Immunisations
at 12 and 13 months of age

immunisation
the safest way to protect your child
NHS booklets covering the complete routine childhood immunisation programme

At 2, 3 and 4 months

At 12 and 13 months

At 3 to 5 years

At 13 to 18 years

Copies of these booklets are available from your clinic or doctor's surgery. See also www.immunisation.nhs.uk
The complete routine childhood immunisation programme from birth to 18 years

The booklets shown opposite describe the immunisations offered to your child during the first 18 years of their life.

- A guide to immunisations up to 13 months of age
  Covers all the immunisations up to 13 months but describes in detail those at 2, 3 and 4 months.

- Immunisations at 12 and 13 months of age
  A reminder leaflet to get your child immunised at 12 and 13 months.

- Pre-school immunisations – a guide to vaccinations for 3- to 5-year-olds
  Details of the immunisations for your child at 3 to 5 years of age before they start school.

- Teenage immunisations – your questions answered
  Describes the teenage immunisation at 13 to 18 years.

The complete routine immunisation programme is shown in detail on the back cover of this leaflet.
Summary

Which immunisations will my baby have at 12 months?

Your baby will have a **Hib/MenC** booster immunisation against:

- **Hib** (*Haemophilus influenzae* type b), and
- meningitis C (*meningococcal group C*).

Which immunisations will my baby have at 13 months?

Your baby will have a **PCV** booster immunisation against:

- pneumococcal infection.

They will also have their first **MMR** immunisation against:

- measles
- mumps, and
- rubella.
Immunisations at 12 months
Protecting against Hib and meningitis C

What is Hib?
Hib is an infection that can lead to a number of major illnesses such as blood poisoning (septicaemia), pneumonia and meningitis.

What is Meningitis C?
Meningitis C is one of several diseases caused by meningococcal bacteria. Meningitis is inflammation of the lining of the brain.

Which vaccine will be used?
Your child will have a booster dose of combined Hib/MenC vaccine. It will be given in the muscle of the thigh or upper arm.
Why does my child need booster immunisations?

Booster immunisations are given to increase the protection already given by the immunisations your baby had at two, three and four months of age. Sometimes the protection offered by a first vaccination begins to wear off after a time. A booster dose extends the period of protection later into life.

Will the Hib/MenC vaccine have any side effects?

Your baby may have redness, swelling or tenderness where they had the injection. About half of all babies who have the vaccine may become irritable, and about one in 20 could get a mild fever.
Immunisations at 13 months
Protecting against pneumococcal infection, measles, mumps and rubella

What is pneumococcal infection?
Pneumococcal (pronounced new-mo-cock-al) infection is one of the commonest causes of meningitis but it also causes ear infections (otitis media), pneumonia and some other serious illnesses.

Which vaccine will be used?
The vaccine used is a booster dose of PCV (pneumococcal conjugate vaccine). It will be given in the muscle of the thigh or upper arm.

Will the PCV vaccine have any side effects?
Out of ten babies immunised, one or two may get swelling, redness or tenderness at the injection site or get a mild fever.
What is measles?
Measles is caused by a very infectious virus. The complications of measles include chest infections, fits, encephalitis (infection of the brain), and brain damage. In very serious cases, measles kills.

What is mumps?
Mumps is caused by a virus which can lead to fever, headache, and painful, swollen glands in the face, neck and jaw. It can result in permanent deafness, viral meningitis (infection of the lining of the brain) and encephalitis.

What is rubella?
Rubella (German measles) is a disease caused by a virus. In children it is usually mild and can go unnoticed. But, rubella is very serious for unborn babies. It can seriously damage their sight, hearing, heart and brain. This condition is called congenital rubella syndrome (CRS).

What is the MMR vaccine?
It contains weakened versions of live measles, mumps and rubella viruses. Because the viruses are weakened, people who have had the vaccine cannot infect other people.
How and when is the vaccine given?
The vaccine is injected into the muscle of the thigh or upper arm. It is given to a child at around 13 months of age after the immunity the baby got from their mother fades. It should be given again when children are three years four months old or soon after.

How effective is the MMR vaccine?
MMR vaccine has been responsible for almost wiping out the three diseases in young children since it was introduced in the UK in 1988.

Will the MMR vaccine have any side effects?
The three different viruses in the vaccine act at different times and may produce the following side effects after the first dose.

- Six to ten days after the immunisation, as the measles part of the vaccine starts to work, about one in ten children may develop a fever and some develop a measles-like rash and go off their food.