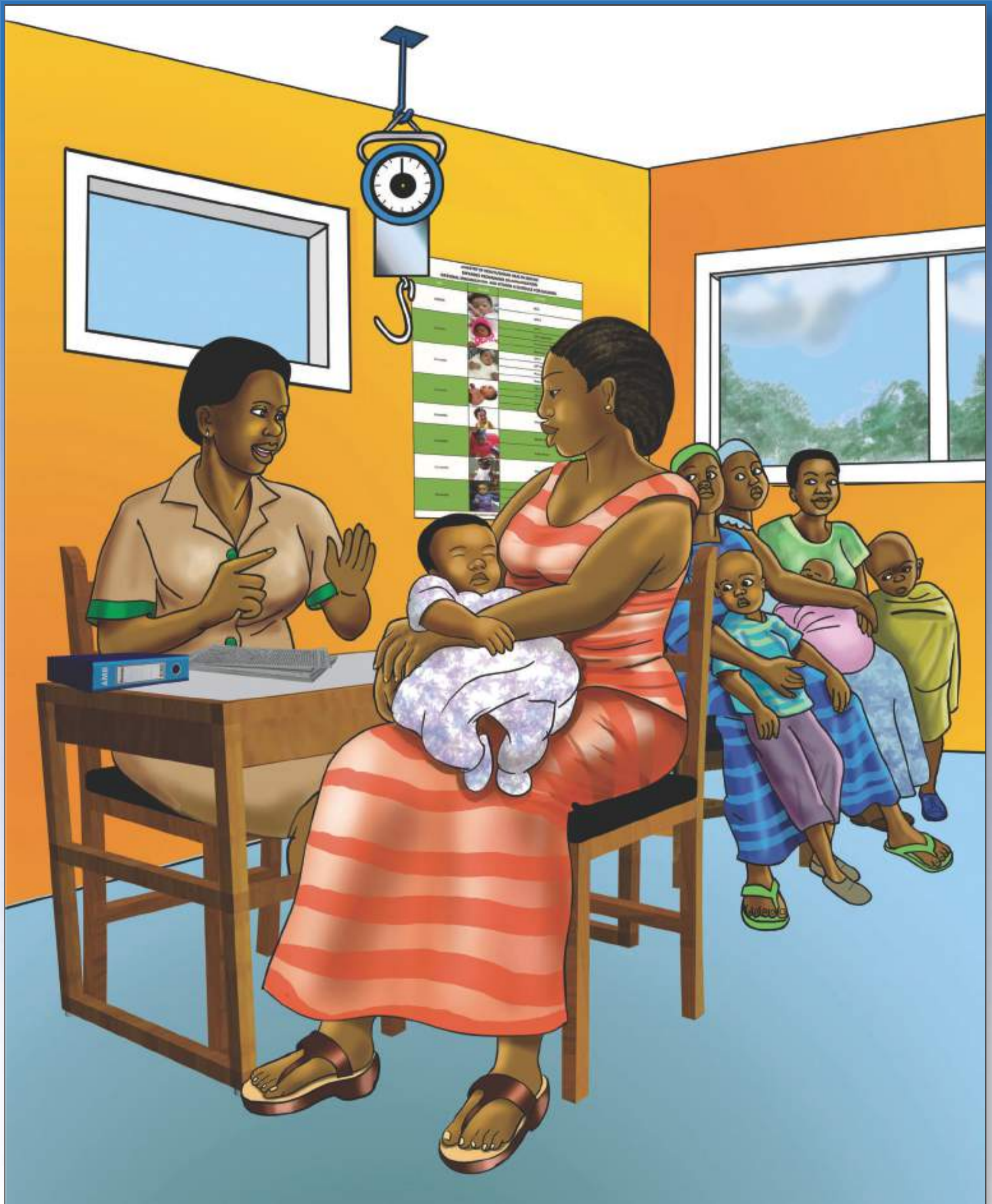


# IMMUNIZATION FLIPCHART



# HOW TO USE THIS FLIPCHART



## HOW TO USE THIS FLIPCHART

- You may use this flipchart with individuals or groups either at static or outreach sessions
- In a group, be sure to stand or sit where everyone can see the flipchart
- Read and be familiar with the text before using the flipchart
- Point to the illustrations (pictures) not to the text as you explain your points
- Use demonstrations to explain your points whenever possible
- Make frequent eye contact with the individual or group members and involve the group in your presentation
- Ask questions and encourage discussions
- Use the text as a guide and include additional information as needed
- Speak clearly and use language and words that the individual or group understand



# THE NATIONAL IMMUNIZATION AND VITAMIN A SCHEDULE

## MINISTRY OF HEALTH/GHANA HEALTH SERVICE EXPANDED PROGRAMME ON IMMUNIZATION NATIONAL IMMUNIZATION AND VITAMIN A SCHEDULE FOR CHILDREN

AGE	PICTURE	VACCINES
At Birth		BCG
		OPV 0
6 weeks		OPV 1
		DPT-HepB-Hib 1
		Pneumococcal 1
		Rotavirus 1
10 weeks		OPV 2
		DPT-HepB-Hib 2
		Pneumococcal 2
		Rotavirus 2
14 weeks		OPV 3
		DPT-HepB-Hib 3
		Pneumococcal 3
		IPV
6 months		Vitamin A
9 months		Measles-Rubella
		Yellow Fever
12 months		Vitamin A
18 months		Measles-Rubella
		Men A
		Vitamin A
		ITN

NB: After 18 months vitamin A will be given every six months till child is five years old

# THE NATIONAL IMMUNIZATION AND VITAMIN A SCHEDULE

*The national immunization schedule for children prescribes six (6) visits to the immunization center in order to complete the schedule;*

