimes (less than 1% of people)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Redness, swelling, small lump for a few weeks covering an area more than 7 cm in diameter at the injection site in children • Convulsions due to fever, unusual or persistent crying in young children • Swollen lymph nodes, allergic reaction in adults 	
Rarely (less than 1 person in 1,000)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Episodes similar to loss of consciousness (paleness, weakness, lack of reaction), allergic reaction in children 	

We recommend that you stay at the clinic for at least 15 minutes after vaccination because allergic reactions may occur. If an allergic reaction occurs, the symptoms will appear a few minutes after the vaccination. The person giving the vaccine will be able to treat this reaction immediately.

For any questions, contact the person giving the vaccine, or Info-Santé 8-1-1 or your doctor.

Pneumococcal Polysaccharide Vaccine

Vaccination,
the best protection



Vaccination is the best protection against serious pneumococcal infections and their complications. Bacteremia (blood infection) with or without pneumonia and meningitis (infection of the brain lining) are 2 serious infections caused by pneumococcus. There are several types of pneumococcus. The polysaccharide vaccine provides protection against the 23 most frequent types.

Disease	Signs and symptoms	Possible complications
Pneumococcal infections	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ear infection • Sinusitis • Pneumonia • Meningitis (infection of the brain lining) • Bacteremia (blood infection) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deafness (becoming deaf) • Permanent brain damage • Death

The vaccine

Vaccination is the best protection against serious pneumococcal infections and their complications. Pneumococcal polysaccharide vaccine is recommended for people aged 65 and older. It is also indicated for persons ages 2 to 64 who have a high risk of serious pneumococcal infection. This vaccine is usually given once. Persons with a high risk of serious pneumococcal infection include those with no spleen or a malfunctioning spleen (through surgery or after certain diseases), those who have cochlear implant surgery, those who suffer from certain chronic diseases such as diabetes, cancer or heart, respiratory, or kidney disease, and those whose immune system has been weakened.

Symptoms after vaccination

Some symptoms may be caused by the vaccine (e.g. redness at the injection site). Other problems may occur by chance and are not related to the vaccine (e.g. cold, gastro, headache).

Pneumococcal polysaccharide vaccine is safe. Most reactions are harmless and do not last long.

Frequency	Possible reactions to the vaccine	What to do
In most cases (more than 50% of people)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pain, redness and swelling at the injection site for under 48 hours 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply a cold, damp compress at the injection site. • Use a medication for fever or discomfort if needed. • See a doctor if symptoms are severe.
Often (less than 10% of people)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moderate or high fever, muscle soreness, headache 	
Very rarely (less than 1 person in 10,000)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Important pain, redness and swelling at the injection site, high fever, discomfort, swollen lymph nodes, joint pain, skin rash 	

We recommend that you stay at the clinic for at least 15 minutes after vaccination because allergic reactions may occur. If an allergic reaction occurs, the symptoms will appear a few minutes after the vaccination. The person giving the vaccine will be able to treat this reaction immediately.

For any questions, contact the person giving the vaccine, or Info-Santé 8-1-1 or your doctor.

Hepatitis A Vaccine

Vaccination,
the best protection



Vaccination is the best protection against hepatitis A and its complications. Hepatitis A is a liver infection caused by a virus (hepatitis A virus).

Disease	Transmission	Signs and symptoms	Possible complications
Hepatitis A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hepatitis A is transmitted by contact with water or food contaminated by the stools of a person infected with hepatitis A. <p><i>Infected young children often do not have symptoms but can transmit hepatitis A to their close contacts.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fever Fatigue Loss of appetite Jaundice Headache 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Serious liver damage Fatigue lasting several weeks Death (0.1% to 0.3% of cases)

The vaccine

Vaccination is the best protection against hepatitis A and its complications. The vaccine is indicated for anyone who wants to reduce their risk of catching hepatitis A. Several doses of vaccine are required to ensure the best possible protection.

Symptoms after vaccination

Some symptoms may be caused by the vaccine (e.g. redness at the injection site). Other problems may occur by chance and are not related to the vaccine (e.g. cold, gastro, headache).

Hepatitis A vaccine is safe. Most reactions are harmless and do not last long.

Frequency	Possible reactions to the vaccine	What to do
In most cases (more than 50% of people)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pain at the injection site 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Apply a cold, damp compress at the injection site. Use a medication for fever or discomfort if needed. See a doctor if symptoms are severe.
Very often (less than 50% of people)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Redness and swelling at the injection site Headache, muscle soreness, fatigue Irritability in children aged 12 to 23 months 	
Often (less than 10% of people)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Skin rash in children aged 12 to 23 months Fever, gastro-intestinal upsets, respiratory symptoms 	
Note: Reactions at the injection site are less common among children		

We recommend that you stay at the clinic for at least 15 minutes after vaccination because allergic reactions may occur. If an allergic reaction occurs, the symptoms will appear a few minutes after the vaccination. The person giving the vaccine will be able to treat this reaction immediately.

For any questions, contact the person giving the vaccine, or Info-Santé 8-1-1 or your doctor.

Hepatitis B Vaccine

Vaccination,
the best protection



Vaccination is the best protection against hepatitis B and its complications. Hepatitis B is a liver infection caused by a virus (the hepatitis B virus).

