## Annotation Manual for Mining Arguments

In the following manual we will describe how to annotate different texts scrapped from webs related to science, medicine or alternative medicine, with reasons potentially or hypothetically appealing to someone considering vaccination.

Before starting, read carefully the whole example and try to understand the general posture of the text wrt vaccination and where it might come from.

### Step 1: find reasons within the example

The first step consists of reading the whole example’s text and identifying sentences containing reasons for or against vaccination. Reasons are not necessarily argumentative (though all arguments will be considered reasons) but they must have a stance wrt vaccination and vaccines to some degree. They must be something relevant to someone hypothetically considering getting or not getting vaccinated. An example can have zero or many reasons. Whenever we identify one, we will label the whole sentence as a reason and then assign it a stance’s value using a Likert scale with 5 values:

* (5) Strongly supporting vaccination
* (4) Weakly supporting vaccination
* (3) Ambiguous stance or undetermined
* (2) Weakly against vaccination
* (1) Strongly against vaccination

Reasons strongly supporting (5) or strongly against (1) vaccination are those with a clear and taxative stance. Either the posture about vaccination or the posture about goodness or badness of vaccines is explicit. They shouldn’t leave place for another reason with an explicit and taxative opposite stance to appear within the same example (at least not without displaying some level of incoherence in the fluidity of the text), so it should be difficult to find an example with different reasons labeled with (1) and (5). They should enforce either getting or not getting vaccinated.

Reasons labeled with (2) and (4) don’t have an explicit posture about getting or not getting vaccinated or about inherent goodness or badness of vaccines but a stance can be inferred from the text. An example of a reason labeled with (2) can be a statement alerting about possible secondary effects and recommending caution or treatment but not necessarily implying that you should not get vaccinated. They make you give it a second thought but without a clear opposition. An example of a reason labeled with (4) can be a statement giving non-medical information about vaccination campaigns or information about how to access vaccines but not necessarily implying you should get one. They make it think that vaccination is easy and at hand but not necessarily implying you should get one.

Reasons labeled with (3) are those who express sincere doubt without possibility to infer any posture, neither in favor or against vaccination. Any kind of question about characteristics of the vaccination process

### Step 2: label the context

We will call the context of a set of reasons within one example to all the text of the example that is not part of the reasons themselves. The context frames the reasons in a source of authority, it identifies from where they are provided and affects how they are perceived by the readers. We want to identify two possible characteristics for it: if the context is scientific (use or pretends to use scientific sources of authority or vocabulary) or not; and if the context is from alternative medicine (use or pretends to use sources from alternative medicine or vocabulary or concepts related to it) or not. These two characteristics are independent from one another and each example can have either one of them, both or neither.

In order to determine if a context is **scientific or not**, annotators will look for any of these two indicators:

* Specific medical or biology vocabulary is used
* Cites to either scientific papers or governmental or non-governmental scientific related organizations.

Annotators will be provided with a list of medical or biology concepts and vocabulary and scientific organizations that they should look at as possible indicators.

In order to determine if a context is from **alternative medicine or not**, annotators will look for any of these two indicators:

* Specific vocabulary related to alternative medicine
* Cites to blogs, magazines, papers or organizations associated with alternative medicine

Just as in the previous step, annotators will be provided with a list of concepts, vocabulary, sites, blogs, magazines and organizations associated with alternative medicine.

If a concept or entity mentioned in the context is not on any of the lists provided annotators will perform one and only one google search in order to see if there is information at hand that can be used to classify them. If after a brief search she is still not able to identify the concept or organization she will treat it as if it is not an indicator.

# Examples English

## Example A

Card Take your COVID-19 vaccine record with you wherever you go. If we have your COVID-19 vaccine claim information\*, you'll find a record in your Express Scripts® mobile app. You'll also find your SMART Health Card, a QR code that contains your name, birthdate, and verified vaccine information. Use it to share your vaccine status whenever you need it.\*\* \*We're working to get more sources of vaccine data so we can show more records. \*\*SMART Health Card readers may be used when proof of vaccination is needed. Be a Community of Immunity. Let's start small so we can move forward. By getting vaccinated, we can all move forward together. Vaccine guidelines and requirements can vary by state and county. To help make it easier, we've put together links to each state's health department vaccine resources with information about when and how to sign up. COVID-19 FAQ Express Scripts and the "E" logo are trademarks of Express Scripts Strategic Development, Inc. All other names, logos and trademarks are the property of their respective owners, the use of which does not imply endorsement.

