

予防接種で元気な子ども

Healthy Children with vaccinations

〈定期予防接種のごあんない〉

Introduction of Periodical inoculation

千葉市

Chiba City

【問合せ先】

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(Except, weekends, National holidays and new year holidays)

※ 本冊子の内容は、2021年3月末時点のものです。

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This booklet is a translation of a document by Chiba City. We translated faithfully as much as possible, but it may contain errors. So, please utilize this documents on your responsibility.

接種可能年齢になったらすぐに予防接種が始められるよう、計画を立てましょう。

Please set up vaccination plan so that you can start smoothly when your child arrives the vaccination timing .

接種間隔に注意して受けましょう。

Please be careful about inoculation interval

- ※ この冊子の本文中にある、各種予診票や申請書などは保健所感染症対策課のホームページからダウンロードすることができます。

You can get medical questionnaires and other application forms, etc. from the Homepage of Infectious Disease Control Division of The Public Health Centers.

< 保健所感染症対策課公式ホームページ >

Infectious Disease Control division of the public health centers.

千葉市：「定期予防接種のご案内」

Introduction of Regular Vaccinations of Chiba City

千葉市 こどもの予防接種

Website of Regular Vaccination of Children by Chiba city

<https://www.city.chiba.jp/hokenfukushi/kenkou/hokenjo/kansensho/yoboseshu.html>

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1. People who can receive periodical regular vaccinations

Those who have resident registration in Chiba City as of the inoculation date.

2 What is vaccination?

Preventive inoculation (vaccination) is to create preventive inoculation liquid weakening the power of viruses, bacteria, or toxins, which cause infection to particular diseases, and to inoculate human bodies to create resistance (immunity) to the diseases. The chemical solution used for vaccination is called "vaccine".

The resistance (immunity) inherited from mother is gradually lost. Therefore, it is necessary for a baby to make immunity by oneself and prevent the disease. Vaccinations help to obtain immunity.

Children have more opportunities to go out as they grow up, and are more likely to get infections.

With correct understandings, please utilize vaccinations for your child's health.

3 Regular and voluntary vaccinations

Regular vaccinations are vaccinations based on the "Immunization Act" law, for **Rotavirus, Influenza b type (Hib: hib), Pneumococcal pneumoniae for children, Hepatitis B, DPT-IVP (Diphtheria, Pertussis, Tetanus and Inactivated Polio), BCG, MR (Mixture of Measles and Rubella), Chickenpox, Japanese encephalitis, DT(Diphtheria, Tetanus) , HPV(Human Papilloma Virus)**

When a person who has a resident registration in Chiba City is vaccinated during a fixed vaccination period, it can be free of charge. In addition, if sub-reactions of vaccination cause health hazards, they may be covered under the Immunization Act.

Voluntary vaccinations are "inoculations other than vaccines specified as regular vaccinations" and "Inoculations out of the specified period set by the "Vaccination Act". The cost of inoculation is at its own expense. The amount is to be specified by the medical institution. Optional vaccination vaccines include hepatitis A, mumps vaccine, and seasonal flu vaccine. For details, please consult your doctor.

4 Types and characteristics of vaccines: Live and Inactivated vaccines

There are two types of vaccines : **live vaccines and inactivated vaccines.**

What is a live vaccine?

Live vaccine is made of the bacillus and the virus, the toxicity (pathogenicity) of which are weakened. As the growth of bacteria and viruses with weakened toxicity begin to grow, inside body after inoculation, each vaccine may cause sub-reactions like high temperature, rash, etc.

It will take about a month to get a sufficient resistance (immunity). **After receiving an injection of a live vaccine, it is necessary to have an interval of at least 27 days (4 weeks) before the next injection of the live vaccine.** When receiving oral live vaccines and inactivated vaccines, there are no timing requirements.

What is an inactivated

Inactivated vaccines are made of ingredients extracted from dead (killed) bacteria and viruses to create resistance (immunity) without toxic ingredients (pathogenicity). In this case, bacteria and viruses do not grow in the body, so it is necessary to inoculate multiple times to obtain enough immunity, which will be decreased with time. So, in order to keep immunity, it is necessary to make additional inoculations with certain intervals.

Subcutaneous inoculation of inactivated vaccines may cause local reactions such as redness, swelling, and lumps at the inoculation site.

5. Methods of vaccination : Group inoculation and Individual inoculation

Chiba City conducts regular vaccinations in two ways : individual inoculation and group inoculation.

Individual inoculation

This method of implementation is made at cooperating medical institutions in the city, and all vaccinations except BCG are by this method. The date and time of inoculation vary depending on the medical institution, so please check with the medical institution where you will receive the vaccination

Group inoculation

Chiba City designate the place and conduct inoculation. Chiba city conduct BCG inoculation together with the 4months Health Check. Prior guidance will be sent together with the guidance of 4-months health check. Place of administration is Health and Welfare Center of the ward, where you reside.

6. Remarks on Regular Vaccinations

《Before Receiving Vaccinations》

① **Please check the health conditions of your child.**

Basically, vaccinations shall be made in good conditions.

Please be aware of health conditions of your child such as physical constitutions, physical conditions on daily basis. If you have anything concerned, please consult your home doctor in advance.

