

Pepin

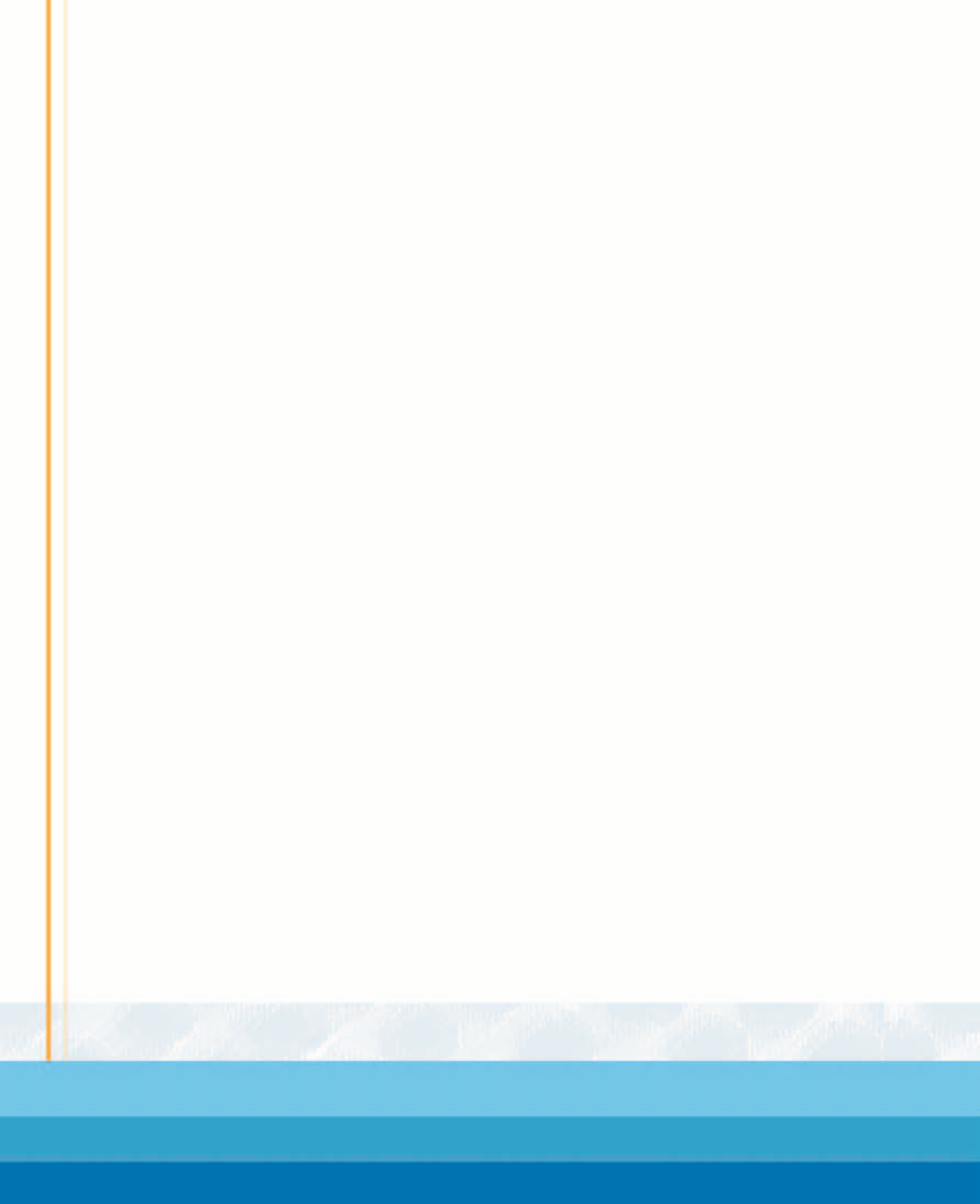
and the

CHICKENPOX Vaccine



Pepin Pepin Pepin Pepin

TEXAS TECH
UNIVERSITY
HEALTH SCIENCES CENTER
AT EL PASO



Pepin

and the
CHICKENPOX
Vaccine



Pepin you are going to be eighteen months old very soon.



We need to start thinking in college now.



We are trying to be the best parents.



Hmmm...maybe Pepin will learn good manners from his father's example.