As a general criteria, if several reasons appear together (or many sentences are part of the same reason) and they have the same stance we will consider them to be one single reason and label them all together with one value.

Stance: (5) Strongly Agree

Context:

Scientific: No

Alternative: No

## Example B

A COVID-19 vaccine, designed to prevent the COVID-19 disease, is the best hope for ending the pandemic. We know there are still many questions and concerns about these vaccines. That's why Holy Cross Health is committed to keeping you and our communities informed and educated as major developments occur. Think of a vaccine as a way for your immune system to practice for an infection. Vaccines give the body a preview of a virus or bacteria before you get the real deal. The immune system then learns and remembers how to react. This helps the body stop the virus or bacteria from making you sick if you are exposed to it. There are many questions about the COVID-19 vaccine. We've heard you and put together a list of answers to the most asked questions. Options to obtain a vaccine include: Rio Vista 1309 South Federal Highway Ft Lauderdale, Florida 33316 [954-463-4383](tel:954-463-4383) North Ridge Internal Medicine | University of Miami - Holy Cross Internal Medicine Faculty & Resident Practice - North Ridge 5601 N. Dixie Highway, Suite 412 Fort Lauderdale, Florida 33334 [954-491-2140](tel: 9544912140) The AgeWell Center (65+/MA insurance only) 1000 NE 56th Street Fort Lauderdale, Florida 33334 [954-542-0700](tel:954-542-0700) Women's Center Physicians 1000 Northeast 56th Street Ft Lauderdale, Florida 33334 [954-229-8660](tel:954-229-8660) Galt 4004 North Ocean Boulevard Ft Lauderdale, FL 33308 [954-564-1330](tel:954-564-1330) Broward Medical 1100 E. Broward Boulevard Ft Lauderdale, FL 33301 [954-463-5271](tel:954-463-5271) If you need additional information, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) [website](https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-nCoV/index.html) has trusted, up-to-date information on COVID-19.

Reason 1: (5) Strongly agree

Reason 2: (2) Weakly disagree

Reason 3: (5) Strongly agree

Reason 4: (2) Weakly disagree

Context:

Scientific: Yes (see blue highlight)

Alternative: No

## Example C

Detox Herbal Extract Vaccine Detox is an herbal tincture that helps to restore wellness post-vaccination by supporting gut health. Six herbs combine to help heal leaky gut, support liver health, and boost the immune system, while chlorella powder removes heavy metals from the body. Whether you have taken a vaccine recently or in the past, had a vaccine injury, or are simply looking to detox from the toxins around you, this tincture is for you! Benefits: Supports the liver and elimination pathways Supports the immune system Helps bind to and remove heavy metals Free of: - Artificial flavors - Allergens (soy, corn, dairy, tree nuts, gluten, peanuts, sesame, fish) - Preservatives Description Vaccines are a big topic in the world right now and unfortunately, many people have found their health compromised after receiving one. Vaccine injury can take many forms such as food intolerance, digestive and elimination issues, attention issues, brain fog, poor immunity, and more. Vaccine Detox was created to help heal the gut and immune system post-vaccination. The herbs we include help detox heavy metals and support the liver, gut, and immune system. We also add chlorella to help remove heavy metals from the body. Use this tincture to restore the body, improve energy levels, and heal the gut! Benefits: - Promotes gut health - Supports the liver and elimination pathways - Supports the immune system - Supports healthy energy levels - Supports healthy blood sugar levels - Supports liver health - Helps bind to and remove heavy metals - High, natural sources of vitamins and minerals - Anti-inflammatory properties - Antioxidant properties - 6 herbs - Liquid benefits (vitamins and minerals are easier to digest and provide more benefits than tablets, where binders and fillers must first be broken down) Free of: - Artificial colors - Artificial flavors - Allergens (soy, corn, dairy, tree nuts, gluten, peanuts, sesame, fish) - Added sugars - Artificial sweeteners - Preservatives - Magnesium stearate - Fillers - Binders - Natural flavors - Potassium sorbate - Sodium benzoate - Xanthan gum - Folic acid - Synthetic vitamins Our Brand Promises: - Vegan - Gluten-free (produced in dedicated facility) - Made with 100% organic ingredients - Dairy-free (produced in dedicated facility) - MTHFR-safe - Non-GMO - Made in the USA - Whole food promise - Family-owned All About The Herbs: - Oregon grape root: promotes vital organ health, balances blood sugar, promotes healthy gut flora. [https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC6111450/](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC6111450/), [https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC5787258/](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC5787258/), [https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/29365334](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/29365334) - Yellow dock root: potent antioxidant properties.

