



Ottawa County Health Department

www.miOttawa.org/health
616-396-5266



Pertussis, also known as whooping cough, is a **serious** illness. It is spread easily from person to person through coughing. When infants and young children contract pertussis, the results can be **fatal**.

Even more tragic, many infants catch whooping cough (pertussis) from a family member. Help prevent pertussis with vaccinations!

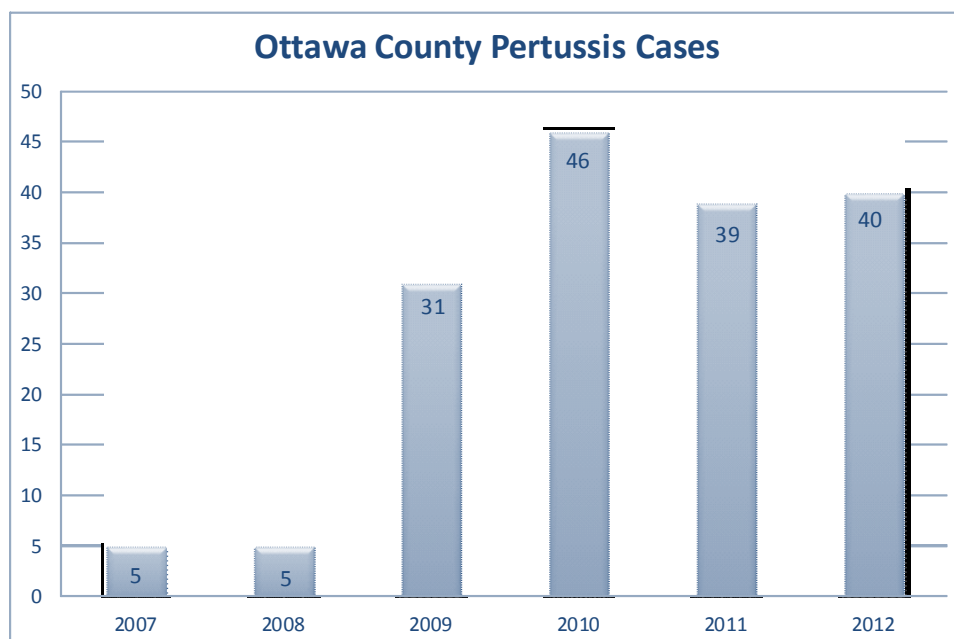
- **Get vaccinated during pregnancy or before leaving the hospital after delivery.**
- **If you care for infants or one is entering your family, you may need a one-time booster shot—Are you a Parent, Grandparent, Babysitter, Sibling, Aunt, or Uncle?**
- **As a parent, be sure your child receives all of the recommended vaccines on time.**

Tdap—The vaccine for pre-teens & adults protecting them from tetanus, diphtheria & pertussis

DTaP—The vaccine for children protecting them from diphtheria, tetanus & pertussis

Ask your doctor about a Pertussis vaccine today!
Or call the Ottawa County Health Department at 616-396-5266 to ask about the vaccine.

Locally, whooping cough is on the RISE!



Whooping Cough (Pertussis)

Last updated July 2011

What is whooping cough?

Whooping cough—or pertussis—is a very serious respiratory (in the lungs and breathing tubes) infection caused by bacteria. It causes violent coughing you can't stop. Whooping cough is most harmful for young babies and can be deadly. The DTaP vaccine protects against whooping cough.

What are the symptoms of whooping cough?

Whooping cough starts with the following symptoms:

- Runny or stuffed-up nose
- Sneezing
- Mild cough
- A pause in breathing in infants (apnea)

After 1 to 2 weeks, coughing, which can be severe, starts.

- Children and babies can cough very hard, over and over.
- When children gasp for breath after a coughing fit, they make a “whooping” sound. This sound is where the name “whooping cough” comes from. Babies may not make this sound.
- Coughing fits make it hard to breathe, eat, drink, or sleep. Coughing fits happen more at night.
- Babies and young children may turn blue while coughing from lack of oxygen.
- Coughing fits can last for 10 weeks, and sometimes recur with the next respiratory illness.

How serious is whooping cough?

The disease is most dangerous for babies and young children. From 2004 through 2009, there were 121 deaths from whooping cough reported in the U.S. Babies 3 months and younger accounted for 110 of them.

More than half of babies younger than 1 year who get the disease need care in the hospital. About 1 out of 5 babies and children with whooping cough will get pneumonia (a serious lung infection). Whooping cough can also cause seizures (jerking or staring) and brain damage.

How does whooping cough spread?

Whooping cough spreads easily through the air when an infected person breathes, coughs, or sneezes. A person can spread the disease while he or she has cold-like symptoms and for at least 2 weeks after coughing starts.

