

Xiiqda, Teetanaha, iyo Qiix-dheerta

Macluumaadka Tallaalka

Barnaamijka Tallaalka Qaraneed (The National Immunisation Program) wuxuu bixiyaa tallaalka Xiiqda, Teetanaha, iyo Qix-dheerta, oo lacag la'aan ah carruurta da'doodu tahay 18 bilood.

Qiixda (Diphtheria)

Qiixda waxaa dhaliya bakteeriya laga helo afka, cunaha iyo sanko. Xiiqdu waxay keentaa in dahaar (xuub) ku samaysmo gudaha cunaha. Taas waxay adkaynaysaa wax liqidda, neefsiga waxayna xataa keenaysaa ciqsanaan.

Bakteeriyadu waxay samaysaa sun taas oo ku fi dda jidhka oo keenta xanuuno dardaran sida curyaamid iyo wadnaha oo fariista. Ilaa boqolkiiba 10 dadka ay ku dhacdo xiiqdu way u dhintaan.

Qiixda waxaa laga qaadi karaa marka qof qaba xiiqda uu qufaco ama hindhiso.

Teetanaha (Tetanus)

Teetanaha waxaa dhaliya bakteeriya taas oo laga helo carrada, ciidda iyo digada. Bakteeriyadu waxay jidhka ka geli kartaa meel dhaawaca ah taas oo aad u yar sida caaradda qalinka. Teetanaha qofba qofkale ma qaadiin karo.

Teetanahu badanaa waa cudur dilaa ah taas oo weerarta nidaamka dareen-wadka. Waxay keentaa dubaaxinta muruqyada oo kolka hore laga dareemo qoorta iyo muruqyada daanka. Teetanahu wuxuu horseedi karaa adkaanshaha neefsiga, gariir xanuun badan iyo garaacid wadnaha oo aan caadi ahayn.

Sababtoo ah tallaalka waxtarka leh, teetanahu hadda Australia waa ku yar yahay, hase ahaatee wuu ku dhacaa dadka waaweyn kuwaas oo aan marna laga tallaalin cudurkaas ama aan tallaalkoodii mid xoojiya ah loogu darin.

Qiix-dheerta (Whooping cough)

Qix-dheertu waa cudur aad laysku qaadiyo kaas oo saameeya hawo mareenka iyo neefsiga. Cudurku wuxuu keentaa qix aan kala go'ayn oo daran. Inta u dhaxaysa qiixyadaas aan kala go'ayn, ilmahu wuu neef tuuraa. qixdaas aan kala go'ayn waxaa badanaa la socda matagid iyo qufac socda ilaa dhowr bilood.

Qiix-dheertu waxay badanaa ku daran tahay cunugyada ka yar da'da 12ka bilood waxayna badanaa u baahataa dhigid isbitaal. Qiix-dheertu waxay keeni kartaa xanuunyo sida dhiig-baxa, n gariiro, nimooniya, miyir beel, maskaxda oo bararta, waxyeello joogto ah ee maskaxda iyo waxyeellada sanbabka oo muddo dheer ah. Ilaa hal ilmo oo ka mid 200 ilmood oo ka yar da'da lix bilood kaas oo qaada qiix-dheerta ayaa u dhinta.

Qiix-dheerta waxaa laga qaadi karaa marka qof qaba xiiqda uu qufaco ama hindhiso.

Tallaalka Qiixda, Teetanaha, Xiiq-dheerta,

Qiixda, Teetanaha, iyo xiiq-dheerta waxaa looga hortagi karaa tallaalka iskujir ah ammaan ah oo waxtar ah. Tallaalka waxaa ku jira xoogaa yar oo sunta xiiqda, iyo teetanaha ah, kuwaas oo loo habeeyey inay noqdaan kuwo aan waxba dhimayn. Waxaa kaloo ku jira qaybo la sifeeyey ee bakteeriyada xiiq-dheerta ah, iyo xoogaa yar oo antibiyootig ah, ilaaliyeyaal ah. Carruurta waa inay qaataan dhooska xoojiyaha ah ee tallaalka marka ay gaaraan da'da 18 sano.

Waxyellooyinka dhici kara ee Tallaalka Xiiqda, Teetanaha, xiiq-dheerta

Dhibta tallaalka ee qiixda, iyo Teetanaha aad bay uga yar yihiin xanuunada daran ee cudurka.

Waxyellooyinka guud

- caraysan, oohin, aan deganayn oo guud ahaan aan faraxsanayn
- dawakhsanaan ama daal
- xaraarad darajadeedu hoosayso
- cuncun, casaan iyo bararka meeshii la duray
- soo-buurasho yar oo aan joogto ahayn ee meeshii la duray ah

Waxyellooyinka aan badanaa dhicin:

- falcelis meeled oo aad u weyn.

Mararka qaarkood dhooska xoojiyaha ah ee tallaalka Qiixda, Teetanaha, iyo xiiq-dheerta wuxuu keeni karaa falcelis meeled oo aad u weyn oo casaan iyo bararka xubinta.

Falceliskan waa in loo sheegaa bixiyaha tallaalkaaga wuxuuna u baahan karaa u-tegidda dhaqtarka.

Waxyellooyin aan badanaa dhicin oo dardaran

- Falcelis aleerjiko oo daran

Haddii ay dhacdo dhib talaal oo dhexaad ah, waxay ku dhammaan karaan hal ilaa laba maalmood.

