

# Rotavirus

## Informacije o vakcinaciji

Bosnian - English

**Nacionalni program vakcinacije pruža besplatnu vakcinu protiv rotavirusa djeci u dobi od dva, četiri i šest mjeseci.**

### Rotavirus

Djeca se mogu zaraziti rotavirusom nekoliko puta, a skoro svako dijete oboli od ove zaraze barem jedanput u prve tri godine života. Virus lako prelazi s jednog djeteta na drugo. Simptomi se kreću od laganog vodenastog proljeva do teškog, dehidrirajućeg proljeva s povraćanjem, temperaturom i šokom.

Zaraze izazvane rotavirusom obično su ozbiljnije od proljeva izazvanog drugim uzročnicima. Veća je mogućnost da dođe do dehidracije i potrebno je liječenje u bolnici. Samo se laboratorijskim ispitivanjem uzorka stolice može potvrditi da li se radi o zarazi izazvanoj rotavirusom.

Procjenjuje se da se zbog rotavirusa kod djece ispod pet godina starosti u Australiji godišnje hospitalizira oko 10.000 djece, oko 115.000 se javi ljekaru opće prakse, 22.000 se javi na odjel za hitnu intervenciju, a jedan slučaj završi smrću.

### Oralna vakcina protiv rotavirusa

Oralna vakcina protiv rotavirusa najbolji je način da se zaštite mala djeca i djeca općenito od bolesti izazvanih rotavirusom. Vakcina ne može spriječiti proljev i povraćanje koji nastaju zbog drugih vrsta zaraze, ali jako je dobra za sprečavanje teškog proljeva i povraćanja izazvanog rotavirusom.

U Viktoriji se oralna vakcina protiv rotavirusa (gutanjem) zove RotaTeq®. RotaTeq® je vakcina s oslabljenim 'živim' virusom. Imunizacija RotaTeq® vakcinom sastoji se od tri doze i preporučuje se da se ta vakcina daje s drugim vakcinama koje su uključene u Nacionalni program vakcinacije za djecu starosti od dva, četiri i šest mjeseci.

**Prvu dozu RotaTeq® bi trebalo dati najkasnije kada je dijete staro 12 sedmica, a treću dozu bi trebalo dati do starosti od 32 sedmice.**

**The National Immunisation Program Schedule provides free oral rotavirus vaccine to infants aged two, four and six months of age.**

### Rotavirus

Rotavirus is the most common cause of severe gastroenteritis in infants and young children in Australia.

Children can be infected with rotavirus several times during their lives, and almost every child will suffer at least one infection by the age of three years. It is easily spread from one child to the next. Symptoms range from mild, watery diarrhoea to severe, dehydrating diarrhoea with vomiting, fever, and shock.

Rotavirus infections are often more severe than other causes of diarrhoea. They are more likely to be associated with dehydration and require treatment in hospital. Confirmation of rotavirus infection can only be made by laboratory testing of faecal specimens.

In Australia, it is estimated in children less than five years of age that there are approximately 10,000 hospitalisations, 115,000 GP visits, 22,000 emergency department visits and one death due to rotavirus each year.

### Oral rotavirus immunisation

Oral rotavirus vaccine is the best way to protect infants and children against rotavirus disease. The vaccine will not prevent diarrhoea and vomiting caused by other infections but is very good at preventing severe diarrhoea and vomiting caused by rotavirus.

In Victoria the oral (swallowed by mouth) rotavirus vaccine used is called RotaTeq®. RotaTeq® is a 'live' weakened virus vaccine. The vaccination course of RotaTeq® consists of three doses and is recommended to be given at the same time as other vaccines included on the National Immunisation Program at two, four and six months of age.

**The first dose of RotaTeq® should be given no later than 12 weeks of age and the third dose should be given by 32 weeks of age.**

Postoji mala mogućnost da se dijete zarazi rotavirusom čak i ako je primilo vakcinu. Ako bi do toga i došlo, bolest bi bila daleko blaža nego da dijete nije vakcinisano.

Vakcine koje su sada odobrene za korištenje podvrgnute su najopsežnijim i najstriktnijim testiranjima u kliničkim ispitivanjima kojim je ikada bila podvrgnuta ijedna vakcina. Krajem 1990-ih godina koristila se druga vrsta vakcine protiv rotavirusa. Utvrdilo se da se ta vakcina povezuje s neobičnim tipom začepjenja crijeva koji se zove 'intususcepcija', i povučena je s tržišta. Nova vakcina protiv rotavirusa testirana je na više od 70,000 djece i nije dolazilo do intususcepcije.

