

Diphtheria, Tetanus, Acellular Pertussis (dTap) Vaccine

Immunization protects you from disease. Get protected, get immunized.

- **Vaccines make your immune system stronger. They build antibodies to help prevent diseases.**
- **Immunization is safe. It is much safer to get immunized than to get these diseases.**

What is the dTap vaccine?

This vaccine gets its name from the diseases it protects against: diphtheria, tetanus, and pertussis (whooping cough).

Who should get the dTap vaccine?

Grade 9 students get the dTap vaccine in school. Younger children may also get this vaccine if they are at least age 7 years and:

- they are not up to date with their diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis immunizations
- they cut or poke themselves with something dirty

If you are an adult, you should have this vaccine if:

- you have never been immunized for diphtheria, tetanus, and pertussis
- it has been 10 years since your last dose
- you are pregnant (even if it has been less than 10 years since your last dose)

In Alberta, the dTap vaccine is recommended in every pregnancy. It will help protect your baby during the first few months of life, especially against pertussis. It is best if you get the dTap vaccine when you are between 27 and 32 weeks pregnant. If you are outside of this time, talk to your healthcare provider as you may also get it earlier or later in your pregnancy.

How many doses do I need?

If you had your routine immunizations on schedule, you need an extra dose (booster) of dTap:

- in Grade 9 (If your child already had a dose when they were at least age 12 years, they do not need a dose in Grade 9.)
- every 10 years as an adult
- during each pregnancy

If you are getting immunized for diphtheria, tetanus, and pertussis for the first time, you need 3 doses.

How well does the vaccine work?

If you are healthy and get all of the recommended doses, the protection is:

- almost 100% for diphtheria and tetanus
- around 90% for pertussis

It is important to get booster doses because the protection may weaken over time.

Where can I get the dTap vaccine?

Grade 9 students can get the vaccine in school. Parents and guardians will get information about tetanus, diphtheria, and pertussis and the vaccine. If you want your child to get the vaccine in school, you must fill out the consent form and return it to the school.

Children can also get the dTap vaccine at a public health office.

Adults can get the dTap vaccine at a public health office.

If you are pregnant, you can also get the dTap vaccine at a pharmacy.

If you are at risk for tetanus after an injury or wound, you may also get the dTap vaccine at an urgent care centre, emergency department, doctor's office, or walk in clinic.

Are there side effects from the dTap vaccine?

There can be side effects from the dTap vaccine, but they tend to be mild and go away in a few days. Side effects may include:

- redness, swelling, or feeling sore where you had the needle
- feeling tired or getting upset easily
- a headache
- dizziness
- a fever or chills
- body aches or sore joints
- not feeling hungry or not wanting to eat (poor appetite)
- feeling sick to your stomach (nausea), vomiting (throwing up), or loose stool (diarrhea)
- a rash
- swollen lymph nodes

It is important to stay at the clinic for 15 minutes after your vaccine. Some people may have a rare but serious allergic reaction called anaphylaxis. If anaphylaxis happens, you will get medicine to treat the symptoms.

It is rare to have a serious side effect after a vaccine. Call Health Link at 811 to report any serious or unusual side effects.

How can I manage side effects?

- To help with soreness and swelling, put a cool, wet cloth over the area where you had the needle.
- There is medicine to help with a fever or pain. Check with your doctor or pharmacist if you are not sure what medicine or dose to take. Follow the directions on the package.
- Children under the age of 18 years should **not** take aspirin because it can cause serious health problems.
- Some people with health problems, such as a weak immune system, must call their doctor if they get a fever. If you have been told to do this, call your doctor even if you think the fever is from the vaccine.

Who should not get the dTap vaccine?

You may not be able to get this vaccine if you:

- have an allergy to any part of the vaccine
- had a severe (serious) or unusual side effect after this vaccine or one like it

You can still get the vaccine if you have a mild illness such as a cold or fever. Always tell your healthcare provider if you have allergies or if you have had a side effect from a vaccine in the past.

Check with your doctor or a public health nurse before you get the vaccine.

For More Information



Call Health Link at **811**



Go to **ImmunizeAlberta.ca**



Go to **MyHealth.Alberta.ca**

Facts about diphtheria, tetanus, and pertussis

What is diphtheria?

Diphtheria is a nose and throat infection caused by bacteria. It is spread by coughing, sneezing, or close contact with an infected person. It can cause trouble breathing or swallowing, heart failure, and paralysis (not being able to move a part of your body).

One out of 10 people who get diphtheria will die.

What is tetanus?

Tetanus is a bacterial infection that causes uncontrolled movements (spasms) in the muscles of the jaw and other muscles of the body. Tetanus bacteria are common in dirt, manure (animal stool), and human stool. They can get into the body through a cut on the skin or an animal bite.

Tetanus can cause:

- a condition called lock jaw where the mouth stays closed and cannot open widely
- trouble breathing, seizures, and death

Getting tetanus is rare because there has been a vaccine since the 1940s. Most people have been immunized against it.

What is pertussis?

Pertussis is an infection of the airways caused by bacteria. It is spread by coughing, sneezing, or contact with an infected person. Pertussis can cause:

- coughing spells that can last for months
- a hard time eating, drinking, and breathing (especially for babies)
- pneumonia (a type of lung infection)

In rare cases pertussis can lead to seizures, brain injury, and death.