② **Please understand the vaccination to be inoculated.**

Please study about the vaccination by reading leaflets, etc., and understand about the necessity, sub-reactions, etc.

③ **Please make reservation on vaccination with medical institutions for vaccination.**

Please see “The list of medical institutions cooperating with Chiba City” at the end

《At the time receiving vaccination》

① **Please check your child's physical condition:** Observe your child's condition carefully from the morning that he or she is in normal condition.

② **Fill out the questionnaire: Questionnaire is a very important information source for the medical doctor. Please fill out carefully on your responsibility.**

If you have received a vaccination number sticker, please put it on the questionnaire. (Ref. page 21)

③ **Be sure to bring your maternal and child health handbook: Without it, you cannot receive regular vaccinations.**

④ **Guardian must accompany the child. If by any reason, Guardian cannot accompany the child, Guardian needs to submit a Power of Attorney.** Please ref to page 21 Q&A 5 and prepare in advance.

★ **Inoculation will only be conducted only if you agree to inoculation, understanding the effects of the vaccination and sub-reactions, etc. So, if you have any concerns, please consult the doctor prior to inoculation.**

《Preparing medical questionnaire》

Since the questionnaires are distributed to cooperating medical institutions in Chiba City, you can fill out at the medical institution on the day of inoculation. However, if you want to prepare at home, you can get a copy beforehand. If you wish to be inoculated at a cooperating medical institution outside Chiba City, but in Chiba Pref., prepare the questionnaire in advance. (Please read page 19, 2 When you wish to be inoculated in other municipality in Chiba Prefecture")

1. **You can get a copy of the questionnaire at The Health Section of The Public Health Center, and Infectious Disease Control Section of Health Center of each ward.**

2. **You can get a copy from internet.** It is available from the Home Page of Infectious Disease Control Section of Health Center.

3. You can receive multiple copies by mail.

Please send ① intended inoculations and number of copies, ② your address and telephone number with return envelope with required stamp. Please refer to The Homepage of Infectious Disease Control Section of Health Center.

《Sticker label of inoculation No.》

Inoculation No. sticker labels are **sent to all children under 6 years old, on which particular** Number (Inoculation Number) for each child is printed. As **a particular sticker label is required for each vaccination**, please keep them together with Maternal and child health handbook. Inoculation sticker labels will be sent to your residence within 2 months after the birth registration. If you moved to Chiba city from other locations with children required to receive regular inoculations, sticker labels will be sent to you within 2 months after your moving-in notification except the case of re-entry to the city. If you lost the sticker labels, you may still be able to have your child inoculated by describing the inoculation number on the questionnaire. As you need to fill in the Inoculation No. on each regular vaccination, it is recommended to have a seal stucked on the Maternal and child health handbook or to record the inoculation No. somewhere.

7. Children who cannot get vaccinated

- ① Obviously in a fever (37.5°C or higher)
- ② Children who are clearly dinged with a serious acute disease or those who need to take medication for an acute and serious illness.
- ③ Those children who had Anaphylaxis with the ingredients contained in the vaccination solution to be applied on the day. Child "Anaphylaxis" is a severe allergic reaction that usually occurs within about 30 minutes after inoculation. It is a sub-reaction, which may induce a lot of sweat, sudden swelled face, severe systemic hives and nausea, severe systemic reactions that cause a state of shock following symptoms such as vomiting, difficulty speaking, and difficulty breathing, etc.
- ④ When the family doctor deems the condition is not suited for the inoculation.

* Even if ① to ④ above are not applied, if the doctor determines that the inoculation is inappropriate.

8 Children who need attention upon vaccination.

For following children, please consult with your home doctor in advance and get his consent on receiving the inoculation. It is recommended to have the inoculation by the home doctor or to have a medical certificate or medical opinion prior to attend the inoculation site.

- ① Children who are being treated for heart disease, kidney disease, blood diseases, and developmental

disorders.

- ② Children who had a fever within 2 days of vaccination and who might have caused allergic reactions like rashes, hives, etc.
- ③ Children who have had convulsions (seizures) in the past.
- ④ Children who have been diagnosed with immunodeficiency in the past and those who have congenital immunodeficiency in their immediate family.
- ⑤ Vaccines may contain egg components, antibiotics, stabilizers, etc. used for culturing process. Those who are diagnosed allergic to those contents.
Those who are in normal condition, while, rubella, mumps, Chicken pox, etc. are spread among classmates, play friends, or in the family.
- ⑥ Children who have received a blood transfusion or Gamma globulin for treatments. before receiving a live vaccine other than BCG
- ⑦ Children who plan to undergo surgery before and after vaccination.

9 General precautions after vaccination

- ① For 30 minutes after receiving vaccination, observe the child's situation at the medical institution or to be able to contact the doctor immediately. There might be acute sub-reactions in that time
- ② After inoculation, pay attention to the appearance of side reactions for 4 weeks with live vaccines and 1 week with inactivated vaccines.
- ③ Keep the inoculation site clean. Bathing is a good idea, but do not rub the inoculation site
- ④ Avoid intense exercise on the day of inoculation.
- ⑤ If there are any abnormal reaction or change in physical condition at the inoculation site, Please consult with medical doctor immediately.