Reason 1: (2) Weakly against

Context:

Scientific: Yes

Alternative: Yes

## Example 11

life-threatening disease, yet a vaccination for it is not part of the core vaccines every dog routinely receives (5).

Whether your dog should be vaccinated depends on their lifestyle and risk factors (3).

For example, dogs who go camping and hiking should clearly be protected (5); however, dogs who rarely step foot outside probably have little chance of becoming infected (2).

To help you decide where your pet falls, and whether they should receive the vaccine, our Palmer Vet Clinic team explains leptospirosis basics.

What is leptospirosis?

Leptospirosis is an infection caused by the spirochete bacteria Leptospira interrogans, which is shed in the urine of infected animals.

Wild animals, including rodents, raccoons, skunks, opossums, and deer, serve as infection reservoirs for other wild animals and dogs.

How do dogs contract leptospirosis?

When infected animals urinate in the environment, soil and water become contaminated with the bacteria, which can live for weeks to months.

Bacteria can penetrate a dog's skin or mucous membranes, and most commonly enter the body through the eyes, nose, or mouth.

Dogs often become infected by swimming in or drinking from a contaminated water source, such as a lake, pond, stream, or puddle.

How does leptospirosis affect dogs?

Leptospirosis infection can cause a variety of problems, including: - Acute kidney failure — Kidney failure is the most common sign of leptospirosis, and is characterized by abdominal pain, vomiting, and urine volume changes.

Dogs with mild kidney failure typically produce larger volumes of dilute urine, while pets with severe kidney failure may produce less urine, or none at all.

Dogs who survive leptospirosis-related acute kidney failure may return to normal function, or may progress to chronic renal failure.

- Acute liver failure — Liver failure often develops concurrently with kidney failure.

The liver plays a part in many important functions, such as blood clotting, protein production, and waste removal.

Dogs that develop liver failure typically become "jaundiced," with characteristic yellowish skin and mucous membranes.

- Bleeding disorders — In addition to clotting disorders brought on by liver failure, dogs with leptospirosis can develop vasculitis, which damages the blood cell lining.

Blood can leak out of affected vessels, causing bruising, petechiae (i.e., pinpoint bruising), nose bleeds, pulmonary hemorrhage, or blood loss in the urine or feces.

- Eye problems — Infected dogs occasionally develop uveitis (i.e., internal eye inflammation), although this is uncommon.

In addition to affecting dogs, leptospirosis is a zoonotic disease, meaning it can be passed to people.

Human infections most commonly occur after people swim in contaminated water, but can also occur from handling an infected dog's urine.

What are leptospirosis signs in dogs?

Since leptospirosis affects various body systems, the signs can vary.

In addition to the symptoms mentioned above, pets may experience generalized illness signs, such as: - Lethargy - Fever - Decreased appetite - Vomiting - Diarrhea - Weight loss - Ocular and nasal discharge - Lymph node enlargement - Swelling If your dog develops any such signs of illness, have them evaluated by our Palmer Vet Clinic team immediately.

Although some illnesses are not serious, infections such as leptospirosis can quickly advance and become life-threatening.

How is leptospirosis diagnosed in dogs?

Leptospirosis is diagnosed with a blood test that detects Leptospira antibodies, which indicate the dog's immune system has recently been exposed to the pathogen.

An active infection can be confirmed by detecting Leptospira bacteria in a dog's urine.

To determine the disease's extent and severity, additional tests may be performed, including: - Complete blood count - Blood chemistry - Urinalysis - Abdominal ultrasonography How is leptospirosis treated in dogs?