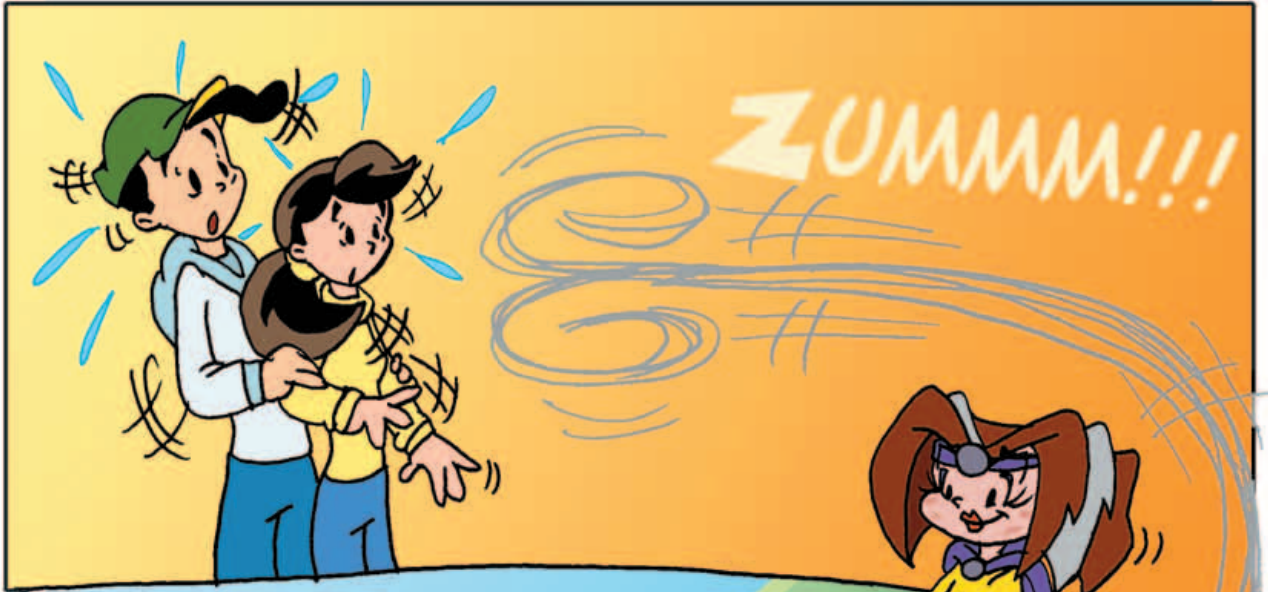


We are taking Pepin to receive the Chickenpox vaccine.

We?

I am your best friend so I need to be there.