10. Target diseases of regular inoculations and vaccines

Description of terms

Droplet infection: Viruses and bacteria are trapped by saliva and respiratory tract secretions and jumped out by coughing, sneezing, conversation, etc., to infect other people. It is called Droplet infection.

Airborne infection (Droplet nuclear infection) : Viruses and bacteria that fly into the air and infect humans in large spaces .

Contact infection (Fecal-Oral infection): Infection caused by touching the skin, nose, eye with a hand

With pathogens transferred by touching an infected person or object.

Incubation period: The period from infection with the pathogen to show up symptoms.

ROTA Virus

【Explanation of the disease】

Rotavirus is a virus excreted in feces and vomit that enters the body mainly from oral or pharynx. It causes gastroenteritis. The incubation period is 2-4 days, and sudden vomiting and watery diarrhea occur frequently. White diarrhea stools are characteristic. Hospital treatment may be required for dehydration and kidney failure due to continued diarrhea and vomiting, sometimes, it may cause complications such as cramps and encephalopathy.

Almost all children before the age of five will be caught by ROTA Virus and 40-50% of hospitalized patients with acute gastroenteritis up to age 5 are said to be infected with rotavirus.

【Effects and types of vaccines】

By receiving the rotavirus vaccine, severe gastroenteritis can be reduced. There are 2 vaccines, monovalent Rotarix and pentavalent Rotatec. Both vaccines are applied by oral inoculation. Both Vaccines are equal in effectiveness. However, 2nd and subsequent vaccines must be same vaccines.

【Precautions before vaccination】

It is not recommended from the viewpoint of safety to inoculate the first vaccine past 15 weeks After birth.

Children with a clear history of intussusception, or those who have not completed the treatment of gastrointestinal disorders like Meckel's diverticulum, which may cause intussusception, cannot receive this vaccination. In order to avoid spitting out, it is recommended to refrain from breastfeeding before inoculation at least for 30 minutes.

【Period for Regular vaccinations, vaccination interval and number of vaccinations.】

- ◆ Monovalent live vaccine (Rotarix) From 6 weeks to before 24 weeks (6 months) after birth.
2 vaccinations with an interval of 27 days or more (oral inoculation)
- ◆ Pentavalent live vaccine (Rotatec) From 6 weeks to before 32 weeks(8months) after birth.
3 vaccinations with intervals of 27 days or more (oral inoculation)

【Standard inoculation time】

The first inoculation shall be made from 2 months to 14 weeks and 6 days after birth.

【Precautions after vaccination】

After vaccination (especially after the first vaccination) for about 1 to 2 weeks, it is reported that intussusceptions are observed frequently. Regardless of vaccination, intussusception is a disease often seen by children from 3 months to 2 years, which is caused by a part of the intestine is trapped in the adjacent intestinal canal. Prompt treatment is necessary.

When you see symptoms like exhaustion, pale color, vomiting repeatedly, repeated grumpiness, bloody stools, tummy tension, etc., please receive the doctor's examination promptly at any time.

【Others】 Be careful to wash your hands after changing diapers, etc. because the virus is excreted in the stool

H i b: Influenza b

【Explanation of illness】 Influenza bacteria infects human to human via droplets. Especially type b (Hib) causes Otitis media, Sinusitis, Bronchitis etc., further it causes serious systemic infections such as Meningitis, Sepsis, and Pneumonia. Infants under 5 years are more likely to be caught by bacterial meningitis caused by Hib. Some of them may die or suffer from after-effects.

【Period for Regular vaccination】

From 2 months after birth to before becoming 5 years old Total number of inoculations depend on the timing of the first vaccination.

【Inoculation interval and number of inoculations】

1) If you start after 2 months and before 7 months old: 4 inoculations in total

Three (3) inoculations at intervals of 27 to 56 days before 1 year old, and 1 additional inoculation after 7 months to 13 months from the third time.

※ If you could not complete 3 inoculations by one year old, please make one inoculation with more than 27 days interval from the 1st inoculation after one year old. In this case total number of inoculations will be either 2 or 3 times.

2) If you start at least 7 months old and under 1 year old: 3 inoculations in total

It is inoculated twice at intervals of 27 to 56 days by before 1 year, and one additional inoculation after 7 months to 13 months from the second time.

※ If you could not inoculate 2 times by 1 year old, please make one inoculation with an interval of 1 to 27 days or more for 1 year old or older, (in this case, a total of 2 doses will be inoculated)

3) If you start at least 1 year old and before 60 months (5 years old): 1 inoculation.

【Sub-reaction】

The main sub-reactions are local reactions such as redness, swelling, lumps and pain at the site of inoculation. A few percent people may have a temperature. There are reports of anaphylaxis, convulsions, thrombocytopenic purpura in rare cases.

Pediatric Pneumococcus : Pneumococcus

【Explanation of the disease】

Streptococcus pneumoniae is mainly infected with droplets and causes respiratory tract infections such as Otitis media, Sinusitis, and sometimes, may cause serious systemic infections such as Bacterial Meningitis, Septicemia and Pneumonia. Infant children are very susceptible to Meningitis by Pneumococcal Meningitis, which may cause death or serious after-effect.

【Period for regular vaccination】

Over 2 months old and under 5 years old.

Note: Total number of inoculations varies depending on the timing of the first inoculation.

【Inoculation interval and number of inoculations depending on the first inoculation time】

1) If you start between 2 months and before 7 months old: 4 inoculations in total.

