

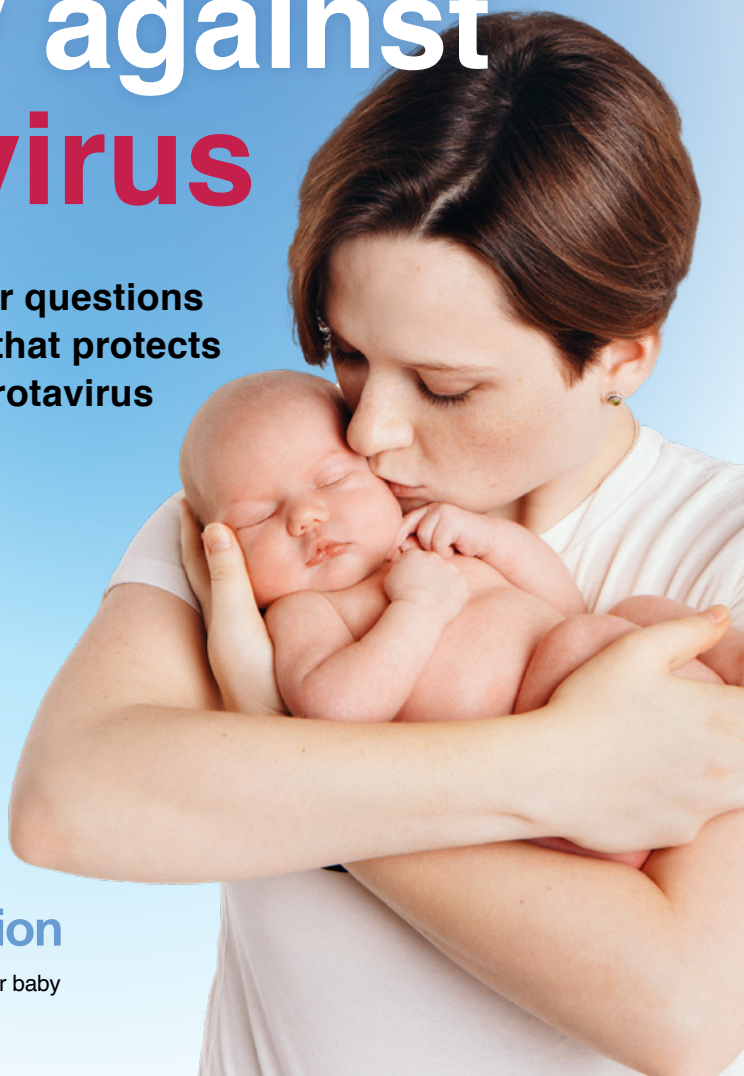


UK Health
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NHS

Protecting your baby against **rotavirus**

**Answers to your questions
on the vaccine that protects
babies against rotavirus
infection**



immunisation

the safest way to protect your baby

Since 1 July 2013, the routine childhood immunisation schedule has included a vaccine to protect babies against rotavirus infection – a common cause of diarrhoea and sickness that can become very serious.

This leaflet describes what rotavirus is, which babies are eligible for the vaccination and explains when and how your baby will receive the vaccine.



What is rotavirus?

Most babies have vomiting or diarrhoea at some time, and parents deal with this routinely.

Many of these illnesses are caused by a virus called rotavirus. Most babies recover at home but, in a small number of cases, rotavirus infection can become serious, with babies getting dehydrated (losing body fluids) and possibly needing hospital treatment.

In England, almost all children will get rotavirus within the first 5 years of life.

Before the introduction of the vaccine in July 2013, around half of all gastroenteritis in children under 5 years old was caused by rotavirus and in England and Wales, about 1 out of 10 of those children (roughly 13,000 a year) were admitted to hospital.

How is rotavirus spread?

Rotavirus can spread very easily and, once infected, babies can pass it on to others.

The virus can be spread through hand to mouth contact and can be picked up from contaminated surfaces such as toys, hands or dirty nappies. It can also be spread through the air by sneezing and coughing.

Washing hands and keeping surfaces clean can help reduce the spread of the virus but can never completely stop it.

Evidence shows that the most effective way to prevent babies catching rotavirus is to give them the rotavirus vaccination.

Rotavirus can spread very easily and once infected, babies can pass it onto others.

Rotavirus vaccine is given as a liquid from a dropper to make it easy for your baby to swallow.

When will my baby have the vaccination?

Two doses of the vaccine will be given with your baby's other routine vaccinations. The first dose is given at 8 weeks of age and the second dose at 12 weeks. The 2 doses need to be given at least 4 weeks apart to get the best protection.

If your baby misses the first dose, they can have it up to 15 weeks old. If they miss the second dose, they can have it up to 24 weeks old.