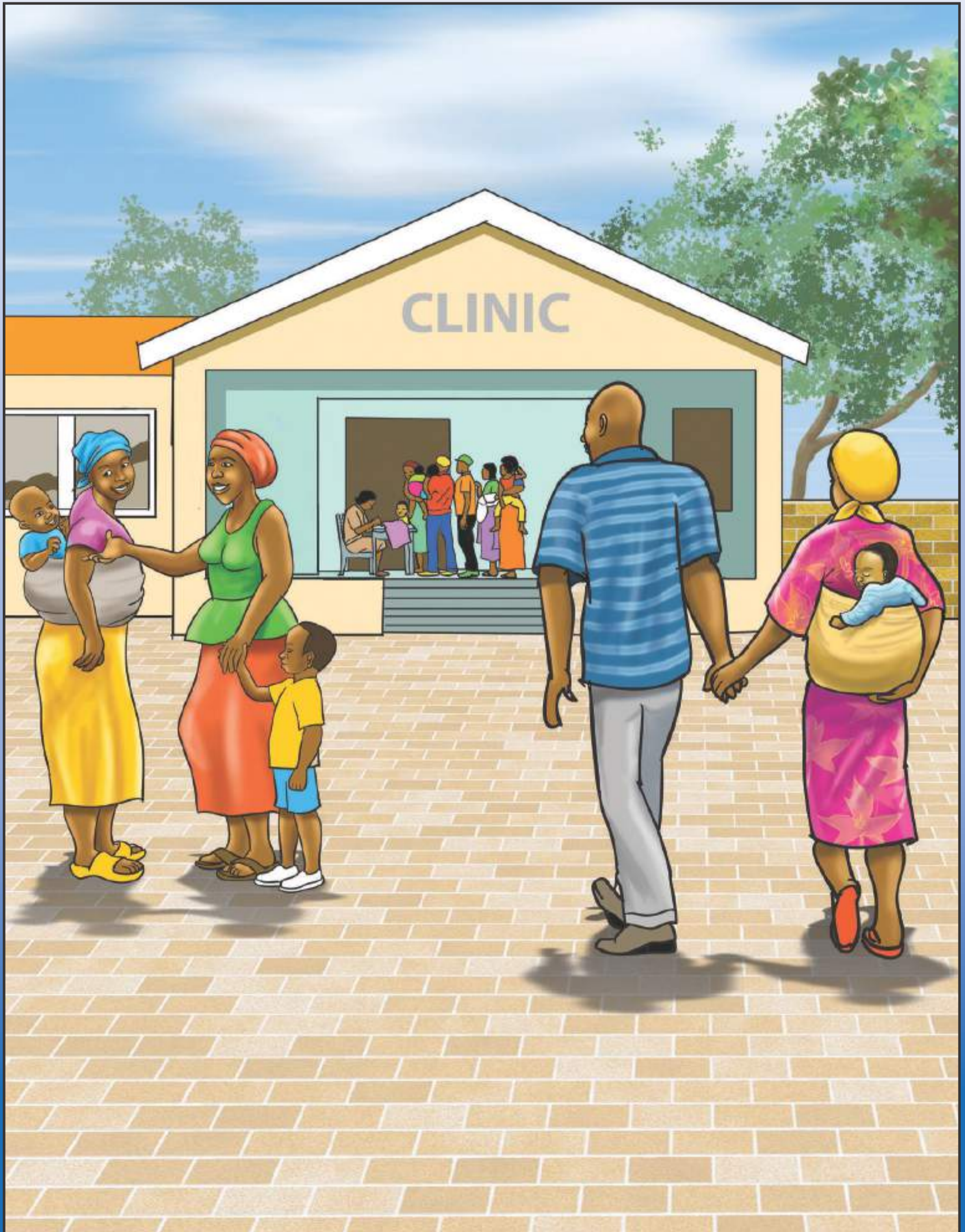
- **First immunization:** BCG and OPV-0 are administered at birth or within two weeks of delivery.
- **Second immunization:** Typically, the second visit is at six (6) weeks or soon after. OPV-1, Penta-1, PCV-1 and Rotavirus vaccine-1 are administered at this visit.
- **Third immunization:** Typically, the third visit is at ten (10) weeks or soon after. OPV-2, Penta-2, PCV-2 and Rotavirus vaccine-2 are administered at this visit.
- **Fourth immunization:** Typically, the fourth visit is at fourteen (14) weeks or soon after. OPV-3, Penta-3 and PCV-3 are administered at this visit.
- **Fifth immunization:** Typically, the fifth visit is at nine (9) months or soon after. Measles-Rubella (MR) first dose and yellow fever are administered at this visit.
- **Sixth immunization:** Typically, the sixth visit is at eighteen (18) months or soon after. Measles-Rubella (MR) second dose and meningococcal A conjugate (Men A) vaccine are administered at this visit.

Age	Vaccines	Doses	Route and Site of Injection
At birth	BCG OPV0	0.05ml 2 drops	Intra-dermal, right upper arm Oral
6 weeks	DPT-HepB-Hib1 OPV1 Pneumo 1 Rota 1	0.5ml 2drops 0.5 ml 1.5 ml vial	Intra-muscular, lateral aspect of left thigh Oral Intra-muscular, lateral aspect of right thigh Oral
10 weeks	DPT-HepB-Hib2 OPV2 Pneumo 2 Rota 2	0.5ml 2drops 0.5 ml 1.5 ml vial	Intra-muscular, lateral aspect of left thigh Oral Intra-muscular, lateral aspect of right thigh Oral
14 weeks	DPT-HepB-Hib3 Pneumo 3 OPV3 IPV	0.5ml 0.5 ml 2 drops 0.5ml	Intra-muscular, lateral aspect of left thigh Intra-muscular, lateral aspect of right thigh Oral Intra-muscular, lateral aspect of right thigh
6 months	Vitamin A	1 capsule (100,000 IU)	Oral
9 months	Measles-Rubella (MR) Yellow Fever	0.5ml 0.5ml	Subcutaneous, left upper arm Subcutaneous, right upper arm
12 months	Vitamin A	200,000 IU	Oral
18 months	Measles-Rubella (MR) Men A Vitamin A	0.5ml 0.5ml 1 capsule (200,000 IU)	Subcutaneous, left upper arm Intra-muscular, right upper arm Oral

From Age 6 months Vitamin A is given every 6 months till child is 5 years old

18 months – Mothers and Caregivers receive Long lasting Insecticide Treated Nets (LLINs) for their child

# WHERE CAN YOUR CHILD BE VACCINATED



# WHERE CAN YOUR CHILD BE VACCINATED

## *Places For Vaccination*

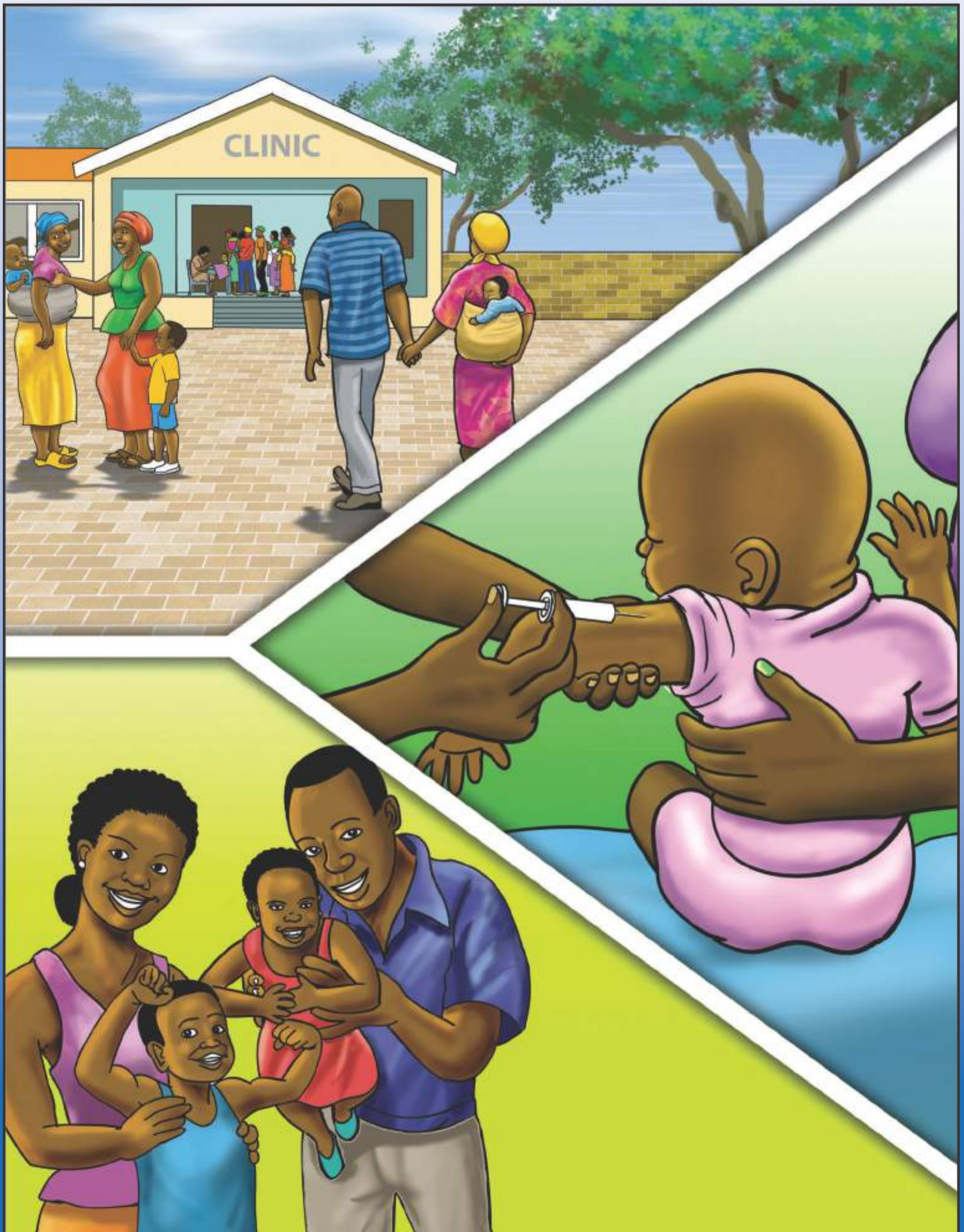
- Your child can be vaccinated at a static or outreach point.
- A static point could be a hospital, health center, clinic or CHPS compound.
- Static vaccination sessions are conducted on daily basis.
- An outreach point could be any setting within a community conveniently arranged for vaccination activities. e.g. vaccination under trees, vaccination in a church premises, schools, market etc.



