



Mae Brechu yn achub bywydau
Vaccination saves lives



**Amddiffyn eich baban
gyda'r brechlyn difftheria,
tetanws, pertwsis, polio,
Hib a hepatitis B
(6-mewn-1)**



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Sganiwch fi am
ragor wybodaeth
ar 6-mewn-1

SKU IMM185

Mae'r daflen hon yn esbonio'r brechlyn 6-mewn-1 (DTaP/IPV/Hib/HepB).

Ffeithiau allweddol

Diogelu iechyd eich plentyn

Brechu yw un o'r ffyrdd gorau o amddiffyn eich plentyn rhag salwch difrifol. Mae'r brechlyn 6-mewn-1 yn helpu i amddiffyn rhag:

- difftheria
- tetanws
- pertwsis (y pas)
- polio
- Hib (Haemophilus influenzae math b), a
- hepatitis B.

Mae brechu'n bwysig

Cyn brechlynnau, roedd llawer o blant yn y DU yn dal y clefydau hyn bob blwyddyn. Mae brechu wedi lleihau nifer yr achosion hyn ac wedi achub llawer o fywydau.

Mae'n bwysig brechu i atal y clefydau hyn rhag dod yn ôl.

Pryd i gael y brechlyn

Dylai'ch plentyn gael ei gwrs o'r brechlyn 6-mewn-1 pan yw'n **8 wythnos oed, yn 12 wythnos oed** ac **yn 16 wythnos oed**.

O **fis Ionawr 2026** bydd eich plentyn hefyd yn cael brechlyn 6-mewn-1 pan yw'n **18 mis oed**.



Beth mae'r brechlyn 6-mewn-1 yn helpu i amddiffyn yn ei erbyn?

Difftheria

Mae difftheria yn glefyd difrifol sydd fel arfer yn dechrau gyda dolur gwddf a thymheredd uwch (twymyn). Gall arwain yn fuan wedyn at broblemau anadlu a gall niweidio'r galon a'r system nerfol. Mewn achosion difrifol, gall achosi marwolaeth. Mae difftheria yn lledaenu drwy beswch a thisian neu drwy gysylltiad agos â pherson heintiedig.

Mae difftheria yn anghyffredin yn y DU. Fodd bynnag, mae'n bosibl ei ddal wrth deithio i wledydd eraill.

Ffaith!

Cyn i'r brechlyn difftheria gael ei gyflwyno i'r DU, roedd hyd at 70,000 o achosion o ddifftheria a hyd at 5,000 o farwolaethau'r flwyddyn.

Tetanws

Mae tetanws yn effeithio ar system nerfol y corff, gan achosi sbasmau yn y cyhyrau a phroblemau anadlu. Mae'n glefyd difrifol a all arwain at broblemau iechyd difrifol os na chaiff ei drin yn gyflym. Mae'n cael ei achosi pan fydd germau a geir mewn pridd neu dail yn mynd i mewn i'r corff trwy friwiau agored neu losgiadau. Ni all tetanws ledaenu o berson i berson.

Pertwsis (y pas)

Mae pertwsis, a adwaenir yn fwy cyffredin fel y pas, yn haint sy'n effeithio ar yr ysgyfaint a'r llwybrau anadlu. Mae symptomau'n tueddu i ddatblygu fesul cam, gan ddechrau gyda symptomau ysgafn, tebyg i annwyd. Gall symptomau mwy difrifol ddatblygu ar ôl y rhain, cyn i'r claf wella.

Gall y pas achosi pyliau hir o beswch a thagu, sy'n ei gwneud hi'n anodd anadlu. Mae'r sŵn 'wwp' yn cael ei achosi wrth dynnu'r anadl ar ôl pob cyfnod o beswch. Nid yw babanod ifanc bob amser yn gwneud hyn, a all ei gwneud yn anodd adnabod y clefyd.

Gall symptomau'r pas bara am ddau i dri mis. Babanod o dan flwydd oed sy'n wynebu'r risg fwyaf o salwch difrifol ac sydd mewn perygl o farw o'r afiechyd.