3 inoculations at intervals of 27 days or more before 1 year old, and the 4th inoculation over 12 months after birth and at least 60 days after the 3rd inoculation. Normally 4th inoculation is between 12 to 15 months after birth.

※ If the second inoculation is over one(1) year after birth, the third inoculation will be omitted. An additional inoculation shall be made with an interval of 60 days or more from the second time. (In this case, total of 3 vaccination).

2) If you start 1st vaccination after 7 months and before 12 months after birth, 3 inoculations in total will be made.

The second inoculation is at interval of 27th days or more, but before the 2nd birthday.

An additional vaccination will be made over 12 months after birth and with an interval of 60 days or more

※ If the second inoculation exceeds 2 years old, it will be completed with 2nd vaccination with an interval of 60 days or more from the first time. It will be finished with 2 vaccinations

3) If you started between 1 to 2 years old: 2 inoculations in total

An additional inoculation at an interval of 60 days or more from the first inoculation.

4) If you started between 2 years and 5 years old: 1 inoculation

【Sub-reaction】

Main sub-reactions are local reactions such as redness, swelling, lumps and pain at the site of inoculation. In addition, fever might be seen. As rare cases, Anaphylaxis, Convulsions, Thrombocytopenia, Purpura are reported. Purpura (purpura, nasal bleeding, oral mucosal hemorrhage, etc.) is seen within a few days to three weeks after inoculation.

Hepatitis B

【Description of the Disease】

The hepatitis B virus infects the human liver through blood and body fluids, and becomes either an acute hepatitis, which can be cured or become a Chronic hepatitis. There may be a case that the virus lurks in the liver without the symptoms and may end up as Chronic hepatitis, Cirrhosis, Hepatocellular cancer, etc. if infection occurred at birth or in infant stage, infection is prone to become a persistent infection.

【Period and number of vaccinations to be received as regular vaccinations】

3 times from birth to 12 months.

【Standard inoculation time and number of inoculations】

3 inoculations between 2 and 9 months after birth

【Inoculation intervals】

The second inoculation is made with an interval of 27 days or more.

The third Inoculation will be made after 139 days of more from the first inoculation.

(Note) If vaccinations are made to prevent infection from a mother, who is positive to Virus antibody, it will be not be dealt as regular vaccinations, but as a treatment under Health Insurance System.

【Sub-reaction】

Main sub-reactions are local reactions such as redness, swelling, lumps and pain at the site of inoculation. As heavy side reactions in rare cases, Anaphylaxis, Multiple sclerosis, Acute disseminated encephalomyelitis, Guillain-bare Syndrome are reported.

DPT-IPV (4kinds mixed vaccine) : Diphtheria/Pertussis/Tetanus/Polio (Inactivated Polio Virus Vaccine)

【Explanation of diseases】

A) **Diphtheria** — It occurs with droplet infection of diphtheria bacteria. The incubation period is mostly from 1 to 10 days. Symptoms are High Fever, Throat Pain, Barking Cough, Vomiting, etc.

There are cases that pseudo-membranes are formed on tonsils to suffocate people to death.

Sometimes it may generate toxins in 2 to 3 weeks to cause myocardial damages and nerve paralysis.

B) Pertussis (Hyakunichiseki) — It occurs with droplet infection of Pertussis fungus. Incubation period is centered around 7 to 10 days (5 to 21 days). Initially it starts like a cold. It is followed by symptoms like successive coughing. As patient breathe very rapidly after coughing, it may sound like blowing whistle. In case of an infant, as he may not be able to breath with coughing, his lips may become blue (Cyanosis) and may cause convulsion. It may cause serious complications like Pneumonia, Encephalitis, etc., to fatal conditions for an infant.

C) Tetanus

Tetanus bacteria in the soil and enter the human body through wounds to infect Tetanus. Incubation period is from 3 days to 21days. When bacteria fungus is increased in the body, muscle spasms will occur due to toxins produced by the fungus. As initial symptoms, difficulties to open mouth etc., are noticed, which will develop to whole body convulsion. If treatments are delayed, it may cause a fatal situation. It starts from a tiny stab wound unnoticed by the patients and the people around them. As the bacteria fungus always stay in the soil, there is always an opportunity to get infected.

D) Polio (Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis) (Inactivated Poliovirus Vaccine)

Polio, also known as "Infantile Paralysis," is caused by viruses excreted in feces. Viruses enter human body through mouth or pharynx and causes infection. Many people do not have any symptoms even if infected by polio virus. In some cases, it may show a light symptom like a cold or gastroenteritis. The incubation period is 4-35 days (average 15 days). One in every 1,000 to 2,000 infected people have paralysis of their limbs, some permanently paralyzed. Paralysis symptom may progress to death due to breathing difficulties. In Japan, natural infections are not seen any more, but there are some countries still suffer from polio outbreak. Since it is an inactivated vaccine, no sub-reactions or risk to infect others after inoculation.

【 Period and number of vaccinations of regular vaccinations 】

4 inoculations between 3 months and 90 months (7 years and 6 months)

【Standard inoculation period, inoculation interval, number of inoculations】

The first three doses are inoculated at intervals of 20 to 56 days from 3 months to 12 months(1year) after birth. The additional inoculation (4th) is made from 12 months to 18 months after the third time.