## *Where to get your child vaccinated*

- Caregivers could access vaccination services at any vaccination center convenient to them.

# WHAT IS IMMUNIZATION AND WHAT ARE THE BENEFITS





# WHAT IS IMMUNIZATION AND WHAT ARE THE BENEFITS

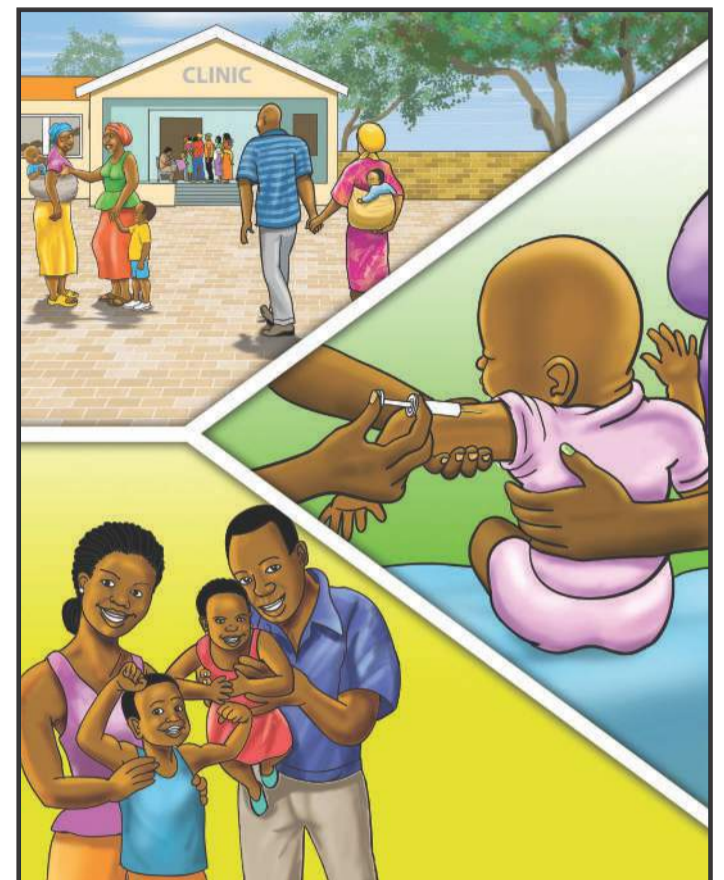
*What do you see in the picture?  
What is Immunization?  
What are some of the benefits of immunization?*

## **Definition**

- Immunization is a process by which a person becomes protected against a disease through vaccination.

## **Benefits of immunization**

- Immunization protects communities against outbreak of diseases.
- Immunization has eradicated small pox from the world.
- Immunization has reduced the number of measles cases and deaths.
- Immunization has reduced the global burden of polio disease to the point of eradication.
- Immunization has resulted in the elimination of tetanus in neonates and mothers.
- Immunization makes children strong and healthy.



# TETANUS-DIPHTHERIA VACCINATION IN PREGNANCY



# TETANUS-DIPHTHERIA VACCINATION IN PREGNANCY

*What do you see in the picture?*

*What injection is the pregnant woman taken?*

*What is Tetanus-Diphtheria vaccination?*

## Definition

- Tetanus-diphtheria (Td) vaccine is given to a pregnant woman to protect her and the unborn child from tetanus and diphtheria diseases.

## When do you need TD injection?

- For the first pregnancy, every pregnant woman needs two doses of Td before delivery.
- For subsequent pregnancies, every pregnant woman needs one dose of Td before delivery.
- Five doses of Td are needed to protect a woman throughout her child bearing years.
- A woman who receives five doses of Td does not require Td vaccination ever again even when she becomes pregnant.



Dose of Td (according to card or history)	When to give	Expected duration of protection
Td1	At first contact or as early as possible in pregnancy	None
Td2	At least 4 weeks after Td1	1 - 3 years
Td3	At least 6 months after Td2 or during subsequent pregnancy	At least 5 years

Dose of Td (according to card or history)	When to give	Expected duration of protection
Td4	At least one year after Td3 or during subsequent pregnancy	At least 10 years
Td5	At least one year after Td4 or during subsequent pregnancy	For all childbearing years and possibly longer

# TUBERCULOSIS DISEASE AND BCG VACCINATION



# TUBERCULOSIS DISEASE AND BCG VACCINATION

*What do you see in the picture?*

*How old do you think the baby is?*

*What are some of the vaccinations given to babies?*

*What is TB?*

- Tuberculosis (TB) is a top infectious disease killer worldwide.

*What causes TB?*

- TB is caused by a bacteria that most often affect the lungs.

*How is TB spread?*

- TB is spread from person to person through the air.
- When people with lung TB cough, sneeze or spit, they bring the TB germs into the air. When another person inhales even a few of these germs they will become infected.

*Can TB be cured/prevented?*

- Tuberculosis is curable and preventable.

