Rotavirus Vaccine
What you need to know

WHAT IS ROTAVIRUS?

Rotavirus is a virus that causes severe diarrhea, mostly in babies and young children. It is often accompanied by vomiting and fever.

Rotavirus is not the only cause of severe diarrhea, but it is one of the most serious. Before rotavirus vaccine was used, rotavirus was responsible for:

- More than 400,000 doctor visits,
- More than 200,000 emergency room visits,
- 55,000 to 70,000 hospitalizations, and
- 20-60 deaths in the United States each year.

Almost all children in the U.S. are infected with rotavirus before their 5th birthday.

Children are most likely to get rotavirus diarrhea between November and May, depending on the part of the country.

Your baby can become infected by being around other children who have rotavirus diarrhea.

ROTAVIRUS VACCINE.

- Better hygiene and sanitation have not reduced rotavirus diarrhea very much in the United States. The best way to protect your baby is with rotavirus vaccine.
- Rotavirus vaccine is an oral (swallowed) vaccine, not a shot.
- Rotavirus vaccine will not prevent diarrhea or vomiting caused by other germs, but it is very good at preventing diarrhea and vomiting caused by rotavirus. Most babies who get the vaccine will not get rotavirus diarrhea at all, and almost all of them will be protected from severe rotavirus diarrhea.
- Babies who get the vaccine are also much less likely to be hospitalized or to see a doctor because of rotavirus diarrhea.
- A virus (or parts of the virus) called porcine circovirus is in both rotavirus vaccines. This virus is not known to infect people and there is no known safety risk. For more information, see http://www.fda.gov.

WHO SHOULD GET ROTAVIRUS VACCINE AND WHEN?

- There are two brands of rotavirus vaccine. A baby should get either 2 or 3 doses, depending on which brand is used.
- The doses are recommended at these ages:
  - First Dose: 2 months of age
  - Second Dose: 4 months of age
  - Third Dose: 6 months of age (if needed)
- The ?rst dose may be given as early as 6 weeks of age, and should be given by age 14 weeks 6 days. The last dose should be given by 8 months of age.
- Rotavirus vaccine may be given at the same time as other childhood vaccines.
- Babies who get the vaccine may be fed normally afterward.

SOME PEOPLE SHOULD NOT GET ROTAVIRUS VACCINE OR SHOULD WAIT

- A baby who has had a severe (life-threatening) allergic reaction to a dose of rotavirus vaccine should not get another dose. A baby who has a severe (life- threatening) allergy to any component of rotavirus vaccine should not get the vaccine. Tell your doctor if your baby has any severe allergies that you know of,

including a severe allergy to latex.

- Babies who are moderately or severely ill at the time the vaccination is scheduled should probably wait until they recover. This includes babies who have moderate or severe diarrhea or vomiting. Ask your doctor or nurse. Babies with mild illnesses should usually get the vaccine.
- Check with your doctor if your baby's immune system is weakened because of:
  - HIV/AIDS, or any other disease that affects the immune system
  - Treatment with drugs such as long-term steroids
  - Cancer or cancer treatment with x-rays or drugs
- In the late 1990s a different type of rotavirus vaccine was used. This vaccine was found to be associated with a common type of bowel obstruction called "intussusception," and it was taken off the market. The new rotavirus vaccines have not been associated with intussusception.
- However, babies who have had intussusception, from any cause, are at higher risk for getting it again. If your baby has ever had intussusception, discuss this with your doctor.

WHAT ARE THE RISKS FROM ROTAVIRUS VACCINE?

- A vaccine, like any medicine, could possibly cause serious problems, such as severe allergic reactions. The risk of any vaccine causing serious harm, or death, is extremely small.
- Most babies who get rotavirus vaccine do not have any problems with it.

Mild problems

- Babies may be slightly more likely to be irritable, or to have mild, temporary diarrhea or vomiting after getting a dose of rotavirus vaccine than babies who did not get the vaccine.
- Rotavirus vaccine does not appear to cause any serious side effects.
- If rare reactions occur with any new product, they may not be identied until thousands, or millions, of people have used it. Like all vaccines, rotavirus vaccine will continue to be monitored for unusual or severe problems.

WHAT IF THERE IS A MODERATE OR SEVERE REACTION?

What should I look for?

Any unusual condition, such as a severe allergic reaction or a high fever. If a severe allergic reaction occurred, it would be within a few minutes to an hour after the vaccination. Signs of a serious allergic reaction can include difficulty breathing, weakness, hoarseness or wheezing, a fast heart beat, hives, dizziness, paleness, or swelling of the throat.

What should I do?

- **Call** a doctor, or get the person to a doctor right away.
- **Tell** your doctor what happened, the date and time it happened, and when the vaccination was given.
- **Ask** your provider to report the reaction by filing a Vaccine Adverse Event Reporting System (VAERS) form.
- Or you can file this report through the VAERS web site at www.vaers.hhs.gov, or by calling 1-800-822-7967.

VAERS does not provide medical advice.

THE NATIONAL VACCINE INJURY COMPENSATION PROGRAM

The National Vaccine Injury Compensation Program (VICP) was created in 1986.

Persons who believe they may have been injured by a vaccine may le a claim with VICP by calling 1-800-338-2382 or by visiting their website at http://www.hrsa.gov/vaccinecompensation.

HOW CAN I LEARN MORE?

- Ask your healthcare provider. They can give you the vaccine package insert or suggest other sources of information.
- Call your local or state health department.
- Contact the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC):
  - Call 1-800-232-4636 (1-800-CDC-INFO)
  - Visit CDC's National Immunization Program website at www.cdc.gov/vaccines

Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Immunization Program. April 2010

Document Released: 10/15/2007 Document Re-Released: 10/14/2010
ExitCare® Patient Information ©2011 ExitCare, LLC.