Since leptospirosis is a bacterial infection, antibiotic therapy is the most important component of treatment.

Pets may require additional supportive care, either at home or in our hospital, while they recover, which may include: - Intravenous (IV) fluid therapy, to support the kidneys and maintain normal fluid, electrolyte, and acid-base balance - Medications to support the liver - Anti-vomiting medications - Gastric protectants Treatment is continued until the infection has been eliminated, and the dog's various organ systems return to normal function, although kidney and liver failure may cause permanent damage.

Without treatment, kidney and liver failure can progress to chronic organ failure, or death.

Which dogs should receive the leptospirosis vaccine?

Our Palmer Vet Clinic team carefully considers each pet's lifestyle and risk factors before making vaccine recommendations.

Dogs with moderate to high exposure risk should receive the leptospirosis vaccine, including those who: - Spend a lot of time outdoors - Go camping or hiking with their owner - Swim in natural water sources, such as ponds, lakes, or streams - Drink from natural water sources or puddles - Share space with wild animals, including their backyard if wild animals have access The leptospirosis vaccine is highly effective, and is recommended for any dog who may be exposed to infection.

Protection lasts approximately one year, so the vaccine should be boostered annually during your dog's yearly wellness visit.

Leptospirosis is a serious disease, but your dog can be safely protected (5).

[Contact](https://palmervetclinic.com/contact/) our Palmer Vet Clinic team with any questions about leptospirosis, or to schedule your dog's vaccination (4).

Criterios que discutimos en este ejemplo:

1 - ; se puede considerar como un separador de oraciones

2 - Si la oración está cortada marcamos toda la oración (por la primera oración)

3 - Cuando se ofrece información sobre cómo funciona la vacuna la reason puede ser 2 o 4 dependiendo de la postura general del ejemplo. Si tenemos dudas sobre si es 2 o 4, tratamos de decidir sobre la base de identificar una postura general del ejemplo

4 - Sobre citas de autoridad científica: Una vez que encontramos una, buscamos con ctrl+f a ver si se menciona de nuevo en el texto y marcamos todas las apariciones. Buscar acronimos

5 - Tener en cuenta el stance del ejemplo para interpretar las razones individuales

6 - Si hay una frase “neutra” que brinda información sobre cuánto duran las vacunas o algún otro dato estadístico se marca con un 4, **pero** si se usan adjetivos que se refieren directamente a la vacuna como “protección” entonces es 5 (debido a “Protection last approximately one year, …”)

## Example 16

COVID-19 Frequently Asked Questions Table of Contents Safety and Health .................................................................................................................................2 COVID-19 Response ..............................................................................................................................4 Travel ...................................................................................................................................................5 Vaccines ...............................................................................................................................................6 Returning to the Workplace ..................................................................................................................8 2/25/2021 Updated 5/24/2021 2 Safety and Health

1. Where can I obtain general information about coronavirus and what is being done?

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) website has general information about the SARS-CoV-2 virus, the virus that causes COVID-19.

The Safer Federal Workforce Task Force webpage offers a comprehensive understanding of the Task Force focus areas, resources, and news.

The DOE Webpage has information about what DOE laboratories and sites are doing to support the COVID response efforts.

If you still have a question, you may contact the DOE COVID-19 Hotline at COVID-19

Inquiries@hq.doe.gov or by calling 202-586-2683.

2. If I am required to come into a DOE facility, am I required to wear a face mask?

See new 5/21/2021 FAQ Below:

Q: Do I need to wear a mask at a DOE site/facility if I have been fully vaccinated?

On May 13, 2021, the CDC updated their Interim Public Health Recommendations for Fully Vaccinated People.

In keeping with the new CDC guidelines and guidance from the Safer Federal Workforce Task Force, fully vaccinated Federal employees, fully vaccinated contractors, and fully vaccinated visitors to Federal buildings are no longer required to wear masks or maintain social distance, except where called for by Federal, State, local, tribal, or territorial laws, rules, and regulations **(5)**.

People are considered fully vaccinated: 2 weeks after their second dose in a 2-dose series, such as the Pfizer or Moderna vaccines; or 2 weeks after a single-dose vaccine, such as Johnson & Johnson's Janssen vaccine **(4)**

Individuals who are not fully vaccinated are still required to wear a mask and maintain social distancing in keeping with public health guidance **(5)**.

