



# Routine Immunization Chart

Age	Diphtheria	Tetanus	Pertussis	Polio	Hib (Haemophilus influenzae type b)	Pneu-C-13 (Pneumococcal Conjugate)	Rotavirus	Measles	Mumps	Rubella	Varicella	Men-C-C (Meningococcal Conjugate C)	Hepatitis B	Men-C-ACYW-135 (Meningococcal Conjugate C)	HPV (Human Papillomavirus)	Influenza	Pneu-P-23 (Pneumococcal Polysaccharide)	Herpes Zoster (Shingles Vaccine)
2 months	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆											
4 months	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆											
6 months	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆													
1 year ☆						◆		◆	◆	◆		◆						
15 months											◆							
18 months	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆													
4 years	◆	◆	◆	◆				◆	◆	◆	◆							
Grade 7													◆	◆	◆			
14 years	◆	◆	◆															
24 years □	◆	◆	◆															
Every 10 years	◆	◆																
Every year																◆		
65 years																	◆	◆

☆ Given no earlier than first birthday

□ Tdap vaccine should also be given during every pregnancy



**Report to KFL&A Public Health each time your child gets an immunization.**

**[kflaph.ca/ImmunizationReporting](https://kflaph.ca/ImmunizationReporting)**

You can:

- Submit immunizations
- View immunizations (yellow card)
- Access and print an immunization record

If you require assistance, please call 613-549-1232 or 1-800-267-7875

## Why are vaccines (immunizations) important?

Vaccines help build up and strengthen your immune system, protecting you against disease. If an individual isn't vaccinated against some germs, they can get very sick. This is because their immune system isn't prepared to handle the germs.

Vaccines have successfully lowered the rates of disease in countries with strong vaccination programs.

## Immunization record

Each time you get a vaccine, it should be recorded in your immunization record. As a child grows, they will need proof of immunization for a number of reasons:

- Starting child care or preschool
- Entering kindergarten
- Transferring to a new school in another region
- Going to camp
- Receiving booster immunizations
- In case of emergency health care
- Starting college, university or a job
- Travelling outside of Canada

## Vaccines required for child care or preschool

All non-school aged children entering a licenced child care or preschool program must be fully immunized according to the current publicly funded immunization schedule from the Ministry of Health.

## Vaccines required for school

The Immunization of School Pupils Act (ISPA) requires that all elementary and secondary school students in Ontario provide proof of immunization against diphtheria, tetanus, polio, measles, mumps, rubella, meningococcal disease, pertussis (whooping cough), and varicella (chickenpox, for children born in 2010 or later), or a valid exemption to their local public health agency.

Parents or caregivers are responsible for reporting to KFL&A Public Health each time a child in their care gets an immunization. Students who do not have an up-to-date immunization record or valid exemption on file may be temporarily suspended from school.

### Diphtheria

Diphtheria is a serious disease of the nose, throat and skin. It causes sore throat, fever and chills. It can be complicated by breathing problems, heart failure and nerve damage. Diphtheria kills about one out of every 10 people who get the disease. It is most often passed to others through coughing and sneezing.

### Hepatitis B

Hepatitis B is an infection that attacks the liver. It is the biggest cause of liver cancer worldwide. It is caused by the hepatitis B virus and is transmitted through contact with the blood or other bodily fluids of an infected person.

### Herpes Zoster (Shingles)

Shingles, also known as herpes zoster, is an infection that can be very serious. The virus causes a painful skin rash with blisters on one side of the body, often in a strip. It can also cause complications like loss of vision and debilitating nerve pain. Shingles is caused by the reactivation of the varicella zoster virus, the same virus that causes chickenpox.

### Haemophilus Influenzae Type b (Hib)

Hib is spread through contact with respiratory droplets and nasal or throat discharges. Hib can cause meningitis and other serious infections, particularly in young children. Meningitis is a serious infection of the fluid and lining that cover the brain and spinal cord.

### Human Papillomavirus (HPV)

HPV is a very common virus that is spread during sexual activity through skin-to-skin contact with an infected person. Some types of HPV can cause cervical, vulvar, vaginal, penile and anal cancers. Other types can cause genital warts.

### Influenza

Influenza, commonly known as "the flu," is a respiratory infection that is caused by a virus. It can lead to severe complications such as pneumonia. People of any age can get the flu.

### Measles

Measles is a highly contagious viral infection that is spread through the air from person to person. The measles virus causes a fever, rash that starts on the face and spreads to the rest of the body, cough, red eyes and a runny nose. Measles complications include ear infections, pneumonia, encephalitis (swelling of the brain), and seizures.

### Meningococcal disease

Invasive meningococcal disease is spread through close contact with someone who has the bacteria in their nose and mouth. It can lead to meningitis (swelling of tissues surrounding the brain) or bloodstream infection. Complications can include hearing loss, amputations and death.

### Mumps

Mumps is caused by a virus that is primarily spread person-to-person through contact with the saliva of an infected person. Symptoms may include facial swelling on one or both sides of the face (known as parotitis), fever and headache.

### Pertussis (Whooping cough)

Pertussis spreads very easily from an infected person to others through coughing or sneezing. Children who get this disease have spells of violent coughing. This cough can cause them to vomit or stop breathing for a short period of time. The cough can last for weeks and makes it hard for a child to eat, drink or even breathe. Complications can include pneumonia, brain damage, seizures and death.

### Pneumococcal disease

Pneumococcal infections can range from ear and sinus infections, to pneumonia and infections in the blood stream. It is spread through having close contact with someone who has the bacteria in their nose and mouth.

### Poliomyelitis (Polio)

Polio is a serious disease that people can get from drinking water or eating food with the polio germ in it. It can also be spread from person to person. This disease can cause nerve damage and paralyze a person for life. It can paralyze muscles used for breathing, talking, eating and walking. It can also cause death.

### Rotavirus

Rotavirus is a common infection that causes vomiting and diarrhea in infants and children. Rotavirus is very contagious, spreading easily from children who are already infected to other infants, children and sometimes adults. Most children are infected with rotavirus at least once by five years of age.

### Rubella (German measles)

Rubella is a viral disease that is spread through respiratory droplets during coughs and sneezes from an infected person. If a person gets rubella during pregnancy, it can cause miscarriage or affect the baby's development.

### Tetanus (Lockjaw)

Tetanus is a serious disease that can happen if dirt with tetanus germ gets into a cut in the skin. Tetanus germs are found everywhere, usually in soil, dust and manure. Tetanus causes cramping of the muscles in the neck, arms, leg and stomach and painful convulsions which can be severe enough to break bones.

### Varicella (Chickenpox)

Varicella is easily spread from person-to-person by touching or breathing in the virus particles from chickenpox blisters. Common symptoms include fever and a blister-like skin rash. Risk of complications increases with age.