Disease	Transmission	Signs and symptoms	Possible complications
Hepatitis B	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Hepatitis B is transmitted by contact between a mucous membrane (e.g. the mouth, the genital organs) or a wound and the blood, sperm or vaginal secretions of an infected person.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">FeverAbdominal painJaundiceVomitingDiarrhea	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Serious liver damageA chronic liver infection (10% of adults and up to 90% of babies)CirrhosisCancer of the liverDeath (1% of cases)

The vaccine

Vaccination is the best protection against hepatitis B and its complications. The vaccine is indicated for anyone who wants to reduce their risk of catching hepatitis B. Several doses of vaccine are required to ensure the best possible protection.

Symptoms after vaccination

Some symptoms may be caused by the vaccine (e.g. redness at the injection site). Other problems may occur by chance and are not related to the vaccine (e.g. cold, gastro, headache).

Hepatitis B vaccine is safe. In most cases, it does not cause any reaction.

Frequency	Possible reactions to the vaccine	What to do
Often (less than 10% of people)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Pain, redness and swelling at the injection siteHeadache, digestive problems, dizziness, fatigue	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Apply a cold, damp compress at the injection site.Use a medication for fever or discomfort if needed.See a doctor if symptoms are severe.

We recommend that you stay at the clinic for at least 15 minutes after vaccination because allergic reactions may occur. If an allergic reaction occurs, the symptoms will appear a few minutes after the vaccination. The person giving the vaccine will be able to treat this reaction immediately.

For any questions, contact the person giving the vaccine, or Info-Santé 8-1-1 or your doctor.

Hepatitis A and B Vaccine

Vaccination,
the best protection



Vaccination is the best protection against hepatitis A and B and their complications. Hepatitis A and B are liver infections caused by two different viruses: the hepatitis A virus and the hepatitis B virus.

Diseases	Transmission	Signs and symptoms	Possible complications
Hepatitis A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hepatitis A is transmitted by contact with water or food contaminated by the stools of a person infected with hepatitis A. <p><i>Infected young children often do not have symptoms but can transmit hepatitis A to their close contacts.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fever Fatigue Loss of appetite Jaundice Headache 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Serious liver damage Fatigue lasting several weeks Death (0.1% to 0.3% of cases)
Hepatitis B	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hepatitis B is transmitted by contact between a mucous membrane (e.g. the mouth, the genital organs) or a wound and the blood, sperm or vaginal secretions of an infected person. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fever Abdominal pain Jaundice Vomiting Diarrhea 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Serious liver damage A chronic liver infection (10% of adults and up to 90% of babies) Cirrhosis Cancer of the liver Death (1% of cases)

The vaccine

Vaccination is the best protection against hepatitis A and B and their complications. The vaccine is indicated for anyone who wants to reduce their risk of catching hepatitis A and hepatitis B. Several doses of vaccine are required to ensure the best possible protection.

Symptoms after vaccination

Some symptoms may be caused by the vaccine (e.g. redness at the injection site). Other problems may occur by chance and are not related to the vaccine (e.g. cold, gastro, headache).

Hepatitis A and B vaccine is safe. In most cases, it does not cause any reaction.

Frequency	Possible reactions to the vaccine	What to do
Very often (less than 50% of people)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pain, redness and swelling at the injection site 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Apply a cold, damp compress at the injection site. Use a medication for fever or discomfort if needed. See a doctor if symptoms are severe.
Often (less than 10% of people)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fever Headache, discomfort, fatigue, nausea, vomiting 	

We recommend that you stay at the clinic for at least 15 minutes after vaccination because allergic reactions may occur. If an allergic reaction occurs, the symptoms will appear a few minutes after the vaccination. The person giving the vaccine will be able to treat this reaction immediately.

For any questions, contact the person giving the vaccine, or Info-Santé 8-1-1 or your doctor.

Human Papillomavirus (HPV) Vaccine

Vaccination,
the best protection



The Cervarix and Gardasil vaccines protect against infections caused by HPV 16 and 18 and their complications. These two types of HPV are responsible for 70% of cervical cancers as well as other cancers in the genital area such as cancers of the vagina, the vulva, the penis and the anus. Gardasil also protects against infections from HPV 6 and 11, which cause anal and genital warts (condylomas). Condylomas are the most frequent sexually transmissible infections in Canada. When someone is infected by an HPV, he or she often does not know because the infection goes undetected.

Disease	Signs and symptoms	Possible complications
HPV infections	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Anal and genital warts Precancerous lesions of the uterine cervix, the vagina, the vulva, the penis or the anus if the infection persists 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cervical cancer (approximately 280 cases a year in Québec) Cancers of the vagina, the vulva, the penis and the anus (rare) Death (cervical cancer causes approximately 70 deaths a year in Québec)

The vaccine

Vaccination is the best protection against HPV infections and their complications. More than one dose of the vaccine is required to obtain the best protection possible. Ideally, vaccination should be performed before the start of sexual activity.

The vaccine is indicated even for someone who has already contracted an HPV infection.

Vaccinated women should continue to follow the recommendations for testing for cervical cancer.

Symptoms after vaccination

Some symptoms may be caused by the vaccine (e.g. redness at the injection site). Other problems may occur by chance and are not related to the vaccine (e.g. cold, gastro, headache).

HPV vaccine is safe. Most reactions are harmless and do not last long.

Frequency	Known reactions to this vaccine	What to do
In most cases (more than 50% of people)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pain at the injection site 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Apply a cold, damp compress at the injection site. Use medication for fever or discomfort if needed. See a doctor if symptoms are severe.
Very often (less than 50% of people)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Redness or swelling at the injection site 	
Often (less than 10% of people)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Itching at the injection site, fever, discomfort, joint pain 	

We recommend that you stay at the clinic for at least 15 minutes after vaccination because allergic reactions may occur. If an allergic reaction occurs, the symptoms will appear a few minutes after the vaccination. The person giving the vaccine will be able to treat this reaction immediately.