This change is related to mask wearing and social distancing only.

Maximum telework and occupancy limits remain in effect

Criterio discutido en este ejemplo

1 - Cuando habla sobre cuanto dura la vacuna o quienes están considerados como “vacunados”, quien puede o no puede darse o información general sobre como, cuando, etc dársela marcamos como 4 (oración que empieza con “People are considered…”. Si habla sobre consecuencias positivas de estar vacunado o negativas de no estarlo (e.g. si no te vacunaste necesitas máscara y si te vacunaste no estas obligado a usarla) marcamos como 5)

## Ejemplo 31

In a new clinical trial looking at the efficacy of a third Moderna vaccine dose for coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) in people living with an organ (liver or kidney) transplant, The [Feinstein Institutes for Medical Research](https://feinstein.northwell.edu/) - the science arm of Northwell Health - administered the extra vaccine to the first set of patients in the United States on September 20.

The multi-centered, nationwide clinical trial is sponsored by the vaccine-maker Moderna.

People who have received an organ transplant are at a high-risk for contracting COVID-19 and becoming severely sick.

After receiving a transplant organ, immunosuppressive drugs may interfere with the recipient's ability to build a strong immune defense against the virus from the first doses of the virus **(5)**.

This trial will dose patients with an extra shot and monitor their immune antibody response 28 days from the third shot.

"Organ transplant recipients may not have as strong of an immune response to the COVID-19 vaccines as the general population does, leaving them vulnerable to the virus," said [Lewis Teperman, MD](https://www.northwell.edu/find-care/find-a-doctor/surgery/dr-lewis-william-teperman-md-11372627), director of transplant services for Northwell Health and principal investigator on the trial.

"We are eager to provide patients more vaccine to help protect them, and to gain much-needed scientific evidence to help doctors best treat their patients. **(5)**" The first trial participant to receive the shot - and first in the nation - was Darla Smyth, PhD, a high school English teacher from Hewett-Woodmere.

After being diagnosed with Primary Biliary Cirrhosis more than 28 years ago and undergoing a [liver transplant](https://nsuh.northwell.edu/transplant-services/liver-transplant), Dr. Smyth was eager to roll up her sleeve.

"When you weigh the options - either get sick or get vaccinated again - my choice was clear **(5)**. I am hoping this third shot will help give me some lasting protection from this virus." A third dose of the COVID-19 vaccines has proven effective for some with weakened immune systems, explains Lewis Teperman, MD, director of transplant services for Northwell Health **(5)**.

He addresses some of the top questions and concerns.

People who have received a solid organ transplant within the last six months may qualify for the trial.

Moderna is hoping 240 participants (including healthy volunteers) will be enrolled in the trial nationwide.

The Feinstein Institutes is one of the seven sites leading the trial and the first to enroll.

"Since the start of the COVID-19 pandemic, the Feinstein Institutes focused on conducting clinical trials in an effort to find safe and effective treatments," said [Christina Brennan, MD](https://feinstein.northwell.edu/news/the-latest/dr-christina-brennan-joins-the-society-for-clinical-research-sites-leadership-council), vice president of clinical research at the Feinstein Institutes.

"Now, with the support of Moderna, we hope this vaccine clinical trial will give insight into the best way to protect a high-risk population." In March 2020, the Feinstein Institutes announced its [first set of clinical trials](https://feinstein.northwell.edu/news/the-latest/feinstein-institutes-begins-enrolling-patients-in-multiple-covid-19-clinical-trials) focused on studying the safety and efficacy of potential COVID-19 therapies.

Since then, Feinstein Institutes initiated more than 17 clinical trials and programs and enrolled more than 1,800 patients.

Through Feinstein's COVID-19 Research Consortium (CRC), 500 clinicians, statisticians and scientists published more than 500 peer-reviewed manuscripts related to the virus in efforts to inform the public and research community."Clinical trials are essential to define effective methods to treat and prevent COVID-19," said [Kevin J. Tracey, MD](https://feinstein.northwell.edu/institutes-researchers/our-researchers/kevin-j-tracey-md), president and CEO of the Feinstein Institutes.

