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Immunization and Child Welfare

Child Health Nursing

National Immunization Schedule, vaccines, routes and sites of administration, cold chain, adverse events following immunization, growth monitoring, child welfare services and preventive pediatric care.

For educational purposes only.

CHAPTER 06 / CHILD HEALTH NURSING 06. Immunisation and Child Welfare

1. Immunity and vaccine types

Active immunity develops after infection/vaccination; passive immunity is temporary transferred antibody. Live attenuated (BCG, OPV, MR), inactivated (IPV), toxoid (Td), subunit/recombinant (hepatitis B, HPV) and conjugate (PCV/Hib) examples. Vaccines prevent specific diseases; vitamin A is a supplement, not vaccine.

2. Indian National Immunization Schedule (routine UIP)

Age	Vaccine/supplement
Birth	BCG, OPV-0, hepatitis B birth dose within 24 h
6 weeks	OPV-1, pentavalent-1, rotavirus-1, fIPV-1, PCV-1
10 weeks	OPV-2, pentavalent-2, rotavirus-2
14 weeks	OPV-3, pentavalent-3, rotavirus-3, fIPV-2, PCV-2
9-11 completed months	MR-1, PCV booster, fIPV-3, JE-1 in designated districts, vitamin A first dose
16-23 completed months	MR-2, DPT booster-1, OPV booster, JE-2 where designated, vitamin A second dose
5-6 years	DPT booster-2
10 and 16 years	Td

India launched a free voluntary single-dose HPV vaccination campaign for eligible 14-year-old girls on 28 February 2026; verify current local eligibility, prior vaccine history and consent. Vitamin A first dose 100,000 IU at 9 months, then 200,000 IU per programme with six-month intervals after second dose up to 5 years (nine total). Use current UIP job aid for missed doses and product-specific details.

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B.SC. NURSING / CHAPTER-WISE STUDY NOTES

3. Common dose, route and site examples

Vaccine	Dose/route	Site
BCG	0.05 mL ID up to 1 month; 0.1 mL thereafter up to 1 year	Left upper arm
OPV	2 drops oral	Mouth

Hep B / pentavalent	0.5 mL IM	Left anterolateral thigh
Rotavirus	Oral, formulation-specific	Mouth
fIPV	0.1 mL ID	Right arm doses 1/2; left arm dose 3
PCV	0.5 mL IM	Right anterolateral thigh
MR	0.5 mL SC	Right upper arm
JE	0.5 mL, product-specific route	Confirm programme job aid
DPT / Td	0.5 mL IM	DPT first booster left thigh, second left upper arm; Td upper arm

4. Cold chain and AEFI

Most service-point vaccines stored +2 to +8 C; ILR, deep freezer at designated levels, cold boxes, carriers and loggers. Do not freeze freeze-sensitive products. VVM indicates cumulative heat exposure, not freezing. Verify expiry, lot, diluent and temperature record; follow open-vial policy only for eligible vaccines. Serious AEFI requires emergency assessment and reporting; anaphylaxis may present without rash and needs prompt IM adrenaline per protocol. Observe for recommended interval (commonly 30 min).

5. Preventive child welfare

Growth monitoring, nutrition counselling, developmental and hearing/vision screening, RBSK referrals, safe water, oral health, injury prevention, school health and safeguarding. Document vaccinations, next due date, counselling and catch-up plan; promote confidence with accurate information.

6. Important Examination Questions

Long Answer Questions

1. 1. Describe NIS and cold chain management.

Short Answer Questions

1. 1. Explain vaccine types
2. 2. discuss AEFI
3. 3. state BCG and fIPV routes.

Very Short Answer Questions (with answers)

1. 1. What does VVM monitor? - Cumulative heat exposure.
2. 2. Is vitamin A a vaccine? - No.

7. Quick Revision

- Verify local schedule before administration.
- Maintain cold chain and documentation.
- Mild illness alone is generally not a contraindication.

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8. Conclusion

Verify local schedule before administration. Maintain cold chain and documentation. Mild illness alone is generally not a contraindication.

Practice questions

Choose one best answer. The answer key and explanations follow the questions.

1. Which form of immunity results from temporarily transferred antibodies?

A. Active immunity after vaccination
B. Active immunity after infection
C. Cellular immune memory after exposure
D. Passive immunity

2. What does a vaccine vial monitor indicate?

A. Cumulative heat exposure
B. Whether a vaccine has frozen
C. Whether the vial is sterile
D. The patient's immune response

3. Which item is a supplement rather than a vaccine?

A. BCG
B. Vitamin A
C. Hepatitis B vaccine
D. MR vaccine

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Answer key and explanations

1. D - Passive immunity

Passive immunity is temporary protection from transferred antibodies.

2. A - Cumulative heat exposure

A VVM indicates cumulative heat exposure and does not detect freezing.

3. B - Vitamin A

Vitamin A is a nutritional supplement.

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