

Vaccination Schedule:

توسعتی پروگرام برائے حفاظتی ٹیکہ جات

بچوں کے حفاظتی ٹیکہ جات کا شیڈول

پاکستان میں بچوں کے ٹیکہ جات کا شیڈول

دورانیہ	عمر	ویکسین
پہلی دھڑ	پیدائش کے وقت	بی بی وی، او پی وی-0، ہیپاٹائٹس بی
دوسری دھڑ	چھ ماہ	او پی وی-1، ہیپاٹائٹس بی، ڈیپٹھیا وائرس
تیسری دھڑ	دس ماہ	او پی وی-2، ہیپاٹائٹس بی، ڈیپٹھیا وائرس
چوتھی دھڑ	چودہ ماہ	او پی وی-3، ہیپاٹائٹس بی، ڈیپٹھیا وائرس
پانچویں دھڑ	نوا ماہ	ہیپاٹائٹس بی، ڈیپٹھیا وائرس
شیشی دھڑ	تین سال	ہیپاٹائٹس بی، ڈیپٹھیا وائرس

اپنے بچے کو ٹیکہ جات کے مراکز پر لے کر جائیں

سے مفت ویکسین لیں

Birth= BCG, Polio

6 weeks= DPT, Polio, HIB Hep B, Rota virus, pneumococcal and meningococcal vaccine

10 weeks= DPT, HIB Hep B, Polio, Rotavirus, and pneumococcal vaccine

14 weeks= DPT, HIB Hep B, Oral Polio, Inactivated Polio, Pneumococcal and meningococcal

6 months= Flu vaccine

9 months= MMR, Typhoid conjugate

12 months= Hep A, MMR, Meningococcal

Polio:

Most Polio patients have no symptoms. Most patients with symptoms usually only have fever and Nausea, they make a complete recovery. These patients should be given pain relief only.

Rarely, Polio can cause paralysis and death. In this case, it is important that Polio patients get proper breathing support.



Pakistan is one of only 2 countries in the world that still has Polio. It is important that all newborn babies get vaccinated for Polio so that in the future, no one gets it.

Measles:

Children with mumps usually present with a cough, drippy or blocked nose, and redness of the eyes. They will also have a fever and have blue spots called Kolpik Spots in their mouth, along with a large rash on the body.



All patients with mumps should be kept in isolation to prevent the spread of the disease. They should be treated for their symptoms and should be given vitamin A supplements.



Mumps:

Patients will present with a fever, headache, and feeling tired. During the course of the disease, they will develop enlargement of the salivary gland near the ear, causing the ear to stick out with a large, painful, red mass behind it. There is also usually a rash in Mumps patients.



Patients with mumps should be managed with medicines for the pain and fever, ice packs to reduce the swelling in the ear area and should be given water and rest. Moreover, these patients should be isolated to prevent the spread of the infection.

Rubella:

Most patients with rubella have no symptoms. Older children and adults usually have worse presentations.

Patients may present with fever, sore throat, cough, headache, and conjunctivitis. There may also be a rash that begins behind the ear and spreads. It does not affect the hands and feet.

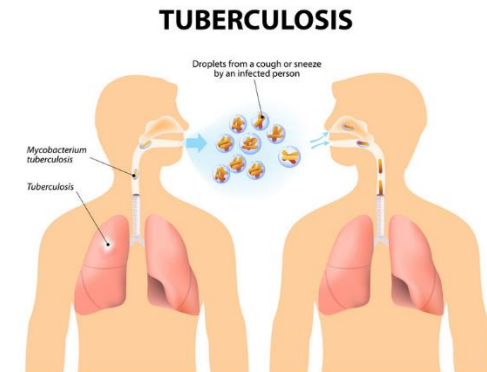
Pregnant mothers with Rubella can also spread the infection to their babies. This can be dangerous for the newborn as it can cause eye and heart problems.

All patients should be isolated to prevent the spread. NSAIDs and antihistamines should be given for the itchy rash.



Tuberculosis:

After the initial infection, most people have no symptoms for many years. At old age, people will redevelop TB which can present in many ways. People with TB generally will have weight loss and fever. Along with this, most commonly, people get lung infections leading to cough, shortness of breath, and bleeding while coughing.



Patients with TB should be isolated to prevent spread. Moreover, a combination of four medicines rifampin, isoniazid, pyrazinamide, and ethambutol is usually given for 2 months followed by Rifampin and isoniazid for 4 months. It is very important that these medicines be taken regularly.