

Immunization is important to protect the baby from the diseases that can be fatal for him/her. It is one of the most important things that can be done to ensure baby's health. Through immunization, a chemical substance that has the causative organism of any given infection/disease is injected to the baby to reduce the possibility of catching the disease common during the childhood like whooping cough, measles, diphtheria, chicken pox, small pox, poliomyelitis and yellow fever. Oral doses can also be given.

Some infectious diseases like polio have the potential to cause long-lasting health problems that are permanent in nature. Immunization helps to guard against such hazardous diseases. In the past two decades, vaccines have shown a tremendous ability in preventing serious illnesses, and averted death in millions of cases. They have proved to be one of the most effective tools ever created to help babies live a healthy life.

S.NO	Age	Disease	Vaccination	Route of Administration
1	At Birth	Tuberculosis	BCG	Subcutaneous
		Polio	OPV (Oral polio vaccine)	Oral
2	6 weeks	Diphtheria, Pertusis, Tetanus	DPT I	Deep Intramuscular
		Polio	OPV II	Oral
		Hepatitis B	Hepatitis B I	Intramuscular
		Haemophilus Influenzae Type b	HIB Vaccine I	Intramuscular
3	10 weeks	Diphtheria, Pertusis, Tetanus	DPT II	Deep Intramuscular
		Polio	OPV III	Oral
		Hepatitis B	Hepatitis B II	Intramuscular
		Haemophilus Influenzae Type b	HIB Vaccine II	Intramuscular
4	14 weeks	Diphtheria, Pertusis, Tetanus	DPT III	Deep Intramuscular
		Polio	OPV IV	Oral
		Hepatitis B	Hepatitis B III	Intramuscular
		Haemophilus Influenzae Type b	HIB Vaccine III	Intramuscular
5	6 Months	Streptococcus pneumoniae	Pneumococcal Vaccine I	Intramuscular
6	7 Months	Streptococcus	Pneumococcal Vaccine	Intramuscular

		<b>pneumoniae</b>	<b>II</b>	
<b>7</b>	<b>8 Months</b>	<b>Streptococcus pneumoniae</b>	<b>Pneumococcal Vaccine III</b>	<b>Intramuscular</b>
<b>8</b>	<b>9-12 Months</b>	<b>Measles</b>	<b>Measles</b>	<b>Subcutaneous</b>
<b>9</b>	<b>15-18 Months</b>	<b>Measles, Mumps, Rubella</b>	<b>MMR vaccine</b>	<b>Subcutaneous</b>
<b>10</b>	<b>18 Months</b>	<b>Diphtheria, Pertusis, Tetanus</b>	<b>DPT - BOOSTER I</b>	<b>Deep Intramuscular</b>
		<b>Polio</b>	<b>OPV V</b>	<b>Oral</b>
<b>11</b>	<b>4-5 Years</b>	<b>Diphtheria, Pertusis, Tetanus</b>	<b>DPT - BOOSTER II</b>	<b>Deep Intramuscular</b>
		<b>Polio</b>	<b>OPV VI</b>	<b>Oral</b>
<b>12</b>	<b>5 Years</b>	<b>Typhoid</b>	<b>Typhoid (Every three years)</b>	<b>Intramuscular</b>
<b>13</b>	<b>10 Years</b>	<b>Tetanus</b>	<b>TT I</b>	<b>Intramuscular</b>
<b>14</b>	<b>16 Years</b>	<b>Tetanus</b>	<b>TT II</b>	<b>Intramuscular</b>

It is important to follow the immunization schedule accurately. In case of missing an immunization date, consult the doctor immediately to fix a new date. If the baby is very ill when immunization date is due, it is advisable to consult the doctor and reschedule immunization. In case of an acute reaction to a dose of immunization, consult the doctor before the administration of the booster dose.

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