Cyn i'r brechlyn pas gael ei gyflwyno, roedd 120,000 o achosion a amheuir yn cael eu hadrodd bob blwyddyn ar gyfartaledd yn y DU. Yn y flwyddyn cyn i'r brechlyn gael ei gyflwyno, bu farw 92 o blant. Mae'r pas yn lledaenu'n hawdd a gellir ei ddal trwy anadlu defnynnau bach iawn sy'n cael eu rhyddhau i'r aer pan fydd pobl â'r afiechyd yn pesychu neu'n tisian.

Polio

Mae polio yn feirws a all effeithio ar eich system nerfol. Gall achosi gwendid parhaol yn y cyhyrau, fel arfer yn y coesau. Os yw polio'n effeithio ar gyhyrau'r frest neu'r ymennydd, gall arwain at broblemau iechyd difrifol iawn.

Gallwch ddal polio os byddwch yn dod i gysylltiad â baw rhywun sydd â'r haint, neu drwy anadlu defnynnau pan fydd yn peswch neu'n tisian.

Ffaith!

Ym 1988, parlysodd polio fwy na 1,000 o blant ledled y byd bob dydd.

Cyn i'r brechlyn polio gael ei gyflwyno, roedd cynifer ag 8,000 o achosion o bolio yn y DU yn ystod blynyddoedd pan oedd epidemigau. Diolch i lwyddiant parhaus y brechlyn, nid oes un achos o haint naturiol o bolio wedi bod yn y DU ers dros 30 mlynedd. Adroddwyd am yr achos olaf yn 1984. Dyna pam ei bod yn bwysig brechu er mwyn atal clefydau fel polio rhag dod yn ôl.

Hepatitis B

Mae Hepatitis B yn feirws sy'n heintio'r afu/iau Gall arwain at heintiau sy'n bygwth bywyd ac afiechyd difrifol ar yr afu/iau.

Mae feirws hepatitis B i'w gael yng ngwaed a rhai hylifau corff eraill pobl sydd â'r feirws. Gellir ei drosglwyddo o'r fam i'r baban yn ystod genedigaeth. Gall plant ac oedolion hefyd gael hepatitis B o ddod i gysylltiad â hylifau'r corff sydd wedi'u heintio. Mae'n gyffredin i fabanod a phlant sy'n cael hepatitis B gael heintiau hirdymor.

Mae babanod sy'n cael eu geni i famau â hepatitis B yn cael brechlynnau ychwanegol adeg eu geni i leihau'r risg y byddant yn cael yr haint.

Ffaith!

Mae gan dros 250 miliwn o bobl ledled y byd hepatitis B. Mae nifer yr achosion newydd o hepatitis B wedi cynyddu yng Nghymru yn y blynyddoedd diwethaf. Yn 2023 roedd dros 260 o achosion newydd. Efallai bod gan lawer mwy o bobl y feirws heb yn wybod iddynt.

Clefyd Hib (Haemophilus influenzae math b).

Mae Hib yn fath o facteria a elwir yn Haemophilus influenzae math b. Gall achosi afiechydon difrifol fel gwenwyn gwaed (septicemia), heintiau'r ysgyfaint (niwmonia) a llid yr ymennydd (haint ar leinin yr ymennydd). Os na chânt eu trin yn gyflym, gall yr afiechydon hyn fod yn beryglus iawn.

Gall y bacteria ledaenu drwy'r aer pan fydd pobl yn pesychu neu'n tisian. Mae'r brechlyn Hib ond yn amddiffyn yn erbyn y math o lid yr ymennydd a achosir gan facteria Hib. Nid yw'n amddiffyn yn erbyn mathau eraill o lid yr ymennydd, felly mae'n bwysig gwybod am arwyddion a symptomau'r clefyd.

Ffaith!

Yn dilyn cyflwyno'r brechlyn Hib, bu gostyngiad o fwy na 95% yn nifer yr achosion mewn babanod o dan flwydd oed.





Gall symptomau llid yr ymennydd ymddangos mewn unrhyw drefn ac efallai na fydd rhai yn ymddangos o gwbl. Gweler yr enghraifft isod am symptomau.