DT(mixture of 2 vaccines) Diphtheria and Tetanus

“DT (mixture of 2 vaccines) is a mixture of Diphtheria and Tetanus and is inoculated as 2nd period of

DPT-IPV

【Period and number of vaccinations to be received as regular vaccinations】

1 inoculation between 11 and 13 years old

【Standard inoculation time】

11-12 years old

【Sub-reaction】

Main sub-reaction are local reactions, such as redness, swelling, lumps, etc. at the site of inoculation.

In addition, fever is seen. As serious sub-reactions, in rare cases, shock, anaphylaxis-like symptoms, thrombocytopenia purpura, encephalopathy and cramps.

【Others】

Questionnaire for DT (diphtheria-tetanus mixed) will be sent individually when the age of inoculation is reached.

Tuberculosis - BCG

【Explanation of the diseases】

Tuberculosis is a systemic infection disease infected by inhaling tuberculosis bacteria (air and droplet infection). Number of Tuberculosis patients in Japan have been decreasing. Yet there are more than 10,000 new patients are showing up every year. New born babies cannot inherit immune system from their mother, so, they are very weak and easy to get infected Systemic Tuberculosis, Tuberculous encephalomyelitis, etc., which may cause serious hindrances.

BCG is very effective to prevent the infection of serious tuberculous infections like tuberculous meningitis, miliary tuberculosis, etc.

【About BCG vaccine】

BCG vaccine is made from weakened Bovine Tuberculous Bacterium. First, Vaccine liquid is dripped, and pressed onto the skin twice with a pipe needle. Inoculated area is to be dried under shade. It will be dried up in about 10 minutes.

【Period and number of vaccinations to be received as regular vaccinations】

Once before reaching 1 year after birth.

【Standard inoculation time】

From 5 months to 8 months after birth

【Remarks at the time of BCG inoculation】

※Please read the “Notice of BCG inoculation which will be sent to you beforehand.

- ① Children who have received BCG in the past.
- ② Those who have a disease with abnormal immune function, and children who are receiving treatment to provide immunosuppressive.
- ③ Children with keloids judged due to vaccinations or other injuries.

Children, who are applicable to ①, ②, ③ will not be inoculated BCG vaccine.

- ④ As for those children who are suspected of being infected with tuberculosis, like those who have tuberculosis patients in the family and their contacts, please contact Infectious Disease Control Section of The Public Health Center before BCG vaccination.
- ⑤ Children who use steroids for atopic dermatitis, please consult with the doctor beforehand about the ointment before and after the BCG vaccination.
- ⑥ BCG must be applied to the place designated.
- ⑦ **Please carry The Maternal and Child Health Book without fail, without which you can not vaccinate your child.**

【Normal reaction after inoculation】

Red spots may form at the inoculation site around 10 days after inoculation, and some may change to eruptions. The reaction will be peaked out in about 4 weeks after the inoculation.

After that it will be covered by a scab and will be cured naturally within 3 months leaving a small scar. As it heals naturally, do not wear bandages or band-aid, etc. Just keep it clean. However, if the traces of BCG inoculation do not improve after one month with an oozing wound, you may better to visit your doctor because bacterial infection might be suspected.

【Reactions to watch out for (Koch phenomenon)】

When infants infected with tuberculosis are vaccinated with BCG, from 1 or 2 days after inoculation to 10 days at the latest, the place where BCG inoculation is made becomes red, and the needle points may suppurate with pus. (Koch Phenomenon). If such a reaction is seen, it may be a tuberculosis infection and needs to be examined, so please contact the Infectious Disease Control Section of the Public Health Center. Take pictures of the inoculation site so that you can see the progress.

【Sub-reaction】

4-6 weeks after inoculation, mostly within 3 months, the lymph nodes in the armpit of the inoculated side may swell. Usually, you can watch how it develops, but, in rare cases, it may swell and burst to pus. Please consult with your doctor. There might be rare cases of cutaneous tuberculosis, bone inflammation, and, yet more rare, whole body disseminated BCG infection.

【Implementation method in Chiba City】

It is carried out by group inoculation. We provide individual notifications in advance along with the 4-month-old child health checkup. In addition, the venue for inoculation is the Health and Welfare Center of your ward. If you cannot have your child inoculated on the day of guidance, please contact your ward's Health and Welfare Center in advance.

MR : Measles • Rubella

【Explanation of the Disease】

A) Measles

It occurs from air infection, droplets and contact infection of Measles virus. The incubation period is mainly 10 to 12 days (the most 21st). The Measles virus is highly infectious. Infection rate to those who are not immune, is said to be 100%. Fever, cough, nasal discharge, eye mucus, etc. Symptoms last for several days and the temperature once drop down a little, but it goes up again to 39-40°C with red rash. High fever is dissipated in 3-4 days, and gradually red rash also disappears. The pigmentation will remain a little while. It often causes complications with pneumonia and Otitis media. There is a possibility to cause a fatal encephalitis and also a possibility to cause a subacute sclerosing panencephalitis (SSPE), which will change to chronic encephalitis.

