DIPTHERIA TETANUS

- 01. Name of the vaccine: D. T. Vccine.
- 02. **Category:** scheduled Vaccine.
- 03. **Contents :** Toxoid of Diptheria & Tetanus.
- 04. **Dose**: 0.5 ml.
- 05. **Route of administration :** I. M.
- 06. Side Effects: Local-Pain, tenderness, at the site of injection.
- 07. Contraindication: Nothing particular.
- 08. Comments: D. T. is given to preschool children after 24 months of age as booster. As there is no need to give pertussis after 2 yrs. of age, D. T. is preferred in place of D.P.T.

Comments: D. T. is given to preschool children. Pertussis component in DPT is more prove for reactions and pertussis is less common after 3 yrs of age.

YELLOW FEVER VACCINE

- 01. Name of the vaccine: 17-D Vaccine or yellow fever vaccine.
- 02. Contents: Live attenuated freezed dried vaccine.

Prepared from a non-virulent strain (17 D strain).

- 03. **Dose**: 0.5 ml.
- 04. **Route of administration**: S. C. at the insertion of deltoid.
- 05. Adverse effect: Myalgia, Headache, low grade fever.
- 06. Validity of the vaccine starts 10 days after vaccination and remains so for 10 years.

Comments: If international travelers comes to India without a valid international certificate of vaccination against yellow fever, They are placed on quarantine, in a mosquito proof ward, for 6 days. If the traveler arrives before the certificate becomes 'valid'. He is isolated till the certificate becomes valid.

Oral Polio Vaccine

(Sabins Polio Vaccine)

1) Contents : Live attenuated Virus type I, II and III grown in human

: temp for Diploid cell Cultures.

2) Dose : 3 drops oral with vaccine dropper

3) Schedule : At birth – Zero dose.

3 doses at interval of 4 to 6 weeks along with DPT.

Booster at 18 - 24 months age.

4) Side effects : None

Rarely paralytic Polio. (1 in 1 Million vaccines).

5) Contra indications : Severely ill.

On steroid therapy concern.

6) Storage & transport : Stabilized vaccine can be kept at 4°c for a year and at room

temp. for month. Non stabilized stored.

B. C. G. Vaccine

(Bacilli - Calmette - Guerin

1. Contents : Attenuated Bovine. Tubercle bacilli.

2. Type of vaccine : Liquid / freeze dried.

3. Dose : Vaccine is reconstituted with diluents of 1 ml.

Normal saline and used with in 3 hours.

0.1ml intrademal given with tuberculin syringe

at left arm at the insertion of deltoid

4. Age : 1 At birth.

I/ not given then, along with Ist dose of DPT

And polio.

5. Contraindications : Generalized eczemas infective deviation deficient

immunity. Diagnosed HIV/AIDS Cancer.

Pregnancy.

DPT Vaccine

1. Contents : Combined adjuvant Vaccine of Diphtheria,

Perstussis and Tetanus toxid.

2. Dose and route of administration: 0.5ml, Deep Ist year.

3. Storage : Showed not be floozen.

4. Schedule : 3 Doses at interval of 4 to 6 wks along with

oral Polio. Booster dose at 18 - 24 months

of age.

5. Side effects : Fever and mild local reaction.

Measles vaccine

1. Contents : live attenuated, Measles virus.

2. Type of vaccine : freeze dried provided with diluents.

Monovalent- measles only

Bivalent- measles rubella

Trivalent- measles-mumps-rubella

3. Dose : Vaccine is reconstituted with diluent.

0.5ml subcutaneously.

At right arm at the insertion of deltoid

4. Age : 9 completed months of age (85-95% seroconversion).

2nd dose at age between 16-24 months.

5. Adverse reaction : minor- urticaria, slight fever, cough, conjunctivitis,

Transient rash

Major reaction- encephalitis, subacute sclerosing

Pan encephalitis extremely rare.

6. Contraindications : immunodeficiency, immunosuppressive drug therapy,

pregnancy, active untreated tuberculosis, hypersensitivity to

antimicrobials in vaccine, hypersensitivity to egg proteins

7. Efficacy : single dose produces adequate antibody response in 95%.

Universal vaccination reduces incidence to 90-95%

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Vitamin A

1. Exists as : preformed vit.A-retinol.

Provitamin A- carotene-alpha, beta, gamma

1μg of betacarotene yields 0.5μg retinol

Stored in liver as retinol palmitate

2. Essential for: integrity of internal epithelial linings of intestinal, respiratory

and urinary tracts, lining of glandular passages

Integrity of skin and external epithelial lining of eye balls

Normal vision and dark adaptation

Resists infections and promotes skeletal growth

3. Sources: animal food for retinol

Vegetable food- beta carotene

Liver, eggs, butter, milk, cheese and fish

Cod, halibut, shark liver oil are richest sources.

Dark green leaves, fenugreek, drum stick, spinach, amaranth, mint

Fruits- mango, orange, apricot, papaya

4. Deficiency: night blindness

Xerophthalmia

Keratomalacia

Non ocular manifestations- roughness and dryness of skin,

diminished resistance to infections and retarded body growth

5. Prevention and control of deficiency:

Supplementation- 2,00,000 IU of oil miscible vitamin A solution every 6 months till age of 5 years

Safe, effective can bring down incidence of xerophthalmia by 80% Linked with UIP and ICDS activities

Fortification- foods like margarine, vanaspati and bread are suitable for the purpose

Fortified sugar in Central America with excellent results