Babanod a phlant bach



Twymyn, dwylo a thraed oer



Gwrthod bwyd a chwydu



Cwynfanlyd, ddim yn hoffi cael eu trin



Cysglyd, llipa, ddim yn ymateb



Anadlu'n gyflym neu'n rhochian



Croen blotiog golau. Smotiau neu frech (defnyddiwch y prawf gwydr - gweler isod)



Crio'n anarferol, griddfan



Y ffontanél (man meddal) yn dynn ac wedi chwyddo



Gwddw stiff, ddim yn hoffi goleuadau llachar



Confylsiynau neu drawiadau

Efallai na fydd gan fabanod ifanc iawn dwymyn. Gallai eu tymheredd fod yn normal neu'n isel.

Plant ac oedolion



Twymyn, dwylo a thraed oer



Chwydu



Cysglyd, anodd eu deffro



Dryswch a thymher flin



Poen difrifol yn y cyhyrau



Croen blotiog golau. Smotiau neu frech (defnyddiwch y prawf gwydr - gweler isod)



Cur pen / pen tost difrifol



Gwddf stiff



Dim yn hoffi goleuadau llachar



Confylsiynau neu drawiadau

Ffynhonnell: © meningitisnow.org

Beth ddylwn i ei wneud os wyf yn amau meningitis?

Os bydd rhywun yn sâl ac yn gwaethygu, peidiwch ag aros am frech oherwydd gall symptomau ymddangos mewn unrhyw drefn ac efallai na fydd rhai yn ymddangos o gwbl, felly mynnwch gymorth meddygol ar frys. Os na allwch gysylltu â'ch meddyg, neu os ydych yn dal i boeni ar ôl cael cyngor, dilynwch eich greddf ac ewch i adran argyfwng eich ysbyty agosaf.

Mae angen sylw meddygol brys ar rywun sydd â thwymyn a brech nad yw'n pylu dan bwysau. Gallwch wneud y prawf gwydr i wirio a yw brech yn pylu dan bwysau. I gael rhagor o wybodaeth am y prawf hwn, ewch i www.meningitisnow.org (safle allanol, Saesneg yn unig) neu ffoniwch linell gymorth Meningitis Now ar **0808 80 10 388**.



Ffynhonnell: © meningitisnow.org

Pryd mae'r brechlyn 6-mewn-1 yn cael ei gynnig?

Dylai'ch plentyn gael ei frechlyn 6-mewn-1 pan yw'n **8 wythnos oed, yn 12 wythnos oed ac yn 16 wythnos oed**. O **fis Ionawr 2026** bydd eich plentyn hefyd yn cael brechlyn 6-mewn-1 pan yw'n **18 mis oed**.

Pam mae fy maban wedi cael ei wahodd i apwyntiad brechu, ac yntau'n 18 mis oed?

O **1 Ionawr 2026** bydd eich plentyn yn cael cynnig brechllyn 6-mewn-1 pan yw'n **18 mis oed**.

Mae cael brechllyn 6-mewn-1 ychwanegol yn ddiogel ac yn effeithiol.

I gael rhagor o wybodaeth am yr apwyntiad 18 mis, ewch i:

icc.gig.cymru/brechlynnau/cyn-ysgol

Sut byddaf yn gwybod pan fydd angen i'm plentyn gael brechiadau?

Anfonir apwyntiad at blant ar gyfer eu brechlynnau 6-mewn-1 rheolaidd ar yr oedran priodol. Mae'r rhan fwyaf o feddygfeydd a chanolfannau iechyd yn cynnal clinigau brechu arbennig ar gyfer babanod a phlant. Os byddwch yn newid eich cyfeiriad, rhowch wybod i'ch meddygfa.

Beth sy'n digwydd yn yr apwyntiad?

Bydd y nyrs practis neu'r meddyg teulu yn esbonio'r brechiadau ac yn ateb eich cwestiynau. Ar gyfer babanod, rhoddir y brechllyn trwy bigiad yn y glun. Ar gyfer plant dros 12 mis oed, fel arfer rhoddir pigladau yn rhan uchaf y fraich.



Ysgrifennwch unrhyw gwestiynau sydd gennych a gofynnwch nhw i'r gweithiwr iechyd proffesiynol yn yr apwyntiad brechu.

A ellir rhoi'r brechlyn os yw fy mhlentyn yn sâl ar ddiwrnod yr apwyntiad?

