

**FOR MORE
INFORMATION
CONTACT:**

HEALTH VISITORS
01458 251156

PRACTICE NURSES
01458 250464

YOUR GP
01458 250464

WEBSITE
www.nhs.uk/vaccinations

OUT OF HOURS
NHS 111

Fever means a rise in body temperature above the normal. Normal temperatures vary but are usually around or below 37°C or 98.6°F.

Immunisation and vaccination both mean to give a person a vaccine to protect them against certain diseases. A vaccine contains a dead or very weak form of the bacteria or virus which causes the disease. This makes the body produce antibodies which protect against the disease without causing the disease itself.

The Immunisation Clinic is held on Wednesday afternoons from 3.40 – 5.30pm. Teenagers will be invited to make their own appointments upon receipt of a card from The Somerset Child Health Information System.



Langport Surgery

Modern medicine with traditional values provided by a professional, caring team.

IMMUNISATIONS WHAT ABOUT REACTIONS?



This leaflet explains the common reactions to immunisation and offers advice on what to do.

Most children have no ill effects at all after immunisation (vaccination). A few may have minor reactions

If your child is grumpy or grizzly

This is not unusual – a sore arm or leg is very common. Comfort your child and try to distract them with a drink or toys.

If your child has a slight temperature

A slight fever following immunisation is common in many children. Remove some of your child's clothing and give them plenty of cool drinks. A fever is a temperature over 37.5°C.

If your child has a prolonged or high temperature

As with a slight fever, remove excessive clothing and give your child plenty to drink. Keep your child cool by sponging them with lukewarm water. Paracetamol or Ibuprofen liquid can be used in accordance with the dose stated on the bottle relating to the age of the child. It is a good idea to keep a supply in the home. For babies less than 3 months, seek advice of the Health Visitor.

If your child's temperature remains raised, repeat the dose after four hours. If your child is unwell and hot, or if you remain concerned, contact your family doctor. You do not need to give these medications before or after vaccination in anticipation of your child developing a fever

Reaction at the injection site

A slight redness and swelling up to the size of a 10p piece is a fairly common reaction. It does not usually require medical treatment. Any reaction more than 3 inches across should be brought to your family doctor's attention. A small hard lump may form under the skin at the injection site. This is harmless and usually disappears within a few months.

Rashes and facial swelling

After a vaccination containing measles (like the MMR), it is common for a child to feel mildly unwell, have a slight fever or develop a rash 5-10 days later. The rash is not infectious. Very occasionally, 2-3 weeks after an MMR injection, a child may have a slight swelling of the neck or cheeks, similar to mumps. This will go

away by itself and is not serious or infectious.

Reaction to oral Rotavirus

Your child may become restless and tetchy, some children may develop mild diarrhoea. If your child develops abdominal pain, vomiting or passes redcurrant jelly-like matter in the nappy, contact your GP or the Out of Hours Service immediately (111). All those in close contact with recently vaccinated infants should observe good hand-washing as the vaccine will pass through the gut.

Other type of reaction

If you have any other concerns get in touch with your Health Visitor or family doctor.