For any questions, contact the person giving the vaccine, or Info-Santé 8-1-1 or your doctor.

Injectable Flu Vaccine

Vaccination,
the best protection



Vaccination is the best protection against the flu and its complications. This vaccine does not protect against colds and respiratory infections caused by other viruses.

Disease	Signs and symptoms	Possible complications
Flu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fever • Coughing • Fatigue • Headache • Muscle soreness • Nausea, vomiting, diarrhea (mostly in children) • General feeling of illness 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ear infection • Sinusitis • Bronchitis • Pneumonia • Death

The vaccine

Vaccination is the best protection against flu and its complications. The vaccine may be given starting at 6 months old. It is recommended for people at higher risk of complications and individuals who may pass the disease on to them. It is also recommended for those who want to reduce their risk of catching the flu. The vaccine must be given each year, in the fall. Children under 9 years of age who have not previously been vaccinated against flu receive 2 doses of the vaccine, 1 month apart.

Symptoms after vaccination

Some symptoms may be caused by the vaccine (e.g. redness at the injection site). Other problems may occur by chance and are not related to the vaccine (e.g. cold, gastro, headache).

Injectable flu vaccine is safe. Most reactions are harmless and do not last long.

Frequency	Possible reactions to the vaccine	What to do
In most cases (more than 50% of people)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pain at the injection site 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply a cold, damp compress at the injection site. • Use a medication for fever or discomfort if needed. • See a doctor if symptoms are severe.
Very often (less than 50% of people)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pain and swelling at the injection site • Muscle soreness, headache, fatigue • Loss of appetite, drowsiness (sleepiness), irritability 	
Often (less than 10% of people)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bruising or itching at the injection site • Fever, shivering, joint pain and discomfort, particularly in persons vaccinated for the 1st time against flu • Nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, abdominal pain • Red eyes, sore throat, coughing, difficulty breathing; this is referred to as <i>Ocular Respiratory Syndrome</i> (ORS) 	
Sometimes (less than 1% of people)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facial swelling; this reaction is part of ORS • Skin rash • Dizziness • Swollen glands 	
Rarely (less than 1 person in 1,000)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Convulsions • Numbness, neuralgia (pain along the path of a nerve) 	

There is also a very small risk of developing Guillain-Barré syndrome (GBS) after receiving the flu vaccine. The risk is probably about 1 case in one million adults vaccinated. This syndrome causes progressive, reversible paralysis, which can sometimes leave permanent effects. The cause of GBS is unknown. Most cases occur after an intestinal or respiratory infection, including flu, especially in young adults and the elderly.

We recommend that you stay at the clinic for at least 15 minutes after vaccination because allergic reactions may occur. If an allergic reaction occurs, the symptoms will appear a few minutes after the vaccination. The person giving the vaccine will be able to treat this reaction immediately.

For any questions, contact the person giving the vaccine, or Info-Santé 8-1-1 or your doctor.

Intranasal Flu Vaccine

Vaccination,
the best protection



Vaccination is the best protection against the flu and its complications. This vaccine does not protect against colds and respiratory infections caused by other viruses.

Disease	Signs and symptoms	Possible complications
Flu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fever • Coughing • Fatigue • Headache • Muscle soreness • Nausea, vomiting, diarrhea (mostly in children) • General feeling of illness 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ear infection • Sinusitis • Bronchitis • Pneumonia • Death

The vaccine

Vaccination is the best protection against the flu and its complications. This vaccine can be given from the age of 2. Because of its high efficacy, it's the recommended vaccine for children and teenagers. It can be used up to the age of 59 for persons who want to reduce their risk of catching the flu. This vaccine must be given every year, in the fall.

For a child less than 9 years old, 2 doses of vaccine at 1 month interval are required when it's the 1st vaccination against flu.

As the virus contained in the vaccine may be found in nose secretions, avoid close contacts with very severely immunosuppressed people requiring protective isolation, for 2 weeks following vaccination.

Symptoms after vaccination

Some symptoms may be caused by the vaccine. Other problems may occur by chance and are not related to the vaccine (e.g. cold, gastro, headache).

Intranasal flu vaccine is safe. In most cases, it does not cause any reaction.

Frequency	Known reactions to this vaccine	What to do
Often (less than 10% of people)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nasal discharge (runny nose) or nasal congestion • Headache, fatigue or discomfort 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use a medication for fever or discomfort if needed. • Do not give medication containing aspirin (acetylsalicylic acid) to people under age 18 for 4 weeks following their vaccination. • See a doctor if symptoms are severe.
Rarely (less than 1 person in 1,000)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allergic reaction 	

There is also a very small risk of developing Guillain-Barré syndrome (GBS) after receiving the flu vaccine. The risk is probably about 1 case in one million adults vaccinated. This syndrome causes progressive, reversible paralysis, which can sometimes leave permanent effects. The cause of GBS is unknown. Most cases occur after an intestinal or respiratory infection, including flu, especially in young adults and the elderly.

We recommend that you stay at the clinic for at least 15 minutes after vaccination because allergic reactions may occur. If an allergic reaction occurs, the symptoms will appear a few minutes after the vaccination. The person giving the vaccine will be able to treat this reaction immediately.

For any questions, contact the person giving the vaccine, or Info-Santé 8-1-1 or your doctor.

Cholera and ETEC Diarrhea Vaccine

Vaccination,
the best protection



The person taking this vaccine gets protected against cholera and ETEC diarrhea. The ETEC bacteria can cause 20 to 40% of cases of traveller's diarrhea. Travellers rarely contract cholera. This vaccine may be considered for people travelling to regions where they are at risk to contract these diseases.