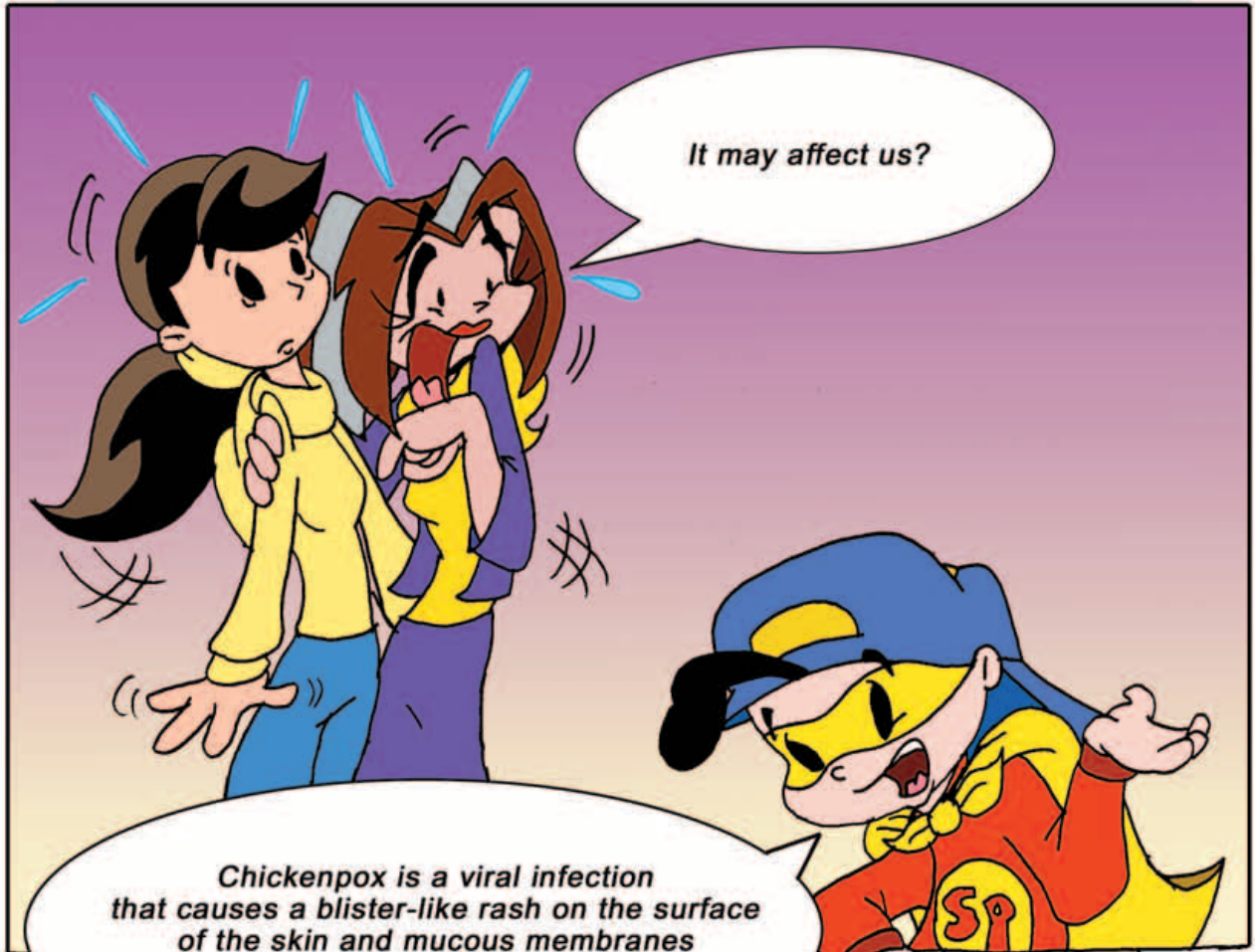


Chickenpox or Varicella is a common childhood disease.




Although usually mild, it can be serious, especially in young infants and adults.






Chickenpox is a viral infection that causes a blister-like rash on the surface of the skin and mucous membranes with itching, fever and tiredness.






In addition, there is a possibility of complications when a person is infected with this virus.




The complications can lead to severe skin or wide spread infections, scars, pneumonia, encephalitis, or other complications.





In addition, a person who has had Chickenpox can get a painful rash, better known as Shingles, years later.



How can Pepin get this disease?

ACHOO!!!



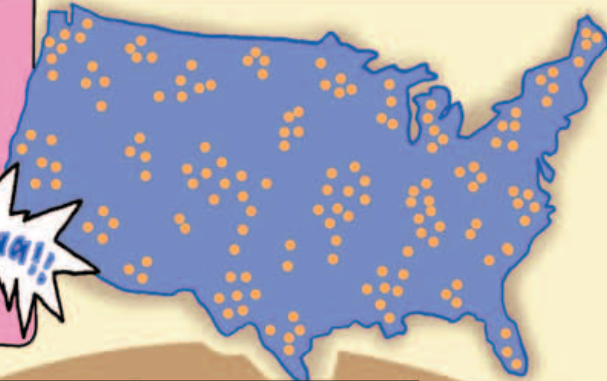
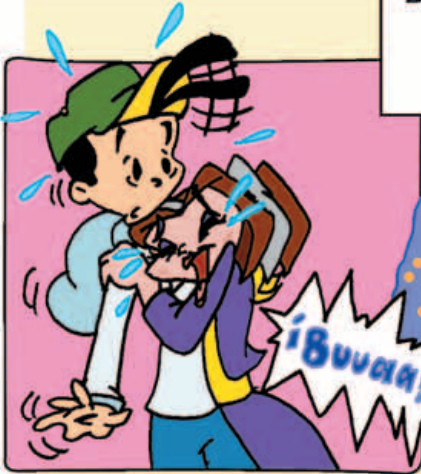
This infection can be spread from person to person through droplets in the air from coughing or sneezing, for example, or by contact with fluid from the Chickenpox blisters.



