

## Vaccines Kids Need

With this quiz from the Office of Public Health, test your knowledge on the vaccines your children need, and find out the immunization information you don't know in the process.

### What vaccine is sometimes called the Newborn Vaccine?

- a) DTaP
- b) Hepatitis B
  - i. Hepatitis B is the first vaccine most babies receive. It is given within 24 hours of birth. More than 1 million people in the U.S. have long-term hepatitis B infections. And people who are infected with hepatitis B as a baby have a 90% chance of developing serious, chronic conditions like liver cancer in their lifetime. And because people may not know they are infected, they may spread the virus if they come in close contact with your baby.
- c) Rotavirus
- d) Hib

### At what age can a child start getting their yearly flu shot?

- a) 6 months
  - i. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) recommends a yearly flu vaccine for everyone ages six months and older. Pregnant women should get a flu vaccine during each pregnancy. Flu vaccines given during pregnancy help protect both the mother and her baby from flu.
- b) 12 months
- c) 3 months
- d) 18 months

### The MMR vaccine protects against which 3 diseases?

- a) Measles, Mumps, and Rotavirus
- b) Meningococcal, Measles, and Rubella
- c) Mumps, Meningococcal, and Rotavirus
- d) Measles, Mumps, and Rubella
  - i. The MMR vaccine gives protection against three serious diseases: measles, mumps, and rubella. Before the introduction of vaccines, all three diseases were extremely common and most people had them at some point, usually as children. Although many people survived without long-term effects, others were left with serious disabilities and some children died. Complications of measles include fatal pneumonia and encephalitis (inflammation of the brain). Mumps can cause deafness and meningitis, and in the past rubella caused many babies to be born with serious abnormalities (known as congenital rubella syndrome).

### What vaccine preventable disease is among the leading causes of infant mortality?

- a) Pneumonia
- b) Diarrhea
- c) Malaria
- d) All of the Above
  - i. Pneumonia, diarrhea and malaria were responsible for approximately 29 percent of global deaths among children under the age of 5 in 2018.

### About how long does protection, or passive immunity, from the mother's immune system last after birth?

- a) 1 year
- b) 5 years
- c) 6 months
  - i. The exact amount of protection that a baby receives from its mother depends on the antibodies that the mother has in her immune system. Research indicates that a baby's passive immunity lasts for around six months.
- d) 18 months

### Which vaccine prevents bacterial meningitis?

- a) Pneumococcal
- b) Hib
  - i. Hib vaccines protect against Hib disease, including meningitis (inflammation (swelling) of the lining of the brain and spinal cord). Hib disease was once a leading cause of bacterial meningitis among U.S. children younger than 5 years old. Every year about 20,000 young children get serious Hib disease and about 1,000 die. More than half of the children who developed serious Hib disease were younger than one year old. Today, less than 50 cases of Hib disease occur each year in young children in the United States. Most of these cases are in children who did not get any or all recommended doses of Hib vaccine.
- c) DTaP
- d) MMR

### Which of the following diseases does DTaP and Tdap both protect against?

- a) Pneumococcal
- b) Polio
- c) Dengue
- d) None of the above
  - i. Both DTaP and Tdap protect against tetanus, diphtheria, and pertussis (whooping cough).

### A child has missed a dose of a routine vaccine by 1 month. What should the parents do?

- a) Skip the dose
- b) Administer the dose even though it is late
  - i. If your child misses a dose or gets behind schedule, make sure they get the next dose as soon as possible.
- c) Wait for another 2 months before administering the missed dose
- d) Start the series over again

### You should not get your child vaccinated if:

- a) Taking antibiotics
- b) Has a fever
- c) A cold
- d) None of the above
  - i. It's okay to get vaccinated, even if your child has a mild illness. Because a mild illness does not affect how well the body responds to a vaccine, your child can still be vaccinated if he or she has: a low grade fever, a cold, runny nose, or cough, an ear infection, or mild diarrhea.

### When are pregnant women recommended to receive the Tdap vaccine?

- a) Any time during pregnancy
- b) Towards the beginning of the 3rd trimester
  - i. CDC recommends all women receive a Tdap vaccine during the 27th through 36th week of each pregnancy, preferably during the earlier part of this time period.
- c) Towards the end of the 1st trimester
- d) The Tdap vaccine is not recommended for pregnant women