

Frequently Asked Questions

Are vaccines safe and effective?

Yes, vaccines are tested many times before they are approved for use. They are safe, and side effects are usually mild and last 2-3 days (sore arm, low-grade fever). These normal reactions are a sign that the immune system is responding to the vaccine and preparing to fight the disease. In addition, vaccines are very effective. Since the 1950s, they have saved 154 million lives. If you have any doubts or different and longer-lasting symptoms, visit your health center.

Why is it important to get vaccinated?

Thanks to vaccines, polio, measles, rubella, and tetanus in infants have been eliminated in the Americas. However, the viruses and bacteria that cause them can travel with unprotected people to our continent from all over the world with great ease. These people often do not yet have the disease, but can already be contagious. This can cause, in a short time, thousands of deaths and even more people to live with the long-term complications that these diseases cause.

Why do some people get sick even if they are vaccinated?

The full protection of a vaccine generally begins 14 days after receiving it and reaches the highest protection after receiving the recommended doses.

Some protect completely against the disease, and others, such as vaccines against respiratory diseases like Influenza or COVID-19, help to make the disease milder and thus prevent hospitalizations.

Myths

“Vaccines cause autism.” FALSE

There are no rigorous studies showing a link between any vaccine and autism spectrum disorders. This belief originates from research that has already been conclusively refuted, withdrawn from the journal in which it was published, and the doctor who published it lost his medical license.

“It’s better to get sick than to get a seasonal flu shot.” FALSE

The flu can make you seriously ill, especially if you are in at-risk groups (pregnant women, children under 5, older adults, and people with chronic illnesses). Getting a seasonal flu vaccine is a safe option and should be repeated every year, as viruses change. Each year, the vaccine is modified to be as effective as possible against the flu strains expected for the season.

Get up to date



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PAHO



Vaccination Calendar

Immunization for all Immunization for

Your decision makes a difference

Vaccination Week in the Americas

Trinidad and Tobago

Your decision makes a difference

Get vaccinated at different stages of your life to prevent the following diseases:



Pregnant women

Diphtheria
Tetanus
Influenza



Newborns

Hepatitis B



First year of life <12 months

2, 4, 6 months
Diphtheria
Tetanus
Whooping Cough
Hib disease
Hepatitis B
Polio
Pneumococcal disease
Influenza*



Second year of life 12-23 months

12 months
Measles
Rubella
Mumps

18 months
Yellow fever
Diphtheria
Tetanus
Whooping Cough

Polio
Pneumococcal disease
Influenza*



Children

24 months
Measles
Rubella
Mumps

4-5 years
Diphtheria
Tetanus
Whooping Cough

Polio
Influenza*



Adolescents 9 - <15 years

Every 10 years
Diphtheria
Tetanus
HPV infection
Influenza*



Adults Up to age 26 years

Up to age 26 years **
HPV infection
3 doses

Hepatitis B
Influenza*
Pneumococcal disease



Health Workers

Hepatitis B
Influenza*



Older persons

Pneumococcal disease
Influenza*
Tetanus

*Influenza vaccine: 6 months of age and over – seasonal

**Schedule: 2 doses (6 months apart) for immunocompromised individuals 3 doses: (2 and 6 months after initial dose)