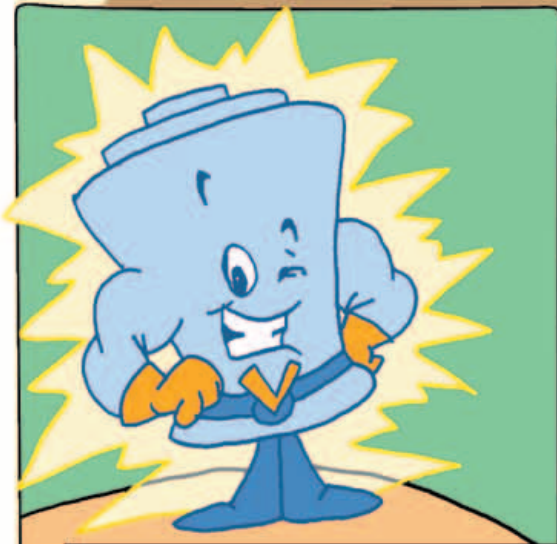
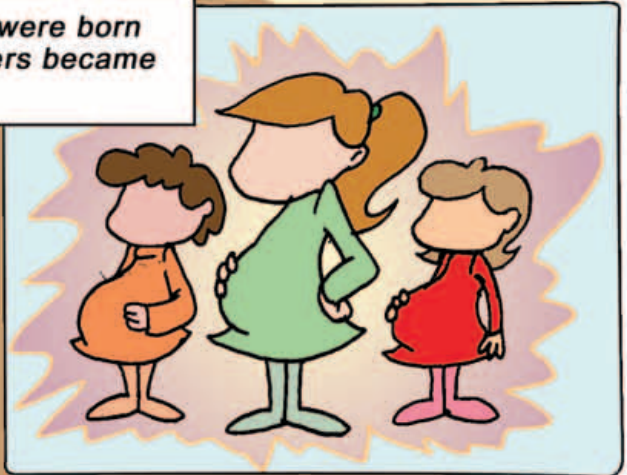
Everybody should wear helmets!



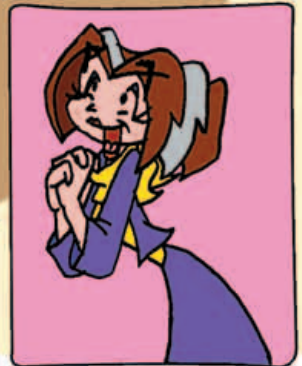
Before this vaccine was available, about 12,000 people were hospitalized for Chickenpox every year in the United States, and about 220 died as a result of this infection.