"Dr. Teperman's trial to study vaccination of organ transplant patients is timely and important. (3)" Most recently, the Feinstein Institutes began to enroll patients in another national clinical trial that is [delivering extra shots of vaccines](https://feinstein.northwell.edu/news/the-latest/covid-19-vaccine-clinical-trial-in-people-with-autoimmune-disease-starts-at-feinstein) to patients with an autoimmune disease.

Researchers will investigate whether antibody response to the vaccine is related to medications, disease and/or vaccine type (3).

More information about the organ transplant trial, including the locations of study sites, is available

1 - Si se habla de lo terrible que es una enfermedad en el contexto de que está hablando de la vacuna contra esa enfermedad, lo marcamos como 5

2 - Sobre Authority: Si hay un nombre entre [] y dps un link, marcamos solo el nombre entre []

3 - Cuando hay una cita marcamos la oración completa, no sólo la cita

4 - “Researchers will investigate whether antibody response to the vaccine is related to medications, disease and/or vaccine type” Esto marcamos como 3

## Example 39

and toddlers Give your ppi (baby) the best protection by getting them immunised on time **(5)**.

Their free vaccinations are due at 6 weeks, 3 months, 5 months, 12 months, and 15 months.

For babies over 6 months old, flu immunisation is free in 2023 **(4)**.

On this page [Immunisations on the schedule are free for babies and toddlers **(4)**](/when-to-immunise/babies-and-toddlers/#free) [Getting ready for your baby's the schedule for babies and toddlers](/when-to-immunise/babies-and-toddlers/#extra) [Why some vaccines are on the schedule more than once](/when-to-immunise/babies-and-toddlers/#more-than-once) [Some vaccines protect against more than 1 disease in a single vaccine **(5)**](/when-to-immunise/babies-and-toddlers/#1-vaccine) [Why vaccines are recommended at certain times](/when-to-immunise/babies-and-toddlers/#times) Immunisations on the schedule are free for babies and toddlers In Aotearoa New Zealand, we have a National Immunisation Schedule.

This lists the vaccines offered to babies, tamariki, and adults and the best time to get immunised.

All vaccinations on the National Immunisation Schedule are free for children under 18 - it does not matter what their visa or citizenship status is.

This includes visitors to Aotearoa New Zealand **(4)**.

Extra vaccines not on the schedule may also be recommended if you, or your child, is considered high-risk, or if you're travelling abroad **(5)**.

Some of these vaccines you may need to pay for **(2)**.

[National Immunisation Schedule](/when-to-immunise/national-immunisation-schedule/#schedule) Kia ora, my name is Parehinetai.

I am a mm of three, and Enoch, my husband, and our kids live here on Tapu Te Ranga Marae, in Island Bay.

Our third baby, our ptiki our very last, her name is Ngataiwhakaki Auafaifetalaiga.

She's 2 weeks old, she was born in November.

Immunisation is important to our whnau (5).

I didn't think much about it before I had kids.

My 2 older children have had all of their immunisation since 6 weeks old and Ngatai here will receive her 6 week immunisations soon.

There was a bit of fear around the side effects that you read about, and also I think, just having, like such a small baby getting an injection can be really scary **(2)**.

The way that I got past that fear was to ask every question that I could think of.

We're really comfortable with our GP and the entire practice, and so I felt really comfortable reaching out to my GP and the nurses about questions that I had around my kids getting immunised.

We had long-term peace of mind as parents that they were covered for certain illnesses **(5)**.

Getting ready for your baby's first immunisations Your baby's first immunisations are due at 6 weeks.

Make it easy and enroll them with a doctor early **(4)**.

If you need help with enrolment, your midwife, the hospital, or your Well Child Tamariki Ora nurse can help you enroll your child with a doctor, or to access immunisations through another healthcare provider.

If you cannot find a doctor to enroll your child, call: - Healthline any time on [0800 611 116](tel:0800%20611 116)(translators are available), - PlunketLine any time on [0800 933 922](tel:0800%20933 922).

They can help connect you with a local immunisation service **(4)**.

What ages immunisations are due Immunisations are due at 6 weeks, 3 months, 5 months, 12 months, and 15 months **(4).**

Their next scheduled immunisation is when they turn 4 years old **(4)**.