*How do we prevent TB in babies/children?*

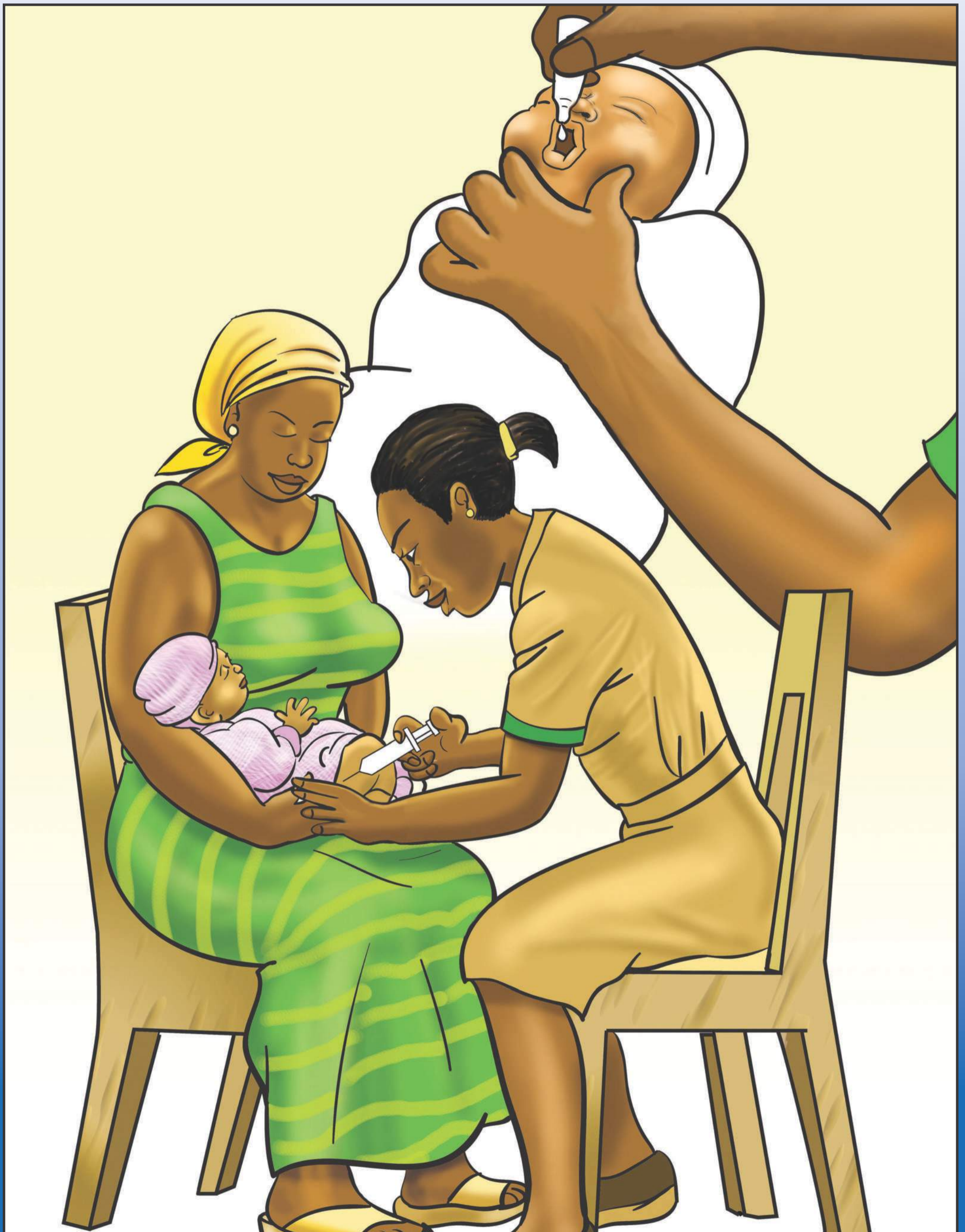
- The bacille Calmette-Guérin (BCG) vaccine has been used in Ghana since 1978.

*Do you know the vaccine for preventing TB in babies*

- BCG vaccine has a documented protective effect against meningitis and disseminated TB in children.
- The vaccine is given immediately at birth or at least within two weeks of delivery.
- BCG vaccination should not be given to persons who are immunosuppressed e.g. persons who are HIV-infected or who have weak immune system.



# POLIOMYELITIS AND OPV/IPV VACCINATION



# POLIOMYELITIS AND OPV/IPV VACCINATION

*What do you see in the picture?*

*Which vaccine do you think the child is receiving?*

*What is Poliomyelitis?*

- Polio is a highly infectious disease caused by a virus that causes sudden paralysis in the arms and legs and can kill infected persons.

*Who can get Polio?*

- Polio (poliomyelitis) mainly affects children under 5 years of age.

*How do people get Polio?*

- The virus is transmitted from person-to-person mainly through the faecal-oral route i.e. when your mouth comes into contact with anything contaminated with the faeces of an infected person.
- As long as a single child remains infected, children in all countries are at risk of contracting polio.

*What can we do to avoid getting Polio?*

- There is no cure for polio, it can only be prevented. Polio vaccine, given multiple times, can protect a child for life.
- Other ways of preventing polio are:  
Wash your hands regularly with soap and water before eating, after visiting the toilet, before feeding and handling the baby.

*What vaccines are used for Polio prevention?*

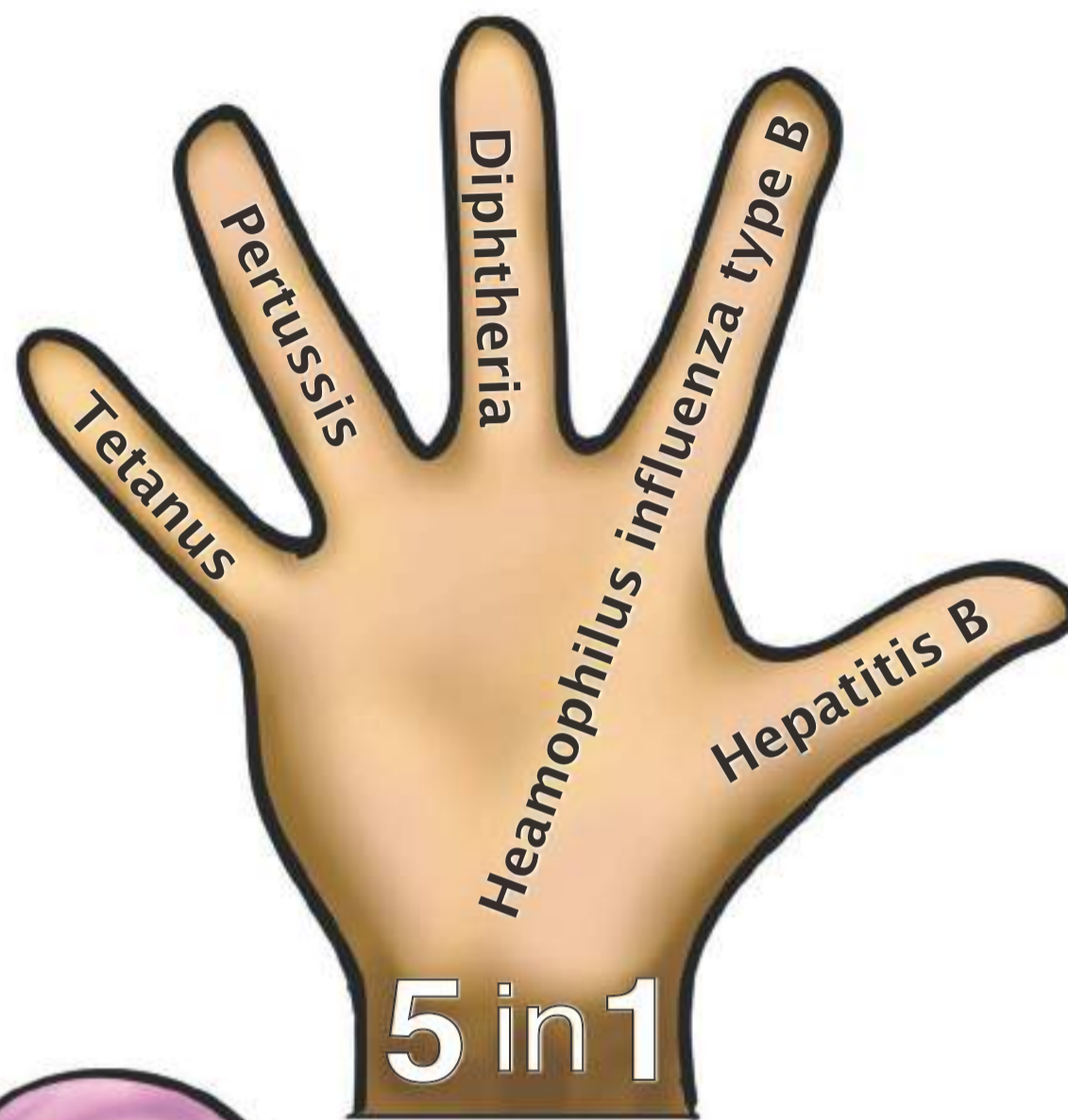
- Two types of polio vaccine are used in Ghana: oral poliovirus vaccine (OPV) and inactivated poliovirus vaccine (IPV).

