**Diphtheria-Tetanus-Polio Vaccine, suspension for injection**

Diphtheria toxoid, tetanus toxoid, trivalent polio bulk

**What is the DTP vaccine and what is it used for?**Diphtheria-Tetanus-Polio (DTP1) vaccine belongs to the group of medications known as vaccines. Most medications treat the consequences of a disease. In contrast, a vaccine is administered to healthy individuals and helps protect against infectious diseases and the associated problems. The DTP vaccine is intended for protection against diphtheria, tetanus, and polio.

Each of these diseases is caused by a specific bacterium or virus (in the case of polio). The vaccine contains each of these pathogens in an inactivated and therefore harmless form. In response to contact with the inactivated pathogens, the cells of the immune system produce antibodies that neutralize the pathogens. Additionally, the immune system remembers the characteristics of the pathogens and how to combat them. This results in long-term protection against diphtheria, tetanus, and polio following vaccination. When a person vaccinated against DTP comes into contact with the actual disease-causing agents through natural infection, they are recognized by the immune system and promptly fought off.

**Application of this medication:** The DTP vaccine is used for the initial (primary) series of vaccinations in individuals aged 5 years and older who have not previously been vaccinated against diphtheria, tetanus, and polio (e.g., travelers). The DTP vaccine is also used for revaccination (booster) of children, adolescents, and adults who have already received the initial (primary) series of vaccinations against diphtheria, tetanus, and polio.

**When should you not use this medication or be extra cautious?**

**When should you not use this medication?**

* You or your child are allergic to any of the substances in this medication.
* If you or your child have a severe illness, vaccination with the DTP vaccine should be postponed.
* When should you be extra cautious with this medication?
* Contact your doctor, pharmacist, or nurse before using this medication.
* If you or your child have a congenital or acquired immune deficiency. In this case, the desired protection may not be achieved.
* If you or your child have blood clotting problems or easily bruise. Fainting may occur after or even before a needle injection. Therefore, inform your doctor or nurse if you or your child have fainted during a previous injection.
* Consult your doctor, pharmacist, or nurse if any of the above warnings apply to you or have been relevant in the past.
* Children and adolescents up to 18 years old:
* Due to its composition (lower dose of diphtheria component), the DTP vaccine is unsuitable for the initial series of vaccinations (primary vaccinations) in children under 5 years old.

**Are you taking any other medications?**The DTP vaccine can be administered simultaneously with other vaccines, but at different injection sites.

**Pregnancy and breastfeeding:** If you are planning to become pregnant, are pregnant, or are breastfeeding, please consult your doctor or pharmacist before administering this vaccine. According to data from a large number of cases of exposure during pregnancy, the DTP vaccine has no adverse effects on pregnancy. There is no data available on vaccination with the DTP vaccine in breastfeeding women.

**Driving and using machinery:** There is no data available on the influence of DTP vaccine vaccination on driving ability or the ability to operate machinery.

**Substances to consider in this medication:** This medication contains formaldehyde. Formaldehyde can cause local skin reactions (e.g., contact dermatitis). This medication contains less than 1 mmol of sodium (23 mg) per dose, in other words, it is essentially "sodium-free." This medication contains potassium, less than 1 mmol (39 mg) per dose, in other words, it is essentially "potassium-free."

**How to use this medication:** Vaccination should always be performed by a qualified individual. One dose consists of 1 ml of orange-red liquid, which is slowly injected into a muscle of the upper arm (preferably the deltoid muscle) or the thigh.

DTP vaccine should never be injected into a vein.

A primary vaccination consists of a series of two doses, with at least 1 month between doses, followed by a third dose at least 6 months after the second dose.

**Use in children:** Due to its composition (lower dose of diphtheria component), the DTP vaccine is unsuitable for the initial series of vaccinations (primary vaccinations) in children under 5 years old.

If you have any other questions about the use of this medication, please consult your doctor, pharmacist, or nurse.

**Possible side effects**Like any medication, the DTP vaccine can have side effects, although not everyone experiences them.  
The side effects reported after vaccination with the DTP vaccine mostly occurred during the first three days after vaccination and were temporary in nature. Side effects that may require medical attention and should be reported to the doctor before the next vaccination:

Acute allergic reactions may occur after vaccination. Symptoms may include rapidly appearing skin rash with intense itching and the formation of hives (urticaria) and swelling of certain facial parts, neck, arm, or other body parts.

