

Vaxelis™

Active ingredient(s): diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis, hepatitis B, poliovirus and Hib (*Haemophilus influenzae type b*)

Consumer Medicine Information

This leaflet provides important information about using Vaxelis.

You should also speak to your doctor or nurse if you would like further information or if you have any concerns or questions about using Vaxelis.

Where to find information in this leaflet:

1. Why is my child receiving Vaxelis?
2. What should I know before my child receives Vaxelis?
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1. Why is my child receiving Vaxelis?

Vaxelis is a vaccine, that helps to protect your child against diphtheria, tetanus (lockjaw), pertussis (whooping cough), hepatitis B, polio and Hib (*Haemophilus influenzae type b*). Vaxelis may be given to children from the age of six weeks.

The vaccine works by causing the body to produce its own protection (antibodies) against the bacteria and viruses that cause the following diseases:

Diphtheria: a bacterial infection that usually first affects the throat, causing pain and swelling which

can lead to suffocation. The bacteria also make a toxin (poison) that can damage the heart, kidneys and nerves.

Tetanus (often called lock jaw): caused by the tetanus bacteria entering a deep wound. The bacteria make a toxin (poison) that causes spasms of the muscles, leading to inability to breathe and the possibility of suffocation.

Pertussis (often called whooping cough): a highly infectious illness that affects the airways. It causes severe coughing that may lead to problems with breathing. The coughing often has a “whooping” sound. The cough may last for one to two months or longer. Whooping cough can also cause ear infections, chest infections (bronchitis) which may last a long time, lung infections (pneumonia), fits, brain damage and even death.

Hepatitis B: caused by the hepatitis B virus. It causes the liver to become swollen (inflamed). In some people, the virus can stay in the body for a long time, and can eventually lead to serious liver problems, including liver cancer.

Poliomyelitis (often just called polio): caused by viruses that affect the nerves. It can lead to paralysis or muscle weakness most commonly of the legs. Paralysis of the