Many cases of sickness and diarrhoea are caused by a virus called rotavirus.

Why can't older babies have the vaccine?

As they get older, some babies – about 1 out of 1,000 – get a condition that causes a blockage in their lower gut.

It is extremely rare before 3 months of age and most cases occur between 5 months and a year. In addition, there is a very small chance (between 1 and 6 additional cases in every 100,000 babies vaccinated) that the first dose of the vaccine might also cause this blockage to develop.

To reduce the risk of this happening, the first dose of the vaccine will not be given to babies older than 15 weeks and the vaccine will not be given to any babies older than 24 weeks of age.

Many unvaccinated babies over 24 weeks will already have had rotavirus infection and built up some immunity to it. This means that any future infections will be less severe. And, if younger babies are having the vaccination the chances of rotavirus spreading will be reduced.

Most babies recover at home but rotavirus infection can be serious and some babies can become dehydrated and may need hospital treatment.

How is the vaccine given?

Rotavirus vaccine is given as drops to make it easy for your baby to swallow.

What if my baby vomits immediately after having the vaccine?

The drops can be given again at the same appointment.

Will my baby get the rotavirus disease from having the vaccine?

The vaccine is a live vaccine and works by mimicking natural infection. As the viruses in the vaccine are weakened, they don't cause severe disease but between 1 and 10 infants in every 100 vaccinated can experience mild diarrhoea for a short time after vaccination. By having the vaccine, your baby will build up immunity so the next time they come into contact with the virus they will not get the disease.

Because the vaccine is given by mouth, it's possible that the virus in the vaccine will pass through your baby's gut and be picked up by whoever changes his or her nappy.

All those in close contact with recently vaccinated babies should observe good personal hygiene and remember to wash their hands after changing the baby's nappy.



The vaccine will be given with your baby's other routine vaccinations at 8 weeks of age and again at 12 weeks

Does the vaccine have any side effects?

Many millions of doses of the vaccine have been used and it has a good safety record. Babies who have had the vaccine can sometimes become restless and irritable, and some may develop mild diarrhoea.

If you're at all concerned about your baby's health a day or so after any vaccination you should speak to your doctor or health visitor.

In very rare cases (between 1 and 6 in every 100,000 babies vaccinated), the vaccine can affect the baby's lower gut and they may develop abdominal pain, vomiting, and sometimes

they may pass what looks like redcurrant jelly in their nappies. If this happens, you should contact your doctor immediately.

What if my baby is ill on the day the vaccination is due?

There is no reason to postpone the appointment unless your baby is vomiting, has diarrhoea, is seriously ill or has a fever.

If your baby is well enough to have the other routine vaccines, he or she can have the rotavirus vaccine.



Are there any babies who shouldn't have the vaccination?

The first vaccination should not be given after 15 weeks of age and no vaccination should be given after 24 weeks.

The vaccination should not be given to babies who:

- have mothers who had treatment that affected her immune system while she was pregnant or breastfeeding
- are diagnosed with Severe Combined Immunodeficiency (SCID) – a rare genetic disease that makes babies very vulnerable to infection
- have reacted very badly to a previous dose of the vaccine, or to any of the ingredients that go into the vaccine
- have certain long-term conditions in which case speak to your GP first
- have a fever, diarrhoea or are vomiting on the day of the appointment, in which case the visit should be rearranged

My baby was premature. When should they have the vaccine?

As with all vaccinations, the immunisation schedule should be followed from the actual date of birth, not from the date when the baby was due.

Is it OK to breast-feed my baby after they have the vaccination?

Yes. There are no problems associated with breast-feeding babies who have recently had the rotavirus vaccine.

Will the vaccine stop babies getting any sickness and diarrhoea?

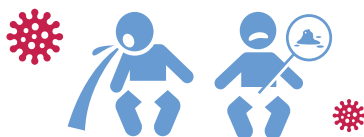
No. Rotavirus isn't the only cause of sickness and diarrhoea in babies. However, the vaccine will stop about 8 out of 10 babies getting vomiting and diarrhoea caused by rotavirus.

And the more babies that have the vaccine, the more difficult it will be for the virus to spread.

Where can I find more information?

To find out more, talk to your GP, health visitor or practice nurse. You can visit at www.nhs.uk/rotavirus-vaccine

Rotavirus vaccination Quick guide



**Infection with rotavirus
causes sickness and
diarrhoea in young babies**



**It can lead to
hospitalisation**



**The vaccine is given
as drops in the mouth
at 8 and 12 weeks of age**



**It will help prevent
8 out of 10 cases
of rotavirus infection**



**Babies
over 24 weeks of age
will not be given the vaccine**

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www.nhs.uk/vaccinations