**Other side effects:**

The following side effects have been reported during a study of adverse reactions in 243 adults and 1572 children around the age of 9 after administration of the vaccine. The adults and children participating in the study self-reported their side effects for 7 days (for adults) or 12 days (for children).

Recorded side effects: Nearly 60% of adults received one or more other vaccines simultaneously. The 9-10-year-old children received the DTP vaccination and a measles, mumps, and rubella (MMR) vaccination concurrently. The following side effects may be (partially) caused by vaccination. Some of the side effects listed below were also spontaneously reported by users.

**Very common (affecting more than 1 in 10 users):** Pain or hardening at the injection site, Swelling or redness at the injection site, possibly accompanied by itching, Reduced mobility of the injected arm, Lethargy, Nausea.

**Common (affecting 1 to 10 in 100 users):** Bruising at the injection site, Fever, Headache, Fainting just before, during, or after vaccination.

**Uncommon (affecting 1 to 10 in 1,000 users):** Vomiting.

**Unknown (cannot be determined from available data):** Enlarged lymph nodes (lymphadenopathy), Rapid onset of intense itching with small or large hives and raised areas occurring anywhere on the skin (urticaria) due to an allergic reaction, Swelling of certain facial parts, neck, arm, or other body parts due to an allergic reaction, Seizures or convulsions, possibly in combination with fever, Abdominal pain, Atypical skin rash, such as rash/exanthem ("red goosebumps"), possibly accompanied by itching, Redness and/or swelling at the injection site, possibly accompanied by itching, Extensive swelling of the injected arm, possibly accompanied by redness and/or pain.

**How to store this medicine:**

* Keep out of sight and reach of children.
* Store in the refrigerator (2 °C - 8 °C). Do not freeze.
* Do not use this medicine after the expiration date stated on the label after "exp".
* Do not use this medicine if you notice that the color of the vaccine is clearly yellow or violet instead of orange-red.
* Do not dispose of medications in wastewater or household waste. Ask your pharmacist how to dispose of medications that are no longer needed. These measures will help protect the environment.

**Diphtheria-Tetanus-Polio Vaccine, suspension for injection**

Diphtheria toxoid, tetanus toxoid, trivalent polio bulk

**What is the DTP vaccine and what is it used for?**Diphtheria-Tetanus-Polio (DTP1) vaccine belongs to the group of medications known as vaccines. Most medications treat the consequences of a disease. In contrast, a vaccine is administered to healthy individuals and helps protect against infectious diseases and the associated problems. The DTP vaccine is intended for protection against diphtheria, tetanus, and polio.

Each of these diseases is caused by a specific bacterium or virus (in the case of polio). The vaccine contains each of these pathogens in an inactivated and therefore harmless form. In response to contact with the inactivated pathogens, the cells of the immune system produce antibodies that neutralize the pathogens. Additionally, the immune system remembers the characteristics of the pathogens and how to combat them. This results in long-term protection against diphtheria, tetanus, and polio following vaccination. When a person vaccinated against DTP comes into contact with the actual disease-causing agents through natural infection, they are recognized by the immune system and promptly fought off.

**Application of this medication:** The DTP vaccine is used for the initial (primary) series of vaccinations in individuals aged 5 years and older who have not previously been vaccinated against diphtheria, tetanus, and polio (e.g., travelers). The DTP vaccine is also used for revaccination (booster) of children, adolescents, and adults who have already received the initial (primary) series of vaccinations against diphtheria, tetanus, and polio.

**When should you not use this medication or be extra cautious?**

**When should you not use this medication?**

* You or your child are allergic to any of the substances in this medication.
* If you or your child have a severe illness, vaccination with the DTP vaccine should be postponed.
* When should you be extra cautious with this medication?
* Contact your doctor, pharmacist, or nurse before using this medication.
* If you or your child have a congenital or acquired immune deficiency. In this case, the desired protection may not be achieved.
* If you or your child have blood clotting problems or easily bruise. Fainting may occur after or even before a needle injection. Therefore, inform your doctor or nurse if you or your child have fainted during a previous injection.
* Consult your doctor, pharmacist, or nurse if any of the above warnings apply to you or have been relevant in the past.
* Children and adolescents up to 18 years old:
* Due to its composition (lower dose of diphtheria component), the DTP vaccine is unsuitable for the initial series of vaccinations (primary vaccinations) in children under 5 years old.

