هِدِدْ دِهِىدِبْتِ لِكِبْدُ هِ عُدِت هَبِهِتبهِ هِدِدُا دِهِىدِبْتِ لِكِبْدُا هِ عُدِت هُمُعَتبهُ الم

نُهُمْ هِدِدُا دِهِندِبَيْرُ كِكَبُرُا يِدِ أَمِيدُ قَلْ نُهِمُوجِهُ ، جِي مُهِكُهُوجِهُ ، دِهِدَيْرِ لَهُه هُودُنَا دِهِبُهِنَنهُمْ لَا مِهِدُ قَلْ يُهِكُوجِهُ ..

١٠ جُعمَد كُوجه بعدكهم قد تعنوجه با معنوجه با معنوه والمعاد المعنوب ا

- محددیا مید المحاصد •
- - المراج الماركية منجد بحجيدتها المنها من جهد دمندير المورد حر المنجمة دونا
 - ٢٠٨ كو فههي عينها (كنيب هندب دون)
 - و عودكد حك يحيد دكونكهد دوود تعمير دبديد دوركبد
 - - دلجبته، خله
 - بحدمود مكه دخهت با تصديد عجه دهومه يعد
 - جد بُدُمُ اللهُ اللهُ
 - (Guillian-Barré syndrome) نبهکِه سَدِّد هِتَدِید عِجبدهٔ دِهُدکہ عِتب دِکتدِ عِتب دِکتدِ الله علیہ میکند به
- 2000 کَوَّتِ کَوْمَ کَوَ کَوْمَ کَوَمَ کَوَمَ کَوْمَ کَوْمِ کَوْمِ کَوْمِ کَوْمِ کَوْمِکُومِ کُومِ کُ
 - جد بلامدة مله دابه ده موما بدكا ددبندها دبلانها ب جد عنورها مدهوهما دبلك بحدد لبدكا دبدكا دبدكا دبلكم دبلانها دبلك
 - المِم كِم مِد مِددُكم بَكِبدُه (دِقع مِد وَحِدَم بَدبدُه)
 - ٤٠٨ که ښد خدکړ دډمدده۲
 - حشده كذ مده فكشد
- - كبتًا مذِه مجبكتا أمي سِج جُحدُتا أيكنا ه/ب أمي سِج قِدَوهُ جبلِه حِي كَادَتَهُمْ وَهُومُذِكُمُ وَهُمُدُمُ
 - جدمور مله ديود دبد سووعيد
 - دبه چه سدّد بحدهم (عددهم) بر سدّد دودهم دبسوهم باسب دجدد هدهب كهدبهمه.

مِ قَدَت دِهِكبِمومِيُّهُ ١٥٥٨، يُعتوجه بن يتوهكه دِه (يده) يد جُعدبكوجه بن

- Εκαριώ πλώ, φος Στολί εποτζώ πλώ, τολ μεταρλί/μεταρίζί?
- هنبین هف کتوت ژون خودکنوه لوپکنن نی شخیه د نرکیه کشونه بی کنی



• αρακίνου λαό, αλζί κακαιτράς κίτοκο,/κλείοκο, γαρικό.?

ῖμιῦνᾶς κἰναό, φτζικό, җς αχζι ἐεμόδις ςακαιτοᾶς εχιοεό, κι εχεζοεό. Σ. Κνα ζοεό, җς ὅεξε αχζι, φζοτο, ζο αι ἵαιοεό, κι εμόελοεό,. ἀναιαό, ζο αχζι κὰοεό, ὅεξε εἵαιοεό, κι εμόελοεό, αζιζο οζ χος εἰναό, κι εχεζοεό, εμίζι ναό, εφτζικό, ακαιτοᾶς. Εζεί εχεζοεό, ὅμο ζίδε αχζι ὅεξε εὰμε εχεί εχει ζο αιτρεό, εἀκανᾶς εἔζι ζχεζι, κι ζο ἀεξιας εκι ὅξα πῆς εἀεξιας (Βειασόζ) κι ζο ἀεξιαδί.