Diseases	Transmission	Signs and symptoms	Possible complications
Cholera	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cholera is spread by contact with water or food contaminated by the stools of a person with cholera. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diarrhea Dehydration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Death
ETEC diarrhea	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ETEC diarrhea is spread by contact with water or food contaminated by the stools of a person infected with ETEC. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diarrhea 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dehydration

The vaccine

Vaccination is one of the ways to protect against cholera and diarrhea caused by the ETEC bacteria. Several doses of vaccine are required to obtain the best possible protection.

As well as vaccination, it is important to avoid consuming water or food that is likely to have been contaminated, and to apply simple hygiene measures (washing your hands and disinfecting objects soiled by stools).

The vaccine should be kept in the refrigerator. No food or liquid should be taken for 1 hour before the vaccine and 1 hour after it.

The vaccine comes in a vial containing the vaccine (liquid) and a packet of buffer (granules). To take the vaccine:

- dissolve the content of the buffer packet in approximately 150 ml of fresh water;
- shake the vial containing the vaccine and add the vaccine to the buffer solution (150 ml). For a child aged 2 to 6 years old, use only half of the buffer solution (75 ml) and add it to the total amount of vaccine;
- shake well and drink immediately.

Symptoms after vaccination

Some symptoms may be caused by the vaccine. Other problems may occur by chance and are not related to the vaccine (e.g. cold, gastro, headache).

Cholera and ETEC diarrhea vaccine is safe. In most cases, it does not cause any reaction.

Known reactions to this vaccine	What to do
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reactions caused by this vaccine are similar to those caused by a placebo. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use a medication for fever or discomfort if needed. See a doctor if symptoms are severe.

Allergic reactions to the vaccine may occur. If an allergic reaction occurs after taking the vaccine, see a doctor immediately.

For any questions, contact the person giving the vaccine, or Info-Santé 8-1-1 or your doctor.

Tick-borne Encephalitis Vaccine

Vaccination,
the best protection



This fact sheet has been removed because the FSME-IMMUN vaccine is no longer available in Canada.

Japanese Encephalitis Vaccine

Vaccination,
the best protection



Vaccination is the best protection against Japanese encephalitis and its complications. This vaccine is mainly recommended for travellers who will be staying 1 month or longer during the transmission season in a rural setting in a region where Japanese encephalitis is found.

Disease	Transmission	Signs and symptoms	Possible complications
Japanese encephalitis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Japanese encephalitis is spread by the bite of a mosquito infected with the Japanese encephalitis virus. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fever Headache Drowsiness (sleepiness), disorientation, tremors and sometimes seizures. <p><i>Only 1 infected person in 200 has symptoms.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Permanent brain damage such as paralysis, epilepsy, mental retardation (33-50% of infected persons) Death (10-25% of cases)

The vaccine

Vaccination is the best protection against Japanese encephalitis and its complications. Several doses of vaccine are required to obtain the best possible protection.

Symptoms after vaccination

Some symptoms may be caused by the vaccine (e.g. redness at the injection site). Other problems may occur by chance and are not related to the vaccine (e.g. cold, gastro, headache).

Japanese encephalitis vaccine is safe. In most cases, it does not cause any reaction.

Frequency	Known reactions to this vaccine	What to do
Very often (less than 50% of people)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pain and tenderness at the injection site 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Apply a cold, damp compress at the injection site. Use medication for fever or discomfort if needed. See a doctor if symptoms are severe.
Often (less than 10% of people)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Swelling and redness at the injection site 	

We recommend that you stay at the clinic for at least 15 minutes after vaccination because allergic reactions may occur. If an allergic reaction occurs, the symptoms will appear a few minutes after the vaccination. The person giving the vaccine will be able to treat this reaction immediately.

For any questions, contact the person giving the vaccine, or Info-Santé 8-1-1 or your doctor.

Yellow Fever Vaccine

Vaccination,
the best protection

Vaccination is the best protection against yellow fever and its complications. This vaccine is recommended for people travelling to regions of Africa or South America where the disease is present. Some countries may also require vaccination against yellow fever as a condition of entry.



Disease	Transmission	Signs and symptoms	Possible complications
Yellow fever	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yellow fever is spread by the bite of a mosquito infected with yellow fever virus. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fever Headache Backache Fatigue Nausea Vomiting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kidney and liver failure, signs of hemorrhage (15% of infected persons) Death (8% of cases)

The vaccine

Vaccination is the best protection against yellow fever and its complications.

Women receiving the vaccine should avoid becoming pregnant for 1 month after the vaccination.

Symptoms after vaccination

Some symptoms may be caused by the vaccine (e.g. redness at the injection site). Other problems may occur by chance and are not related to the vaccine (e.g. cold, gastro, headache).

Yellow fever vaccine is safe. In most cases, it does not cause any reaction.

Frequency	Known reactions to this vaccine	What to do
Often (less than 10% of people)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pain and redness at the injection site 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Apply a cold, damp compress at the injection site. Use medication for fever or discomfort if needed. See a doctor if symptoms are severe.
Exceptionally (less than 1 person in 100,000)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Serious liver, kidney or nervous system damage that can lead to death Neurological reactions including encephalitis (a brain infection, particularly in very young infants). <p><i>These reactions are more common in persons aged 60 and older (less than 1 person in 10,000).</i></p>	

We recommend that you stay at the clinic for at least 15 minutes after vaccination because allergic reactions may occur. If an allergic reaction occurs, the symptoms will appear a few minutes after the vaccination. The person giving the vaccine will be able to treat this reaction immediately.

