INFORMATION SHEET – ADVERSE EVENTS FOLLOWING IMMUNISATION

Side effects following immunisation for vaccines used in the National Immunisation Program (NIP) schedule

Common adverse events following immunisation are usually mild and temporary (occurring in the first few days after vaccination, unless otherwise stated). Specific treatment is not usually required (see below).

If the adverse event following immunisation is unexpected, persistent and/or severe, or if you are worried about your or your child's condition, see your doctor or immunisation nurse as soon as possible, or go directly to a hospital. Adverse events that occur following immunisation may be reported to the Therapeutic Goods Administration (TGA) (http://www.tga.gov.au) or to the Adverse Medicines Events line on 1300 134 237,or discuss with your immunisation provider as to how reports are submitted in your state or territory.

your immunisation provider as to now reports are submitted in your state or territory.						
Diphtheria-tetanus-pertussis (acellular) DTPa- containing vaccines and dTpa (reduced antigen) vaccines	Haemophilus inf	fluenzae type b vaccine (Hib)		Hepatitis A vaccine (HepA)		Hepatitis B vaccine (HepB)
Occasionally, an injection-site nodule; may last many weeks; no treatment needed Low-grade temperature (fever)	 Localised pain, redness and swelling at injection site Occasionally, an injection-site nodule; may last many weeks; no treatment needed Low-grade temperature (fever) 			 Localised pain, redness and swelling at injection site Low-grade temperature (fever) 		Localised pain, redness and swelling at injection site Occasionally, an injection-site nodule; may last many weeks; no treatment needed Low-grade temperature (fever)
Human papillomavirus vaccine (HPV)	Influenza vaccine			Measles-mumps-rubella vaccine (MMR, MMRV – see also varicella)		Meningococcal C conjugate vaccine (MenCCV)
Mild nausea	 Drowsiness or tiredness Muscle aches Localised pain, redness and swelling at injection site Occasionally, an injection-site nodule; may last many weeks; no treatment needed Low-grade temperature (fever) 			 Occasionally, an injection-site nodule; may last many weeks; no treatment needed Seen 7–10 days after vaccination: Temperature (fever, can be >39.4°C), lasting 2–3 days, faint red rash (not infectious), head cold and/or runny nose, cough and/or puffy eyes Drowsiness or tiredness Swelling of salivary glands 		 Irritable, crying, unsettled and generally unhappy Loss of appetite Headache (usually observed in adolescents/adults) Localised pain, redness and swelling at injection site Occasionally, an injection-site nodule; may last many weeks; no treatment needed Low-grade temperature (fever)
Pneumococcal vaccines (conjugate 13vPCV and polysaccharide 23vPPV)	Inactivated poliomyelitis vaccine (IPV) and IPV-containing vaccines			Rotavirus vaccine		Varicella vaccine (VV)
Localised pain, redness and swelling at injection site Occasionally, an injection-site nodule; may last many weeks; no treatment needed Low-grade temperature (fever)	edness and swelling at injection injection-site nodule; may last treatment needed		Vomiting and diarrhoea can occur up to 7 days following vaccination		 Localised pain, redness and swelling at injection site Occasionally, an injection-site nodule; may last many weeks; no treatment needed Temperature (fever, can be >39°C) Seen 5–26 days after vaccination: 	
	Low-grade temperature (fever)				Pustular rash (2–5 lesions), usually at injection site, occasionally elsewhere	
Key to table						
DTPa diphtheria-tetanus-pertussis acellular (infant/child formulation) HPV human papilloma				avirus vaccine	MMRV	measles-mumps-rubella-varicella vaccine
dTpa diphtheria-tetanus-pertussis acellular (reduced antigen content formulation) Influenza influenza or flu				vaccine	13vPCV	pneumococcal conjugate vaccine (13 serotypes)
HepA hepatitis A vaccine		IPV	inactivated polic	· ·	23vPPV	pneumococcal polysaccharide vaccine (23 serotypes)
HepB hepatitis B vaccine		MenCCV		C conjugate vaccine	Rotavirus	rotavirus vaccine
Hib Haemophilus influenzae type b vaccine		MMR		s-rubella vaccine	VV	varicella vaccine
How to manage injection site discomfort		Managing fever	after immunisat	ion	Concerns	
swelling or burning at the injection site for 1 to 2 days. Paracetamol might be required to ease the discomfort. Sometimes a small, hard lump (nodule) at the injection site may persist for some weeks or months. This should not be of concern and requires up to four times a discontinuous days.			racetamol after va paracetamol can 2 years of age is a day. Adults and very 4 to 6 hours.	dress the baby if hot. Although ination is not recommended, if given. The dose of paracetamol mg/kg/dose, every 4 to 6 hours, ldren aged ≥12 years can receive aracetamol should not be given for nedical advice. If you are worried about yourself or your child's condition after a vaccination, see your doctor or immunisation nurse as soon as possible, or go directly to a hospital. It is also important to seek medical advice if you or your child are unwell, as this may be due to other illness rather than because of the vaccination.		

Source: Australian Technical Advisory Group on Immunisation. *The Australian Immunisation Handbook*. 10th ed. Canberra: Australian Government Department of Health and Ageing; 2013. Inside front cover.