مفسمه دحادا دخدجا ها

جدي ۲	دَيْدِ وَجُدِيْ	الإنمنارك لتبيتا الكرو
ئىسىگى (Diphtheria) — جەمىدىن قىيىلى ئىلى قىلىمى دىلەرقىتى دىنىدىكى دىلەردىنى دىلەرقىتى ئە تىلەركى دىلەركى دىلەردىنى ئە تىلەركى دىلەركى دىلاردىنى	φΔ 1 χο 7 φεᾶχει ει ανακ. κοακειι ει ακέθε κεθχεί ει ακέθε κατα εκθχεί ει ακέθε κατα ει ανακ. κατα ει ανακεί ει α	
موکوفید وخدید آوید A (Hepatitis A) بوده وخدید آوید و استان میدود استان میدود استان میدود استان میدود استان میدود استان و استان و استان میدود و استان	کن تے اُدُن میں 7 کہ 10 بحقکیۂ معیک تعیی چه آدوء کرد کرد کرد کی دیکھ دیکھ دیکھن دوبکیتی، دیکھ اور دیکھن کی کہ کیک دیکھ، کھمکن، دیکن کہ خدید دیکھن دیکھ، کھمکن، دیکن کہ خدید دیکھنے۔	$\frac{1}{2}$ 1
عود بخدن المجاهد المجاهد المحكون المح	موختى ك 1 كە 4 ئىمەتلا نېدى قەرىكى بىر قورىكى دۇختى خەكى خەكى ئىمەتلىكى دۇختۇ بىر قەرىكى دۇختۇد.	
نبوگمهنی و به الله الله الله الله الله الله الله ا	σρέξι Δ 1 χο 20 εφεδαις εποδεξί εισόξι Δήκεδει εφορίς ει δαλή οσρέξι Δ 1 χο 4 εξάτει 14Α Δοό, ποιέχι εθί ής ήτει κειξί εφορίς η ελτές. ποδεξί εφός εχχέδι τχλερίο ομέζι δάτι φότει φαιλεί λέο 1, Σι λα Βιτί σερέφει.	ܩﻮﺩﺧﻨﮯ ﮐﺎ ﮐﻪ 20 ﭼﻨﮯ ﺗﻮﻭﮨ ﮐﻮﻩﺭ, ﻭﺳﻮﯕﻨﯿ, ﻨﮯ ﻣﻮﻣﺨﻨﮯ ﮐﺎ ﻳﻤﻮﺷﺘﻮﮐﺒﮯ ﻧﮯ ﭼﯿﮑښﺎ ﺗﺘﻮﮔﻨﮯ ﺩﺳﮑﮑﮑﺒﺎ. ﻋﻮﺩﺧﻨﮯ ﮐﺎﮐﻪ ﮐﻮﻝ ﭼﻨﮯ ﺗﮑﻮﮔﻨﮯ, ﺳﮑﮑﮑﺒﺎ. ﻋﻨﯿ쳐 ﮔﺨﻨﮯ ﻣﺤﻘﺒﮑﯿﻨﮯ (ﺳﮑټﺎ) ﻋﺘﯿﻨﮯ ﮔﺨﻨﮯ ﺗﮯﻭﮐﯿﺌﺎ. ﺷﺎﺗﺪﯨﺪﯨﺪﯨﺪﯨﺪﯨﺪﯨﺪﯨﺪﯨﺪﯨﺪﯨﺪﯨﺪﯨﺪﯨﺪﯨﺪﯨﺪﯨﺪﯨﺪﯨﺪﯨ
جېدۀهٔا ډۀ٥٠٠٩٤ ډټو٠٤١ التثنا (Human papillomavirus (HPV) – جېدۀهٔ ۱ دې ۱ د دې ۱ د دې ۱ د دې ۱ د د ۱ د د ۱ د ۱	ﺳﻮﺧﺘﻨ ﮐﺮ 7 ﮐﺪﻩ 10 ﻫـــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ	عود ك الله عند الله عنه عنه الله عنه عنه عنه الله عنه ال
ئىقكۈۋىتى (Influenza) ئىقكۇۋىكى دېڭى كەنگى كەنگى كەنگى كەنگى كەنگى دېڭدۇ ئىكىنى كەنگى كەن	ححک ټټ۵ڼ که نههمڅکټ عونځ ک 3,000 هه هټ چې څه که نټټ ډحکومځن ډيلک چې 50 ټټ ټټ ډکټ چۀ هوڼ پک۵ڼ ډېدډېدېڅ به به کړه چې څو کړ کې ډحکومځن ډهمه ک ټټ ۱ مټڼ ۱ مټڼ نټځ حجې ډحکومځن نهمنځ که و په مټڼ د کړه د د د د د د د د د د د د د د د د د د د	

