

# Pneumococcal Disease

Infection with *Streptococcus pneumoniae* bacteria can make children very sick.

It causes blood infections, pneumonia, and meningitis, mostly in young children.

*(Meningitis is an infection of the covering of the brain.)*

While rare, (1 case per 100,000 people) it is fatal in about 1 of 10 cases in children.



Public Health  
Prevent. Promote. Protect.



# Pneumococcal Disease

Pneumococcal meningitis can also lead to other health problems, including deafness and brain damage.

Children younger than 2 years of age are at higher risk for serious disease than older children.

Pneumococcal bacteria are spread from person to person through close contact.



**Public Health**  
Prevent. Promote. Protect.



# Pneumococcal Disease

Pneumococcal infections may be hard to treat because some strains of the bacteria have become resistant to the drugs that are used to treat them.

This makes **prevention** of pneumococcal infections through vaccination even more important.



**Public Health**  
Prevent. Promote. Protect.



# Pneumococcal Conjugate Vaccine (PCV13)

There are more than 90 types of pneumococcal bacteria.

The new pneumococcal conjugate vaccine (**PCCV13**) protects against 13 of the most severe strains of infections.

The PCV13 replaces the previous conjugate vaccine PCV7, which protected against 7 types (developed in 2000).



# Who should get the PCV13 vaccine & when?

Infants and Children Under 2 Years of Age

PCV13 is recommended as a series of 4 doses; one dose at

2 months

4 months

6 months

12 through 15 months

Children who miss the shot at these ages should still get the vaccine. The number of doses and intervals depend on the child's age. Ask your health care provider for details.



**Public Health**  
Prevent. Promote. Protect.



# Older Children & Adolescents

Children between the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> birthdays with medical conditions such as:

sickle cell disease

a damaged spleen or no spleen

cochlear implants

diabetes

HIV/AIDS or other diseases that affect the immune system, such as steroids, should have 1 dose



**Public Health**  
Prevent. Promote. Protect.



# Who should not get PCV13 or should wait...

Children should not get PCV13 if they had a serious (life-threatening) allergic reaction to a previous dose of this vaccine or (PCV7)

Children who are moderately or severely ill should wait until they recover before getting the vaccine



**Public Health**  
Prevent. Promote. Protect.



# The risks from PCV13 are...

In studies, most reactions after PCV13 were mild.

About half of children were drowsy, had a temporary loss of appetite, or had redness or tenderness where the shot was given

About 1 out of 3 had swelling where the shot was given



**Public Health**  
Prevent. Promote. Protect.



# The risks from PCV13 are...

1 out of 3 had a mild fever, and about 1 in 20 had a higher fever (over 102.2°F)

Up to about 8 out of 10 became fussy or irritable

Life-threatening allergic reactions are very rare. If they do occur, it would be within a few minutes to a few hours after the vaccine.



**Public Health**  
Prevent. Promote. Protect.



# To Learn More...

**Call 1-800-232-4636**

**Contact CDC**

**1-800-CDC-INFO**

**[www.cdc.gov/vaccines](http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines) or**

**[www.plattecountyhealthdept.com](http://www.plattecountyhealthdept.com)**

**\*Ask to speak to a nurse in the**

**Walk In Clinic 858-2412 or 587-5998**

**or speak to your Primary Care Doctor**



**Public Health**  
Prevent. Promote. Protect.