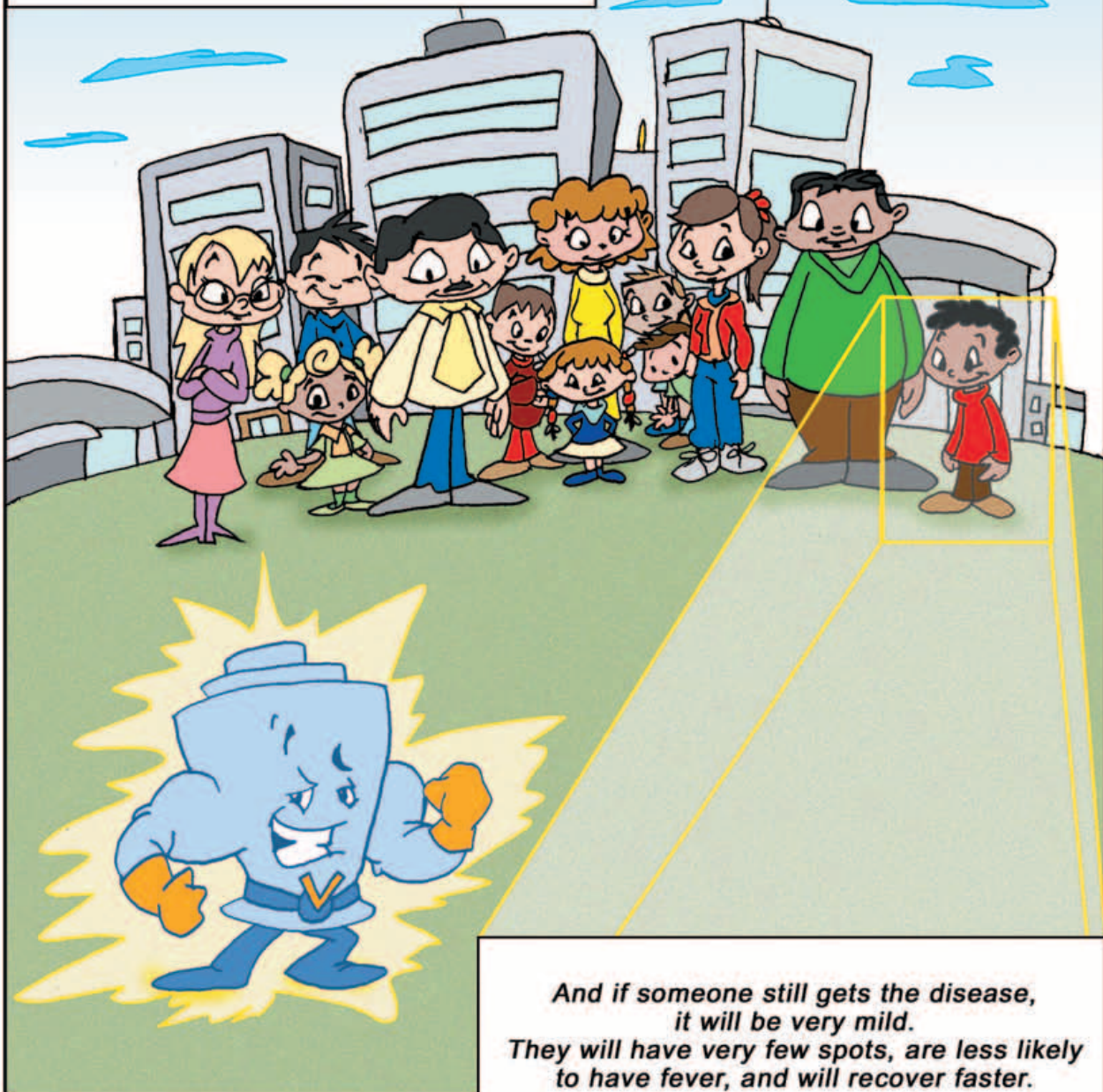
In addition, close to a thousand babies were born with serious defects because their mothers became infected while pregnant.



Thanks to the vaccine, now this disease and the complications are seen very infrequently.




Most people who get the vaccine will not get Chickenpox.




And if someone still gets the disease, it will be very mild. They will have very few spots, are less likely to have fever, and will recover faster.

Pepin we cannot go in your car let us go in mine.

NO!!




Children should get one dose of Chickenpox vaccine between 12 and 18 months of age.



People who do not get the vaccine until 13 years of age or older should get two doses, at least 4 to 8 weeks apart.

Everybody should have the vaccine?



People should not get the vaccine if they have allergic reactions to gelatin, to the antibiotic neomycin, or to a previous dose of Chickenpox vaccine.

Pregnant women should not be immunized until after they have given birth.

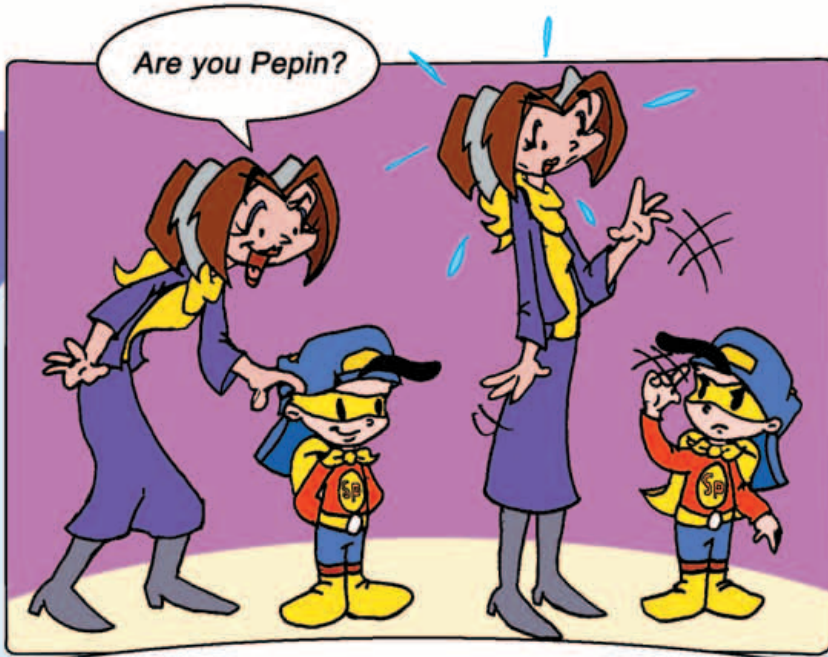


And women should not get pregnant until one month after receiving the vaccine.

