



Vaccinations in the first two years of life

And regular check-ups (CU)

2 mt.+CU 3 mt. 4 mt.+CU 5 – 6 mt.+CU 9 mt.+CU 12 mt.+CU

DTP IPV Hib HBV	MenB	DTP IPV Hib HBV	MenB	MMR-V	DTP IPV Hib HBV
PCV		PCV			PCV
Rota		Rota			

14 mt. 18 mt.+CU 2.5 year CU 4 year CU

MMR-V	Men B	No Vaccinations	No Vaccinations
MenC AWY			

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

D Diphtheria: Bacterial 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 found in the soil and on the claws and teeth of animals is transmitted through contamination even of small skin injuries. The poison affects the nervous system and leads to life-threatening paralysis. The vaccine has made the disease rare. The protection must be refreshed regularly after the basic vaccination, also in adults every 10 – 20 years.

P Whooping Cough: Droplet infection through bacteria from the nose and throat of patients. The bacteria produce a poison that triggers persistent coughing with suffocation symptoms that can last up to 3 months. The disease is particularly severe in babies with the risk of respiratory arrest, requiring continuous monitoring at the hospital. The coughing cannot be influenced by antibiotics. The vaccine protection must be refreshed regularly.

IPV Poliomyelitis: Droplet infection by a virus causing paralysis of the muscles including the respiratory muscles. Thanks to the vaccine the disease has become very rare.

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 transmitted by 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. Due to the particularly severe course of illness, especially in small children, the vaccination introduced in the 1990s has been part of the routine immunization plan for babies since 2020. 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 severe pneumonia to **meningitis** and severe **septicemia** (blood-infection). Severe illnesses typically occur in children under 2 years of age and in the elderly.

Rotavirus oral Vaccination **Pathogen of severe gastrointestinal infections**
Rotaviruses are the most common cause of febrile vomiting and diarrhea in nurseries. Older children pass the disease often without any problems. Infected babies may need to be hospitalized due to dehydration (loss of body liquid).

MMR-V Vaccination **Protection against 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 heavy pneumonias 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 transmitted by droplets and 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 treated specifically.

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).

V = Varicella, Chickenpox Infectious and highly contagious disease that causes itching and painful 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 are known in children with pre-existing skin diseases (atopic dermatitis), where the blisters heal with scarring, in adolescents and adults. Bacterial infections of the skin can occur more frequently. After the chickenpox has been cured, the virus remains in the body lifelong, and can lead to shingles many years after the infection with severe long lasting neuropathic pains.

Men Meningococcal Vaccinations

Meningococci Group C,A,W,Y

Meningococci Group B (approved in Europe 2013, recommended in CH since 2024)

Different groups of bacteria transmitted by aerosol secretions from the nasopharyngeal space of healthy carriers (15% of the population) can cause purulent brain infections (**meningitis**) or rapidly spreading blood infection (**septicemia**), that often lead to death or severe impairment. Children under the age of 5 and teenagers are specifically at risk. The incidence of infections in Switzerland is about 50 persons/year. The introduction of the vaccine Men B in 2024 is expected to prevent over 50% of all meningitis cases in Switzerland.

Further Information:

www.bag.admin.ch > Impfungen

www.infovac.ch



Do you have any questions? The team at the Baarer pediatric practice will be happy to assist you.

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