*When do you get vaccination for Polio?*

- OPV is given in a four-dose series at 0, 6, 10 and 14 weeks.
- IPV is given as an injection in the outer part of the right upper thigh at 14 weeks.
- Cover your food and water to prevent contamination.
- Maintain a high level of personal and environmental hygiene.



# DISEASES AND THE PENTAVALENT VACCINATION





# DISEASES AND THE PENTAVALENT VACCINATION

*What do you see in the picture?*

*What does the hand say in the picture?*

*What are the five-in-one vaccines?*

- The Pentavalent vaccine (five-in-one vaccine) protect against five major childhood diseases namely; Pertussis,(whooping cough) Diphtheria, Tetanus, Heamophilus influenza type B, Hepatitis B.

*How do we get them?*

- Pertussis, Diphtheria and Heamophilus influenza type B are transmitted by bacteria from person to person through sneezing and coughing.
- A person becomes infected with tetanus when dirt enters a cut or broken skin.
- Hepatitis B is a liver disease caused by Hepatitis B Virus.
- The virus is found in the blood and fluid of an infected person.

*What are the common symptoms of the diseases*

- Hepatitis B -tiredness, fever and jaundice.
- Whooping cough – continuous cough with whooping sound, red eye, vomiting, chest pains.
- Tetanus (Neonatal) – inability to suck, swallow and cry after the first two days of life, stiffness of the neck, jaw and other muscles.
- Heamophilus influence Type B – Fever, headaches, stiff neck, ear infection and inflammation of the covering of the brain and spinal cord.
- Diphtheria – enlargement of lymph, rapid/difficult breath, nodes, fever and chills, sore throat.

*How to prevent them*

- All these diseases can be prevented by vaccination with DPT-HepB-hib (Pentavalent) Vaccine.

*When do children take this vaccine?*

- The vaccine is given to children at 6, 10 and 14 weeks in the left upper outer thigh.
- The vaccine is effective and safe.
- Slight fever and AEFI at the injection site may occur after injection, but will resolve within 24 hours.



# PNEUMOCOCCAL DISEASES AND PCV VACCINATION



# PNEUMOCOCCAL DISEASES AND PCV VACCINATION

*What do you see in the picture?  
Have you heard of Pneumonia?  
Do you know any child that have  
suffered Pneumonia?*

## *What is Pneumonia?*

- Pneumonia is a form of acute respiratory infection that affects the lungs.
- Pneumococcal diseases are a group of infections caused by viruses, bacteria or fungi.

## *What are some of the types of Pneumococcal diseases*

- The most common types include pneumonia, middle ear infection, meningitis and sinus infections.
- It is among the commonest infectious cause of death in children.

## *How does it spread?*

- It spreads through breathing, sneezing and coughing. It may spread through blood, especially during and shortly after birth.

## *How can we prevent it?*

- Pneumonia can be prevented with vaccines and can usually be treated with antibiotics or drugs.

## *What vaccine is given for Pneumonia, and at what age?*

- Vaccinating children with pneumococcal vaccine is the most effective way to prevent pneumococcal diseases.
- The vaccine is given at 6, 10 and 14 weeks.
- It is given as an injection on the outer part of a child's right thigh.

## *Key Message*

- Adequate nutrition is key to improving children's natural defenses, start with exclusive breastfeeding for the first 6 months of life and give a variety of foods from age 6 months.



# DIARRHEA AND ROTAVIRUS VACCINATION



# DIARRHOEA AND ROTAVIRUS VACCINATION

*What do you see in the picture?*

*What vaccine is the nurse giving to the child?*

*What is Diarrhoea?*

*What causes Diarrhoea?*

- Rotavirus is the most common cause of severe diarrhoea in infants and young children worldwide.
- Nearly all children under five years of age, regardless of where they live, will suffer at least one rotavirus infection.

*How does Rotavirus spread?*

- Rotavirus is passed on from an infected person to another primarily by hands contaminated by faeces or contaminated clothing, bed sheets etc.

*What are the symptoms of Rotavirus infection?*

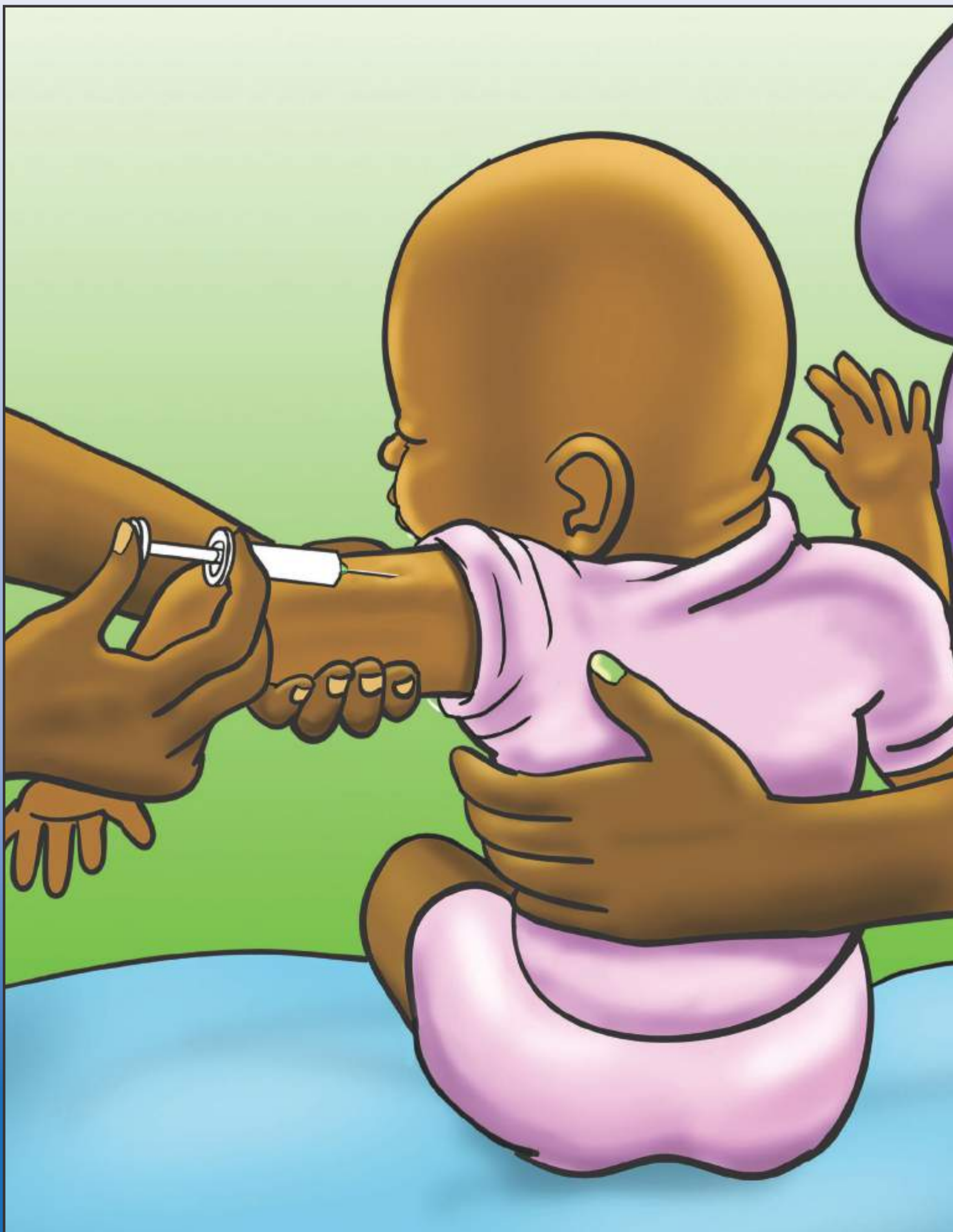
- The symptoms of rotavirus infection include mild watery diarrhea, severe diarrhoea with vomiting that may result in dehydration and death if appropriate treatment is not given quickly.