**Are you taking any other medications?**The DTP vaccine can be administered simultaneously with other vaccines, but at different injection sites.

**Pregnancy and breastfeeding:** If you are planning to become pregnant, are pregnant, or are breastfeeding, please consult your doctor or pharmacist before administering this vaccine. According to data from a large number of cases of exposure during pregnancy, the DTP vaccine has no adverse effects on pregnancy. There is no data available on vaccination with the DTP vaccine in breastfeeding women.

**Driving and using machinery:** There is no data available on the influence of DTP vaccine vaccination on driving ability or the ability to operate machinery.

**Substances to consider in this medication:** This medication contains formaldehyde. Formaldehyde can cause local skin reactions (e.g., contact dermatitis). This medication contains less than 1 mmol of sodium (23 mg) per dose, in other words, it is essentially "sodium-free." This medication contains potassium, less than 1 mmol (39 mg) per dose, in other words, it is essentially "potassium-free."

**How to use this medication:** Vaccination should always be performed by a qualified individual. One dose consists of 1 ml of orange-red liquid, which is slowly injected into a muscle of the upper arm (preferably the deltoid muscle) or the thigh.

DTP vaccine should never be injected into a vein.

A primary vaccination consists of a series of two doses, with at least 1 month between doses, followed by a third dose at least 6 months after the second dose.

**Use in children:** Due to its composition (lower dose of diphtheria component), the DTP vaccine is unsuitable for the initial series of vaccinations (primary vaccinations) in children under 5 years old.

If you have any other questions about the use of this medication, please consult your doctor, pharmacist, or nurse.

**Possible side effects**Like any medication, the DTP vaccine can have side effects, although not everyone experiences them.  
The side effects reported after vaccination with the DTP vaccine mostly occurred during the first three days after vaccination and were temporary in nature. Side effects that may require medical attention and should be reported to the doctor before the next vaccination:

Acute allergic reactions may occur after vaccination. Symptoms may include rapidly appearing skin rash with intense itching and the formation of hives (urticaria) and swelling of certain facial parts, neck, arm, or other body parts.

**Other side effects:**

The following side effects have been reported during a study of adverse reactions in 243 adults and 1572 children around the age of 9 after administration of the vaccine. The adults and children participating in the study self-reported their side effects for 7 days (for adults) or 12 days (for children).

Recorded side effects: Nearly 60% of adults received one or more other vaccines simultaneously. The 9-10-year-old children received the DTP vaccination and a measles, mumps, and rubella (MMR) vaccination concurrently. The following side effects may be (partially) caused by vaccination. Some of the side effects listed below were also spontaneously reported by users.

**Very common (affecting more than 1 in 10 users):** Pain or hardening at the injection site, Swelling or redness at the injection site, possibly accompanied by itching, Reduced mobility of the injected arm, Lethargy, Nausea.

**Common (affecting 1 to 10 in 100 users):** Bruising at the injection site, Fever, Headache, Fainting just before, during, or after vaccination.

**Uncommon (affecting 1 to 10 in 1,000 users):** Vomiting.

**Unknown (cannot be determined from available data):** Enlarged lymph nodes (lymphadenopathy), Rapid onset of intense itching with small or large hives and raised areas occurring anywhere on the skin (urticaria) due to an allergic reaction, Swelling of certain facial parts, neck, arm, or other body parts due to an allergic reaction, Seizures or convulsions, possibly in combination with fever, Abdominal pain, Atypical skin rash, such as rash/exanthem ("red goosebumps"), possibly accompanied by itching, Redness and/or swelling at the injection site, possibly accompanied by itching, Extensive swelling of the injected arm, possibly accompanied by redness and/or pain.

**How to store this medicine:**

* Keep out of sight and reach of children.
* Store in the refrigerator (2 °C - 8 °C). Do not freeze.
* Do not use this medicine after the expiration date stated on the label after "exp".
* Do not use this medicine if you notice that the color of the vaccine is clearly yellow or violet instead of orange-red.
* Do not dispose of medications in wastewater or household waste. Ask your pharmacist how to dispose of medications that are no longer needed. These measures will help protect the environment.