<u>خ</u> دگة	232 وخدكا	المرتب المرتبية المراجعة المراجعة
، يىقكەۋىۋۇ تىدى خىيچۇ:	دگفیگهٔ دِنْهٔهٔ هِدکهٔ بنهٔ یتهٔ حکبیهٔ مَنْهَتهٔ دکتبی منهٔ مَنْتهٔ دَبه کههٔ ، هَدکهٔ دیجد منَسِدَتهٔ دَبه کههٔ ، شدحکهٔ هدکهٔ دیجد (دِهٔهٔ شِد اِبتهٔ بدیدٔهٔ).	(syndrome) چې څوڼې که ۱ که ۱ هکمه ښېمختې، مختبغين (سخچن) عِحتِ، دُڅنې شههدی منټ.
پرستور (Measles) چدود مخموری در	σρέτι Δ Γ το 11 χριζι είνα Δού, είχι εί που Δού, τη το 1 το 1000 εξ που Δού, που Δού, που Δού είχι ετα 1000 εξ ετα 10 χρι 200 εξ ετα 10 χρι 200 εξ ετα 1 εξ που Δού εξ εξ που Δού εξ του Δού εξ του Δού εξ του Δού εξ του Δού εξ που Δ	
ﺘﻮﯕــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ	ܩﻮﺩﺗﻨﺎ ﮐﺎ ﮐﻪ 10 ﺑﺪﺗﮑﯿﻨﺎ ﭼﻨﺎ ﺷﯩﻤﯩﺪ. ﻣﺒﺎ ﺷﯩﺨﺘﻨﺎ ﺋﺎ ﺧﺮ 2 ﮐﻪ 10 ﻳﺒﯩﺪ ﻣﺪﻩﻥ, ﻳﭙﯩﺨﻨﺎ ﺋﻮﻟﯩﻨﯩﻨﺎ ﺷﺎﻟﯩﻨﯩﺪﯨﺪﻩﻥ, ﻳﭙﯩﺨﻨﺎ ﺋﻮﻟﯩﻨﯩﻨﺎ ﺷﯩﺨﯩﻨﯩﺪﻩﻧﯩﻨﯩﻨﺎ ﺋﯩﺨﯩﻨﯩﺪﻩﻥ ﺋﯩﺨﯩﻨﯩﺪﻩﻥ ﺋﯩﺨﯩﻨﯩﺪﻩﻥ ﺋﯩﺨﯩﻨﯩﺪﻩﻥ ﺋﯩﺨﯩﻨﺎ ﺋﻪﻟﯩﻨﯩﺪﻩﻥ ﺋﯩﺨﯩﻨﺎ ﺋﻪﻟﯩﻨﯩﺪﻩﻥ ﺋﯩﺨﯩﻨﺎ ﺋﻪﻟﯩﻨﯩﺪﻩﻥ ﺋﯩﺨﯩﻨﺎ ﺋﻪﻟﯩﻨﯩﺪﻩﻥ ﺋﯩﺨﯩﻨﺎ ﺋﻪﻟﯩﻨﯩﺪﻩﻥ ﺋﯩﺨﯩﻨﺎ ﺋﻪﻟﯩﻨﯩﺪﻩﻥ ﺋﯩﺨﯩﻨﺎ ﺋﯩﺨﯩﻨﺎ ﺋﯩﺨﯩﻨﺎ ﺋﻪﻟﯩﻨﯩﺪﻩﻥ ﺋﯩﺨﯩﻨﺎ ﺋﯩﺨﯩﻨﯩﺪﯨﺪﯨﺪﯨﺪﯨﺪﯨﺪﯨﺪﯨﺪﯨﺪﯨﺪﯨﺪﯨﺪﯨﺪﯨﺪﯨﺪﯨﺪﯨﺪﯨﺪﯨﺪ	