*What can you do to prevent Rotavirus infection?*

- Rotavirus vaccination is the best way to prevent rotavirus diseases and death among children.
- The rotavirus vaccine is given orally to children of 6 and 10 weeks old.
- Other ways of preventing rotavirus diseases are:
- Improvements in sanitation and personal hygiene, such as always washing hands with soap under running water after going to the toilet and before preparing food.
- Safe water storage.
- Promotion of breastfeeding and improvement in children's nutrition.
- Increasing use of oral rehydration solution (ORS).
- The side effects of rotavirus vaccine include diarrhoea, vomiting, mild fever, flatulence and abdominal pain.



# MEASLES & RUBELLA DISEASES & MEASLES-RUBELLA (MR) VACCINATION



# MEASLES & RUBELLA DISEASES & MEASLES-RUBELLA (MR) VACCINATION

## *What is Measles?*

- Measles is a dangerous disease, which kills children. It is caused by Measles Virus.

## *How do we get Measles?*

- Measles Virus is transmitted from person to person when droplets are sprayed from a patient's mouth or nose through coughing or sneezing.

## *What are the symptoms of Measles?*

- The signs and symptoms of measles include fever, skin rash, runny nose, red eyes and cough.
- If measles is not well treated, complications such as diarrhea, brain damage, pneumonia, blindness, ear infection, sores in the mouth or death may occur.

## *What is Rubella?*

- Rubella also called German measles, is caused by rubella virus. It is usually mild disease but can be very dangerous in pregnancy.
- Rubella infection in early pregnancy may result in miscarriage or birth deformity in infant known as congenital rubella syndrome (CRS).

## *Some of the deformity in infants include*

- CRS includes blindness, deafness, mental retardation, heart defects and a range of other conditions from diabetes to autism.

## *How does it spread?*

- Rubella is spread in two ways:
  - a) As in the case of measles transmission.
  - b) during pregnancy - the virus is transmitted to the unborn baby through the placenta leading to CRS.

## *How to prevent it*

- Measles Rubella diseases can be prevented by measles-rubella (MR) vaccination.
- MR vaccine is given at 9 and 18 months respectively as an injection on the child's left upper arm.
- A child needs two doses of MR vaccine to be fully protected. This means bringing your child back when they are 18 months old.
- MR vaccine is safe and effective.



# YELLOW FEVER DISEASE & YELLOW FEVER VACCINATION





# YELLOW FEVER DISEASE & YELLOW FEVER VACCINATION

## *What do you see in the picture?*

- Yellow Fever is a viral disease transmitted by a mosquito.

## *What are some of the symptoms?*

- Symptoms of the disease include headaches, muscle pain, fatigue, nausea, vomiting, fever and jaundice.
- Complicated jaundice, abdominal pain, bleeding and kidney problem. Half of those who develop complications die.



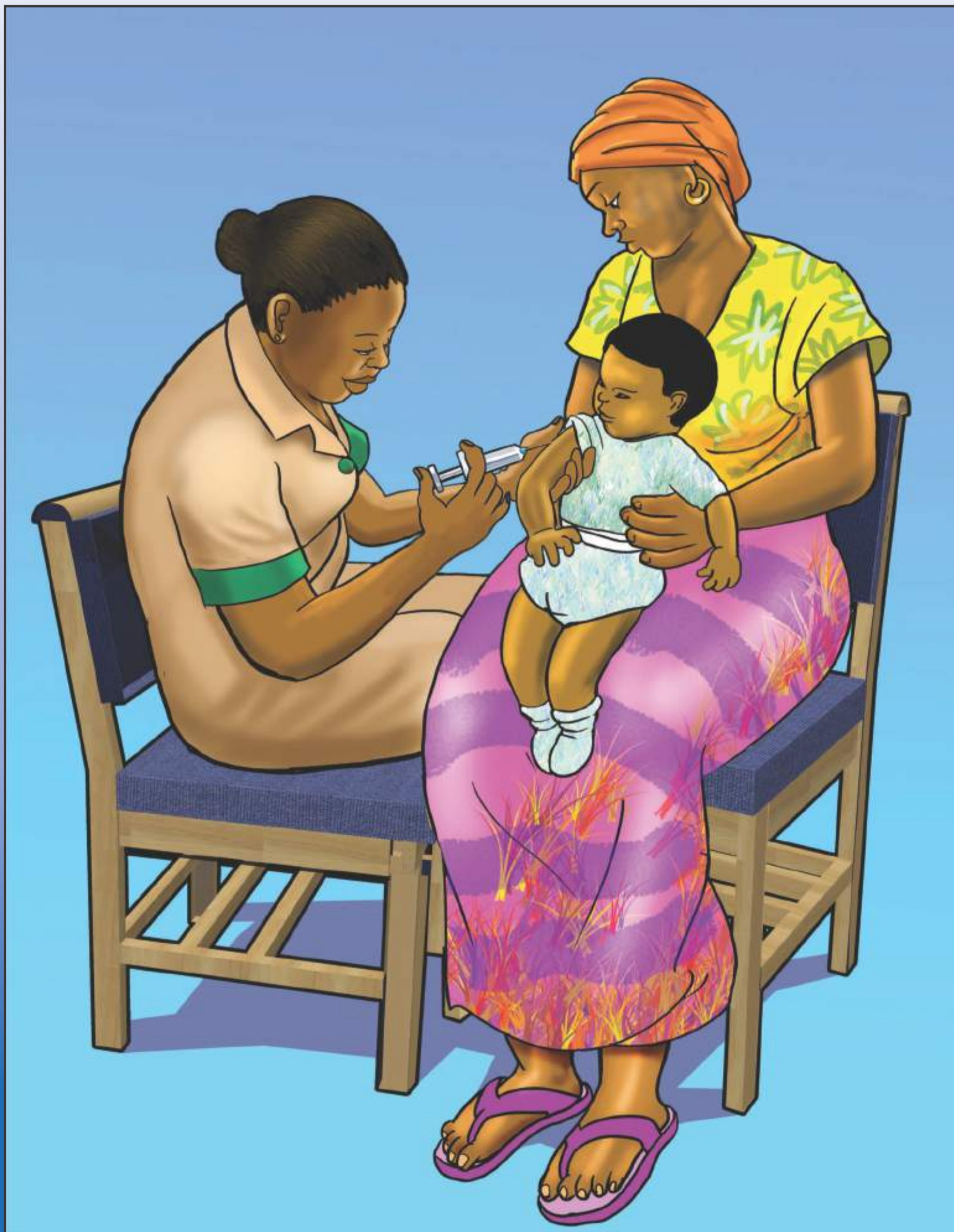
## *How can one get Yellow Fever?*

- The disease has two transmission cycles; the forest and urban cycles.
- The incubation period for the disease is 3 to 16 days.
- **There is no treatment for yellow fever disease.**

## *How can we prevent it?*

- The disease can be prevented by giving yellow fever vaccine.
- The yellow fever vaccination is given to children at nine (9) months old on the right upper arm.
- A single dose of the yellow fever vaccination offers protection for life.
- The vaccine is very effective and safe.