**Diphtheria-Tetanus-Polio Vaccine, suspension for injection**

Diphtheria toxoid, tetanus toxoid, trivalent polio bulk

**What is the DTP vaccine and what is it used for?**Diphtheria-Tetanus-Polio (DTP1) vaccine belongs to the group of medications known as vaccines. Most medications treat the consequences of a disease. In contrast, a vaccine is administered to healthy individuals and helps protect against infectious diseases and the associated problems. The DTP vaccine is intended for protection against diphtheria, tetanus, and polio.

Each of these diseases is caused by a specific bacterium or virus (in the case of polio). The vaccine contains each of these pathogens in an inactivated and therefore harmless form. In response to contact with the inactivated pathogens, the cells of the immune system produce antibodies that neutralize the pathogens. Additionally, the immune system remembers the characteristics of the pathogens and how to combat them. This results in long-term protection against diphtheria, tetanus, and polio following vaccination. When a person vaccinated against DTP comes into contact with the actual disease-causing agents through natural infection, they are recognized by the immune system and promptly fought off.

**Application of this medication:** The DTP vaccine is used for the initial (primary) series of vaccinations in individuals aged 5 years and older who have not previously been vaccinated against diphtheria, tetanus, and polio (e.g., travelers). The DTP vaccine is also used for revaccination (booster) of children, adolescents, and adults who have already received the initial (primary) series of vaccinations against diphtheria, tetanus, and polio.

**When should you not use this medication or be extra cautious?**

**When should you not use this medication?**

* You or your child are allergic to any of the substances in this medication.
* If you or your child have a severe illness, vaccination with the DTP vaccine should be postponed.
* When should you be extra cautious with this medication?
* Contact your doctor, pharmacist, or nurse before using this medication.
* If you or your child have a congenital or acquired immune deficiency. In this case, the desired protection may not be achieved.
* If you or your child have blood clotting problems or easily bruise. Fainting may occur after or even before a needle injection. Therefore, inform your doctor or nurse if you or your child have fainted during a previous injection.
* Consult your doctor, pharmacist, or nurse if any of the above warnings apply to you or have been relevant in the past.
* Children and adolescents up to 18 years old:
* Due to its composition (lower dose of diphtheria component), the DTP vaccine is unsuitable for the initial series of vaccinations (primary vaccinations) in children under 5 years old.

**Are you taking any other medications?**The DTP vaccine can be administered simultaneously with other vaccines, but at different injection sites.

**Pregnancy and breastfeeding:** If you are planning to become pregnant, are pregnant, or are breastfeeding, please consult your doctor or pharmacist before administering this vaccine. According to data from a large number of cases of exposure during pregnancy, the DTP vaccine has no adverse effects on pregnancy. There is no data available on vaccination with the DTP vaccine in breastfeeding women.

**Driving and using machinery:** There is no data available on the influence of DTP vaccine vaccination on driving ability or the ability to operate machinery.

**Substances to consider in this medication:** This medication contains formaldehyde. Formaldehyde can cause local skin reactions (e.g., contact dermatitis). This medication contains less than 1 mmol of sodium (23 mg) per dose, in other words, it is essentially "sodium-free." This medication contains potassium, less than 1 mmol (39 mg) per dose, in other words, it is essentially "potassium-free."

**How to use this medication:** Vaccination should always be performed by a qualified individual. One dose consists of 1 ml of orange-red liquid, which is slowly injected into a muscle of the upper arm (preferably the deltoid muscle) or the thigh.

DTP vaccine should never be injected into a vein.

A primary vaccination consists of a series of two doses, with at least 1 month between doses, followed by a third dose at least 6 months after the second dose.

**Use in children:** Due to its composition (lower dose of diphtheria component), the DTP vaccine is unsuitable for the initial series of vaccinations (primary vaccinations) in children under 5 years old.

If you have any other questions about the use of this medication, please consult your doctor, pharmacist, or nurse.

**Possible side effects**Like any medication, the DTP vaccine can have side effects, although not everyone experiences them.  
The side effects reported after vaccination with the DTP vaccine mostly occurred during the first three days after vaccination and were temporary in nature. Side effects that may require medical attention and should be reported to the doctor before the next vaccination:

Acute allergic reactions may occur after vaccination. Symptoms may include rapidly appearing skin rash with intense itching and the formation of hives (urticaria) and swelling of certain facial parts, neck, arm, or other body parts.

