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*TDAP VACCINE PRESENTATION – FOR PERSONS  
WHO ARE DETAINED*

**Tdap: The Whooping  
Cough Vaccine**

What Every Mother-to-be Needs to Know

## What is Whooping Cough?

- Whooping cough, also called pertussis, is an illness that can cause your child to have a terrible cough.
- In some cases, it can even cause babies to stop breathing.



Photo credit: <http://iStock.com/baby-coughing-at-night-during-sleep>

## Traditional Signs of Whooping Cough

- Whooping cough seems like a cold at first. Your child can experience coughing, sneezing, runny nose and a low fever.
- Children will cough nonstop and have trouble breathing
- For kids, the cough often has a “whoop” sound:



Photo Credit: <http://www.iStock.com/stock-image-coughing-children>

## But whooping cough in babies is different and more dangerous



- Babies also show cold symptoms but they might not cough; they can simply stop breathing.
- Tiny babies aren't strong enough to cough through the mucus
- They can turn blue from lack of air

Photo credit: <http://www.seastanella.com/for-4-whooping-cough-parenting-articles>

## How bad is it for babies?

- Babies less than one year old are at greatest risk of dying
- About half of babies younger than one year old who get whooping cough have to go to the hospital, and 10-20 babies die from it every year.
- Infants are more likely to have other complications from whooping cough, such as brain damage

## Why is Whooping Cough a Problem?

- Whooping cough is becoming more common in
- This makes it more likely that you or your baby could catch the illness.
- What can you do?

6

## Preventing Whooping Cough

- Vaccinations against whooping cough are the best way to protect yourself
- What is a vaccine?
  - A vaccine is a shot that helps the body prevent sickness
  - You must get a vaccine BEFORE you get sick



7

# Preventing Whooping Cough

- Babies should get their first shot for whooping cough when they are 2 months old.
- Before 2 months, they are very vulnerable but still too young to get shots.



# Preventing Whooping Cough

- You can protect your baby during the first 2 months by getting the whooping cough shot while you are pregnant.
- Your body's response to the vaccine helps protect your fetus.



## How vaccines during pregnancy work

- When you get a shot during pregnancy, your body makes antibodies to protect you from getting the actual disease
- These antibodies pass to your baby in your belly and they last long enough to protect your baby until he or she can get a shot

10

## About the Tdap Vaccine

- The shot that prevents whooping cough in adults is called Tdap. Tdap stands for Tetanus, Diphtheria, and Pertussis, which are the three diseases that the shot protects against.
- It is important to get the Tdap shot during your last three months of pregnancy: this will make sure that your baby gets the most benefit from it.
- The vaccine doesn't protect you for that long, so you should get one during every pregnancy even if you've had it before.

11



## Common Questions

- How do I take the vaccine?
  - The shot is given as a single shot, usually into your upper arm muscle.
- Is the shot safe?
  - Yes! This shot has a great safety history. It has not been shown to cause any major problems for mothers or their babies. Some people may have a little redness or swelling after the injection, which will go away on its own.



## Common Questions

- Is it ok to breastfeed after getting the shot?
  - Yes! Breastfeeding after the shot is completely safe, and can help protect your baby even more.
    - Antibodies can pass through breast milk too!
- Can I wait until after giving birth to get the shot?
  - It's important to get the shot while you're still pregnant. If you wait until after your baby is born to get it, the shot will protect you from whooping cough but it will not protect your baby.

14



## More Questions?


Ask your doctor if you have other questions or concerns! They can help you make the best decision for you and your baby

15



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# *ZIKA PRESENTATION – FOR THOSE WHO ARE DETAINED*



## The Zika Virus & Pregnancy

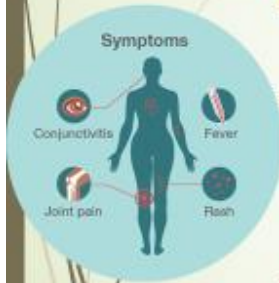


## The Zika Virus

- ▀ Zika is a virus that you can get in three ways:
  - ▀ Mosquito bites
  - ▀ From a pregnant woman to her baby
  - ▀ Sex
- ▀ There have been cases in all state except Alaska



## Zika Virus: Symptoms



- Many people don't have symptoms or have mild symptoms
- Some common symptoms: fever, rash, joint pain, conjunctivitis
  - Less common symptoms – muscle pain and headaches
- You need a blood test or urine test to confirm if you have the virus

## The Zika Virus: Treatment

- Treatment
  - Rest
  - Drink fluids
  - Medicine for fever and pain
  - There is no vaccine for Zika yet but scientists are working on it



## Why Zika Can be Dangerous

- Can be given to the fetus
  - Can cause the baby's head to be smaller than normal
  - Problems of the brain and eyes
  - Hearing problems
  - Issues with growth



## Zika Overview: Prevention

- Prevention
  - Long-sleeved shirts and long pants
  - Insect repellents
  - Mosquito-control
    - Air conditioning
    - Door screens
    - Mosquito nets
    - Remove standing water
  - Condom-use or abstinence





## Sources

- <https://www.cdc.gov/ncbddd/birthdefects/microcephaly.html>
- <https://www.cdc.gov/zika/about/overview.html>
- <https://www.cdc.gov/zika/symptoms/index.html>
- <https://www.nih.gov/news-events/news-releases/nih-begins-testing-investigational-zika-vaccine-humans>