Waxyellooyinka waxaa lagu yarayn karaa:

- saarid dhar qabow oo qoyan meesha duritaanka ee xanuunaysa
- siinta dureere dheeraad ah iyo saarid la'aanta dhar culus Haddii ilmahu xumadaysan yahay
- Siinta ilmahaaga barasitamoolka si uu u yareeyo wixii xanuun ah (ogsoonow dhooska loo qoray da'da ilmahaaga)
- haddii dhibta talaaladu ay daran yihiin ama joogto yihiin, ama haddii aad walwalsan tahay la xiriir dhakhtarkaaga ama isbitaalkaaga.

Liiska-Hubinta ka-hor tallaalka

Ka hor intaan la tallaalin ilmahaaga, u sheeg dhakhtarka ama kalkaaliyaha haddii mid ka mid waxyaalaha soo socdaa ay dhacaan:

- Uu xanuunsan yahay maalinta tallaalka (heerkulka ka sarreeya 38.5°C)
- Talaalku u keeni karo dhib
- Uu qabo xasaasiyad daran oo uu ka qabo waxyaalaha uu ka samaysan yahay tallaalka kastaa (tusaale, nimooniya).

Macluumaad dheeraad ah

Web-site-yada soo socda waxay bixiyaan macluumaadyo dheeraad ah:

www.betterhealthchannel.vic.gov.au

www.immunise.health.gov.au



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Wac 131 450

Si aad u hesho dokumantigan qaab aad ku heli karto u dir email immunisation@dhhs.vic.gov.au
Waxaa ogolaaday oo daabacay Xukuumadda Victoria, 1 Treasury Place, Melbourne.

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An Australian, State and Territory
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Diphtheria, tetanus, and pertussis (whooping cough)

Immunisation Information

The National Immunisation Program schedule provides free diphtheria-tetanus-whooping cough vaccine to children at 18 months of age.

Diphtheria

Diphtheria is caused by bacteria which are found in the mouth, throat and nose. Diphtheria causes a membrane to grow around the inside of the throat. This can make it difficult to swallow, breathe and can even lead to suffocation.

The bacteria produce a poison which can spread around the body and cause serious complications such as paralysis and heart failure. Around 10 per cent of people who contract diphtheria die from it.

Diphtheria can be caught through coughs and sneezes from an infected person.

Tetanus

Tetanus is caused by bacteria which are present in soils, dust and manure. The bacteria can enter the body through a wound which may be as small as a pin prick. Tetanus cannot be passed from person to person.

Tetanus is an often fatal disease which attacks the nervous system. It causes muscle spasms first felt in the neck and jaw muscles. Tetanus can lead to breathing difficulties, painful convulsions and abnormal heart rhythms.

Because of the effective immunisation, tetanus is now rare in Australia, but it still occurs in people who have never been immunised against the disease or who have not had their booster vaccines.

Whooping cough

Whooping cough is a highly contagious disease which affects the air passages and breathing. The disease causes severe coughing spasms. Between these spasms, the child gasps for breath. Coughing spasms are often followed by vomiting and the cough can last for months.

Whooping cough is most serious in babies under 12 months of age and often requires admission to hospital. Whooping cough can lead to complications such as haemorrhage, convulsions, pneumonia, coma, inflammation of the brain, permanent brain damage and long term lung damage. Around one in every 200 children under six months of age who catches whooping cough will die.

Whooping cough can be caught through coughs and sneezes from an infected person. Parents and family members are the main source of infection for babies.

Diphtheria-tetanus-whooping cough immunisation

Diphtheria, tetanus and whooping cough can be prevented with a safe and effective combination vaccine.

The vaccine contains a small amount of diphtheria and tetanus toxins, which are modified to make them harmless. It also contains purified parts of the pertussis bacterium with small amounts of antibiotics and preservative.

Children should have a free booster dose of this vaccine at 18 months of age.

Possible side effects of diphtheria-tetanus-whooping cough vaccine

Reactions to diphtheria-tetanus-whooping cough vaccine are much less frequent than the complications of the diseases.

Common side effects:

- irritable, crying, unsettled and generally unhappy
- drowsiness or tiredness
- low grade fever
- soreness, redness and swelling at the injection site
- a temporary small lump at the injection site.

Uncommon side effect:

- large local reaction.

Sometimes a booster dose of diphtheria-tetanus-whooping cough vaccine can cause a very large local reaction of redness and swelling to the limb.

This reaction should be reported to your immunisation provider and may require a visit to the doctor.

Extremely rare side effect:

- severe allergic reaction.

If mild reactions do occur, they may last one to two days. The side effects can be reduced by:

- placing a cold, wet cloth on the sore injection site
- giving extra fluids and not overdressing if your child has a fever
- giving your child paracetamol to reduce any discomfort (note the recommended dose for the age of your child)
- If reactions are severe or persistent, or if you are worried, contact your doctor or hospital.

Pre-immunisation checklist

Before your child is immunised, tell the doctor or nurse if any of the following apply:

- Are unwell on the day of immunisation (temperature over 38.5 °C).
- Have had a severe reaction to any vaccine.
- Have a severe allergy to any vaccine component (for example, neomycin).

Further information

The following websites offer further information:

www.betterhealthchannel.vic.gov.au

www.immunise.health.gov.au



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