

HEALTHY LIVING

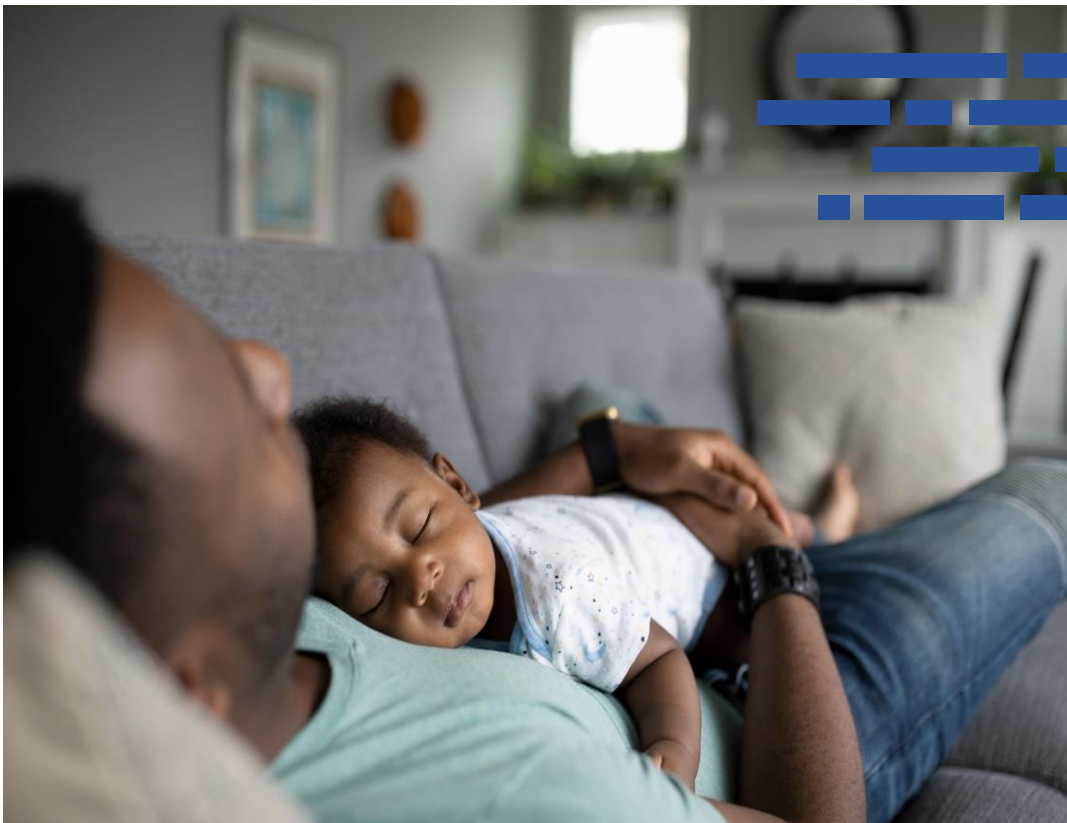
Tdap Vaccine

JESSICA EPPLE-FARMER PH. D

REVIEWED BY: RICHARD LOGAN JR. PHARM D



LUCE Facts Sheet



TETANUS (T)

Tetanus causes painful stiffening of the muscles. Tetanus can lead to serious health problems, including being unable to open the mouth (lockjaw), having trouble swallowing and breathing, or death.

DIPHTHERIA (D)

Diphtheria can lead to difficulty breathing, heart failure, paralysis, or death.

PERTUSSIS (AP)

Pertussis also known as “whooping cough,” can cause uncontrollable, violent coughing that makes it hard to breathe, eat, or drink. In adults, it can cause weight loss, loss of bladder control, passing out, and rib fractures from severe coughing.

VACCINES SAVE LIVES

Tdap vaccine can prevent tetanus, diphtheria, and pertussis.

Diphtheria and pertussis spread from person to person. Tetanus enters the body through cuts or wounds.

Adults who have never received the Tdap vaccine should get a single dose of Tdap.

Also, adults should receive a booster dose of either Tdap or Td (a different vaccine that protects against tetanus and diphtheria but not pertussis) every 10 years, or after 5 years in the case of a severe or dirty wound or burn.

Medicare Part D plans cover the Tdap vaccine as well as most private insurance plans. Tdap may be given at the same time as other vaccines.

Lincoln University Cooperative Extension is prohibited from discriminating based on race, color, national origin, religion, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, age, veteran status, genetics, disability or reprisal or retaliation for prior civil rights activity, in any program or activity funded by USDA.

Diphtheria was once a major cause of illness and death among children. The United States recorded 206,000 cases of diphtheria in 1921, resulting in 15,520 deaths. Starting in the 1920s, diphtheria rates dropped quickly in the United States and other countries that began widely vaccinating. Due to the success of the U.S. immunization program, diphtheria is now nearly unheard of in the United States.

Before whooping cough vaccines became widely available in the 1940s, about 200,000 children got sick and up



“All adults need immunizations to help them prevent getting and spreading serious diseases that could result in poor health, missed work, medical bills, and not being able to care for family.”

~CDC

to 9,000 died from whooping cough each year in the U.S. After vaccine introduction, whooping cough cases reached an all-time low in the 1970s but are starting to increase again due to genetic changes and communities with reduced vaccine immunity. In 2022, there were 2,388 reported cases in the U.S. and only 3 deaths.

REFERENCES:

01

Images sourced from [freemimages.com](https://www.freemimages.com)

02

Tdap (Tetanus, Diphtheria, Pertussis) Vaccine: What you need to know.
<https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/hcp/vis/vis-statements/tdap.html>

03

Vaccines and Preventable Diseases
<https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/vpd/dtap-tdap-fd/public/index.html>

04

2022 Provisional Pertussis Surveillance Report
<https://www.cdc.gov/pertussis/surv-reporting.html#surv>



LINCOLN UNIVERSITY
MISSOURI
COOPERATIVE EXTENSION



EXCITE

Extension Collaborative on
Immunization Teaching & Engagement