B) Rubella

It is caused by droplets and contact infections of the Rubella virus. The incubation period is mainly 16 to 18 days (14 to 23rd). It begins with mild cold symptoms with main symptoms like rash, fever, posterior cervical lymph node swelling, etc. Complications include joint pain and encephalitis. It is said to become a serious disease if it infects an adult. Further, if a woman is infected in early pregnant stage, there is a possibility that a child might be born with congenital Rubella syndrome.

【Period and number of vaccinations to be received as regular vaccinations】

1 time in the 1st period and 1 time in the 2nd period : total 2 times

1st Period (1st inoculation) : from the 1st birthday and before the day before the 2nd Birthday.

2nd Period (2nd inoculation) : over 5 years old and under 7 years old. (One time during a year before the elementary school .

【Sub-reaction】

Major sub-reactions are fever and rash. Other Sub-reactions include local reactions (redness, swelling, lumps at the inoculation site), hives, lymph node swelling, joint pain, Febrile convulsions, etc. In addition, heavy sub-reactions as rare cases, anaphylaxis-like symptoms, thrombocytopenic purpura, encephalitis, convulsions, etc. are reported.

【Others】

Symptoms may become heavy in early childhood, so the first inoculation (the first period) shall be made as soon as possible when your child reaches 1 year old.

Varicella Vaccine (Chicken Pox)

【Explanation of the disease】

An infection caused by chickenpox • Herpes zoster virus first time. It is infected by air and droplets. The incubation period is mostly 4-16 days (10-21 days). The disease starts with Characteristic rash which begins with red spots, changes to papules, bubbles, pustules, and finally, to scabs. Most people cure naturally, but in rare events, it can cause complications such as pneumonia, encephalitis, and heavy bacterial infections of the skin.

【Period and number of vaccinations to be received as regular vaccinations】

Twice between 1 and 3 years old.

(Note) : Children who have been diagnosed with chickenpox are not eligible for regular vaccinations.

【Standard Inoculation time and intervals】

1st inoculation : 1 inoculation between 12months and 15months after birth.

2nd inoculation, 6month to 12months after the 1st inoculation.

【Sub-reaction】

Light fever, rash, and redness, swelling and stiffness at the site of inoculation may develop. Heavy sub-reactions are rare, but there are reports of anaphylaxis, acute thrombocytopenic purpura, etc.

Japanese encephalitis

Explanation of the disease】

Infection of the Japanese encephalitis is not direct from human beings. The virus is transferred by common mosquito (Culex Pipiens) to pigs and then transferred back to human beings. Incubation time is 7 to 10days. It is an acute encephalitis to cause high fever, headaches, vomiting, **impaired consciousness**, convulsion. Mortality rate and the rate of secondary diseases are high. There are people with after-effects of neurological injuries

【Period and number of vaccinations as regular vaccinations】

1st period : 2 inoculations between 6 months and before 90 months old, and an additional inoculation. 3 inoculations in the 1st period in total

2nd period : Once between 9 years old and the day before the 13th birthday

【Standard inoculation time, inoculation interval, number of inoculations】

1st period : Total of 3 inoculations.

First two inoculations at the age of 3. The interval between the first inoculation to the second inoculation time is from 6 to 28 days. One additional inoculation at the age of 4 years. after the first two inoculations, the 3rd inoculation is generally one year later.

2nd period : Inoculated once in 9-12 years old.

【Sub-reactions】

Redness, swelling, lumps of inoculated area. Systemic symptoms may include fever, cough, vomiting, etc. As serious sub-reactions in rare cases, anaphylaxis-like symptoms, thrombocytopenic purpura, acute disseminated encephalomyelitis (fever, headache, cramps, movement disorders, impaired consciousness within a few days to two weeks after inoculation) encephalitis, encephalopathy, convulsions, etc. are reported.

【Others】

Medical questionnaire for 2nd Period of Japanese encephalitis will be sent to you separately at the time of inoculation.

HPV Human Papilloma Virus

【Explanation of the Disease】

Infection of Human Papilloma Virus(HPV) occurs through sexual intercourse.

In most cases, it is naturally excluded. But, in some cases, infection stay a longtime (several years to decades of years) to cause cervical cancer (Cancer around .uterine neck, neck of womb)

The HPV vaccine is effective to Type 16 and Type 18 HPV's, which are the major causes of womb cervix cancer. As the disease is accompanying sexual intercourse, it is preferable to inoculate HPV vaccine before starting sexual intercourse. This vaccine cannot prevent all types of carcinogenic HPV's . So, it is necessary to receive periodical womb cancer examination after 20years old.

【 Period received as routine vaccination and vaccination frequency】

3 inoculations between the first day of the of the fiscal year (April 1st) to become 12years old, to the last day of the fiscal year to become 16 years old.

※ HPV vaccine is for girls only

※ It corresponds to the 6th grade of the elementary school to the 1st grade of the high school

【 Standard vaccination time 】

Three inoculations in the year to become 13 years old (from April 1st to March 31st)

※It corresponds to the 1st grade of junior high school.

【 explanation of vaccine and inoculation interval 】

There are two kinds of HPV vaccines. Bivalent vaccine (Cervarix) and Quadrivalent vaccine (Gardasil) .

Please note that the inoculation intervals are different and that it is necessary to make 3 inoculations of same vaccine.

◆ Cervarix (Bivalent) :

Interval between 1st and 2nd Inoculation is 1 month, 3rd inoculation is more than 6months after
The 1st inoculation.