حَوِدِيَدُ (وَمَوَدُ) وَتُكَدُ ثُمُا مِعَوَّدُ (وَمَوَدُ) وَتُكَدُ ثُمُا مِعَوَّدُ (Mumps) — جَدُوهُا وَبَدُا وَدَمَدُ وَمَدُدُ وَدَوْدُ وَمَدُدُ وَدَمُودُ وَمَدُدُ وَمِدُدُ وَمِدُدُ وَمِدُدُ وَمِدُدُ وَمَدُدُ وَمِدُدُ وَمُعُمُ وَمِدُدُ وَمِدُدُ وَمِدُدُ وَمِدُدُ وَمِدُدُ وَمِدُدُ وَمِدُدُ وَمِدُدُ وَمِدُدُ وَمُعُمُ وَمِنْ وَمِدُدُ وَمُودُ وَمِنْ وَمُعُمُ وَمِنْ وَمِنْ وَمِنْ وَمُودُ وَمُودُ وَمِنْ وَمُودُ وَمِنْ وَمُعُمُ وَمُودُ وَمُودُ وَمُودُ وَمُودُ وَمُودُ وَمُودُ وَمُعُمُ وَمُعُمُ وَمُعُمُ وَمُعُمُ وَمُعُمُ وَمُودُ وَمُودُودُ وَمُودُ وَمُودُودُ وَمُودُ وَمُودُ وَمُودُودُ وَمُود	مودت ۱ که 5,000 کیدی در شورکوه به کوره کوره کوره کوره کوره کوره کوره کور	مودت ۱ که 100 جکت دهمیکه رود در بود در که
پەقتى ھېڭد (Pertussis) — جەھبدىنقىيى ئى قىلى تەرەشى دىلىموتىنمىقى ئى قىلىمى ئى ھىلىنجىقى ئى ھىلىمى ئى ھىلىنكى تەرەشى ئى ئىلىنكى ئىلىمى ئىلىنھىلىمى ئىلىن<	αρέτι Δ 1 χο 125 χρ $_{\rm c}$ επαράτι εκπόλ δ τε δ τι δ τ	ܩ٩٤٣١ ك 1 كه 10 يه ١٥٥ دمود، ومود، به همود معدد الله و همود الله و بهود الله و
ϫﻮﮔﯘﺵ، ﺩﭼﯩﮭﯘﺵ، ﺧﻪﮔﺪﯨﺪﯨﺪﯨﺪﯨﺪﯨﺪﯨﺪﯨﺪﯨﺪﯨﺪﯨﺪﯨﺪﯨﺪﯨﺪﯨﺪﯨﺪﯨﺪﯨﺪﯨﺪﯨ	σρέξι Δ ε γο 01 εξί είνα Δοό, ποδοξι ερορίζι Δήτεδει εκορή εξί αλλαι εξί αλλαι οδόδ αλλαι εξί αλλαι οδόδ εξί εκορίζι εξί αλλαι οδόδ εξί εκορίζι εποδοτί καραι γο δοδο εξί αλλα αρεξί εκορίζι εποδοτί εκολικί καρεξί εκολικί εκολικί εκολίζι ειναδοτί.	