

He looks into your eyes and smiles. She holds up her head and laughs when vou call her name. He sits alone, teetering until your hand steadies him. She toddles into your protective arms.

These are precious times in your baby's life — not just because they're milestones, but because they're reminders that it's time to vaccinate your child against dangerous diseases. Your baby needs to be vaccinated at 2 months, 4 months, 6 months, 12 months, 15 to 18 months, and she's counting on you every step of the way.



These are the times you'll always want to remember.

Vaccinating Your Baby

No one else can do it for you. Protecting your child from childhood diseases by making sure vaccinations are on time is up to you. Your doctor or clinic may not tell you when it's time for another vaccination. If you're not sure your child's vaccines are up to date, call your doctor's office or clinic today and find out.

You can get free or low-cost vaccinations in many doctor's offices or in a health department clinic. Ask your doctor if your child qualifies for the Texas Vaccines for Children program.

To locate clinics in your area or to learn more about vaccines, call 1-800-252-9152.



Immunization Branch www.lmmunizeTexas.com 1-800-252-9152

Vaccinate your baby at

2, 4, 6, 12, and 15 - 18 months.

always want to remember. They're the times you never want to forget.

Two, four, six, twelve, fifteen - eighteen.

They're more than just the times you'll

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THE DANGERS YOUR BABY FACES

Childhood diseases can have lifelong effects and may be deadly to your baby.

Measles causes a rash, cough, and fever. It can lead to pneumonia, seizures, brain damage, or death.

Tetanus is sometimes called lockjaw. The germ that causes tetanus enters the body through a cut or wound. It causes severe muscle spasms. Four out of ten people who get this disease die.

Varicella or Chickenpox, causes a fever and a blistery rash that lasts about a week. It can also cause pneumonia or death.

Mumps causes a fever, headaches, and swollen glands under the jaw. It can lead to hearing loss or meningitis.

Rubella, or three-day measles, causes a rash and mild fever. Most children who get it recover quickly. But a pregnant woman who gets rubella could lose her baby or give birth to a baby with brain damage, heart disease, or other serious problems.

Diphtheria causes a thick coating in the nose or throat. It can lead to breathing problems, heart failure, paralysis, or death.

Pertussis, or whooping cough, causes serious coughing that makes it hard for a baby or child to breathe.

Polio starts with a fever and muscles spasms. Some people who get it will never be able to move their arms or legs.

Influenza, also known as "the flu" causes high fever, chills and body aches, cough, runny or stuffy nose, sore throat, and sometimes death.

Hib is a germ that can cause meningitis. Meningitis is a dangerous swelling of the covering of the brain or spinal cord. Hib also can cause pneumonia or other infections.

Meningococcal diseases can lead to meningitis and blood infections. Death, brain damage, hearing loss, kidney failure, or loss of limbs can occur.

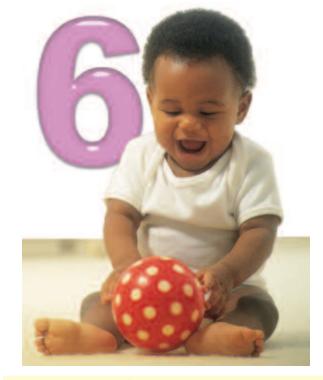
Pneumococcal disease is a germ that can cause meningitis, blood infections, and ear infections.

Hepatitis B causes severe liver disease, liver cancer, or death.

Hepatitis A causes severe jaundice, abdominal pain, loss of apetitte, diahrrea and fever.

Rotavirus causes severe diarrhea, fever, and vomiting. The vomiting and watery diarrhea can last for three to eight days and cause dehydration.





Respiratory Syncytial Virus (RSV) is a very common virus that causes mild, cold-like symptoms in adults and older healthy children, but can cause serious lung infections in young babies, especially those in certain high-risk groups. There is no vaccine for RSV. To protect your baby, wash your hands before touching the baby and keep the baby away from people with cold-like symptoms and from crowds during RSV season (usually the winter months).