◆ Gardasil (Quadrivalent] :

Interval between the 1st and the 2nd inoculations is 2months. 3rd inoculation is 6months after
the 1st inoculation.

【Sub-reactions】

The main sub-reactions are pain, redness and swellings. There are also reports of systemic problems like fever, headache, gastronomical dysfunction, muscular pains. Joint pains etc. Mostly they pass away. But in rare cases , there are various problems like pains of wide areas, dyskinesia.

【 others 】

Inoculation is being made as an independent inoculation.

The positive vaccination encouragement is being withheld by the recommendation of the Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare.

Please apply directly to the cooperating medical institution. Please receive vaccination after you receive and understand the explanation on the vaccine effectiveness and the safety etc., from the doctor.

11. When sub-reactions are suspected

It depends on the type of vaccines, however, heating of the skin, redness, swelling of the area of inoculation happen at comparatively high frequency.

Please receive the evaluation by a doctor when the physical condition worsens after vaccination, such as terrible swellings, the high temperature, convulsions, etc.

Sometimes, there are cases that, even if they may look like sub-reactions of vaccinations, they might have descended from other infectious diseases etc. that blistered at the same by chance.(mixed up reaction).

So. It is important to judge the timing of vaccination after examination by your home doctor. If it is judged by your doctor that the conditions of your child are eligible to “The Vaccination sub-reaction report standard” as a result of the examination, a sub-reaction report is prepared by the doctor and sent to “ Pharmaceutical and Medical Device Agency”

If it is recognized by the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare that the regular vaccination (of the commutation ticket) based on Preventive Vaccination Law, it is likely to become the object of the supply of the health hazard relief.

12.How to receive vaccinations under special conditions

If you want to receive regular vaccinations at medical institutions out of Chiba City

1 If you wish to be inoculated outside Chiba Prefecture

If you stay outside the prefecture for a long time (2 months or more) for giving birth at parent’s house etc. and if you wish to receive regular vaccinations at a medical institution near where you are staying, you need to submit “The Request for Implementation of Vaccination”, which is to assure the medical institution, and the officials of the municipality, that, in case of health hazards caused by the vaccination, Mayor of the municipality of your registered address will take care under his responsibility.

Therefore, without this document, even if you might be hurt by sub-reactions, you cannot receive relief programs based on the provisions of the law.

① Application for “The request for implementation of Vaccination”

※ **This form must be applied before inoculation.**

A. Electronic application.

As electronic application form is posted on the website of the Infectious Disease Control Division of the Public Health Center. Please fill out the form and send the application to the Infectious Disease Control Division. It can be applied from your Smart Phone also.

B. Application by mail.

Please contact the Infectious Disease Control Division of the Public Health Center and request the application forms. We will send it to you by mail or fax. When you receive the application form, please fill out the necessary information and send it back to the Infectious Disease Control Division by mail.

After application by either of A or B, the Health Center Infectious Diseases Control Division

creates a "Vaccination Request Form" which will be sent either to the guardian or to the municipality in which it will be implemented. From the time the application form arrives at the Infectious Disease Control Division until the "Vaccination Request Form" is issued, it takes around 10 days (excluding Saturdays, Sundays, National holidays, and New Year Holidays). So, please make your application with ample time beforehand.

② Inoculation costs (reimbursement payment)

The cost of regular vaccinations inoculated outside the prefecture is paid in full at the inoculation medical institution from your pocket. You are to make request for reimbursement to the Infectious Disease Control Division of Public Health Centers, by attaching necessary documents such as original receipts. Refunds are made within the base amount of The Chiba City. However, if the amount you paid, exceed the standard amount, it shall be born as your expense.

Reimbursement payment will be made only to those whom "Vaccination Request Form" have been issued before the inoculation.

As for forms etc., for reimbursement payment, please refer to the documents you will receive after the "Vaccination Request Form"

2. When you wish to be inoculated in other municipalities in Chiba Prefecture.

Under the "Regular Immunization Mutual Transfer Program in Chiba Prefecture.", you can be inoculated on public expense using Questionnaire Sheet of Chiba city by a cooperation doctor at a participating medical institution.

《Method of application and points to care》

- Please obtain a Questionnaire sheet of Chiba City in advance (see page 4, "How to obtain a questionnaire sheet")
- As types of vaccines are different by each cooperating doctor, please check the home page of Chiba Medical Association.

https://www.chiba.med.or.jp/personnel/vaccination/list_r03.html

Even within the prefecture, in case of mass vaccination (BCG mass vaccination, etc.), a "Vaccination Request Form" is required at the time of vaccination, please contact the Infectious Disease Control Section of the Public Health Center to apply for a Vaccination Request Form. (For details on how to apply for a "Vaccination Request Form", please refer to page 18, "(1) How to apply for a "Vaccination Request Form")

Child who could not receive inoculations due to long time treatment.

As for child who could not receive regular vaccinations during proper inoculation periods, please contact The Infectious Disease Control Division of Public Health Centers, before vaccination.

In case, child is to receive inoculations again after transplantation of hematopoietic cells.