ܩﻮﺫܒټټﮐ ﮐﺎ ﮐﺎ ﮐﻪ ﮐﺎ ﮐﯿ쳐 ﮐﻮﮐﯥ ﻭﻣﻮﮐﻨﺎ، ﻧﺒﺎ ﻋﻤﻪﺗﻨﻮﮐﺒﻨ ﺑﺒﺎ ﮐﯿ쳐 ﺗﺨﻮﮐﻨﺎ ﺩﺳﮑﮑﻨﺎ، ﺑﺒﺎ ﻣﯿﮑﮑﻨﺎ، ﺑﺒﺎ ﻣﯿﮑﮑﻨﺎ، ﺑﺒﺎ ﮐﯿﮑﮐﯥ ﺩﺳﮑﮑﻨﺎ، ﺑﺒﺎ ﮐﯿﮑﮐًﺎ، ﺑﺒﺎ ﮐﯿﮑﮐًﺎ، ﺳﮑﮑﺎﻧﺎ، ﺑﺒﺎ ﮐﯿﮑﮐًﺎ، ﺑﺒﺎ ﻋﻤﺎﺗﻨﻮﮐﯿﻨ ﺑﺒﺎ ﻣﯿﮑﮑﻨﺎ، ﺑﺒﺎ ﮐﯿﮑﮐﯥ ﺩﺳﮑﮑﻨﺎ، ﺑﺒﺎ ﻣﯿﮑﮑﻨﺎ، ﺑﺒﺎ ﻣﯿﮑﮑﻨﺎ، ﺑﺒﺎ ﻣﯿﮑﮑﻨﺎ، ﺳﮑﮑﮑﻨﺎ، ﺳﮑﮑﮑﻨﺎ، ﺳﮑﮑﮑﻨﺎ، ﺳﮑﮑﮑﻨﺎ، ﺳﮑﮑﮑﻨﺎ، ﺳﮑﮑﮑﻨﺎ، ﺳﮑﮑﮑﻨﺎ، ﺳﮑﮑﮑﮑﻨﺎ، ﺳﮑﮑﮑﮑﻨﺎ، ﺳﮑﮑﮑﮑﻨﺎ، ﺳﮑﮑﮑﮑﻨﺎ، ﺳﮑﮑﮑﮑﮑﻨﺎ، ﺳﮑﮑﮑﮑﮑﻨﺎ، ﺳﮑﮑﮑﮑﮑﮑﮑﮑﮑﮑﮑﮑﮑﮑﮑﮑﮑﮑﮑﮑﮑﮑﮑﮑﮑﮑﮑﮑﮑﮑﮑﮑﮑﮑﮑﮑ
حجری دیدوهن مهدیه تهیر. مجدی مجنهها دیدیه دیستی دوشها داد هدی محنهها دیستی دوشها داد مخریه دیدوهن مهدیه تهیر. مخریه دیدوهن مهدیه	جَدِ دُشَهُ عَمِدُوشِهُ لِنَ هَحَدَبَ بَجِنَشِهُ، وَكَ 3 كُهُ 10 هَدَّكِيرُ دِيْهِ كَمَنَ مِحْكَمْ دِيَّكُنْ حِهُ صَهِبِ هَدِّمْ هِمَ يُنِبِ هَدِّكَيْهُ فَيَثَيْهُ مِهْ وُهُمِ عَدَيْنَ يُصِيِّنُهِمُ.	همقىوم، ودائم ورمۇد كور در در كور در كور كور كور كور كور كور كور كور كور كو
جبده هم جده هم (Rotavirus) – جبده هم حرب قد هم حدود من المربع ال	ۻدكم جكم دوهوم هر عكسهم دولك خديدهم كعكسهم دوسكم محيهم بحدورتهم دولكة مسحسهم، أسب دولككسم جكم	وَكَ 3 كُو 100 جَكْمُ دِمُوبُكُونَ فَكَسَمُهُ دَبُوكُمْ بَي كَفَسَهُمْ حَجْمَةُمْ دَجْجَوْكُمْ دَجَعِ ثَكَمُهُ دِفُوبُكِمْ بَيْ كِمِكْمُرْ. فَوَدْتُهُ كَا يُكُو