For any questions, contact the person giving the vaccine, or Info-Santé 8-1-1 or your doctor.

Injectable Typhoid Vaccine

Vaccination,
the best protection



Vaccination is the best protection against typhoid and its complications. This vaccine is recommended for travellers going to regions where they might contract typhoid due to the presence of the disease and poor sanitary conditions.

Disease	Transmission	Signs and symptoms	Possible complications
Typhoid	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Typhoid is spread by contact with water or food contaminated by the stools of a person with typhoid. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fever Headache Abdominal pain Constipation Slow pulse 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Death (1% of cases even with treatment)

The vaccine

Vaccination is the best protection against typhoid and its complications.

In addition to vaccination, it is important not to consume potentially contaminated food or water and to apply simple hygiene measures (washing your hands and disinfecting objects contaminated by stools).

Symptoms after vaccination

Some symptoms may be caused by the vaccine (e.g. redness at the injection site). Other problems may occur by chance and are not related to the vaccine (e.g. cold, gastro, headache).

Injectable typhoid vaccine is safe. In most cases, it does not cause any reaction.

Frequency	Known reactions to this vaccine	What to do
Very often (less than 50% of people)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pain at the injection site 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Apply a cold, damp compress at the injection site. Use medication for fever or discomfort if needed. See a doctor if symptoms are severe.
Often (less than 10% of people)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Redness, swelling at the injection site 	

We recommend that you stay at the clinic for at least 15 minutes after vaccination because allergic reactions may occur. If an allergic reaction occurs, the symptoms will appear a few minutes after the vaccination. The person giving the vaccine will be able to treat this reaction immediately.

For any questions, contact the person giving the vaccine, or Info-Santé 8-1-1 or your doctor.

Oral Typhoid Vaccine

Vaccination,
the best protection



Vaccination is the best protection against typhoid and its complications. This vaccine is recommended for travellers going to regions where they might contract typhoid due to the presence of the disease and poor sanitary conditions

Disease	Transmission	Signs and symptoms	Possible complications
Typhoid	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Typhoid is spread by contact with water or food contaminated by the stools of a person with typhoid.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Fever• Headache• Abdominal pain• Constipation• Slow pulse	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Death (1% of cases even with treatment)

The vaccine

Vaccination is the best protection against typhoid and its complications.

As well as vaccination, it is important to avoid consuming water or food likely to have been contaminated, and to apply simple hygiene measures (washing your hands and disinfecting objects soiled by stools).

The 4 capsules should be taken 2 days apart, i.e. 1 capsule should be taken on each of days 1, 3, 5 and 7. We recommend completing the vaccination schedule one week before leaving on the trip.

Symptoms after vaccination

Some symptoms may be caused by the vaccine. Other problems may occur by chance and are not related to the vaccine (e.g. cold, gastro, headache).

Oral typhoid vaccine is safe. In most cases, it does not cause any reaction.

Known reactions to this vaccine	What to do
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Reactions caused by this vaccine are similar to those caused by a placebo.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Use a medication for fever or discomfort if needed.• See a doctor if symptoms are severe.

Allergic reactions to the vaccine may occur. If an allergic reaction occurs after taking one or more capsules, see a doctor immediately.

For any questions, contact the person giving the vaccine, or Info-Santé 8-1-1 or your doctor.

Hepatitis A and Typhoid Vaccine

Vaccination,
the best protection



Vaccination is the best protection against hepatitis A and typhoid and their complications. This vaccine is recommended for travellers going to regions where the diseases are present.

Diseases	Transmission	Signs and symptoms	Possible complications
Hepatitis A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hepatitis A is transmitted by contact with water or food contaminated by the stools of a person infected with hepatitis A. <p><i>Young infected children often do not have symptoms but can transmit hepatitis A to their close contacts.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fever Fatigue Loss of appetite Jaundice Headache 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Serious liver damage Fatigue lasting several weeks Death (0.1% to 0.3% of cases)
Typhoid	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Typhoid is spread by contact with water or food contaminated with the stools of a person infected with typhoid. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fever Headache Abdominal pain Constipation Slow pulse 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Death (1% of cases even with treatment)

The vaccine

Vaccination is the best protection against hepatitis A and typhoid and their complications.

In addition to vaccination, it is important not to consume potentially contaminated food or water and to apply simple hygiene measures (washing your hands and disinfecting objects contaminated by stools).

Symptoms after vaccination

Some symptoms may be caused by the vaccine (e.g. redness at the injection site). Other problems may occur by chance and are not related to the vaccine (e.g. cold, gastro, headache).

Hepatitis A and typhoid vaccine is safe. Most reactions are harmless and do not last long.

Frequency	Possible reactions to the vaccine	What to do
In most cases (more than 50% of people)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pain at the injection site 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Apply a cold, damp compress at the injection site. Use a medication for fever or discomfort if needed. See a doctor if the symptoms are severe.
Very often (less than 50% of people)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Redness and swelling at the injection site Fatigue, headache, muscle soreness 	
Often (less than 10% of people)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fever, diarrhea, dizziness, discomfort, nausea 	
Sometimes (less than 1% of people)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Itching, joint pain, skin rash 	

We recommend that you stay at the clinic for at least 15 minutes after vaccination because allergic reactions may occur. If an allergic reaction occurs, the symptoms will appear a few minutes after the vaccination. The person giving the vaccine will be able to treat this reaction immediately.

