

Routine childhood immunisations

from summer 2015

When	Diseases protected against	Vaccine given and trade name		Usual site ¹
Eight weeks old	Diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis (whooping cough), polio and <i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> type b (Hib)	DTaP/IPV/Hib	Pediacel or Infanrix IPV Hib	Thigh
	Pneumococcal (13 serotypes)	Pneumococcal conjugate vaccination (PCV)	Prevenar 13	Thigh
	Meningococcal group B (MenB) ²	MenB ²	Bexsero	Left thigh
	Rotavirus gastroenteritis	Rotavirus	Rotarix	By mouth
Twelve weeks old	Diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis, polio and Hib	DTaP/IPV/Hib	Pediacel or Infanrix IPV Hib	Thigh
	Meningococcal group C disease (MenC)	Men C	NeisVac-C	Thigh
	Rotavirus	Rotavirus	Rotarix	By mouth
Sixteen weeks old	Diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis, polio and Hib	DTaP/IPV/Hib	Pediacel or Infanrix IPV Hib	Thigh
	Pneumococcal (13 serotypes)	PCV	Prevenar 13	Thigh
	MenB ²	MenB ²	Bexsero	Left thigh
One year old	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 ³ or Priorix	Upper arm/thigh
	MenB ²	MenB booster ²	Bexsero	Left thigh
Two to six years old (including children in school years 1 and 2)	Influenza (each year from September)	Live attenuated influenza vaccine LAIV ⁴	Fluenz Tetra ³	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 ³ 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 6-12 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 Where two or more injections are required at once, these should ideally be given in different limbs. Where this is not possible, injections in the same limb should be given 2.5cm apart. For more details see Chapters 4 and 11 in the Green Book. All injected vaccines are given intramuscularly unless otherwise stated.

² Only for infants born on or after 1 May 2015

³ Contains porcine gelatine

⁴ If LAIV (live attenuated influenza vaccine) is contraindicated and 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, eight weeks and Boost at one year ¹	Hepatitis B	Hepatitis B vaccines (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 ²	At birth	Tuberculosis	BCG

¹ Take blood for HBsAg to exclude infection.

² Where the annual incidence of TB is $\geq 40/100,000$ see https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/393840/Worldwide_TB_Surveillance_2013_Data_High_and_Low_Incidence_Tables__2_.pdf

All vaccines for use in the routine childhood programme are available free of charge at www.immform.dh.gov.uk