غده کړ . خد کار	دُيْدِد بِخِدد عَالِم اللَّهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ	ونريم ليبينا دارنمونها
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قَعْ جُودِكُيهِ رُودِيكِهِ: قَادِيكِهِ:

- نحسيده، فا نُعمَا دِجْهُمُوهِه، بِي قَا سِكْنِه دِعَهِمتَهُمْ دِنْهُمَا دِنْهُمَا دِنْهُمَا بُعْهُكُمْ.

ېېستې (Australian Immunisation Handbook) ئېستې دەۋھىدى ھېدىتىن دەپىيەتىنى ھېدىكى ھېد

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خینہ دفینہ سبکہ ہے تمقہ د Victorian Government immunisation website:

https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/about/publications/factsheets/pre-immunisation-checklist (1704002)

Pre-immunisation checklist

What to tell your doctor or nurse before immunisation

This checklist helps your doctor or nurse decide the best immunisation schedule for you or your child.

Please tell your doctor or nurse if the person about to be immunised:

- is unwell today
- has a disease which lowers immunity (such as leukaemia, cancer, HIV/AIDS, SCID) or is having treatment which lowers immunity (for example, oral steroid medicines such as cortisone and prednisone, radiotherapy, chemotherapy)
- is an infant of a mother who was receiving highly immunosuppressive therapy (for example, biological disease modifying anti-rheumatic drugs (bDMARDs) during pregnancy
- · has had a severe reaction following any vaccine
- · has any severe allergies (to anything)
- · has had any vaccine in the last month
- has had an injection of immunoglobulin, or received any blood products, or a whole blood transfusion in the past year
- · is pregnant
- · is planning a pregnancy or anticipating parenthood
- is a parent, grandparent or carer of a newborn
- · has a past history of Guillian-Barré syndrome
- is a preterm baby born at less than 32 weeks gestation, or weighing less than 2000 g at birth
- is a baby who has had intussusception, or a congenital abnormality that may predispose to intussusception
- · has a chronic illness
- · has a bleeding disorder
- · does not have a functioning spleen
- lives with someone who has a disease which lowers immunity (such as leukaemia, cancer, HIV/AIDS), or lives
 with someone who is having treatment which lowers immunity (for example, oral steroid medicines such as
 cortisone and prednisone, radiotherapy, chemotherapy)
- identifies as an Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander person
- is planning travel
- has an occupation or lifestyle factor/s for which vaccination may be needed.

Before any immunisation takes place, your doctor or nurse will ask you:

• Do you understand the information provided to you about the immunisation/s?



- Do you need more information to decide whether to proceed?
- · Did you bring your / your child's immunisation record with you?

It is important for you to receive a personal record of your or your child's immunisation/s. If you don't have a record, ask your doctor or nurse to give you one. Bring this record with you for your doctor or nurse to complete every time you or your child visit for immunisation. Your child may need this record to enter childcare, preschool or school.