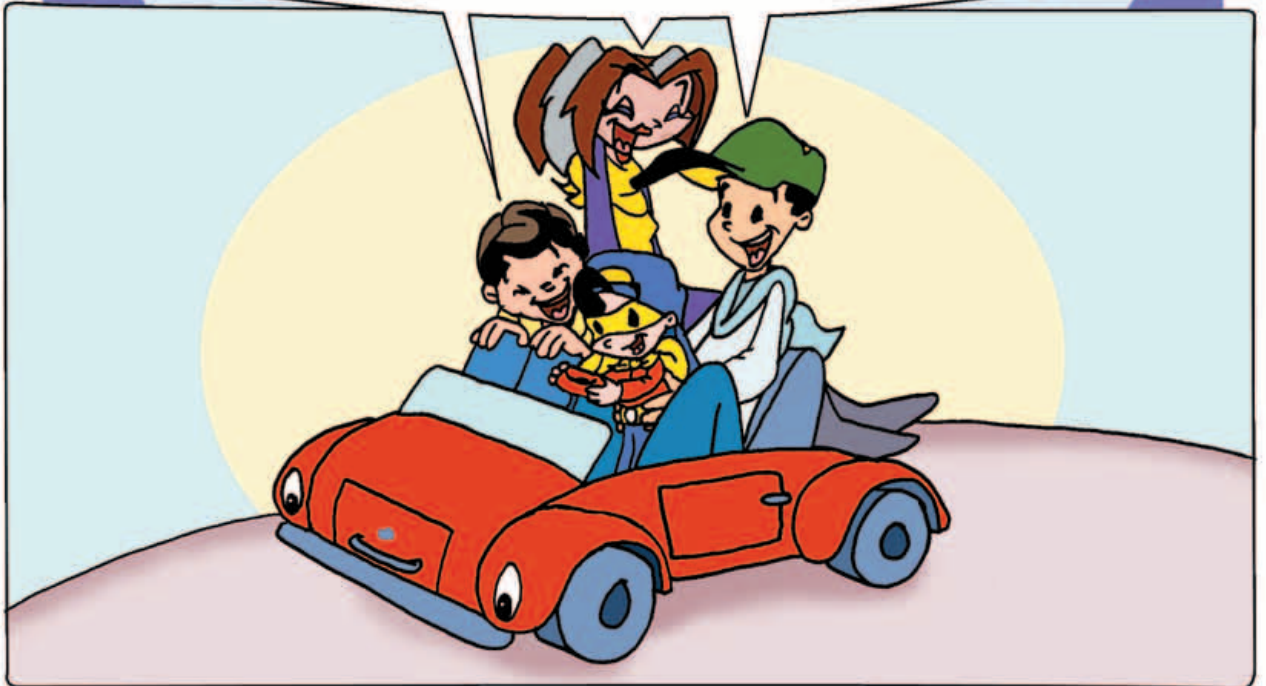
People who are moderately or severely ill at the time the vaccine is scheduled, should wait until they've recovered.



Are you Pepin?

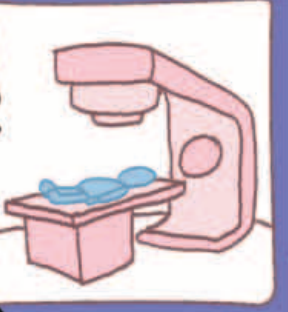


Let us go to the Doctor!!!!



Some people should ask the doctor or nurse about whether they should get the vaccine, including...

...anyone with AIDS/HIV or other diseases which affects the immune system or anyone who has any kind of cancer...