Os bydd eich plentyn yn sâl gyda thymheredd uwch (twymyn) ar ddiwrnod y brechiad, gohiriwch yr apwyntiad nes ei fod wedi gwella. Os oes gan eich plentyn fân salwch heb dwymyn, fel annwyd, dylai gael y brechiad yn ôl yr arfer.

A oes unrhyw resymau eraill pam na ddylid rhoi'r brechlyn?

Ychydig iawn o blant na allant gael y brechlyn 6-mewn-1. Ni ddylid rhoi'r brechlyn i blant sydd wedi cael adwaith alergaidd difrifol (sy'n bygwth bywyd) i:

- unrhyw gynhwysyn yn y brechlyn, neu
- dos blaenorol o'r brechlyn.

Os yw'ch plentyn:

- ag anhwylder gwaedu (fel hemoffilia, pan nad yw ei waed yn clotio'n iawn), neu
- wedi cael trawiad (ffit) erioed na chafodd ei achosi gan dwymyn

siaradwch â'ch meddyg teulu, nyrs practis neu ymwelydd iechyd cyn i'ch plentyn gael unrhyw frechiad.

Cafodd fy maban ei eni'n gynnar. Pryd ddylai babanod a anwyd yn gynnar gael eu brechlyn?

Gall babanod a anwyd yn gynnar fod mewn mwy o berygl o gael haint. Dylent ddechrau derbyn eu brechiadau ddau fis ar ôl iddynt gael eu geni, ni waeth pa mor gynnar y cawsant eu geni.



Beth os byddaf yn colli'r apwyntiad?

Dylech ganslo apwyntiad os na allwch fynd iddo. Os byddwch yn colli'r apwyntiad neu'n gorfod gohirio'r brechiad, gwnewch apwyntiad newydd cyn gynted â phosibl. Gellir rhoi'r brechiad o hyd, ond bydd eich plentyn heb amddiffyniad am fwy o amser.



Cofiwch, mae'n bwysig cael brechiadau a gollwyd. Os yw'ch plentyn wedi colli brechiad ac yn hŷn na'r oedran a argymhellir ar ei gyfer, siaradwch â'ch meddyg teulu, nyrs practis neu ymwelydd iechyd.

A oes gan y brechlyn unrhyw sgil-ffeithiau?

Mae miliynau o ddosau o'r brechlyn wedi'u defnyddio ac mae ganddo hanes da iawn o ddiogelwch.

Fel pob meddyginiaeth, gall brechlynnau achosi sgil-ffeithiau, ond nid yw pawb yn eu cael. Mae'r rhan fwyaf o sgil-ffeithiau yn ysgafn ac efallai y byddant yn para diwrnod neu ddau. Mae sgil-ffeithiau'r brechlyn yn fach o'u cymharu â mynd yn ddifrifol wael o'r clefydau.

Mae'r sgil-ffeithiau mwyaf cyffredin yn cynnwys:

- coes neu fraich dost lle rhoddwyd y pigiad
- lwmp bach lle rhoddwyd y nodwydd i mewn (mae hyn yn arferol a gall bara rhai wythnosau, ond nid oes angen unrhyw driniaeth arno)
- tymheredd uwch (twymyn) dros 38°C
- teimlo'n ansefydlog, a
- diffyg archwaeth.

Os yw tymheredd eich plentyn yn uwch ac os yw'n ymddangos yn sâl, cadwch ef yn oer trwy:

- ✓ sicrhau nad oes gormod o haenau o ddillad neu flancedi arno, a
- ✓ rhoi digon o ddiodydd oer iddo.

Sgil-ffeithiau anghyffredin iawn

Yn anaml, gall pobl gael adwaith difrifol yn fuan ar ôl cael eu brechu, sy'n achosi anawsterau anadlu a gall beri iddynt lewygu. Gelwir hyn yn adwaith anaffylactig. Gall ddigwydd hefyd gyda meddyginiaethau eraill a bwyd. Mae'r adweithiau hyn yn hynod o brin, ac yn effeithio ar lai nag un mewn miliwn o bobl. Mae staff sy'n rhoi brechiadau wedi'u hyfforddi i reoli'r adweithiau hyn.

