



DTaP: Tetanus, Diphtheria, Pertussis

What you need to know about tetanus, diphtheria, and pertussis

DTaP vaccine can prevent tetanus, diphtheria, and pertussis.

Diphtheria and pertussis spread from person to person. Tetanus enters the body through cuts or wounds.

TETANUS (T):

- Causes painful stiffening of the muscles. Tetanus can lead to serious health problems, including being unable to open the mouth, having trouble swallowing and breathing, or death.

Tetanus leads to death in about 1 in 10 cases.

DIPHThERIA (D)

- Can lead to difficulty breathing, heart failure, paralysis, or death.

Without treatment, 40-50% of infected people die from diphtheria with the highest rates in children under 5 and adults over 40.

PERTUSSIS (aP), also known as “whooping cough,”

- Can cause uncontrollable, violent coughing that makes it hard to breathe, eat, or drink. Pertussis can be extremely serious especially in babies and young children, causing pneumonia, convulsions, brain damage, or death.
- In teens and adults, it can cause weight loss, loss of bladder control, passing out, and rib fractures from severe coughing.

48,500,000 people are infected annually.

Pertussis causes an estimated 195,000 deaths worldwide annually.

DTaP is only for children younger than 7 years old. Different vaccines

against tetanus, diphtheria, and pertussis (Tdap and Td) are available for older children, adolescents, and adults.



DTaP is a 5-dose vaccine

usually given at ages:

- 2 months
- 4 months
- 6 months

- Booster doses at 15-18 months and 4-6 years

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DTaP may be given as a stand-alone vaccine, or

as part of a combination vaccine (a type of vaccine that combines more than one vaccine together into one shot).



When all doses are received on time,

the DTaP vaccine is 90% effective.

About half of the children who receive DTaP have no side effects at all, and most other children have only a mild reaction



Data Sourced from CDC, PA-AAP Report on 2021 SILR Data

DTaP may be given at the same time as other vaccines. Ask your health care provider what other vaccines your child will receive at their well visit to be prepared.



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WHAT TO EXPECT AFTER VACCINATION

It's normal to experience immune response after vaccination, this is how you know the vaccine is doing its job. These side effects are usually mild and disappear on their own in a few days. Some normal immune responses for DTaP vaccine include:



Soreness, redness, or swelling at injection site



Diarrhea



Loss of appetite

Tiredness



Fever



Tell your vaccination provider if the person getting the vaccine:

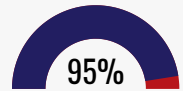
- Has had an **allergic reaction after a previous dose of any vaccine that protects against tetanus, diphtheria, or pertussis**, or has any **severe, life-threatening allergies**
- Has had a **coma, decreased level of consciousness, or prolonged seizures within 7 days after a previous dose of any pertussis vaccine (DTP or DTaP)**
- Has **seizures or another nervous system problem**
- Has ever had **Guillain-Barré Syndrome** (also called "GBS")
- Has had **severe pain or swelling after a previous dose of any vaccine that protects against tetanus or diphtheria**

An allergic reaction could occur after the vaccinated person leaves the clinic. If you see signs of a severe allergic reaction (hives, swelling of the face and throat, difficulty breathing, a fast heartbeat, dizziness, or weakness), call 9-1-1 and get the person to the nearest hospital.

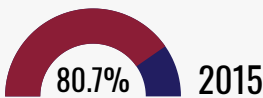
As with any medicine, there is a very remote chance of a vaccine causing a severe allergic reaction, other serious injury, or death.

DTaP Vaccination Rates

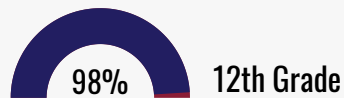
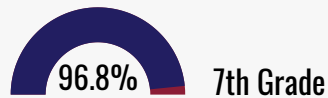
The Healthy People 2030 goal for vaccination coverage is **95%** for the tetanus, diphtheria, pertussis (DTaP) vaccine.



Percentage of children who received DTaP doses by age 24 months



Percentage of Pennsylvania students who had received DTaP/DTP/DT 4 doses or more by 2020-21 school year



For more vaccine information go to: immunizepa.org