## Provjera prije primanja vakcine

Prije nego što dijete primi vakcinu, recite doktoru ili medicinskoj sestri da li se nešto od sljedećeg odnosi na vaše dijete:

- nije staro tačno onoliko koliko se preporučuje za prvu i treću dozu vakcine
- ne osjeća se dobro na dan vakcinacije (ima temperaturu preko 38.5C)
- imalo je jaku reakciju na neku vakcinu
- alergično je na nešto
- uzima steroide u nekom obliku osim pumpice za astmu ili steroidnih krema (na primjer kortizon ili prednison)
- nedavno je primilo transfuziju krvi ili krvnih proizvoda, uključujući i imunoglobuline
- primilo je u zadnjih mjesec dana neku vakcinu koja sadrži žive viruse (npr. BCG)
- ima oboljenje ili terapiju koje dovode do opadanja imuniteta (npr. leukemiju, rak, HIV/AIDS, radioterapiju ili kemoterapiju)
- živi s nekim ko ima oboljenje ili terapiju koja izaziva opadanje imuniteta (npr. leukemiju, rak, HIV/AIDS, radioterapiju ili kemoterapiju)

## Moguće nuspojave oralne vakcine protiv rotavirusa

Vakcina protiv rotavirusa se uglavnom dobro podnosi. Reakcije na vakcinu protiv rotavirusa daleko su rjeđe od mogućnosti oboljenja i uključuju:

Uobičajane nuspojave:

- temperatura
- proljev (u roku od par dana kada je dijete dobilo vakcinu protiv rotavirusa)
- povraćanje (u roku od par dana kada je dijete dobilo vakcinu protiv rotavirusa)

Izuzetno rijetke nuspojave:

- anafilaksija (teška alergijska reakcija)

## Više informacija

Sljedeće stranice na internetu nude izvore pomoći i više informacija

[www.health.vic.gov.au/immunisation](http://www.health.vic.gov.au/immunisation)

[www.immunise.health.gov.au](http://www.immunise.health.gov.au)

Program imunizacije u Australiji, Nazovite: 1800 671 811

There is a small chance of catching a rotavirus infection even after receiving the vaccine. However, if this happens, it would usually be a much milder illness than if your child had not been immunised.

The currently licensed rotavirus vaccines have undergone some of the largest and most stringent testing in clinical trials ever seen for any vaccine. In the late 1990s a different type of rotavirus vaccine was used. This vaccine was found to be associated with an uncommon type of bowel obstruction called 'intussusception', and was taken off the market. The new rotavirus vaccine has been tested with more than 70,000 children and has not been associated with intussusception.

## Pre-immunisation checklist

Before your infant is immunised, tell the doctor or nurse if any of the following apply:

- Is outside the recommended age range for the first and third dose
- Is unwell on the day of immunisation (temperature over 38.5C)
- Has had a severe reaction to any vaccine
- Is allergic to anything
- Is taking steroids of any sort other than inhaled asthma sprays or steroid creams (for example cortisone or prednisone)
- Has received a recent blood transfusion or blood products, including immunoglobulins
- Has had a vaccine containing live viruses within the last month (for example BCG)
- Has a disease or is having treatment which causes low immunity (for example, leukaemia, cancer, HIV/AIDS, radiotherapy or chemotherapy)
- Lives with someone who has a disease or is having treatment which causes low immunity (for example, leukaemia, cancer, HIV/AIDS, radiotherapy or chemotherapy)

## Possible side effects of oral rotavirus vaccine

The rotavirus vaccine is generally well tolerated.

Reactions to the rotavirus vaccine are much less frequent than the likelihood of the disease and include:

Common side effects:

- Fever
- Diarrhoea (in the week after rotavirus vaccination)
- Vomiting (in the week after rotavirus vaccination)

Extremely rare side effect:

- Anaphylaxis (severe allergic reaction)

## Further information

The following websites offer resources and further information

[www.health.vic.gov.au/immunisation](http://www.health.vic.gov.au/immunisation)

[www.immunise.health.gov.au](http://www.immunise.health.gov.au)

Immunise Australia Program, Telephone: 1800 671 811