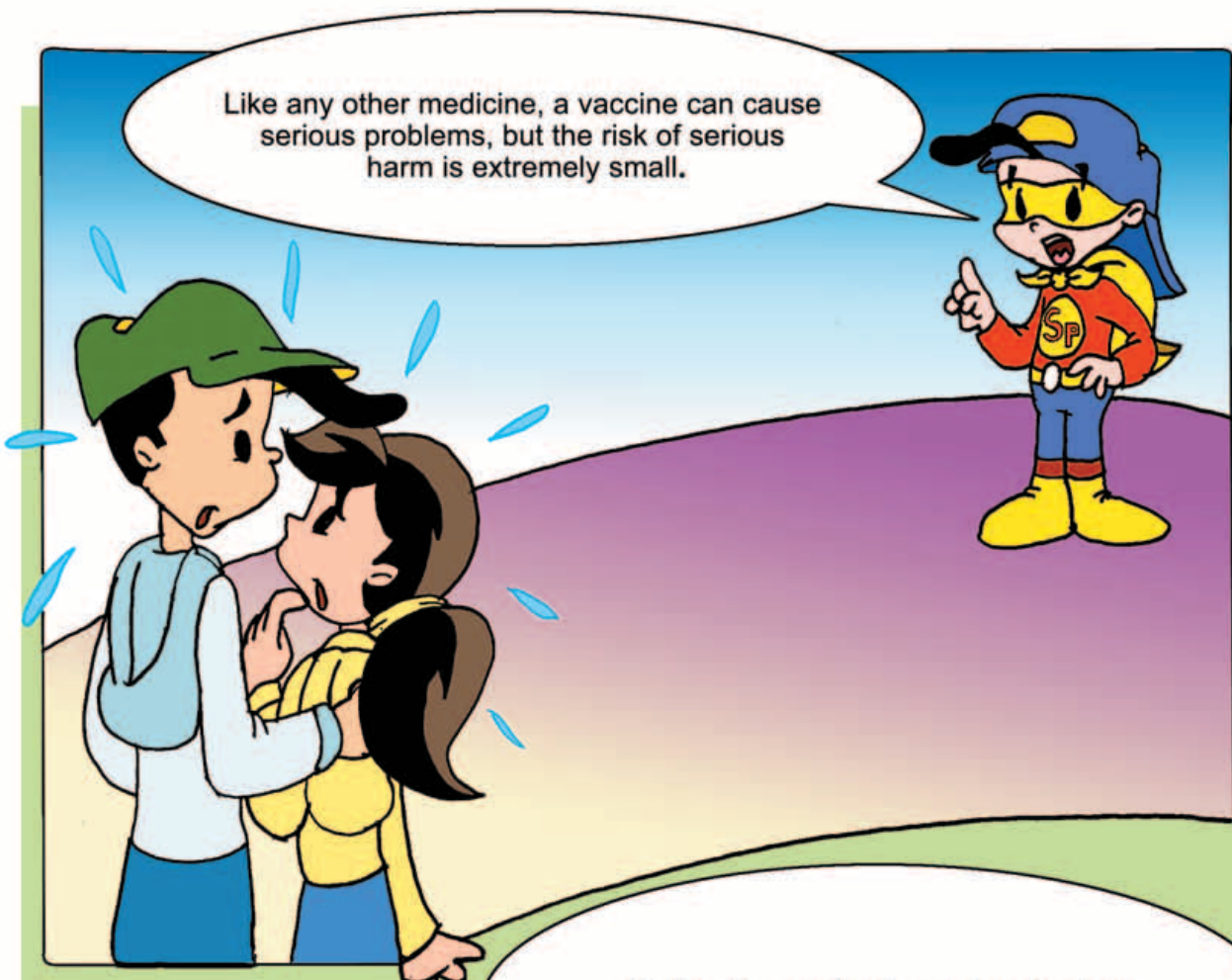


...anyone being treated for two weeks or longer with drugs, which affect the immune system, such as steroids.