Gall pobl sy'n cael adwaith anaffylactig gael eu trin yn llwyddiannus ac fel arfer maent yn gwella o fewn ychydig oriau.

Gweler tudalen gefn y daflen hon am ragor o fanylion am:

- y brechlyn, gan gynnwys sgil-ffeithiau posibl, ac
- adrodd am sgil-ffeithiau a amheuir trwy gynllun y Cerdyn Melyn.

Os oes gennych unrhyw gwestiynau am sgil-ffeithiau, gallwch ofyn i'r person sy'n rhoi'r brechlyn i'ch plentyn.

Beth ddylwn i ei wneud os bydd fy mhentyn yn teimlo'n sâl ar ôl y brechiad?

Gall dos o'r cryfder cywir o baracetamol hylif helpu i leihau twymyn eich plentyn. Darllenwch y cyfarwyddiadau ar y botel yn ofalus iawn a rhowch y dos cywir ar gyfer oedran eich plentyn. Efallai y bydd angen i chi roi dos arall bedair i chwe awr yn ddiweddarach. Ni argymhellir rhoi paracetamol hylif cyn cael brechiad i atal twymyn.



Cofiwch - ni ddylai plant o dan 16 oed gymryd meddyginiaethau sy'n cynnwys aspirin.

Os ydych yn poeni am eich plentyn ar ôl iddo gael y brechlyn, dylech siarad â'ch ymwelydd iechyd, meddyg teulu neu nyrs practis. Gallwch hefyd gysylltu â GIG Cymru drwy ffonio **111**. Mae galwadau i GIG 111 Cymru am ddim o linellau tir a ffonau symudol.

A all fy mhentyn ddal i gael yr heintiau hyn os caiff ei frechu?

Y brechlyn 6-mewn-1 yw un o'r ffyrdd mwyaf effeithiol o atal salwch difrifol o ddifftheria, tetanws, y pas, polio, Hib a hepatitis B. Nid oes unrhyw frechlyn 100% yn effeithiol, felly mae'n dal yn bwysig gwybod arwyddion a symptomau'r clefydau hyn, hyd yn oed os ydych chi neu'ch plentyn yn cael eich brechu.

I gael rhagor o wybodaeth am ddifftheria, tetanws, y pas a pholio ewch i:

GIG 111 Cymru - Iechyd A-Y : Difftheria
(safle allanol, Saesneg yn unig)

GIG 111 Cymru - Iechyd A-Y : Tetanws
(safle allanol, Saesneg yn unig)

GIG 111 Cymru - Iechyd A-Y : Y pas (safle allanol)

GIG 111 Cymru - Iechyd A-Y : Polio
(safle allanol, Saesneg yn unig)

GIG 111 Cymru - Hib (Haemophilus influenzae math b)
(safle allanol, Saesneg yn unig)

GIG 111 Cymru - Iechyd A-Y : Hepatitis B
(safle allanol, Saesneg yn unig)

Mae'r wybodaeth yn y daflen hon yn gywir ar adeg ei chyhoeddi. I gael yr wybodaeth ddiweddaraf, ewch i [icc.gig.cymru/brechlynnau](https://www.icc.gig.cymru/brechlynnau)



Rhagor o wybodaeth

Os oes gennych gwestiynau neu os hoffech gael rhagor o wybodaeth, gallwch fynd i **111.wales.nhs.uk** (safle allanol), siaradwch â'ch meddyg neu nyrs, neu gysylltu â **GIG 111 Cymru drwy ffonio 111**.

Gallwch gael rhagor o wybodaeth am frechlynnau a gynigir yng Nghymru o **icc.gig.cymru/brechlynnau**

I gael rhagor o wybodaeth am y brechlyn, ei gynnwys a'i sgil-ffeithiau posibl, ewch i **medicines.org.uk/emc** (safle allanol, Saesneg yn unig). Bydd angen i chi nodi enw'r brechlyn yn y blwch chwilio. Gallwch hefyd weld y daflen i gleifion ar-lein.