For any questions, contact the person giving the vaccine, or Info-Santé 8-1-1 or your doctor.

Rabies Vaccine

Vaccination,
the best protection



Vaccination is the best protection against rabies. Rabies is a fatal disease caused by a virus found in some animals.

Disease	Transmission	Signs and symptoms	Possible complications
Rabies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rabies is spread by the bite of a rabid animal, or a wound or mucous membrane coming into contact with its saliva. <p><i>After possible exposure to rabies, you should wash the wound with soap and water for several minutes.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pain and numbness around the bite Agitation Difficulty swallowing Convulsions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Death

The vaccine

Vaccination is the best protection against rabies. The vaccine is recommended if a person has been bitten by an animal that may have rabies, or who has a wound or mucous membrane that has come into contact with the animal's saliva. It may also be given to someone who is at risk of being exposed to the rabies virus. Several doses of vaccine are required. It is very important not to miss any of the vaccination appointments in order to ensure maximum effectiveness of the vaccine.

Next vaccination appointments: _____

Symptoms after vaccination

Some symptoms may be caused by the vaccine (e.g. redness at the injection site). Other problems may occur by chance and are not related to the vaccine (e.g. cold, gastro, headache).

Rabies vaccine is safe. Most reactions are harmless and do not last long.

Frequency	Possible reactions to the vaccine	What to do
In most cases (more than 50% of people)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pain, redness and swelling at the injection site 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Apply a cold, damp compress at the injection site. Use a medication for fever or discomfort if needed. See a doctor if symptoms are severe.
Very often (less than 50% of people)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nausea, muscle soreness, dizziness 	
Often (less than 10% of people)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Itching at the injection site Discomfort, fatigue, headache, itching, vomiting, belly ache, diarrhea, joint pain, fever, shivering, itchy red patches on the skin, swollen lymph nodes 	
Rarely (less than 1 person in 1,000)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Allergic reaction, asthma 	

We recommend that you stay at the clinic for at least 15 minutes after vaccination because allergic reactions may occur. If an allergic reaction occurs, the symptoms will appear a few minutes after the vaccination. The person giving the vaccine will be able to treat this reaction immediately.

For any questions, contact the person giving the vaccine, or Info-Santé 8-1-1 or your doctor.

Tuberculin Skin Test (TST)

Vaccination,
the best protection

This test is used to determine whether someone has been infected by the bacteria that causes tuberculosis (TB). The disease appears months or years after infection by the bacteria. TB may develop in various organs such as the lungs, bones, and kidneys. Only tuberculosis of the lungs or of the larynx are contagious.



Disease	Transmission	Signs and symptoms	Possible complications
Tuberculosis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tuberculosis is spread by inhaling tiny droplets produced when someone with contagious tuberculosis coughs or sneezes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cough Sputum Fatigue Fever Weight loss Sweating 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pleuritis (infection of the lining of the lungs) Meningitis (infection of the lining of the brain)

TST

The TST is used to verify whether a person has been infected with the bacteria that causes tuberculosis, or to establish a baseline for individuals who may come into contact with this bacteria in the future (e.g. healthcare workers).

Symptoms after TST

Some symptoms may be caused by the TST (e.g. redness at the TST site). Other problems may occur by chance and are not related to the TST (e.g. cold, gastro, headache).

This test is safe. In most cases, it does not cause any reaction.

Frequency	Possible reactions to the TST	What to do
Often (less than 10% of people)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Itching and discomfort at the TST site. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Apply a cold, damp compress to the TST site. Do not irritate the TST site by washing, scratching, or vigorously wiping. Do not put bandage or ointment on the TST site.
Sometimes (less than 1% of people)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Skin rash at the TST site in the 12 hours after the test. 	

We recommend that you stay at the clinic for at least 15 minutes after the TST because allergic reactions may occur. If an allergic reaction occurs, the symptoms will appear a few minutes after the TST. The person making the TST will be able to treat this reaction immediately.

For any questions, contact the person making the TST, or Info-Santé 8-1-1 or your doctor.

Tuberculosis Vaccine

Vaccination,
the best protection

This vaccine protects against tuberculosis (TB) and its complications. The disease appears months or years after infection by the bacteria. TB may develop in various organs such as the lungs, bones, and kidneys. Only tuberculosis of the lungs or of the larynx are contagious.



Disease	Transmission	Signs and symptoms	Possible complications
Tuberculosis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tuberculosis is spread by inhaling tiny droplets produced when someone with contagious tuberculosis coughs or sneezes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cough Sputum Fatigue Fever Weight loss Sweating 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pleuritis (infection of the lining of the lungs) Meningitis (infection of the lining of the brain)

Vaccine

Vaccination is the best protection against tuberculosis and its complications. In Québec, the vaccine is sometimes recommended for people travelling to regions with a high risk of tuberculosis infection.

Symptoms after vaccination

Some symptoms may be caused by the vaccine (e.g. redness at the injection site). Other problems may occur by chance and are not related to the vaccine (e.g. cold, gastro, headache).

The tuberculosis vaccine is safe. In most cases, it does not cause any reaction.