Comparison of the effects of diseases and the side effects of the vaccines

Disease	Effects of the disease	Side effects of vaccination
Diphtheria – bacteria spread by respiratory droplets; causes severe throat and breathing difficulties.	Up to 1 in 7 patients dies. The bacteria release a toxin, which can produce nerve paralysis and heart failure.	About 1 in 10 has local swelling, redness or pain at the injection site, or fever (DTPa/dTpa vaccine). Booster doses of DTPa may occasionally be associated with extensive swelling of the limb, but this resolves completely within a few days. Serious adverse events are very rare.
Hepatitis A – virus spread by contact or ingestion of faecally contaminated water/food or through contact with the faecal material of a person infected with hepatitis A.	At least 7 in 10 adult patients develop jaundice (yellowing of the skin and eyes), fever, decreased appetite, nausea, vomiting, liver pain and tiredness.	About 1 in 5 will have local swelling, redness or pain at the injection site. Serious adverse events are very rare.
Hepatitis B – virus spread mainly by blood, sexual contact or from mother to newborn baby; causes acute liver infection or chronic infection ('carrier').	About 1 in 4 chronic carriers will develop cirrhosis or liver cancer.	About 1 in 20 will have local swelling, redness or pain at the injection site and 2 in 100 will have fever. Anaphylaxis occurs in about 1 in 1 million. Serious adverse events are very rare.
Hib – bacteria spread by respiratory droplets; causes meningitis (infection of the tissues surrounding the brain), epiglottitis (respiratory obstruction), septicaemia (infection of the blood stream) and septic arthritis (infection in the joints).	About 1 in 20 meningitis patients dies and about 1 in 4 survivors has permanent brain or nerve damage. Epiglottitis is rapidly and almost always fatal without treatment.	About 1 in 20 has local swelling, redness or pain at the injection site. About 1 in 50 has fever. Serious adverse events are very rare.
Human papillomavirus (HPV) – virus spread mainly via sexual contact; up to 80% of the population will be infected with HPV at some time in their lives. Some HPV types are associated with the development of cancer.	About 7 in 10 cervical cancers worldwide have been associated with HPV-16 and 1 in 6 with HPV-18.	About 8 in 10 will have pain and 2 in 10 will have local swelling and redness at the injection site. Headache, fever, muscle aches and tiredness may occur in up to 3 in 10 people. Serious adverse events are very rare.
Influenza – virus spread by respiratory droplets; causes fever, muscle and joint pains and pneumonia. About 1 in 5 to 1 in 10 people will get	There are an estimated 3,000 deaths in people older than 50 years of age each year in Australia. Causes increased hospitalisation in children under 5 years of age and the elderly. Other high-risk	About 1 in 10 has local swelling, redness or pain at the injection site. Fever occurs in about 1 in 10 children aged 6 months to 3 years. Guillain-Barré syndrome occurs in about 1 in 1