Gallwch ddod o hyd i enw'r brechlyn yn **icc.gig.cymru/brechlyn6mewn1**

Dylech roi gwybod am sgil-ffeithiau a amheuir ar-lein yn **www.mhra.gov.uk/yellowcard** (safle allanol, Saesneg yn unig), drwy lawrlwytho ap y Cerdyn Melyn, neu drwy ffonio **0800 731 6789** (Dydd Llun i Ddydd Gwener, 9yb i 5yh).

I gael gwybod sut mae'r GIG yn defnyddio'ch gwybodaeth, ewch i **111.wales.nhs.uk/amdanomni/eichgwybodaeth** (safle allanol).



Sganiwch fi i fynd
i wefan Iechyd
Cyhoeddus Cymru

Further information

If you have any questions or want more information, you can go to 111.wales.nhs.uk (external site), talk to your doctor or nurse, or contact NHS 111 Wales by calling 111.

You can find out more information on vaccines offered in Wales at phw.nhs.wales/vaccines

To find out more about the vaccine, including its contents and possible side effects, go to: medicines.org.uk/emc (external site). You will need to enter the name of the vaccine in the search box. You can also see the patient leaflet online.

You can find the name of the vaccine at phw.nhs.wales/gin/vaccine

You should report suspected side effects online at www.mhra.gov.uk/yellowcard (external site), by downloading the Yellow Card app, or by calling 0800 731 6789 (Monday to Friday, 9am to 5pm).

To find out how the NHS uses your information, go to 111.wales.nhs.uk/AboutUs/ Your information (external site).

Scan me to go to the Public Health Wales website





Remember - children under 16 should not take medicines that contain aspirin.



If you are worried about your child after the vaccination you should speak to your health visitor, GP or practice nurse. You can also contact NHS Wales by calling **111**. Calls to NHS 111 Wales are free from landlines and mobile phones.

Can my child still get these infections if they are vaccinated?

The 6-in-1 vaccination is one of the most effective ways to prevent severe illness from diphtheria, tetanus, whooping cough, polio, Hib and hepatitis B. No vaccine is 100% effective, so it is still important to know the signs and symptoms of these diseases, even if you or your child are vaccinated.

For more information about these diseases go to:

NHS 111 Wales - Health A-Z : Diphtheria

(external site)

NHS 111 Wales - Health A-Z : Tetanus

(external site)

NHS 111 Wales - Health A-Z : Whooping cough

(external site)

NHS 111 Wales - Health A-Z : Polio (external site)

NHS 111 Wales - Hib (Haemophilus influenzae type b)

(external site)

NHS 111 Wales - Health A-Z : Hepatitis B

(external site)

The information in this leaflet is correct at the time of publication. For the most up-to-date information, please visit phw.nhs.wales/vaccines

If your child has a raised temperature and appears unwell, keep them cool by:

✓ making sure they don't have too many layers of clothes or blankets on, and

✓ giving them plenty of cool drinks.

Very rare side effects

Rarely, people can have a severe reaction soon after the vaccination, which causes breathing difficulties and may cause them to collapse. This is called an anaphylactic reaction, and it can also happen with other medicines and food. These reactions are extremely rare, affecting less than one in a million people. Staff who give vaccinations are trained to manage these reactions.

People who have an anaphylactic reaction can be successfully treated and usually recover within a few hours.

See the back page of this leaflet for further details on:

- the vaccine, including possible side effects, and
- reporting suspected side effects through the Yellow Card scheme.

If you have any questions about side effects, you can ask the person giving your child the vaccine.

What should I do if my child feels unwell after the vaccination?

A dose of the correct-strength liquid paracetamol may help reduce your child's fever. Read the instructions on the bottle very carefully and give the correct dose for your child's age. You may need to give another dose four to six hours later. It is not recommended to give liquid paracetamol before vaccination to prevent a fever.

What if I miss the appointment?

You should cancel an appointment if you can't make it. If you do miss the appointment or have to delay the vaccination, make a new appointment as soon as possible. The vaccination can still be given, but your child will be without protection for longer.

Remember, it's important to catch up on missed vaccinations. If your child has missed a vaccination and is older than the recommended age for it, talk to your GP, practice nurse or health visitor.



Does the vaccine have any side effects?