# MENINGITIS AND MENINGOCOCCAL A CONJUGATE VACCINE VACCINATION



# MENINGITIS AND MENINGOCOCCAL A CONJUGATE VACCINE VACCINATION

## *What is Meningitis?*

- Meningococcal A meningitis (Men A) is an infectious disease caused by a virus or bacterium (meningococcus).

## *What are some of the symptoms?*

- Symptoms of the disease include high fever, severe, headache and stiff neck.

## *How do you get Meningitis?*

- When people who have the disease cough or sneeze, they release droplets containing the bacteria into the air and when healthy people breathe in these droplets they can get meningococcal meningitis.



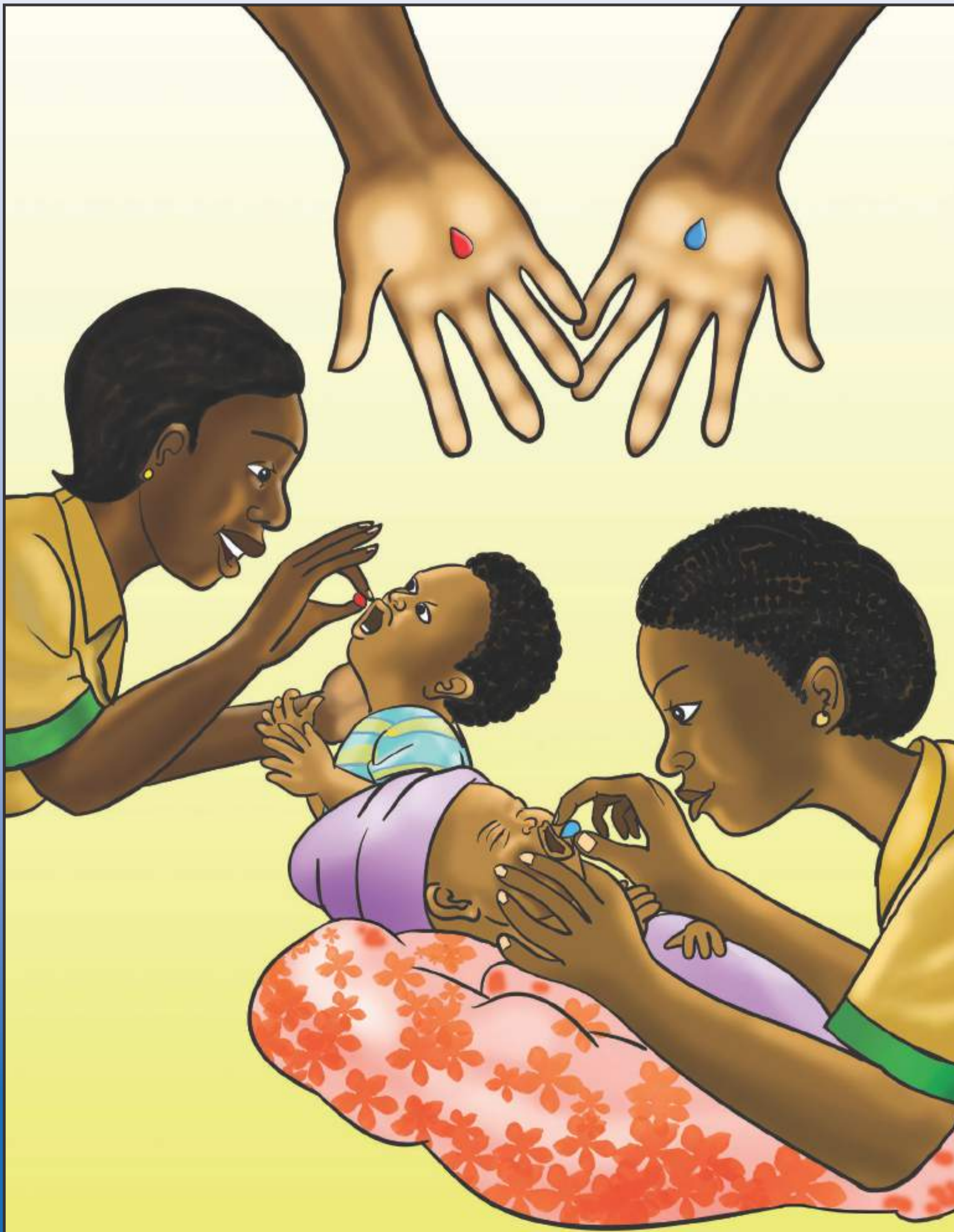
## *In Ghana, when does Meningitis occur most?*

- The disease occurs mostly during the dry season between the months of November and May. The dryness helps the meningococcal meningitis to spread.

## *How can you prevent Meningitis?*

- Meningococcal meningitis can be prevented by Men A vaccination. The vaccination is given as an injection on the right upper arm when the child is eighteen (18) months old.
- To protect yourself against meningitis you have to:
- Sleep in rooms with plenty of air circulation.
- Open your windows to allow air into the room.
- Avoid over crowded rooms and social gathering during an outbreak.
- Cover your nose and mouth when you sneeze or cough.
- Drink plenty of water especially in the dry season.
- Wash your hands with water and soap under running water.

# IMPORTANCE OF VITAMIN A SUPPLEMENTATION



# IMPORTANCE OF VITAMIN A SUPPLEMENTATION

## *What do you see in the picture?*

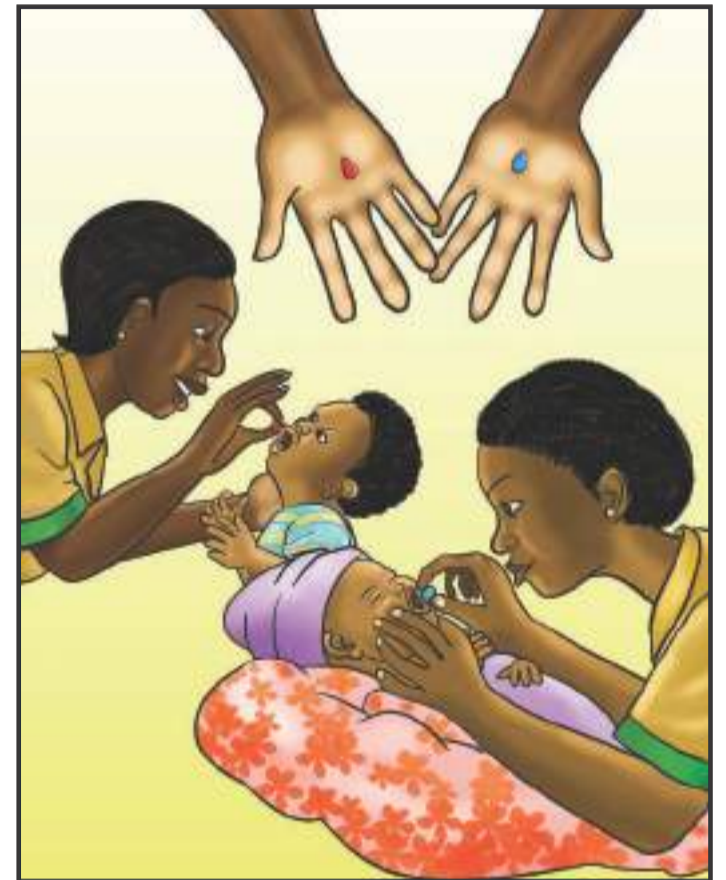
- Vitamin A helps to save the lives of many children each year.
- Vitamin A capsule comes in two dosage forms: 100,000 IU (blue) for infant 6-11 months and 200,000 IU (red) for children 12-59 months.

