Antibodies: a substance produced by the body to fight disease.

Chicken Pox (Varicella): a disease that often affects children and that causes a fever and red, itchy spots or bumps that look like blisters on the skin. The rash appears first on the stomach, back and face and may spread over the entire body. It usually takes 10-14 days for the blisters to scab over so the individual is no longer contagious. Chicken pox is often accompanied by a cold like symptoms. The best way to prevent chickenpox is to get the chickenpox vaccine.

Cytomegalovirus [cy-to-mega-lo-ri-vus]: a common virus that generally causes mild illness in healthy individuals with fever, sore throat, fatigue or swollen gland. But it can lead to more serious problems such as mononucleosis or hepatitis (liver problems). The virus is transmitted through body fluids, such as urine, saliva, blood, tears, semen and breast milk. Regular hand washing, particularly after changing diapers, is a commonly recommended step to decrease the spread of infections, and may reduce exposures to CMV.

Diphtheria: [di-pith-er-ee-uh] a serious disease that makes breathing very difficult. Bacteria multiply in a person’s nose and throat and the infection can lead to heart and nerve problems, and even death. DTaP, Tdap, DT vaccinations help prevent diphtheria.

Hand, foot and mouth disease: (Coxsackievirus) [kok-SACK-ee-vir-us] a usually mild contagious disease especially of young children that is caused by an enterovirus. Symptoms include blisters on hands, feet, and mouth. It can also be accompanied with fever.

Hepatitis A: The most common type of hepatitis, a disease that affects the liver. It is usually transmitted especially through food and water contaminated with infected fecal matter.

Hepatitis B: A type of hepatitis that can turn into a long-term illness. It is transmitted through body fluids. Even when infected people don’t have any symptoms, they can still pass the disease on to others.

Hepatitis C: a type of hepatitis caused by a flavivirus that tends to persist in the blood serum and is usually transmitted by contact with infected blood.

Herpes Simplex: either of two diseases caused by herpesviruses and marked especially by watery blisters on the skin or mucous membranes of the lips, mouth, face, or genital region.

HIB: a serious disease caused by a bacteria, usually infecting children under 5 years of age. Hib disease can lead to bacterial meningitis which is an infection of the lining of the brain and spinal cord. It can lead to brain damage, deafness and/or death. The Hib vaccine can prevent Hib disease.

HPV- Human Papillomavirus: any of numerous papillomaviruses that cause various human papillomas (as genital warts and planter warts) and include some associated with the production of human cancer.
**Immune System:** the bodies, defense against disease; special cells, proteins, tissues, and organs in the body that work together to protect against germs and microorganisms.

**Impetigo** [im-pih-TIE-go]: a contagious infection of the skin caused by bacteria, commonly found on the face around the nose and mouth. Impetigo usually starts as small blisters that burst and ooze fluid that crusts over. The crust is usually a yellow-brown, honey-colored scab.

**IPV-Polio:** a serious disease that affects the nerves of the spin and often makes a person permanently unable to move particular muscles.

**Measles:** a highly contagious disease that spreads through the air by coughing and sneezing. It causes a fever with cold like symptoms and a skin rash over the entire body. The MMR vaccine prevents measles.

**Mumps:** a disease that causes fever and swelling in the lower part of the check.

**Pneumonia PCV (Pneumococci)** [noo-muk-kok-sahy]: an infection of the lungs that can be mild to severe. Common signs include cough, fever and difficulty breathing.

**Rotavirus:** a virus that affects the digestive system. It can cause vomiting and serious diarrhea.

**Rubella:** a disease that is less severe than typical measles, but that can harm an unborn child if the mother gets the disease when she is pregnant.

**Scabies:** [Sky-bees] a skin condition with itching and red spots that is caused by tiny mites that dig tunnels beneath the skins surface. Mites move from skin to skin and are easily transmitted when people are in close contact with each other.

**Tetanus:** a dangerous disease that is caused by bacteria that usually enter the body through a cut or wound. The condition can lead to painful muscle contractions often in the neck or jaw muscles, making it hard to open the mouth or swallow. Regular vaccines are recommended for infants, children, teens and adults to prevent tetanus.

**Tuberculosis:** serious disease that mainly affects the lungs.

**Whooping Cough** (Pertussis): a bacterial infection that causes serve coughing and difficult breathing. In between coughs, the person may make a “whoop” sound when taking a breath. The illness is spread by breathing in tiny droplets in the air when someone who is infected coughs or sneezes. Symptoms can last from 3 weeks to 2 months. The pertussis vaccine, called the DTaP, protects against whooping cough infection.