Millions of doses of the vaccine have been used and it has a very good safety record. Like all medicines, vaccines can cause side effects, but not everyone gets them. Most side effects are mild and may last a day or two. Vaccine side effects are minor compared to getting seriously ill from the diseases.

The most common side effects include:

- a sore leg or arm where the injection was given
- a small lump where the needle was put in (this is normal and may last some weeks, but it does not need any treatment)
- a raised temperature (fever) over 38°C
- feeling unsettled, and
- loss of appetite.



Can the vaccine be given if my child is unwell on the day of the appointment?

If your child is ill with a raised temperature (fever) on the day the vaccination is due, delay the appointment until they are better. If your child has a minor illness without a fever, such as a cold, they should have the vaccination as normal.

Are there any other reasons why the vaccine should not be given?

Very few children cannot have the 6-in-1 vaccination. The vaccine should not be given to children who have had a severe (life-threatening) allergic reaction to:

- any ingredient in the vaccine, or
- a previous dose of the vaccine.

If your child:

- has a bleeding disorder (such as haemophilia, where their blood does not clot properly), or
- has ever had a seizure (fit) that wasn't caused by a fever

speak to your GP, practice nurse or health visitor before they have any vaccination.

My baby was born early. When should premature babies have their vaccine?

Babies born early may be at more risk of getting an infection. They should start their vaccinations two months after they were born, no matter how early they were born.

Why has my baby been invited for a vaccination appointment at 18 months?

From **January 2026** your child will be offered a 6-in-1 vaccination at **18 months**.

Having an extra 6-in-1 vaccination is safe and effective.

For more information about the 18-month appointment, go to:

ph.wales.nhs.uk/vaccines/pre-school

How will I know when my child's vaccinations are due?

Children are sent an appointment for their routine 6-in-1 vaccinations at the appropriate age. Most GP surgeries and health centres run special vaccination clinics for babies and children. If you change your address, please let your GP surgery know.

What happens at the appointment?

The practice nurse or GP will explain about the vaccinations and answer your questions. With babies, the vaccine is given by injection in the thigh. In children over the age of 12 months, injections are usually given in the upper arm.

Write down any questions you have and ask the health professional at the vaccination appointment.



What should I do if I suspect meningitis?

If someone is ill and getting worse, do not wait for a rash as symptoms can appear in any order and some may not appear at all, so get medical help urgently. If you can't get in touch with your doctor, or are still worried after getting advice, trust your instincts and go to the emergency department of your nearest hospital.

Someone with a fever and a rash that does not fade under pressure needs urgent medical attention. You can use the glass test to check whether a rash fades under pressure. For more information about this test, go to www.meningitisnow.org (external site) or call the Meningitis Now helpline on **0808 80 10 388**.



When is the 6-in-1 vaccine offered?

Your child should get their 6-in-1 vaccination at **8 weeks, 12 weeks and 16 weeks**. From **January 2026** your child will also get a 6-in-1 vaccination at **18 months**.

Symptoms of meningitis may appear in any order and some may not appear at all. See the illustration below for symptoms.



Babies and toddlers

Refusing food and vomiting		Fever, cold hands and feet
Drowsy, floppy, unresponsive		Fretful, dislike being handled
Pale, blotchy skin. Spots or rash (use the glass test - see below)		Rapid breathing or grunting
Tense bulging fontanelle (soft spot)		Unusual cry, moaning
Convulsions or seizures		Stiff neck, dislike bright lights

Very young babies may not have a fever. Their temperature could be normal or low.

Children and adults

Vomiting		Fever, cold hands and feet
Confusion and irritability		Drowsy, difficult to wake
Pale, blotchy skin. Spots or rash (use the glass test - see below)		Severe muscle pain
Stiff neck		Severe headache
Convulsions or seizures		Dislike bright lights

Source: @ meningitisnow.org



Following the introduction of the Hib vaccine, cases in babies under the age of one fell by over 95%.

Fact!

Hib (Haemophilus influenzae type b) disease is a type of bacteria called Haemophilus influenzae type b. It can cause serious illnesses such as blood poisoning (septicaemia), lung infections (pneumonia) and meningitis (an infection of the covering around the brain). If not treated quickly, these illnesses can be very dangerous.

