IMPORTANCE OF CHILD HEALTH PASSPORT

Keep this card at home for your information.

Carry this card with you to the clinic at every visit.

Carry this card with you to the clinic at every visit.

Discuss the information in this book with a health provider.







CHILD HEALTH PASSPORT



HEALTH	FACILITY	

Town/Community District County Facilty Phone #	Record Nº	
District	Name of Facility	
County	Address	
Card Issue Date	Town/Community	
Facilty Phone # D.D. / M.M. / Y.Y.Y.Y.Card Issue Date	District	
Card Issue Date DD / MM / YYYY	County	
Card Issue Date	Facilty Phone #	_
	Card Issue Date	DD / MM / YYYY
NOTES		
	NOTES	

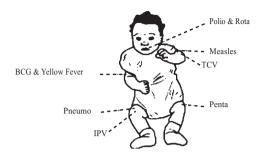
CHILD INFORMATION

Child's N°			
Child's name			
BIRTH INFORMATION			
Date of birthDD/MM/YY	YY Ger	nder Male	Female 🗆
Time of birth am[□ pm□ Weig	ht at birth kg	
Place of birth			
Birth attended by			
Qualification			
FAMILY INFORMATION Father's name			
Mother's name			
Address			
Phone #			
BROTHERS AND SISTERS			
Name	Age	Gender	Fully vaccinated?



NOTES

LIBERIA'S VIP CHILD



Take your baby 5 times for vaccination before the child is 1 year old. Bathe the child in cold water if she or he has fever after vaccination.

Vaccines help to prevent your child from getting sick.

After your child is fully immunized, you will receive the Outstanding Parent Certificate.

Add Birth Registration Here!

MESSAGING

Poliomyelitis

A virus that may cause paralysis and is easily preventable by the polio vaccine.

Polio is transmitted through contaminated water and food or contact with an infected person.

Prevented with





NOTEG

Tuberculosis

A potentially serious infectious bacterial disease that mainly affects the lungs.

The bacteria that cause TB are spread when an infected person coughs or sneezes.

Prevented with





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VACCINATION MESSAGING

Diarrhea

Running stomach can cause a child to loose plenty water from the body. Baby ma and baby pa, if your child has running stomach, give him/her as much fluid as possible such as tay tay water, ORS, coco nut water, and/or rice water



Prevented with





Pneumonia

Infection that inflames air sacs in one or both lungs, which may fill with fluid.

Symptoms include cough with phlegm or pus, fever, chills, and difficulty breathing.



Preventedwith



VACCINATION MESSAGING

Measles

The disease spreads through the air by coughing or sneezing.

Measles symptoms don't appear until 10 to 14 days after exposure. They include cough, runny nose, inflamed eyes, sore throat, fever, and a red, blotchy skin rash.



Prevented with



Yellow Fever

A viral infection spread by a particular species of mosquito.

Mild cases cause fever, headache, nausea, and vomiting. Serious cases may cause fatal heart, liver, and kidney conditions.



Prevented with



CHILD CARE MESSAGING

Family planning

Baby ma and Baby pa, wait until the child is 24 months old before taking a new belly to maintain the health of the mother and the child. It will also help the mother to rest her body and for the baby to grow well.

Discuss with the baby ma and baby pa about the different family planning methods and let them make a decision.



- 1

Go to the clinic/hospital

If your child has any of the following problems in this picture, take him or her immeditately to the clinic for treatment, including if the child refuses to eat.



VACCINATION MESSAGING

Pertussis

Symptoms include a cough that sounds like "whoop," a runny nose, nasal congestion, and sneezing.

Prevented with





Diphtheria

Symptoms include sore throat, fever, swollen lymph nodes, and weakness.

Prevented with



Penta



Hepatitis B

Symptoms are variable and include yellowing of the eyes, abdominal pain, and dark urine. Some people, particularly children, don't experience any symptoms.

