



Be Sure To Get Your Child Vaccinated!



~Protect your child from infectious diseases~



While pregnant, you gave your child a precious gift: an immune system to fight off disease. But this immune system is only temporary and naturally wears off when your baby reaches around six months of age. In addition, the more opportunities your child has to go outside, the higher the risk he or she has of catching an infection. An infection can result in serious complications and may even threaten the life of your child. Vaccinations are a way of building up the baby's native immune system to help the body protect itself against illness.

Things to know before you get your child vaccinated

- **The city will not notify** you about vaccinating your child. Please plan yourself when you will have your child vaccinated, based on your his/her age and condition. Go directly to a medical facility within the city where vaccinations can be administered.
- During your **Hello Baby visit**, a city official will give you vaccination coupons and a brochure that explains the immunization process, titled *Vaccinations and Your Child's Health*. You can also obtain these at the Children and Family Support Division in the City Office, at branch offices, and at health care facilities where vaccinations are able to be administered.

Be sure to read *Vaccinations and Your Child's Health* to understand the effects of vaccinations, any potential side effects, and general precautions.

What to take with you when you get your child vaccinated:

- Your Mother and Child Health Handbook
- A vaccination coupon



Can a vaccine be given after a child has caught an illness?

If your child catches measles or chicken pox, has an acute rash, or experiences seizures, you should wait a certain length of time following recovery before getting your child vaccinated. In addition, you may need to obtain permission from your child's doctor. Be sure to consult your child's regular doctor in such a case.

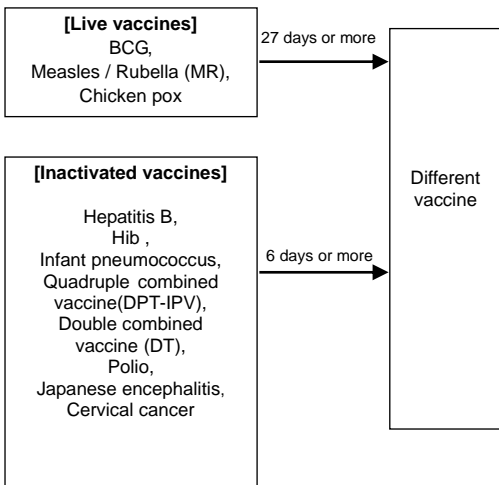
Can my child be vaccinated outside Higashiroshima City?

If you are a registered resident of Higashiroshima City, as a rule your child should be vaccinated within the city. However, if for some reason you wish your child to be vaccinated outside the city, you'll need to fill out some paperwork in advance. Visit either the Children and Family Support Division or a branch office for more details. Please note that the city may not pay for vaccinations performed outside the city.

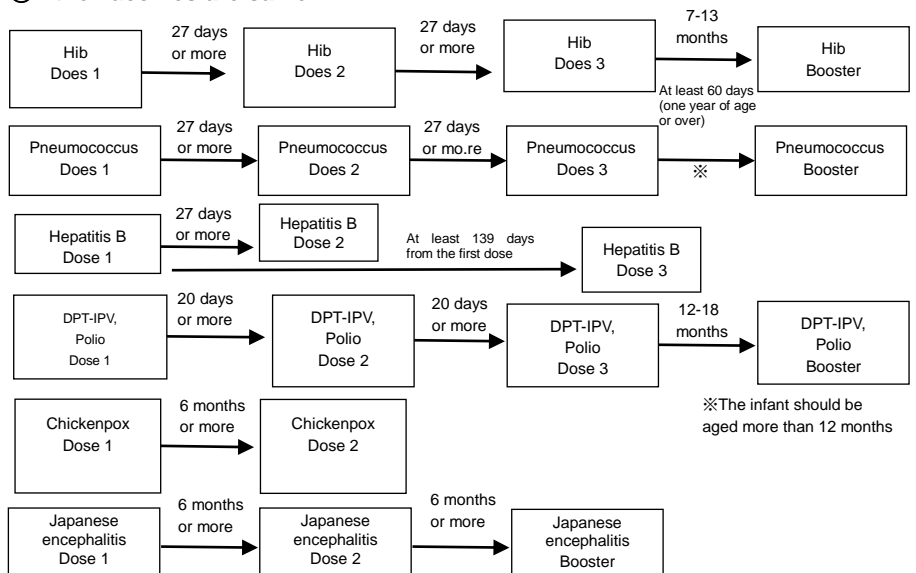


How long should I wait until the next vaccination? (The standard intervals)

① If the vaccines are different



② If the vaccines are same



[Contacts] Higashiroshima City Children and Family Support Division (Mother and Child Health Section)

Open weekdays from 8:30 a.m. to 5:15 p.m.

8-29 Sakae-machi, Saijo, Higashiroshima City 739-8601 Tel : (082) 420-0407 Fax: (082) 424-1678

- Kurose Branch Office (Welfare and Public Health Division) : (0823) 82-0220
- Toyosaka Branch Office (Regional Promotion Division) : (082) 432-2563
- Kochi Branch Office (Regional Promotion Division) : (082) 437-1109
- Akitsu Branch Office (Welfare and Public Health Division): (0846) 45-2065

Routine Vaccinations for Children (free if the child is an applicable periods)

As a rule, your baby should undergo these vaccinations. The law stipulates the recommended ages, etc., for various vaccinations. Wherever possible, you should have your child vaccinated during the ideal vaccination period; these take into account when your child is likely to be most vulnerable to each disease.

