



Tutorial 5: Vaccination/Immunization (counseling)

Was done by



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اللهم أبدل نجود داراً خيراً من دارها، وأهلاً خيراً من أهلها، وأدخلها الجنة، وأعدها من عذاب القبر، ومن عذاب النار اللهم إن كانت محسنة فزد من حسناتها، وإن كانت مسيئة فتجاوز عن سيئاتها اللهم عوض شبابها بجنةك واسكنها الفردوس الاعلى بلا حساب ولا عقاب

1

A mother came to your clinic with her 4 month old baby for the well-baby clinic, he is due for vaccination. His pre, peri and postnatal history are not significant. On examination: He is febrile T.38 °C, mild throat congestion and clear chest. Other examinations are normal. How will you proceed with the consultation?

We will give him the vaccine because in mild temperature it is not contraindicated

2

9 months-old-girl was brought by her parents to your clinic with cough, wheezy breathing and runny nose for 2 days. O/E T.38.1°C, congested throat, chest, Occasional wheeze. The Child is active and feeding well. Parents are worried about giving vaccination to their child, how are you going to deal with the parents, and will you vaccinate the child?

The difference from case 1 is that the baby has URT symptoms, is it now contraindicated to vaccinate? NO, not contraindicated. Give her the vaccine

3

A parents are concerned about MMR (Measles, Mumps, and Rubella) vaccine and that it cause autism, as they read something about that. What would you tell them?

We educate and ensure the parents that there's no relationship between autism and the vaccine.

4

A child was brought by his parents at the age of 9 months. The last vaccine he received was at the age of 4 months. What will you do? (That means there is a skipped vaccine at the age of 6 months)

Do we repeat the schedule or just give him the ones he missed? We give both vaccines (the one at 6 & 9) and reassure as well as counsel the parents to make sure it doesn't happen again. We continue as it is, no need to restart because of the delay.

لو نفس الحالة وراح المريض ولقى بالمستشفى بس فاكسين واحد وقالوا له المستشفى الفاكسين الثاني بيجي بكرة وش راح تسوي؟ تعطيه الفاكسين اللي موجود اليوم ، والثاني بعد ٤ أسابيع (يصير بينهم فترة ٤ أسابيع) ليه؟ عشان ما يتلخبط الجسم ويقلل تكوين **antibodies**

Bottom line: Either you give the two live vaccines together or 4 weeks apart.

5

A concerned mother consult you about her 1 year old child, she is not sure if he had received BCG vaccine. Which arm you are going to examine in the child and why?

Left arm. BCG causes necrosis so it leaves a scar like trace and having a uniform location makes it easier to find it. According to Dr. Abdullah if you don't find it you should give the vaccine. According to Dr. Noura if not found we usually don't give it , we check the vaccination booklet of the child. Even if you do not find it there you do not give the vaccine. In KSA the birth certificate isn't given unless taken but now it has been postponed to 6 months

BCG vaccine : Left upper arm

Measles vaccine: Right upper arm

6

A child is due for MMR vaccine at the age of 12 months. The mother asks you about the side effects. What are you going to tell her?

Localized pain at the injection site

fever 3-5 days

Mild form of the disease (parotid gland inflammation)

7

A child was given the first two doses of hepatitis vaccine but he skipped the third (he didn't take it on date) will you repeat from the start of continue? We will continue.

General important notes

Where do we inject the vaccines? Upper arm, thighs. Do we inject in the buttocks? No. because of two reasons.

1. There is a risk of injuring the sciatic nerve.
2. The vaccine may deposit in the fat which will decrease its efficacy.

What are the complications that might happen with BCG vaccine?

- If you vaccinate an immunocompromised individual you might give them the disease
- Lymphadenitis (it was common when it was given at birth)

A child was given the first dose of DPT vaccine (diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus) then he developed encephalopathy (caused by pertussis), He is due to the second dose. Will you give him the second dose or not?

- Give him diphtheria & tetanus alone
- Or Give DTaP if available

DTaP (diphtheria, tetanus, acellular pertussis)

Measles is not give before the age of 9 month because it won't be effective .

Measles can be given until the age of 5 years.

Click here to go to the [immunization schedule](#)