

# Routine childhood immunisations

from Autumn 2017

When	Diseases protected against	Vaccine given and trade name		Usual site
Eight weeks old	Diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis (whooping cough), polio, <i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> type b (Hib) and hepatitis B	DTaP/IPV/Hib/HepB	Infanrix hexa	Thigh
	Pneumococcal (13 serotypes)	Pneumococcal conjugate vaccination (PCV)	Prevenar 13	Thigh
	Meningococcal group B (MenB)	MenB	Bexsero	Left thigh
	Rotavirus gastroenteritis	Rotavirus	Rotarix	By mouth
Twelve weeks old	Diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis, polio, Hib and hepatitis B	DTaP/IPV/Hib/HepB	Infanrix hexa	Thigh
	Rotavirus	Rotavirus	Rotarix	By mouth
Sixteen weeks old	Diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis, polio, Hib and hepatitis B	DTaP/IPV/Hib/HepB	Infanrix hexa	Thigh
	Pneumococcal (13 serotypes)	PCV	Prevenar 13	Thigh
	MenB	MenB	Bexsero	Left thigh
One year old (on or after the child's first birthday)	Hib and MenC	Hib/MenC	Menitorix	Upper arm/thigh
	Pneumococcal	PCV	Prevenar 13	Upper arm/thigh
	Measles, mumps and rubella (German measles)	MMR	MMR VaxPRO <sup>2</sup> or Priorix	Upper arm/thigh
	MenB	MenB booster	Bexsero	Left thigh
Two to eight years old <sup>1</sup> (including children in reception class and school years 1-4)	Influenza (each year from September)	Live attenuated influenza vaccine LAIV <sup>3</sup>	Fluenz Tetra <sup>2</sup>	Both nostrils
Three years four months old or soon after	Diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis and polio	DTaP/IPV	Infanrix IPV or Repevax	Upper arm
	Measles, mumps and rubella	MMR (check first dose given)	MMR VaxPRO <sup>2</sup> or Priorix	Upper arm
Girls aged 12 to 13 years	Cervical cancer caused by human papillomavirus (HPV) types 16 and 18 (and genital warts caused by types 6 and 11)	HPV (two doses 6-24 months apart)	Gardasil	Upper arm
Fourteen years old (school year 9)	Tetanus, diphtheria and polio	Td/IPV (check MMR status)	Revaxis	Upper arm
	Meningococcal groups A, C, W and Y disease	MenACWY	Nimenrix or Menveo	Upper arm

1. Age on 31 August 2017.  
2. Contains porcine gelatine.

3. If LAIV (live attenuated influenza vaccine) is contraindicated and the child is in a clinical risk group, use inactivated flu vaccine.

## Selective childhood immunisation programmes

Target group	Age and schedule	Disease	Vaccines required
Babies born to hepatitis B infected mothers	At birth, four weeks and 12 months old <sup>1,2</sup>	Hepatitis B	Hepatitis B (Engerix B/HBvaxPRO)
Infants in areas of the country with TB incidence $\geq 40/100,000$	At birth	Tuberculosis	BCG
Infants with a parent or grandparent born in a high incidence country <sup>3</sup>	At birth	Tuberculosis	BCG
Pregnant women	During flu season At any stage of pregnancy	Influenza	Inactivated flu vaccine
Pregnant women	From 16 weeks gestation	Pertussis	dTaP/IPV (Boostrix-IPV or Repevax)

1. Take blood for HBsAg at 12 months to exclude infection.  
2. In addition hexavalent vaccine (Infanrix hexa) is given at 8, 12 and 16 weeks.

3. Where the annual incidence of TB is  $\geq 40/100,000$  – see [www.gov.uk/government/publications/tuberculosis-tb-by-country-rates-per-100000-people](http://www.gov.uk/government/publications/tuberculosis-tb-by-country-rates-per-100000-people)

All vaccines for use in the childhood programme are available free of charge from [www.immform.dh.gov.uk](http://www.immform.dh.gov.uk) except for monovalent Hepatitis B vaccine