Many babies and young children get whooping cough from adults or older brothers or sisters who don't know they have the disease. Pregnant women with whooping cough can give it to their newborn babies. Because whooping cough is so harmful in babies, everyone around them needs to be vaccinated—to make a circle of protection.

Benefits of the DTaP vaccine

- Saves lives.
- Protects children from serious disease.
- Keeps others safe.

Side effects of the DTaP vaccine

- The most common side effects are usually mild and occur in about 1 out of 4 children. They include the following:
 - Redness, swelling, and pain from the shot
 - Fever
 - Vomiting
- A fever over 105 degrees occurs in about 1 out of 16,000 children.
- Nonstop crying for 3 hours or more occurs in about 1 out of 1,000 children.
- Seizures (jerking or staring) occur in about 1 out of 14,000 children. The seizures do not cause long-term harm.
- Serious reaction to the DTaP vaccine occurs in fewer than 1 in a million children.

What is the DTaP vaccine?

The DTaP vaccine is a shot that combines the vaccines for whooping cough (pertussis) and two other serious diseases: diphtheria and tetanus. The DTaP vaccine protects children by preparing their bodies to fight the bacteria.

Most children (about 85 children out of 100) who get all doses of the DTaP vaccine will be protected from whooping cough. Some children who are vaccinated do get the disease, but it is usually a milder case.

Why should my child get the DTaP vaccine?

Getting your child the DTaP vaccine helps protect him against whooping cough. It also protects other people who can't get the vaccine—especially newborn babies, who can get very sick and die from whooping cough.



AMERICAN ACADEMY OF
FAMILY PHYSICIANS
STRONG MEDICINE FOR AMERICA

American Academy
of Pediatrics



DEDICATED TO THE HEALTH OF ALL CHILDREN™

When should my child get the DTaP vaccine?

Children should get five doses of the DTaP vaccine at the following ages for best protection:

- One dose each at 2 months, 4 months, and 6 months;
- A fourth dose at 15 through 18 months; and
- A fifth dose at 4 through 6 years of age.

It is safe to get the DTaP vaccine at the same time as other vaccines, even for babies.

If my child does not get the DTaP vaccine, will he get whooping cough?

Almost everyone who is not immune to whooping cough will get sick if exposed to it. Before the whooping cough vaccine, about 8,000 people in the U.S. died each year from the disease. Today, because of the DTaP vaccine, this number has dropped to fewer than 50.

But every few years, outbreaks of whooping cough can occur, and we don't know why the outbreaks happen. In 2010, in California alone, an outbreak of whooping cough made more than 9,400 people sick. Ten babies died. All of these babies were too young to be fully protected against whooping cough. Several other states also had outbreaks and deaths from whooping cough.

Is the DTaP vaccine safe?

The DTaP vaccine is very safe, and it is effective at preventing whooping cough (and two other diseases: diphtheria and tetanus). Vaccines are like medicines, and any medicine can have side effects. But severe side effects from the DTaP vaccine are very rare.

Booster vaccine for pre-teens and adults continues protection from whooping cough

Protection from the DTaP vaccine for babies and young children decrease over time. When this happens, a person is at risk for getting and spreading whooping cough.

A one-time booster vaccine called Tdap for pre-teens and adults helps people stay protected against the disease.

Pre-teens should get the Tdap vaccine at 11 or 12 years of age. Adults and teens who didn't get the Tdap vaccine as pre-teens also should get it. This is very important for families and caregivers of babies. Pregnant women should get the vaccine right after delivery, before they leave the hospital.

What can I do to protect my child from whooping cough (pertussis)?

- ✓ Keep newborns away from anyone with cold symptoms or a cough.
- ✓ Vaccinate your child on time.
- ✓ Make sure you, your child's caregivers, and older siblings get a one-time recommended dose of Tdap vaccine to protect themselves and children too young to be fully vaccinated.
- ✓ Talk with your child's doctor if you have questions.
- ✓ Keep a record of your child's vaccinations to make sure your child is up-to-date.

How can I learn more about the DTaP vaccine?

To learn more about the DTaP vaccine or other vaccines, talk to your child's doctor.

Call **800-CDC-INFO** (800-232-4636) or go to

<http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines> and check out the following resources:

- Pertussis (Whooping Cough)—What You Need to Know: <http://www.cdc.gov/features/pertussis/>
- Common Questions Parents Ask about Infant Immunizations: <http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/spec-grps/infants/parent-questions.htm>
- Vaccines website for parents: <http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/parents>

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, American Academy of Family Physicians, and American Academy of Pediatrics strongly recommend all children receive the DTaP vaccine according to the recommended schedule.