**Other side effects:**

The following side effects have been reported during a study of adverse reactions in 243 adults and 1572 children around the age of 9 after administration of the vaccine. The adults and children participating in the study self-reported their side effects for 7 days (for adults) or 12 days (for children).

Recorded side effects: Nearly 60% of adults received one or more other vaccines simultaneously. The 9-10-year-old children received the DTP vaccination and a measles, mumps, and rubella (MMR) vaccination concurrently. The following side effects may be (partially) caused by vaccination. Some of the side effects listed below were also spontaneously reported by users.

**Very common (affecting more than 1 in 10 users):** Pain or hardening at the injection site, Swelling or redness at the injection site, possibly accompanied by itching, Reduced mobility of the injected arm, Lethargy, Nausea.

**Common (affecting 1 to 10 in 100 users):** Bruising at the injection site, Fever, Headache, Fainting just before, during, or after vaccination.

**Uncommon (affecting 1 to 10 in 1,000 users):** Vomiting.

**Unknown (cannot be determined from available data):** Enlarged lymph nodes (lymphadenopathy), Rapid onset of intense itching with small or large hives and raised areas occurring anywhere on the skin (urticaria) due to an allergic reaction, Swelling of certain facial parts, neck, arm, or other body parts due to an allergic reaction, Seizures or convulsions, possibly in combination with fever, Abdominal pain, Atypical skin rash, such as rash/exanthem ("red goosebumps"), possibly accompanied by itching, Redness and/or swelling at the injection site, possibly accompanied by itching, Extensive swelling of the injected arm, possibly accompanied by redness and/or pain.

**How to store this medicine:**

* Keep out of sight and reach of children.
* Store in the refrigerator (2 °C - 8 °C). Do not freeze.
* Do not use this medicine after the expiration date stated on the label after "exp".
* Do not use this medicine if you notice that the color of the vaccine is clearly yellow or violet instead of orange-red.
* Do not dispose of medications in wastewater or household waste. Ask your pharmacist how to dispose of medications that are no longer needed. These measures will help protect the environment.

**Diphtheria-Tetanus-Polio Vaccine, suspension for injection**

Diphtheria toxoid, tetanus toxoid, trivalent polio bulk

**What is the DTP vaccine and what is it used for?**Diphtheria-Tetanus-Polio (DTP1) vaccine belongs to the group of medications known as vaccines. Most medications treat the consequences of a disease. In contrast, a vaccine is administered to healthy individuals and helps protect against infectious diseases and the associated problems. The DTP vaccine is intended for protection against diphtheria, tetanus, and polio.

Each of these diseases is caused by a specific bacterium or virus (in the case of polio). The vaccine contains each of these pathogens in an inactivated and therefore harmless form. In response to contact with the inactivated pathogens, the cells of the immune system produce antibodies that neutralize the pathogens. Additionally, the immune system remembers the characteristics of the pathogens and how to combat them. This results in long-term protection against diphtheria, tetanus, and polio following vaccination. When a person vaccinated against DTP comes into contact with the actual disease-causing agents through natural infection, they are recognized by the immune system and promptly fought off.

**Application of this medication:** The DTP vaccine is used for the initial (primary) series of vaccinations in individuals aged 5 years and older who have not previously been vaccinated against diphtheria, tetanus, and polio (e.g., travelers). The DTP vaccine is also used for revaccination (booster) of children, adolescents, and adults who have already received the initial (primary) series of vaccinations against diphtheria, tetanus, and polio.

**When should you not use this medication or be extra cautious?**

**When should you not use this medication?**

* You or your child are allergic to any of the substances in this medication.
* If you or your child have a severe illness, vaccination with the DTP vaccine should be postponed.
* When should you be extra cautious with this medication?
* Contact your doctor, pharmacist, or nurse before using this medication.
* If you or your child have a congenital or acquired immune deficiency. In this case, the desired protection may not be achieved.
* If you or your child have blood clotting problems or easily bruise. Fainting may occur after or even before a needle injection. Therefore, inform your doctor or nurse if you or your child have fainted during a previous injection.
* Consult your doctor, pharmacist, or nurse if any of the above warnings apply to you or have been relevant in the past.
* Children and adolescents up to 18 years old:
* Due to its composition (lower dose of diphtheria component), the DTP vaccine is unsuitable for the initial series of vaccinations (primary vaccinations) in children under 5 years old.

