

Side Effects Pertussis Vaccine

Vaccine adverse event The World Health Organization (WHO) refers to Adverse Events Following Immunization (AEFI). These claims were later A vaccine adverse event (VAE), sometimes referred to as a vaccine injury, is an adverse event believed to have been caused by vaccination. The VICP was adopted in response to an earlier scare over the pertussis portion of the DPT vaccine. specified childhood vaccines 870eb38dbc

After three doses, almost everyone is initially immune, but additional doses every ten years are recommended to maintain immunity. A booster shot should be given within 48 hours of an injury to people whose immunization is out of date. 870eb38dbc The diphtheria vaccine is very safe. Significant side effects are rare. Pain may occur at the injection site. A bump may form at the site of injection that lasts a few weeks. The vaccine is safe in both pregnancy and among those who have a poor immune function. 870eb38dbc The diphtheria vaccine is delivered in several combinations. Some combinations (Td and DT vaccines) include tetanus vaccine, others (known as DPT vaccine or DTaP vaccine depending on the pertussis antigen used) comes with the tetanus and pertussis vaccines, and still others include additional vaccines such as Hib vaccine, hepatitis B vaccine, or inactivated polio vaccine. The World Health Organization (WHO) has recommended its use since 1974. About 84% of the world... 870eb38dbc Severe side effects are extremely rare. About 20 to 25% of people develop pain at the site of injection while about 2% develop a fever. There is no clear association with severe allergic reactions. The Hib vaccine is available by itself, in combination with the diphtheria/tetanus/pertussis vaccine, and in combination with the hepatitis B vaccine, among others. All Hib vaccines... 870eb38dbc

DTaP-Hib vaccine DTaP-Hib vaccine is a combination vaccine whose generic name is diphtheria and tetanus toxoids and acellular pertussis adsorbed with Haemophilus B conjugate DTaP-Hib vaccine is a combination vaccine whose generic name is diphtheria and tetanus toxoids and acellular pertussis adsorbed with Haemophilus B conjugate vaccine, sometimes abbreviated to DTaP-Hib. It protects against the infectious diseases diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis, and Haemophilus influenzae type B 870eb38dbc

Pertussis vaccine The vaccine is only available in combination with tetanus and diphtheria vaccines (DPT vaccine). The effectiveness of the vaccines appears to decrease by between 2 and 10% per year after vaccination, with a more rapid decrease with the acellular vaccines. There are two main types: whole-cell vaccines and acellular vaccines Pertussis vaccine is a vaccine that protects against whooping cough (pertussis). Pertussis vaccine is estimated to have saved over 500,000 lives in 2002. The whole-cell vaccine is about 78% effective while the acellular vaccine is 71-85% effective. Pertussis vaccine is a vaccine that protects against whooping cough (pertussis). There are two main types: whole-cell vaccines and acellular vaccines 870eb38dbc

The vaccine is very safe, including during pregnancy and in those with HIV/AIDS. 870eb38dbc AEFIs can be related to the vaccine itself (product or quality defects), to the vaccination process (administration error or stress related reactions) or can occur independently from vaccination (coincidental). 870eb38dbc

Diphtheria vaccine Three further doses are recommended during childhood. The World Diphtheria vaccine is a toxoid vaccine against diphtheria, an illness caused by Corynebacterium diphtheriae. tetanus and pertussis vaccines, and still others include additional vaccines such as Hib vaccine, hepatitis B vaccine, or inactivated polio vaccine. The first dose is recommended at six weeks of age with two additional doses four weeks apart, after which it is about 95% effective during childhood. Its use resulted in a more than 90% decrease in the number of cases globally between 1980 and 2000. It is unclear if further doses later in life are needed 870eb38dbc

The acellular vaccines are more commonly used in the developed world due to fewer adverse effects. Between 10 and 50% of people given the whole-cell vaccines develop redness at the... 870eb38dbc

Whole-cell vaccine Such vaccines simultaneously contain multiple antigens to activate the immune system. whole-cell vaccine that sees global use is the whole-cell pertussis vaccine. They induce antigen-specific T-cell responses. The whole-cell Whole-cell vaccines are a type of vaccine that has been prepared in the laboratory from entire cells. The causative organism of pertussis is Bordetella pertussis 870eb38dbc

It is recommended by both the World Health Organization (WHO) and the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Two or three doses should be given before six months of age. In the United States a fourth dose is recommended between 12 and 15 months of age. The first dose is recommended around six weeks of age with at least four weeks between doses. If only two doses are used, another dose later in life is recommended. It is given by injection into a muscle. 870eb38dbc Redness and pain at the site of injection occur in between 25% and 85% of people. Fever, feeling tired, and minor muscle pain occurs in less than 10% of people. Severe allergic reactions occur in fewer than one in 100,000 people. 870eb38dbc == Against infectious disease == 870eb38dbc Claims of vaccine injuries appeared in litigation in the United States in the latter part of the 20th century. Some families have won substantial awards from sympathetic juries, even though many public health officials have said that the claims of injuries are unfounded. In response, several vaccine makers stopped... 870eb38dbc == See also == 870eb38dbc

Non-specific effect of vaccines Observational studies suggest that diphtheria-tetanus-pertussis vaccine (DTP) may be highly detrimental, and although a WHO report described such studies as at high risk of bias, the direction of such bias was not predicted; although the conclusions have failed to replicate in some similar studies conducted by independent groups, randomized controlled trials (RCTs) provide additional evidence that vaccines have potent nonspecific effects. contrast, inactivated vaccines (diphtheria-tetanus-pertussis (DTP), hepatitis B, inactivated polio vaccine) may have deleterious effects in spite of providing Non-specific effects of vaccines (also called "heterologous effects" or "off-target effects") are effects which go beyond the specific protective effects against the targeted diseases. Non-specific effects of non-live vaccination may be detrimental, increasing overall mortality at least 30% by some estimates, despite providing protection against the target disease. Non-specific effects from live vaccines can be strongly beneficial by increasing protection against non-targeted infections. This has been shown with childhood mortality in two live attenuated vaccines, BCG vaccine and measles vaccine, through multiple randomized controlled trials 870eb38dbc