Frequency	Possible reactions to the vaccine	What to do
In most cases (more than 50% of people)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Redness, swelling and ulcers at the injection site 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Keep the ulcer covered until a scab forms, then leave it exposed. Apply a cold, damp compress at the injection site. Use a medication for fever or discomfort if needed. See a doctor if symptoms are severe.
Very often (less than 50% of people)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In newborns and children, swollen lymph nodes in the arm pit or above the collar bone on the side where the vaccine was given 	
Often (less than 10% of people)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pain and irritation at the injection site Scarring at the injection site In adults, swollen lymph nodes in the arm pit or above the collar bone on the side where the vaccine was given Fever, red eyes, and skin rash 	
Rarely (less than 1 person in 1,000)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Swollen lymph nodes with a discharge of pus 	
less than 1 person in 1 million	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Systemic infection 	

We recommend that you stay at the clinic for at least 15 minutes after vaccination because allergic reactions may occur. If an allergic reaction occurs, the symptoms will appear a few minutes after the vaccination. The person giving the vaccine will be able to treat this reaction immediately.

For any questions, contact the person giving the vaccine, or Info-Santé 8-1-1 or your doctor.

Hepatitis A Immunoglobulin (Ig)

Immunization,
a good protection



Hepatitis A immunoglobulin (Ig) consists of antibodies extracted from the blood of numerous donors. It protects against hepatitis A and its complications. Hepatitis A is a liver infection caused by a virus. There is also a hepatitis A vaccine that can be given at the same time as the immunoglobulin. Immunoglobulin only protects for a few months while the vaccine protects for many years.

Disease	Transmission	Signs and symptoms	Possible complications
Hepatitis A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hepatitis A is transmitted by contact with water or food contaminated with the stools of a person infected with hepatitis A. <p><i>Young infected children often do not have symptoms but can transmit hepatitis A to their close contacts.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fever Fatigue Loss of appetite Jaundice Headache 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Serious liver damage Fatigue lasting several weeks Death (0.1% to 0.3% of cases)

Hepatitis A Ig

Ig is one way of protection against hepatitis A and its complications. Ig is recommended for certain people in close contact with someone with hepatitis A.

Symptoms after immunization

Some symptoms may be caused by the Hepatitis A Ig (e.g. redness at the injection site). Other problems may occur by chance and are not related to the Ig (e.g. cold, gastro, headache).

Hepatitis A Ig is safe. In most cases, it does not cause any reaction.

Possible reactions to Ig	What to do
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pain, redness and swelling at the injection site Fever, facial redness, headache, chills or nausea 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Apply a cold, damp compress at the injection site. Use a medication for fever or discomfort if needed. See a doctor if symptoms are severe.

We recommend that you stay at the clinic for at least 15 minutes after immunization with Ig because allergic reactions may occur. If an allergic reaction occurs, the symptoms will appear a few minutes after the immunization. The person giving the Ig will be able to treat this reaction immediately.

For any questions, contact the person giving the Ig, or Info-Santé 8-1-1 or your doctor.

Measles Immunoglobulin (Ig)

Immunization,
a good protection



Measles immunoglobulin (Ig) consists of antibodies extracted from the blood of numerous donors. It protects against measles and its complications. Measles is caused by a virus. There is also a measles vaccine. Immunoglobulin only protects for a few months while the vaccine protects for many years.

Disease	Transmission	Signs and symptoms	Possible complications
Measles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Measles is spread by contact with secretions from the nose or throat of an infected person. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Redness Coughing Fever Conjunctivitis (red eyes) General feeling of illness 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ear infection (5 to 9% of cases) Pneumonia (1 to 5% of cases) Convulsions Permanent brain damage (1 case in 1,000) Death (1 case in 3,000)

Measles Ig

Ig is one way of protection against measles and its complications. Ig is recommended for certain people in close contact with someone with measles.

Symptoms after immunization

Some symptoms may be caused by the Measles Ig (e.g. redness at the injection site). Other problems may occur by chance and are not related to the Ig may occur by chance (e.g. cold, gastro, headache).

Measles Ig is safe. In most cases, it does not cause any reaction.

Possible reactions to Ig	What to do
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pain, redness and swelling at the injection site Fever, facial redness, headache, chills or nausea 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Apply a cold, damp compress at the injection site. Use a medication for fever or discomfort if needed. See a doctor if symptoms are severe.

We recommend that you stay at the clinic for at least 15 minutes after immunization with Ig because allergic reactions may occur. If an allergic reaction occurs, the symptoms will appear a few minutes after the immunization. The person giving the Ig will be able to treat this reaction immediately.

For any questions, contact the person giving the Ig, or Info-Santé 8-1-1 or your doctor.

Hepatitis B Immunoglobulin (HBIG)

Immunization,
a good protection



Hepatitis B immunoglobulin (HBIG) consists of antibodies extracted from the blood of numerous donors. It protects against hepatitis B and its complications. Hepatitis B is a liver infection caused by a virus (hepatitis B virus). There is also a hepatitis B vaccine that can be given at the same time as the HBIG. HBIG only protects for a few months while the vaccine protects for many years.

Disease	Transmission	Signs and symptoms	Possible complications
Hepatitis B	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hepatitis B is transmitted by contact between a mucus membrane (e.g. the mouth, the genital organs) or a wound and the blood, sperm, or vaginal secretions of an infected person. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fever Abdominal pain Jaundice Vomiting Diarrhea 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Serious liver damage A chronic liver infection (10% of adults and up to 90% of babies) Cirrhosis Cancer of the liver Death (1% of cases)

HBIG

HBIG is one way of protection against hepatitis B and its complications. HBIG is recommended for certain people in close contact with someone with hepatitis B.

Symptoms after immunization

Some symptoms may be caused by the HBIG (e.g. pain at the injection site). Other problems may occur by chance and are not related to the HBIG (e.g. cold, gastro, headache).

HBIG is safe. In most cases, it does not cause any reaction.

Possible reactions to HBIG	What to do
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pain and itching at the injection site Swelling of the face 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Apply a cold, damp compress at the injection site. Use a medication for fever or discomfort if needed. See a doctor if symptoms are severe.