**Are you taking any other medications?**The DTP vaccine can be administered simultaneously with other vaccines, but at different injection sites.

**Pregnancy and breastfeeding:** If you are planning to become pregnant, are pregnant, or are breastfeeding, please consult your doctor or pharmacist before administering this vaccine. According to data from a large number of cases of exposure during pregnancy, the DTP vaccine has no adverse effects on pregnancy. There is no data available on vaccination with the DTP vaccine in breastfeeding women.

**Driving and using machinery:** There is no data available on the influence of DTP vaccine vaccination on driving ability or the ability to operate machinery.

**Substances to consider in this medication:** This medication contains formaldehyde. Formaldehyde can cause local skin reactions (e.g., contact dermatitis). This medication contains less than 1 mmol of sodium (23 mg) per dose, in other words, it is essentially "sodium-free." This medication contains potassium, less than 1 mmol (39 mg) per dose, in other words, it is essentially "potassium-free."

**How to use this medication:** Vaccination should always be performed by a qualified individual. One dose consists of 1 ml of orange-red liquid, which is slowly injected into a muscle of the upper arm (preferably the deltoid muscle) or the thigh.

DTP vaccine should never be injected into a vein.

A primary vaccination consists of a series of two doses, with at least 1 month between doses, followed by a third dose at least 6 months after the second dose.

**Use in children:** Due to its composition (lower dose of diphtheria component), the DTP vaccine is unsuitable for the initial series of vaccinations (primary vaccinations) in children under 5 years old.

If you have any other questions about the use of this medication, please consult your doctor, pharmacist, or nurse.

**Possible side effects**Like any medication, the DTP vaccine can have side effects, although not everyone experiences them.  
The side effects reported after vaccination with the DTP vaccine mostly occurred during the first three days after vaccination and were temporary in nature. Side effects that may require medical attention and should be reported to the doctor before the next vaccination:

Acute allergic reactions may occur after vaccination. Symptoms may include rapidly appearing skin rash with intense itching and the formation of hives (urticaria) and swelling of certain facial parts, neck, arm, or other body parts.

**Other side effects:**

The following side effects have been reported during a study of adverse reactions in 243 adults and 1572 children around the age of 9 after administration of the vaccine. The adults and children participating in the study self-reported their side effects for 7 days (for adults) or 12 days (for children).

Recorded side effects: Nearly 60% of adults received one or more other vaccines simultaneously. The 9-10-year-old children received the DTP vaccination and a measles, mumps, and rubella (MMR) vaccination concurrently. The following side effects may be (partially) caused by vaccination. Some of the side effects listed below were also spontaneously reported by users.

**Very common (affecting more than 1 in 10 users):** Pain or hardening at the injection site, Swelling or redness at the injection site, possibly accompanied by itching, Reduced mobility of the injected arm, Lethargy, Nausea.

**Common (affecting 1 to 10 in 100 users):** Bruising at the injection site, Fever, Headache, Fainting just before, during, or after vaccination.

**Uncommon (affecting 1 to 10 in 1,000 users):** Vomiting.

**Unknown (cannot be determined from available data):** Enlarged lymph nodes (lymphadenopathy), Rapid onset of intense itching with small or large hives and raised areas occurring anywhere on the skin (urticaria) due to an allergic reaction, Swelling of certain facial parts, neck, arm, or other body parts due to an allergic reaction, Seizures or convulsions, possibly in combination with fever, Abdominal pain, Atypical skin rash, such as rash/exanthem ("red goosebumps"), possibly accompanied by itching, Redness and/or swelling at the injection site, possibly accompanied by itching, Extensive swelling of the injected arm, possibly accompanied by redness and/or pain.

**How to store this medicine:**

* Keep out of sight and reach of children.
* Store in the refrigerator (2 °C - 8 °C). Do not freeze.
* Do not use this medicine after the expiration date stated on the label after "exp".
* Do not use this medicine if you notice that the color of the vaccine is clearly yellow or violet instead of orange-red.
* Do not dispose of medications in wastewater or household waste. Ask your pharmacist how to dispose of medications that are no longer needed. These measures will help protect the environment.