For young citizen under 20years old, who is judged by doctor that his previous inoculations are no more Effective due to transplantation of hematopoietic cells (transplantation of Bone marrow, peripheral blood stem cell transplantation. Umbilical cord blood transplant. Etc.) Chiba city will make support on the cost for duplicated vaccinations. Please refer to the Homepage of the Infectious Disease Control Division of Public Health Centers.

Q & A on how to receive Vaccination

1. Vaccination Number Sticker does not come. If vaccination Number Stickers do not reach your house past two months after you registered a birth notification or Moving-in notification to Chiba City, or those who reentered to Chiba City, but without Vaccination Number Stickers, please contact the Infectious Disease Control Division of the Public Health Center.
2. What should I do if I lose or run out of vaccination number stickers?
If you apply by phone to the Infectious Disease Control Division of the public health center, we will mail it to your home.
If you plan to inoculate in the near future and cannot wait the mail delivery, please ask the medical institution to contact the Infectious Disease Control Division of the public health center in the office hours for Vaccination Number. If you know the Vaccination number, fill out the questionnaire by hand.
3. What should I do if I want to receive inoculation before vaccination number stickers arrive my home after submitting a birth notification, transfer notification, etc. ?
The sticker arrives at your home within 2 months of resident registration, but if you need the vaccination number before the sticker arrives. Please visit the medical institution with something to prove your address in Chiba City together with The Maternal and Child Health handbook.
If you have proof documents (such as child medical expense subsidy coupons), Vaccination Number can be blank.
4. Will the city send a separate notification when inoculation time comes ?
We do not notify you individually. When the inoculation time comes, please make a reservation to a cooperating medical institution at the end of this document. Please bring your Maternal and Child Health Handbook and Vaccination number sticker for vaccination at each cooperating medical institution.
5. What should I do if a guardian cannot accompany the child to a regular vaccination ?
In addition, if a guardian cannot sign guardian's column of the power of attorney or stamp name and seal, how it shall be handled ?
If the child cannot be accompanied by a guardian, an adult surrogate can accompany the child with a Power of Attorney. The power of attorney can be printed from the homepage of the Infectious Disease Control Division of the Public Health Center.
If the mandator (guardian) column of the power of attorney cannot be signed or marked by the

guardian's own name and seal, please contact the Infectious Disease Control Division of the Public Health Center.

If the person to be vaccinated is 13 years of age or older, and if the guardian signed the guardian column of agreement, understanding the effect and purpose of vaccination, severe sub-reaction development and the possibility and the vaccination health damage relief system, the child can be vaccinated without guardian's attendance.

委任状 Power of Attorney

年 月 日 (Date)

(子どもの氏名) _____ が受ける予防接種に休護者が引幸できないため、
As I cannot accompany my child (_____) for his vaccination of

<input type="checkbox"/>	DPT-IPV (ジフテリア中'ロセキ破傷風和舌化ポリオ) : 同種混合	<input type="checkbox"/>	ロタ
<input type="checkbox"/>	DPT-IPV(Diphtheria.Pertussis.Tetanus)Mixture of four	<input type="checkbox"/>	Rota
<input type="checkbox"/>	Hib(ヒブ) 小児川肺炎球菌	<input type="checkbox"/>	B型肝炎 BCG
<input type="checkbox"/>	Pediatric pneumococcus	<input type="checkbox"/>	Hepatitis B Anti-tuberculosis vaccine
<input type="checkbox"/>	不活性化ポリオ	<input type="checkbox"/>	麻疹風しん混合 (MR) 水痘 (水ぼうそう)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Inactivated Polio	<input type="checkbox"/>	Measles-rubella (MR) Chicken pox
<input type="checkbox"/>	日本脳炎	<input type="checkbox"/>	DT (ジフテリア破傷風) : 二種混合 HPV
<input type="checkbox"/>	Japanese encephalitis	<input type="checkbox"/>	DT(Diphtheria and Tetanus) Mixure of two Human papilloma virus

(*受ける予防接伍を○で囲んでください)
(Encircle the vaccine the child will be inoculated)

予防接種を受けることに関する全ての権利下記の者に委任します。
I delegate all rights related to the vaccination of my child to the following person/

(*保護者または代押人の本人が自署しない場合は、氏名の隣に印を押してください)
Parent or guardian shall sign by himself. If it is not signed, Personal seal shall be stamped along with his name.

委任者 (保護者) 住所 _____ 緊急連絡先 _____
Delegator (Parent or Guardian) Address _____ Emergency Contact _____

氏名 _____ 緊急連絡先 _____
Name _____ Emergency Contact _____

受任者 (代理者) 住所 _____
Delegate (Representative) _____

氏名 _____ 続柄 _____
Name _____ Relation _____

「予防接種で元気な子ども」もしくは予診票裏面の説明を読み、予防接種の効果や目的、重篤な副反応発症の可能性及び予防接種健康被害救済制度などについて十分ご理解したうえで、予防接伍を受けさせていただきます。

※保護者とは父・母です。保護者氏名欄は父母いずれかの氏名を記載してください。
※代理者となる方は、お子さんの健康状態を普段から良く知っている祖父母、保護者の兄弟姉妹、保護者の友人等です (ただし、未成年の方は代理者にはなれません)。
※予診票の「保護者の記入欄」の保護者自署は、委任を受け同伴した方が自署してください。

(医療機関の方へ：この委任状は予診票と一併に提出してください)