



Vaccinations in the first two years of life

2 months	4 months	9 months	12 months	18 months	24 months
DTP	DTP		DTP		
IPV	IPV		IPV		
Hib	Hib		Hib		
HBV°	HBV°		HBV°		
PCV	PCV		PCV		
Rota*	Rota*				
		MMR	MMR		
		VZV°	VZV°		
					Men

° Supplementation of the basic inoculation -> 6-component vaccine

* Optional vaccination on request for children at risk (f.e. day care before 6 months)

D-T-P-IPV-HiB-HBV vaccination: Protection against 5 - 6 diseases in a single injection

D = Diphtheria Droplet infection with severe swelling of the pharynx up to suffocation. The poison produced by the bacteria causes paralysis of the heart muscle and the respiratory muscles. Thanks to the vaccine, this disease has become rare.

T = Tetanus Neurotoxin producing bacterium that can be found in the soil and on the claws and teeth of animals, and can be transmitted through contamination even of small skin injuries. The poison damages the nervous system and leads to paralysis that can lead to death. The vaccine has made this disease rare. The protection must be refreshed regularly after the basic vaccination.

P = Whooping cough Droplet infection through bacteria from the nasopharyngeal cavity of patients. The bacteria, which produces a poison, triggers persistent coughing fits with asphyxiation symptoms that can last up to 3 months. The disease is often particularly severe in infants, with respiratory arrest requiring continuous monitoring in the hospital. The coughing fits cannot be influenced by antibiotics. The vaccine protection must be refreshed regularly.

IPV = Poliomyelitis Droplet infection by a virus that causes paralysis of the muscles, including the respiratory muscles of the patient. This disease has become rare in Switzerland thanks to the vaccine.

Hib = Haemophilus influenzae Droplet infection by bacteria from the nasopharyngeal space, even from healthy carriers, and can lead to **meningitis** and dangerous **throat swelling** with suffocation (epiglottitis). The disease has decreased significantly since the introduction of the vaccination in 1990.

HBV = Hepatitis B Virus infection that can be transmitted by the blood and body fluids of infected persons, but also from healthy carriers. Infection is possible through household and daycare contacts. HB viruses cause liver inflammation with **jaundice**, which can take a chronic course leading to liver failure and cancer. Vaccination has been part of the routine immunisation of adolescents since 1997. A complete basic vaccination leads to lifelong protection.

PCV = Pneumococci Droplet infection by bacteria from the nasopharyngeal space of healthy or ill carriers. The spectrum of illnesses that pneumococci can cause ranges from middle-ear infections through sometimes severe pneumonia to **meningitis** and severe **septicemia** (blood-infection). Severe illnesses arise above all in children under 2 years of age and in the elderly.

Rotavirus = Pathogen of severe gastrointestinal infections (vomiting, diarrhea)

Rotaviruses are the most common cause of febrile vomiting in nurseries. Older children often pass the disease without any problems. Infected babies may need to be hospitalised due to dehydration (loss of body liquid).

The oral vaccine is not a compulsory service of the health insurance, but can possibly be taken over by an additional insurance. Price Fr. 66.85.- / vaccination.

MMR-VZV ° vaccination Protection against 3 - 4 diseases in a single injection

M = Measles Highly contagious viral disease transmitted by nasal secretions. The disease repeatedly appears as an epidemic among non-vaccinated people. In addition to high fever and rashes, measles can cause difficult pneumonias that are difficult to treat. Brain inflammations and brain calcifications are particularly dangerous, and are associated with disabilities and death.. The disease cannot be treated with antibiotics.

M = Mumps Viral disease that is transmitted by droplets and can lead to inflammation of salivary glands. Accompanying inflammation of the testes and ovaries are possible, which can rarely result in infertility. The mumps disease often leaves inner-ear hearing loss. The disease cannot be specifically treated.

R = Rubella Highly contagious viral disease transmitted by droplets. It leads to fever and rashes. An infection of non-immune pregnant women is especially dangerous, as it can damage the unborn child's eyes, ears and heart (deaf-blindness).

VZV = Chicken pox Infectious and highly contagious disease that causes blisters all over the skin and the mucous membranes. In severe cases, it can lead to cerebellar inflammation and/or pneumonia. Fortunately, the disease is usually mild in childhood. Severe cases have been known in children with pre-existing skin diseases (atopic dermatitis), where the blisters heal with scarring, and secondary bacterial infections of the skin can occur more frequently. After the chickenpox has been cured, the virus remains in the body for life, and can lead to shingles after many years.

Diseased children usually have to be dispensed from visiting the crèche/school for about 1 week.

The varicella vaccine is not a compulsory service of the health insurance, but can possibly be taken over by an additional insurance. Price Fr. 67.- / vaccination.

Men = meningococci (A, C, W, Y) Bacteria that are transmitted by secretions from the nasopharyngeal space, which can cause purulent **meningitis** or rapidly spreading blood infection (septicemia) that can lead to death. Children under the age of 5 and teenagers are specifically at risk.