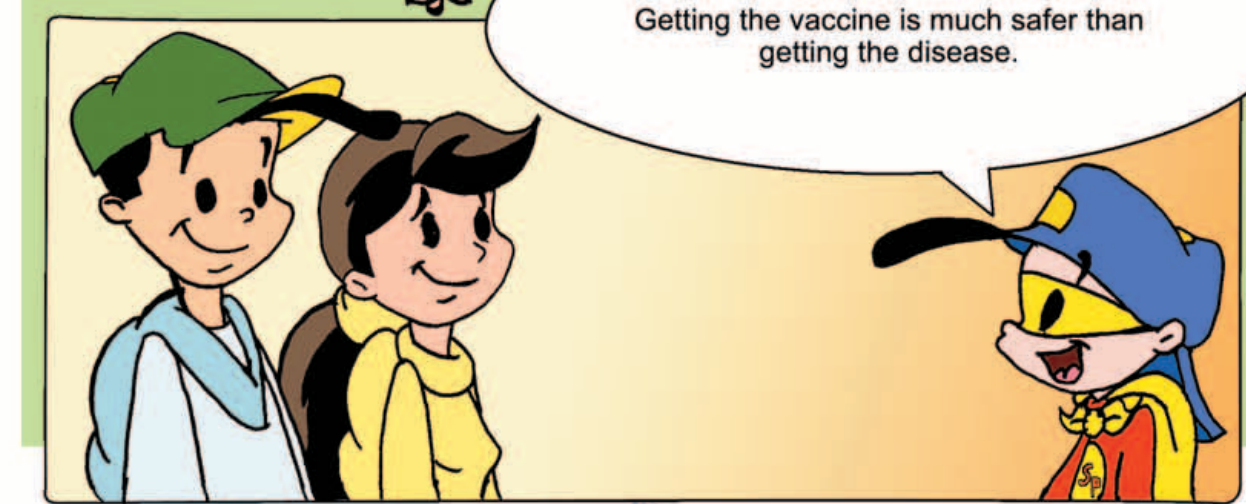


Anyone who has had a recent transfusion or who has received other blood product such as immunoglobulins, should ask their doctor about when they may get the vaccine.







Like any other medicine, a vaccine can cause serious problems, but the risk of serious harm is extremely small.




Getting the vaccine is much safer than getting the disease.




Most people do not have any reaction after receiving the vaccine.
Mild problems may include:




Soreness or swelling where the shot was given can occur in 1 out of 5 children and 1 out of 3 adolescents and adults.



Fever can occur in one person out of ten.

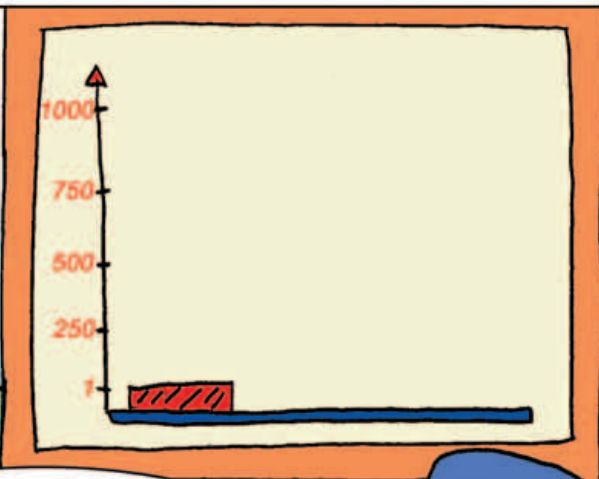


Mild rash can occur up to one month after having the vaccine, but only in 1 person out of 20, or fewer.



It is possible for a person with this reaction to infect other members of their household, but it is rare.

Moderate problems associated with the vaccine include seizures caused by fever in fewer than 1 person out of 1000.



Severe problems are very rare and can include severe brain reactions and low blood count.

However, these problems are so rare that experts cannot tell whether the vaccine causes them or not. If they are vaccine-related, it is an extremely rare situation.





Pepin was not very happy to receive the vaccine and was a little bit upset...



...but now he is very happy again.

Do you still love me?



If there is a moderate to severe reaction...



...including serious allergic reactions, such as hoarseness and wheezing, hives, paleness, weakness, a fast heart beat or dizziness...



...within a few minutes to a few hours after the shot, or if there's a high fever or seizure from one to six weeks after the shot. Call a doctor or get the person to a doctor.



Ask your doctor, nurse, or health department to file a
Vaccine Adverse Event Report Form
or call toll free,

1-800-822-7967

WWW.VAERS.ORG

In the rare event of a serious reaction to the vaccine, a federal program was created to help pay for the care of those who have been harmed.

The National Vaccine Injury Compensation Program provides financial compensation for persons thought to be injured by vaccines. For details call toll free, 1-800-338-2382.

CALL
1-800-338-2382
www.hrsa.gov/osp/vicp

Let us go home Pepin.

OOPS!

THE END



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Pepin and the **CHICKENPOX** **Vaccine**



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