Prevented with





VACCINATION MESSAGING

Tetanus

Tetanus is a potentially fatal bacterial infection that affects the nerves. A vaccine can easily prevent the infection, which has no cure.

Tetanus causes painful muscle contractions, particularly in the jaw and neck. It can interfere with the ability to breathe, eventually causing death.



Prevented with



Haemophilius Type B

Hib may cause diseases such as meningitis (inflammation of the coverings of the brain and spinal column), bloodstream infections, pneumonia, arthritis and infections of other parts of the body.



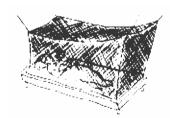
Prevented with



CHILD CARE MESSAGING Malaria



Malaria is a sickness you get from mosquito bite mostly during the evening or night. It can cause fever and jerking in children.



To prevent getting malaria, make sure all family members always sleep under mosquito net.



If the child receives malarial medicine (ACT) the new Malaria drug, complete the treatment given to him/her by a health provider. Baby ma and Baby pa, during illness, give tay tay water more often and for baby older than 6 months give extra food to help it get vitamin and get better faster.

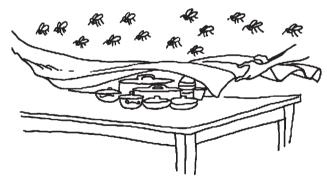
Environment



Use clean and covered

watch hands before eating Mother make sure your children

containers to store water



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Cover food to prevent it from the flies

VACCINATION SCHEDULE

Vaccine	Dose	Route	Birth	6 WK	10 WK	14 WK	9 MO	15 MO
Polio fights polio	2 drops 0.05 ml	Oral IM	0	0	0	0		
BCG (up to 11 mo) fights tuberculosis	0.05 ml	ID	0					
Rota fights diarrhea	2 drops	Oral		0	0	0		
Penta fights pertussis, diphtheria, tetanus, hepatitis b, etc.	0.5 ml	IM		0	0	0		
Pneumo fights pneumonia	0.5 ml	IM		0	0	0		
Measles fights measles	0.5 ml	SQ					0	0
Typhoid fights typhoid fever	0.5 ml	SQ					0	
Yellow Fever fights yellow fever	0.5 ml	SQ					0	

- ID Intradermal
- IM Intramuscular
- SQ Subcutaneous

CHILD FULLY IMMUNIZED		
Date	DD / MM / YYYY	STAMP
Signature		GOES HERE

VACCINATION RECORD

VACCINE	DATE RECEIVED	H/0	RETURN DATE	H/0
Oral Polio 0	DD / MM / YYYY		DD / MM / YYYY	
BCG (Anti-TB)	DD/MM/YYYY		DD / MM / YYYY	
Oral Polio 1	DD / MM / YYYY		DD / MM / YYYY	
Rota 1	DD / MM / YYYY		DD / MM / YYYY	
Penta 1	DD / MM / YYYY		DD/MM/YYYY	
Pneumo 1	DD / MM / YYYY		DD / MM / YYYY	
Oral Polio 2	DD/MM/YYYY		DD / MM / YYYY	
Rota 2	DD / MM / YYYY		DD / MM / YYYY	
Penta 2	DD/MM/YYYY		DD / MM / YYYY	
Pneumo 2	DD/MM/YYYY		DD / MM / YYYY	
Oral Polio 3	DD/MM/YYYY		DD / MM / YYYY	
Penta 3	DD / MM / YYYY		DD / MM / YYYY	
Pneumo 3	DD / MM / YYYY		DD/MM/YYYY	
IPV	DD / MM / YYYY		DD/MM/YYYY	
MCV 1	DD / MM / YYYY		DD/MM/YYYY	
MCV 2	DD/MM/YYYY		DD / MM / YYYY	
TCV	DD/MM/YYYY		DD / MM / YYYY	
Yellow Fever	DD/MM/YYYY		DD / MM / YYYY	
Vitamin A 1	DD / MM / YYYY		DD / MM / YYYY	
Vitamin A 2	DD / MM / YYYY		DD / MM / YYYY	

CHILD CARE MESSAGING

Hygiene and clean

Keep your familiy healthy with a clean environment.