## *Benefits of Vitamin A*

- Vitamin A is important for child survival. It plays a vital role in bone growth, reproduction and immune system.
- It helps the skin and mucous membranes repel bacteria and viruses more effectively and reduces severity of childhood illness such as measles.
- It is essential to healthy vision.

## *When do you take your child for Vitamin A vaccination?*

- Your child will be given the Vit A capsule at age six months, and then every six months until he/she is 59 months.



# ADVERSE EVENTS FOLLOWING IMMUNIZATION (AEFI) MONITORING



**Discomfort - crying and vomiting**



**Swelling at the site of injection**



**Redness at the site of injection**

# ADVERSE EVENTS FOLLOWING IMMUNIZATION (AEFI) MONITORING

*What do you see in the picture?*

*What do you understand by AEFI?*

- AEFI is any unpleasant condition that occurs after immunization.

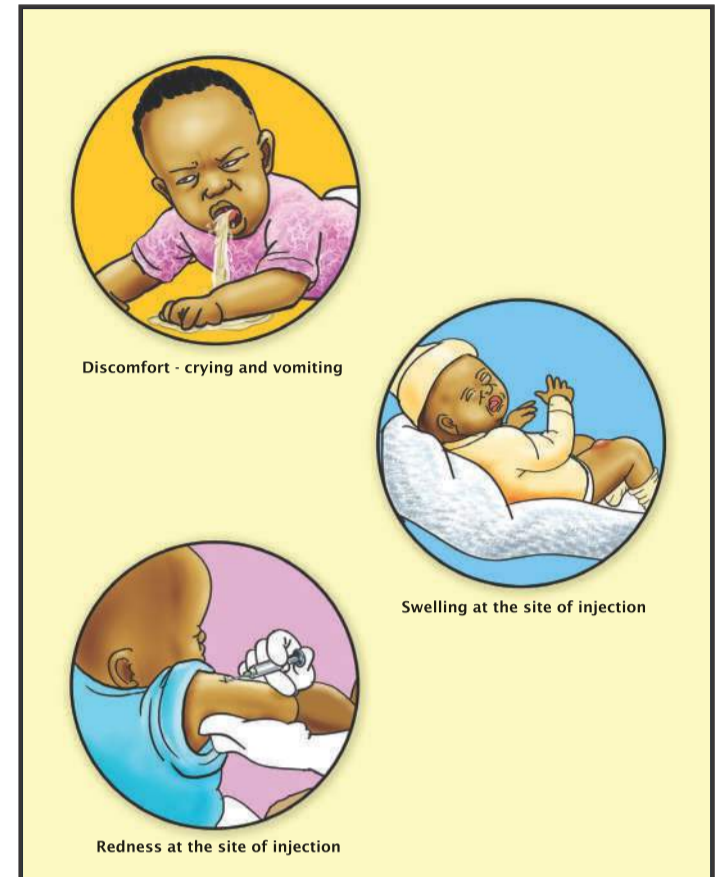
*Has your child had any AEFI?*

*What did you do?*

- Such occurrences causes concern to parents and care-givers and must be reported as soon as possible.
- These conditions are usually non-serious and resolve within 24hrs.
- Most AEFIs are mild and include:  
fever, headache,  
vomiting, diarrhea,  
pain at injection site, rashes,  
redness at injection Site, swelling at injection site, and  
any other conditions that may occur after immunization.
- Some rare occurrence include shock or seizures.

*What to do with AEFI?*

- However, mothers and caregivers must report all AEFIs to the nearest health facility for immediate attention.



# KEY TAKE HOME MESSAGES FOR CAREGIVERS

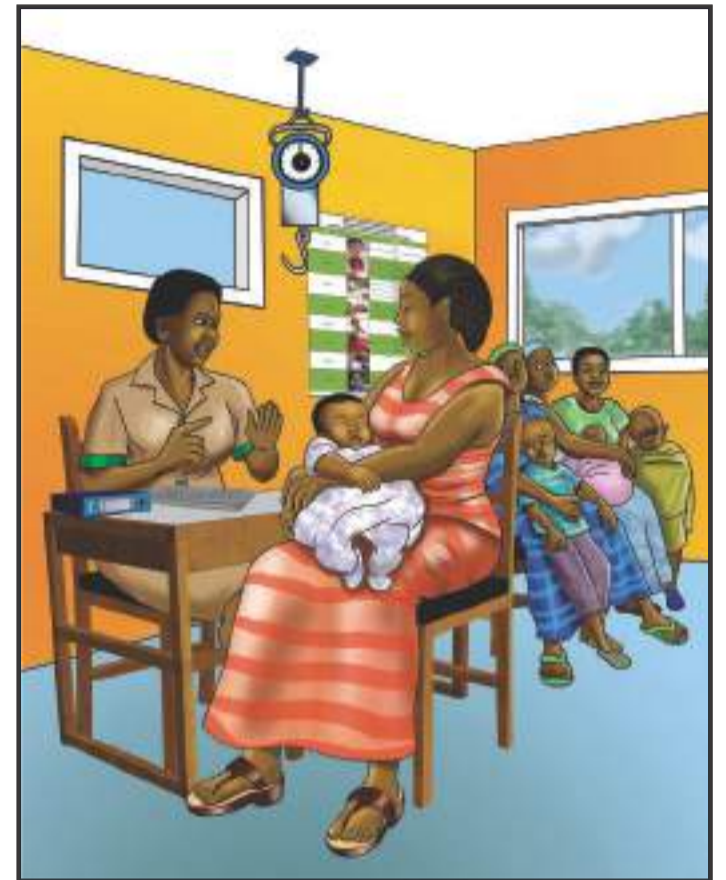




## KEY TAKE HOME MESSAGES FOR CAREGIVERS

### *What key things did you learn today?*

- Complete your child's immunization at 18 months. And even if you miss any of the immunization, ensure that your child completes it before age 5 years.
- All the vaccines help protect your child against vaccine preventable diseases.
- All vaccines given at routine immunization are safe and effective.
- Send your child for weighing regularly from birth and continue till five years.
- If your child develops any unusual reaction report to the nearest health facility for attention.
- Take your child's health record book along for weighing or clinic when the child is sick.
- Keep your child's health record book safe, you may need it later to apply for school or for health history.



### *Other Key messages*

- Put your child to the breast within 30 minutes of birth, give only breast-milk exclusively for 6 months and feed a variety of foods from 6 months and continue to breast feed.
- Wash your hands with soap under clean running water before handling or feeding your baby.
- Always take your sick child to the health facility for early treatment.
- Make sure that your baby sleeps under an insecticide treated bednet every night and throughout the night.