



**INACTIVATED
POLIOMYELITIS VACCINE
(IPV) FACT SHEET FOR
HEALTH CARE WORKERS
IN BOTSWANA**



FS 739935



Promoting access to safe medicines

1. Indication

The inactivated poliomyelitis vaccine (IPV) is used to prevent poliomyelitis, a crippling and potentially fatal disease caused by poliovirus.

- Protects against all three types of polioviruses (types 1, 2, and 3).
- Used in routine immunisation schedules and supplementary campaigns.
- Provides individual protection without the risk of vaccine-associated paralytic poliomyelitis (VAPP), unlike oral polio vaccine (OPV).
- Recommended as part of the global polio eradication strategy.

2. Administration

Age	Dose
4 months	First dose
9 months	Second dose

Route of administration:

- **Intramuscular injection** (preferred)
 - Infants: anterolateral thigh.
 - Older children/adults: deltoid muscle of the upper arm.
- **Subcutaneous injection** is acceptable if intramuscular is not feasible.
- **Do not** administer intravenously.

Important: Always consult the vaccine information leaflet included with the product for detailed preparation and administration instructions.

3. Warnings and Precautions

- Immunocompromised individuals: IPV is safe and recommended.
- Interchangeability: IPV may be given with other vaccines (e.g., DTP, HepB, Hib) at different injection sites.
- Postpone vaccination in cases of moderate or severe acute illness until recovery.
- Observe recipients for at least 15 minutes after vaccination to manage fainting or allergic reactions.

4. Contraindications

Do not administer IPV to individuals with:

- Severe allergic reaction (e.g., anaphylaxis) to a previous dose of IPV or any vaccine component (including neomycin, streptomycin, or polymyxin B).
- Moderate or severe acute illness (vaccination should be delayed until recovery).

5. Adverse Reactions and Reporting

Common side effects:

- Pain, redness, or swelling at injection site
- Mild fever
- Fatigue or irritability in children

Less common side effects:

- Loss of appetite
- Headache
- Muscle aches

Serious but rare adverse events:

- Severe allergic reactions (anaphylaxis)

Adverse Event Reporting in Botswana:

Health care workers are encouraged to report any suspected adverse events following immunisation (AEFI) to BoMRA. Reporting helps monitor vaccine safety and protect public health. Even if you are uncertain whether the vaccine caused the reaction, reporting ensures potential concerns are identified early.

Steps to report an AEFI:

1. Scan the QR code provided
2. Accept the terms and conditions
3. Complete the reporting form with all available information
4. Submit the form



Or contact:

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