Father, build a cover latrine and make sure that all members of your family use it.



Wash your hands with soap and water after using latrine.



Wash fruits, vegetables with clean water before eating.



Treat the drinking water with chlorine.

Fever







NEW VACCINES

VACCINE	DATE RECEIVED	RETURN DATE
	DD/MM/YYYY	DD / MM / YYYY
	DD/MM/YYYY	DD / MM / YYYY
	DD/MM/YYYY	DD / MM / YYYY
	DD/MM/YYYY	DD / MM / YYYY
	DD/MM/YYYY	DD / MM / YYYY
	DD/MM/YYYY	DD / MM / YYYY
	DD/MM/YYYY	DD / MM / YYYY
	DD/MM/YYYY	DD / MM / YYYY

SUPPLEMENTARY IMMUNIZATION ACTIVITIES

VACCINE	DATE RECEIVED	FACILITY NAME
	DD/MM/YYYY	

OTHER VACCINES

VACCINE	DATE RECEIVED	FACILITY NAME
	DD / MM / YYYY	
	DD / MM / YYYY	
	DD / MM / YYYY	
	DD / MM / YYYY	
	DD / MM / YYYY	
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	DD/MM/YYYY	
	DD / MM / YYYY	
	DD/MM/YYYY	

CHILD CARE MESSAGING

"Give tay-tay only" for baby 0-6 months

Baby ma, breastfeed the baby any time baby wants to suck taytay, during day and night at least ten(10) times to help produce enough tay tay water.

Baby ma, give only taytay water to the baby for the first six (6) months, nothing else to drink or eat for it to grow strong, healthy and clever.

Baby ma, let baby empty one tay tay before given second tay tay to get the rich tay tay water for the baby to be satisfied, grow big and strong.

Baby ma, at six months of age in addition to tay tay water give your baby foods such as soft porridge with other foods added to make sure it continues to grow strong, healthy and shining.

Baby ma when you're given tay tay eat extra bowls of food a day to maintain your health and the health of your baby.























Pumpkin

Infant and young child feeding







Baby ma, continue to give tay tay water to your baby until two years of age with other foods to make sure that baby grows strong and stay healthy.

Baby ma, from 6-11 months, feed your child at least 2 or 3 times a day different types of foods so that your baby grow healthy; 2 to 4 table spoon of porridge mixed with 1 to 2 table spoon of other foods.

Baby ma, from 12 to 24 months, feed your baby at least 4 times a day different types of food so that your baby grows healthy; 6 table spoon of porridge mixed wth 3 table spoon of other foods. Baby ma, each day feed your baby with porridge made from different types of food to make sure the baby get vitamins and grow strong and shining.

Baby ma, make sure that the porridge you give to your baby is not too thick nor watery as your baby will not get enough food.

Baby ma, give to your baby snacks at least 2 times everyday between main meals to keep it strong.

Baby ma, encourage the child during feeding to make sure it eats all its needs.



Enrich the food as many times as possible with meat, fish or egg. Add orange, vellow fruits, vegetables and dark green leaves.

ADVERSE EVENTS FOLLOWING IMMUNIZATION (AEFI)

COMPLAINT

DATE

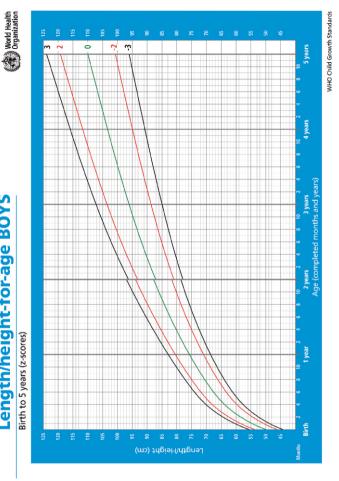
DATE	COMPLAINT
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Length/height-for-age GIRLS









Length/height-for-age BOYS