Disease	Effects of the disease	Side effects of vaccination
influenza every year.	groups include pregnant women, people who are obese, diabetics and others with certain chronic medical conditions.	million. Serious adverse events are very rare.
Measles – highly infectious virus spread by respiratory droplets; causes fever, cough and rash.	About 1 in 15 children with measles develops pneumonia and 1 in 1,000 develops encephalitis (brain inflammation). For every 10 children who develop measles encephalitis, 1 dies and many have permanent brain damage. About 1 in 100,000 develops SSPE (brain degeneration), which is always fatal.	About 1 in 10 has local swelling, redness or pain at the injection site, or fever. About 1 in 20 develops a rash, which is non-infectious. Low platelet count (causing bruising or bleeding) occurs after the 1st dose of MMR vaccine at a rate of about 1 in 20,000 to 30,000. Serious adverse events are very rare.
Meningococcal infection – bacteria spread by respiratory droplets; causes septicaemia (infection of the blood stream) and meningitis (infection of the tissues surrounding the brain).	About 1 in 10 patients dies. Of those that survive, 1 to 2 in 10 have permanent long term problems such as loss of limbs and brain damage.	About 1 in 10 has local swelling, redness or pain at the injection site, fever, irritability, loss of appetite or headaches (conjugate vaccine). About 1 in 2 has a local reaction (polysaccharide vaccine). Serious adverse events are very rare.
Mumps – virus spread by saliva; causes swollen neck and salivary glands and fever.	About 1 in 5,000 children develops encephalitis (brain inflammation). About 1 in 5 males (adolescent/adult) develop inflammation of the testes. Occasionally mumps causes infertility or permanent deafness.	About 1 in 100 may develop swelling of the salivary glands. Serious adverse events are very rare.
Pertussis – bacteria spread by respiratory droplets; causes 'whooping cough' with prolonged cough lasting up to 3 months.	About 1 in 125 babies under the age of 6 months with whooping cough dies from pneumonia or brain damage.	About 1 in 10 has local swelling, redness or pain at the injection site, or fever (DTPa/dTpa vaccine). Booster doses of DTPa may occasionally be associated with extensive swelling of the limb, but this resolves completely within a few days. Serious adverse events are very rare.
Pneumococcal infection – bacteria spread by respiratory droplets; causes septicaemia (infection of the blood stream), meningitis (infection of the tissues surrounding the brain) and occasionally other infections.	About 3 in 10 with meningitis die. One- third of all pneumonia cases and up to half of pneumonia hospitalisations in adults is caused by pneumococcal infection.	About 1 in 5 has local swelling, redness or pain at the injection site, or fever (conjugate vaccine). Up to 1 in 2 has local swelling, redness or pain at the injection site (polysaccharide vaccine). Serious adverse events are very rare.
Polio – virus spread in faeces and saliva; causes fever, headache and vomiting and may progress to paralysis.	While many infections cause no symptoms, up to 3 in 10 patients with paralytic polio die and many patients who survive are permanently paralysed.	Local redness, pain and swelling at the injection site are common. Up to 1 in 10 has fever, crying and decreased appetite. Serious adverse events are very rare.
Rotavirus – virus spread by faecal-oral route; causes gastroenteritis, which can be severe.	Illness may range from mild diarrhoea to severe dehydrating diarrhoea and fever, which can result in death. Of children under 5 years of age, before vaccine introduction, about 10,000 children were hospitalised, 115,000 needed GP visits and 22,000 required an emergency department visit each year in Australia.	Up to 3 in 100 may develop diarrhoea or vomiting in the week after receiving the vaccine. About 1 in 17,000 babies may develop intussusception (bowel blockage) in the first few weeks after the 1st or 2nd vaccine doses. Serious adverse events are very rare.

Disease	Effects of the disease	Side effects of vaccination
Rubella – virus spread by respiratory droplets; causes fever, rash and swollen glands, but causes severe malformations in babies of infected pregnant women.	Patients typically develop a rash, painful swollen glands and painful joints. About 1 in 3,000 develops low platelet count (causing bruising or bleeding); 1 in 6,000 develops encephalitis (brain inflammation). Up to 9 in 10 babies infected during the first trimester of pregnancy will have a major congenital abnormality (including deafness, blindness, or heart defects).	About 1 in 10 has local swelling, redness or pain at the injection site. About 1 in 20 has swollen glands, stiff neck, joint pains or a rash, which is non-infectious. Low platelet count (causing bruising or bleeding) occurs after the 1st dose of MMR vaccine at a rate of about 1 in 20,000 to 30,000. Serious adverse events are very rare.
Tetanus – caused by toxin of bacteria in soil; causes painful muscle spasms, convulsions and lockjaw.	About 2 in 100 patients die. The risk is greatest for the very young or old.	About 1 in 10 has local swelling, redness or pain at the injection site, or fever (DTPa/dTpa vaccine). Booster doses of DTPa may occasionally be associated with extensive swelling of the limb, but this resolves completely within a few days. Serious adverse events are very rare.
Varicella (chickenpox) – highly contagious virus; causes low-grade fever and vesicular rash (fluid-filled spots). Reactivation of virus later in life causes herpes zoster (shingles).	About 1 in 100,000 patients develops encephalitis (brain inflammation). Infection during pregnancy can result in congenital malformations in the baby. Infection in the mother around delivery time results in severe infection in the newborn baby in up to one-third of cases.	About 1 in 5 has a local reaction or fever. About 3 to 5 in 100 may develop a mild varicella-like rash. Serious adverse events are very rare.

For further information

- Contact your doctor or local council.
- Visit the <u>Victorian Government immunisation website</u>.
 https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/about/publications/factsheets/pre-immunisation-checklist >

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Available on the Victorian Government immunisation website.

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