Confirming that pregnant women are up to date on tetanus immunization during each pregnancy can prevent both maternal and neonatal tetanus. 870eb38dbc Most vaccine adverse events are mild. Serious injuries and deaths caused by vaccines are very rare, and the idea that severe events are common has been classed as a "common misconception about immunization" by the WHO. Some claimed vaccine injuries are not, in fact, caused by vaccines; for example, there is a subculture of advocates who attribute their children's autism to vaccine injury, despite the fact that vaccines do not cause autism. 870eb38dbc

Hib vaccine In countries that include it as a routine vaccine, rates of severe Hib infections have decreased more than 90%. It has therefore resulted in a decrease in the rate of meningitis, pneumonia, and epiglottitis. Hib vaccine is available by itself, in combination with the diphtheria/tetanus/pertussis vaccine, and in combination with the hepatitis B vaccine, among The Haemophilus influenzae type B vaccine, also known as Hib vaccine, is a vaccine used to prevent Haemophilus influenzae type b (Hib) infection 870eb38dbc

Ongoing research suggests that non-specific effects of vaccines may depend on the vaccine, the vaccination... 870eb38dbc

DPT vaccine The term toxoid refers to vaccines which use an inactivated toxin produced by the pathogen which they are targeted against to generate an immune response. The vaccine components include diphtheria and tetanus toxoids, and either killed whole cells of the bacterium that causes pertussis or pertussis antigens. In comparison to alternative vaccine types, such as live attenuated vaccines, the DTP vaccine does not contain any live pathogen, but rather uses inactivated toxoid (and for pertussis, either a dead pathogen or pure antigens) to generate an immune response; therefore, there is not a risk of use in. In this way, the toxoid vaccine generates an immune response which is targeted against the toxin which is produced by the pathogen and causes disease, rather than a vaccine which is targeted against the pathogen itself. The whole cells or antigens will be depicted as either "DTwP" or "DTaP", where the lower-case "w" indicates whole-cell inactivated pertussis and the lower-case "a" stands for "acellular". The vaccine components include diphtheria and tetanus toxoids, and either killed whole cells of the bacterium that causes pertussis or pertussis antigens The DPT vaccine or DTP vaccine is a class of combination vaccines to protect against three infectious diseases in humans: diphtheria, pertussis (whooping cough), and tetanus (lockjaw) 870eb38dbc

Whole-cell vaccines have been researched in the fields of bacterial infectious disease (as an inactivated vaccine) and cancer (as tumor cells modified to stimulate the immune system by secreting stimulatory molecules). One whole-cell vaccine that sees global use is the whole-cell pertussis vaccine. 870eb38dbc DPT vaccine 870eb38dbc A branded formulation was marketed in the US as TriHIBit by Sanofi Pasteur, and administered by using the Sanofi DTaP vaccine Tripedia to reconstitute the Sanofi Hib vaccine ActHIB. TriHIBit and Tripedia were discontinued in 2011. 870eb38dbc Vaccinating the mother during pregnancy may protect the baby. The World Health Organization and the US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention recommend all children be vaccinated for pertussis and that it be included in routine vaccinations. Three doses starting at six weeks of age are typically recommended in young children. Additional doses may be given to older children and adults. This recommendation includes people who have HIV/AIDS. 870eb38dbc The bacterium Bordetella pertussis causes pertussis, which is spread easily through the coughs and sneezes of an infected person. People are infectious from the start of symptoms until about three weeks into the coughing fits. Diagnosis is by collecting a sample from the back of the nose and throat. This sample... 870eb38dbc A number of vaccine combinations include the tetanus vaccine, such as DTaP and Tdap, which contain diphtheria, tetanus, and pertussis vaccines, and DT and Td, which contain diphtheria and tetanus vaccines. DTaP and DT are given to children less than seven years old, while Tdap and Td are given to those seven years old and older. The... 870eb38dbc

Tetanus vaccine number of vaccine combinations include the tetanus vaccine, such as DTaP and Tdap, which contain diphtheria, tetanus, and pertussis vaccines, and DT and Tetanus vaccine, also known as tetanus toxoid (TT), is a toxoid vaccine used to prevent tetanus. During childhood, five doses are recommended, with a sixth given during adolescence 870eb38dbc

Whooping cough Initial symptoms are usually similar to those of the common cold with a runny nose, fever, and mild cough, but these are followed by two or three months of severe coughing fits. Following a fit of coughing, a high-pitched whoop sound or gasp may occur as the person breathes in. Disease may occur in those who have been vaccinated, but symptoms are typically milder. The violent coughing usually lasts 1–6 weeks but can last 10 or more, hence the phrase "100-day cough". The cough may be so hard that it causes fatigue, vomiting, and rib fractures. Children less than one year old may have little or no cough and instead have periods when they cannot breathe. known as pertussis or the 100-day cough, is a highly contagious, vaccine-preventable bacterial disease caused by the bacterium Bordetella pertussis. The incubation period is usually seven to ten days. Initial Whooping cough (or), also known as pertussis or the 100-day cough, is a highly contagious, vaccine-preventable bacterial disease caused by the bacterium Bordetella pertussis 870eb38dbc

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