Usually, more than 1 vaccine is given during each appointment **(4)**.

These vaccines have been tested for safety and effectiveness when given at the same time **(5)**.

6-week immunisations Your ppi (baby) gets 3 vaccinations.

[Rotavirus](/about-vaccines/nz-immunisations/rotavirus-vaccine/)- an oral vaccine, given as liquid drops in the mouth (dose 1 of 2) [Diphtheria, tetanus, whooping cough, polio, hep B and Hib](/about-vaccines/nz-immunisations/diptheria-tetanus-whooping-cough-polio-hep-b-hib-vaccine/)(dose 1 of 3) [Pneumococcal](/about-vaccines/nz-immunisations/pneumococcal-vaccine/)(dose 1 of 3) 3-month immunisations Your ppi gets 3 vaccinations.

[Rotavirus](/about-vaccines/nz-immunisations/rotavirus-vaccine/)- an oral vaccine, given as liquid drops in the mouth (dose 2 of 2) [Diphtheria, tetanus, whooping cough, polio, hep B and Hib](/about-vaccines/nz-immunisations/diptheria-tetanus-whooping-cough-polio-hep-b-hib-vaccine/)(dose 2 of 3) [Meningococcal B](/about-vaccines/nz-immunisations/meningococcal/)(dose 1 of 3) 5-month immunisations Your ppi gets 3 vaccinations.

[Diphtheria, tetanus, whooping cough, polio, hep B and Hib](/about-vaccines/nz-immunisations/diptheria-tetanus-whooping-cough-polio-hep-b-hib-vaccine/)(dose 3 of 3) [Pneumococcal](/about-vaccines/nz-immunisations/pneumococcal-vaccine/)(dose 2 of 3) [Meningococcal B](/about-vaccines/nz-immunisations/meningococcal/)(dose 2 of 3) 6-month immunisations When your ppi turns 6 months old, it's recommended they get flu immunisation every year.

In 2023 this is free for all children aged 6 months to 12 years.

[Flu](/about-vaccines/nz-immunisations/flu-influenza-vaccine/)- single dose annually.

If they have not had a flu vaccine before, and they are under 9 years old, 2 doses, 4 weeks apart are needed.

12-month immunisations Your ppi gets 3 vaccinations.

[Measles, mumps and rubella](/about-vaccines/nz-immunisations/measles-mumps-and-rubella-mmr-vaccine/)- 1 injection (dose 1 of 2) [Pneumococcal](/about-vaccines/nz-immunisations/pneumococcal-vaccine/)(dose 3 of 3) [Meningococcal B](/about-vaccines/nz-immunisations/meningococcal/)(dose 3 of 3) 15-month Your vaccinations.

[Hib](/about-vaccines/nz-immunisations/haemophilus-influenzae-type-b-hib-vaccine/)(booster dose) [Measles, mumps and rubella](/about-vaccines/nz-immunisations/measles-mumps-and-rubella-mmr-vaccine/)(dose 2 of 2) [Chickenpox](/about-vaccines/nz-immunisations/chickenpox-vaccine/)(single dose) It's so important to care of our children.

It's important to rest, to eliminate any worries, and any illness that might afflict us.

We got our whnau and our baby immunised because we wanted to give him the best possible start in life.

Baby is healthy and happy.

He's what a little kid should be I guess **(5)**.

It's not too late to get your immunisations up to date.

If an immunisation has been missed - you can catch up If any immunisations have been missed, it's OK.

You can catch up on most immunisations **(5)**.

For advice, talk to your doctor, nurse, or trusted healthcare professional.

Premature babies Premature and low birthweight babies should receive their immunisations starting at 6 weeks old - regardless of how premature they were.

If your baby is in hospital when their immunisations are due, they will be vaccinated by the hospital team.

Do not delay vaccinations as your ppi is at higher risk from disease, so immunising on time is really important **(5)**

1 - Si habla de inmunización pero se refiere claramente ppalmente a las vacunas lo marcamos

2 - Cuando se está hablando de información sobre vacunación marcar todo. Como criterio general, si hay muchas razones a favor dentro del ejemplo, mejor es tener una tendencia a marcar todo lo que sea “sospechoso” de ser una razón