The bacteria can spread through the air when people cough or sneeze. The Hib vaccine only protects against the type of meningitis caused by Hib bacteria. It does not protect against other types of meningitis, so it's important to know the signs and symptoms of the disease.

Over 250 million people around the world have hepatitis B. New cases of hepatitis B have increased in Wales in the last few years. In 2023 there were over 260 new cases. Many more people might have the virus without knowing it.

Fact!

Hepatitis B is a virus that infects the liver. It can lead to life-threatening infections and severe liver disease. The hepatitis B virus is found in the blood and some other body fluids of infected people. It can be passed from mother to baby during birth. Children and adults can also get hepatitis B from contact with infected body fluids. It's common for babies and children who get hepatitis B to have long-lasting infections. Babies born to mothers with hepatitis B are given additional vaccines at birth to reduce the risk of them getting the infection.

Hepatitis B

Before the polio vaccine was introduced, there were as many as 8,000 cases of polio in the UK in years when there were epidemics. Thanks to the vaccination's ongoing success, the UK hasn't seen a natural polio infection in over 30 years. The last case was reported in 1984. This is why it is important to vaccinate to stop diseases such as polio from coming back.

In 1988, polio paralysed more than 1,000 children worldwide every day.

Fact!

Polio is a virus that can affect your nerves. It can cause permanent muscle weakness, usually in the legs. If polio affects the chest muscles or the brain, it can lead to very serious health problems. You can catch polio if you come into contact with the poo of someone who is infected, or by breathing in droplets from their coughs or sneezes.

Polio

Before the whooping cough vaccine was introduced, the average number of suspected cases reported each year in the UK was 120,000. In the year before the vaccine was introduced, 92 children died. Whooping cough spreads easily and can be caught by breathing in tiny droplets that are released into the air when people with the disease cough or sneeze.

Symptoms of whooping cough can last for two to three months. Babies under the age of one are at the greatest risk of serious illness and are at risk of dying from the disease.

Whooping cough can cause long bursts of coughing and choking, which make it hard to breathe. The 'whoop' noise is caused by gasping for breath after each period of coughing. Young babies don't always do this, which can make it difficult to recognise the disease.

Pertussis, more commonly known as whooping cough, is an infection that affects the lungs and airways. Symptoms tend to develop in stages, starting with mild, cold-like symptoms. These can be followed by more severe symptoms, before an improvement.

Pertussis (whooping cough)

Tetanus affects the body's nerves, causing muscle spasms and breathing problems. It is a severe disease that can lead to serious health problems if not treated quickly. It's caused by germs found in soil or manure that enter the body through open cuts or burns. Tetanus cannot spread from person to person.

Tetanus

Before the diphtheria vaccine was introduced to the UK, there were up to 70,000 cases of diphtheria and up to 5,000 deaths a year.

Fact!

Diphtheria is a serious disease that usually begins with a sore throat and a raised temperature (fever). It can quickly lead to breathing problems and may damage the heart and nerves. In severe cases, it may cause death. Diphtheria spreads by coughs and sneezes or close contact with an infected person. Diphtheria is rare in the UK. However, it is possible to catch it while travelling to other countries.

Diphtheria

What does the 6-in-1 vaccine help protect against?



Key facts

Protect your child's health

Vaccination is one of the best ways to protect your child from serious illnesses. The 6-in-1 vaccine helps protect against:

- diphtheria
- tetanus
- pertussis (whooping cough)
- polio
- Hib (Haemophilus influenzae type b), and
- hepatitis B.

Vaccination is important

Before vaccines, many children in the UK caught these diseases every year. Vaccination has reduced these cases and saved many lives.

It is important to vaccinate to stop these diseases from coming back.

When to get the vaccine

Your child should get their course of the 6-in-1 vaccination at **8 weeks, 12 weeks and 16 weeks**. From **January 2026** your child will also get a 6-in-1 vaccination at **18 months**.



Mae Brechu yn achub bywydau
Vaccination saves lives



Protect your baby with the diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis, polio, Hib and hepatitis B (6-in-1) vaccine

Mae'r gwybodaeth hon ar gael yn Gymraeg.
This information is available in Welsh.



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information on
6-in-1