Diseases	Available periods	Standard periods	Start age	Doses	Standard intervals
Hib	From 2 months to under 5 years old (The number of doses depends on the age of the child at the time of the first dose)	From 2 to 7 months old	From 2 to under 7 months old (typical schedule)	Initial 3 doses 1 booster	27 days or more. (Generally 27- 56 days.) 7 months or more after initial 3 doses. (Generally 7-13 months.)
			From 7 to under 12 months old	Initial 2 doses 1 booster	27 days or more. (Generally 27- 56 days.) 7 months or more after initial 2 doses. (Generally 7-13 months.)
			From 12 months to under 5 years old	1 dose	-
※If it is not possible to begin the vaccinations after 2 months and before 12 months old, and to complete the initial doses by 12 months after birth, any remaining initial doses will not be administered. At least 27 days after the last of the initial doses which were administered, it will be possible to receive the booster.					
Pediatric pneumococcus	From 2 months to under 5 years old (The number of doses depends on the age of the child at the time of the first dose)	From 2 to 7 months old	From 2 to under 7 months old (typical schedule)	Initial 3 doses 1 booster	At least 27 days. 60 days or more after initial 3 doses. (Generally 12-15 months old).
			From 7 to under 12 months old	Initial 2 doses 1 booster	Generally at least 27 days, to be completed by 13 months old. At least 60 days after initial 2 doses. (Generally 12-15 months old).
			From 12 months to under 2 years old	2 doses	2 doses at least 60 days apart.
			From 2 to under 5 years old	1 dose	-
※If it is not possible to begin the vaccinations after 2 months and before 7 months old, and to complete the initial doses by 24 months after birth, any remaining initial doses will not be administered. Also, if the second initial dose is given after 12 months old, the third initial dose will not be administered. The booster can be given. ※If it is not possible to begin the vaccinations after 7 months and before 12 months old, and to complete the initial doses by 24 months after birth, any remaining initial doses will not be administered. The booster can be given.					

Diseases	Available periods		Standard periods	Doses	Intervals	Notes
Hepatitis B	Before 1 year of age		From 2 months after birth to before 9 months of age	2	At least 27 days apart	※ If a child was born of a mother who tested positive for HBs antigens, and if that child has received all doses or a part of the required doses of the hepatitis B vaccination (anti-HBs human immunoglobulin), that child is not part of the target group for vaccination.
				1	At least 139 days after the first dose	
Diphtheria, Pertussis, Tetanus, Polio (DPT-IPV)	Stage 1: initial doses	From 3 months to under 7 years and 6 months old	From 3 to 12 months old	3	20 days or more. (usually 20-56 days)	Scheduled vaccinations using the triple combined vaccine will now be administered using the quadruple combined vaccine.
	Stage 1: booster	From 3 months to under 7 years and 6 months old	12 to 18 months after the initial 3 doses (at least 6 months after the initial doses)	1	—	
	Stage 2 (DT)	11 or 12 years of age	11 years of age	1	—	Stage 2 is a combination diphtheria / tetanus vaccine.
※ The target age range and ideal age range for the single polio vaccination is the same as for the quadruple combined vaccine.						
BCG	Within 1 year old		From 5 to 8 months old	1	—	This is a vaccination to prevent tuberculosis.
Measles/ Rubella (MR)	Stage 1	From 12 to under 24 months old	From 12 to under 24 months of age	1	—	It is recommended to receive vaccination as soon as possible after the first birthday
	Stage 2	From 5 to under 7 years old, one year before entering elementary school	One year before entering elementary school. (from Apr. 1 to Mar. 31)	1	—	Have your child vaccinated early because measles and rubella tend to spread during the period from spring to summer.
※As a rule, both first and second doses are combination measles / rubella vaccines.						
Chicken pox	1st dose	From one year of age to before three years of age	From one year of age to before 15 months of age	1	—	Please have your child vaccinated as soon as possible after he/she reaches one year of age.
	2nd dose		Between 6 months and one year after the completion of the first dose	1	At least 3 months	
Japanese encephalitis	Stage 1: initial doses	From 6 to under 7 years and 6 months old	3 years old	2	6 days or more. (usually 6- 28 days)	※ See note 1 below Those aged under 20 (even if outside the target age ranges shown to the left) can receive vaccinations to make up for any doses they missed because the vaccinations were not recommended. (The special target group)
	Stage 1: booster	From 6 to under 7 years and 6 months old		1	—	
	Stage 2	From 9 to under 13 years old	9 years old (Generally, five years after the completion of the first stage booster vaccination)	1	—	

※ Note 1 ※ The special target group

a) Children born between April 2nd 2007 and October 1st 2009 can receive any missing 1st stage doses (three in total), as long as they are still within the second stage period (aged 9 to under 13). b) Those born between April 2nd 1996 and April 1st 2007 can receive any missing doses out of the four doses, as long as they have not reached 20 years of age.

At the present time, vaccination is not positively recommended.

Disease	applicable period	Standard period	Doses
Cervical cancer (Human papillomavirus)	Grade 6, elementary school to grade 1, high school (girls only)	Girls of an age equivalent to grade 1, junior high school.	3 doses(standard pattern) The 2nd dose should be administered 1 or 2 months after the 1st dose. The 3rd dose should be administered 6 months after the 1st dose.
※ With a bivalent vaccine, if the standard vaccination method is not possible, two doses are given at least one month apart, and then at least five months after the first dose, and at least two-and-a-half months after the second dose, a further dose is given. Even after vaccination, please continue regular examinations when you reach 20 years of age.			

■ Recommended vaccination periods and procedures may change due to changes in the law. Any new information will be posted in the City Newsletter.

■ Other than the vaccinations shown above, there are also voluntary vaccinations, which are not free. These include vaccinations against mumps, and influenza, a rotavirus vaccine, etc.

※ If you wish your child to be given these vaccinations, please contact directly a medical facility which can administer the vaccinations.