We recommend that you stay at the clinic for at least 15 minutes after immunization with HBIG because allergic reactions may occur. If an allergic reaction occurs, the symptoms will appear a few minutes after the immunization. The person giving the HBIG will be able to treat this reaction immediately.

For any questions, contact the person giving the HBIG, or Info-Santé 8-1-1 or your doctor.

Rabies Immunoglobulin (Rlg)

Immunization,
a good protection



Rlg consists of antibodies extracted from the blood of numerous donors. It protects against rabies and its complications. Rabies is a fatal disease caused by a virus found in some animals. There is also a rabies vaccine that can be given at the same time as the Rlg.

Disease	Transmission	Signs and symptoms	Possible complications
Rabies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rabies is spread by the bite of a rabid animal, or a wound or mucous membrane coming into contact with its saliva. <p><i>After possible exposure to rabies, you should wash the wound with soap and water for several minutes.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pain and numbness around the bite Agitation Difficulty swallowing Convulsions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Death

Rlg

Rlg is one way of protection against rabies and its complications. Rlg is recommended for persons who may have been exposed to the rabies virus.

Symptoms after immunization

Some symptoms may be caused by the Rlg (e.g. pain at the injection site). Other problems may occur by chance and are not related to the Rlg (e.g. cold, gastro, headache).

Rlg are safe. In most cases, it does not cause any reaction.

Possible reactions to Rlg	What to do
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pain at the injection site Swelling of the face Fever, skin rash Renal problems (rare cases reported) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Apply a cold, damp compress at the injection site. Use a medication for fever or discomfort if needed. See a doctor if symptoms are severe.

We recommend that you stay at the clinic for at least 15 minutes after immunization with Rlg because allergic reactions may occur. If an allergic reaction occurs, the symptoms will appear a few minutes after the immunization. The person giving the Rlg will be able to treat this reaction immediately.

For any questions, contact the person giving the Rlg, or Info-Santé 8-1-1 or your doctor.

Tetanus Immunoglobulin (Tlg)

Immunization,
a good protection



Tlg consists of antibodies extracted from the blood of numerous donors. It protects against tetanus and its complications. Tetanus is caused by bacteria. There is also a tetanus vaccine that can be given at the same time as the Tlg. Tlg only protects for a few months while the vaccine protects.

Disease	Transmission	Signs and symptoms	Possible complications
Tetanus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tetanus is spread by a cut, even a small one, contaminated by dirt, saliva, dust or human or animal stools. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Muscle spasms in the jaw Vocal chords spasms Muscle spasms throughout the body 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Death (10% of cases)

Tlg

Tlg is one way of protection against tetanus. Tlg is recommended for persons who may have been exposed to the tetanus bacteria.

Symptoms after immunization

Some symptoms may be caused by the Tlg (e.g. pain at the injection site). Other problems may occur by chance and are not related to the Tlg (e.g. cold, gastro, headache).

Tlg is safe. In most cases, it does not cause any reaction.

Possible reactions to Tlg	What to do
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pain at the injection site Mild fever Renal problems (rare cases reported) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Apply a cold, damp compress at the injection site. Use a medication for fever or discomfort if needed. See a doctor if symptoms are severe.

We recommend that you stay at the clinic for at least 15 minutes after immunization with Tlg because allergic reactions may occur. If an allergic reaction occurs, the symptoms will appear a few minutes after the immunization. The person giving the Tlg will be able to treat this reaction immediately.

For any questions, contact the person giving the Tlg, or Info-Santé 8-1-1 or your doctor.

Chicken Pox (Varicella) Immunoglobulin (Varlg)

Immunization,
a good protection



Varlg consists of antibodies extracted from the blood of numerous donors. It protects against chicken pox and its complications. Chicken pox also known as varicella, is caused by a virus. There is also a chicken pox vaccine. Varlg only protects for a few months while the vaccine protects for many years.

Disease	Transmission	Signs and symptoms	Possible complications
Chicken pox	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chicken pox is spread by contact with secretions from the nose or throat of an infected person. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fever Chicken pox blisters (tiny blisters that form a crust and dry up) Itching 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ear infection Pneumonia An infected chicken pox blister (e.g. impetigo) A serious infection (e.g. flesh eating bacteria) Encephalitis (a brain infection) Malformations in babies whose mother contracted chicken pox during pregnancy Shingles (15 to 30% of cases) Death

Varlg

Varlg is one way of protection against chicken pox. Varlg is recommended for people who may have been exposed in significant way to the chicken pox virus and are at high risk for chicken pox complications.

Symptoms after immunization

Some symptoms may be caused by the Varlg (e.g. redness at the injection site). Other problems may occur by chance and are not related to the Varlg (e.g. cold, gastro, headache).

Varlg is safe. In most cases, it does not cause any reaction.

Frequency	Possible reactions to Varlg	What to do
Very often (less than 50% of people)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pain at the injection site 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Apply a cold, damp compress at the injection site. Use a medication for fever or discomfort if needed. See a doctor if symptoms are severe.
Often (less than 10% of people)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Redness at the injection site Headache and skin rash Fever, muscle pain, shivering, fatigue, nausea, flushing 	

We recommend that you stay at the clinic for at least 15 minutes after immunization with Varlg because allergic reactions may occur. If an allergic reaction occurs, the symptoms will appear a few minutes after the immunization. The person giving the Varlg will be able to treat this reaction immediately.

For any questions, contact the person giving the Varlg, or Info-Santé 8-1-1 or your doctor.