

## The complete routine immunisation schedule 2013/14

When to immunise	Diseases protected against	Vaccine given	Immunisation site <sup>1</sup>	
Two months old	Diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis (whooping cough), polio and <i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> type b (Hib)	DTaP/IPV/Hib (Pediacel)	Thigh	
	Pneumococcal disease	PCV (Prevenar 13)	Thigh	
	Rotavirus (from July)	Rotavirus (Rotarix)	By mouth	
Three months old	Diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis, polio and Hib	DTaP/IPV/Hib (Pediacel)	Thigh	
	Meningococcal group C disease (MenC)	Men C (NeisVac-C or Menjugate) <sup>2</sup>	Thigh	
	Rotavirus (from July)	Rotavirus (Rotarix)	By mouth	
Four months old	Diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis, polio and Hib	DTaP/IPV/Hib (Pediacel)	Thigh	
	Pneumococcal disease	PCV (Prevenar 13)	Thigh	
Between 12 and 13 months old – within a month of the first birthday	Hib/MenC	Hib/MenC (Menitorix)	Upper arm/thigh	
	Pneumococcal disease	PCV (Prevenar 13)	Upper arm/thigh	
	Measles, mumps and rubella (German measles)	MMR (Priorix or MMR VaxPRO) <sup>2</sup>	Upper arm/thigh	
Two and three years old <sup>3</sup>	Influenza <sup>4</sup> (from September)	Flu nasal spray (Fluenz) (annual) (if Fluenz unsuitable, use inactivated flu vaccine)	Nostrils Upper arm	
Three years four months old or soon after	Diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis and polio	dTaP/IPV (Repevax) or DTaP/IPV (Infanrix-IPV) <sup>2</sup>	Upper arm	
	Measles, mumps and rubella	MMR (Priorix or MMR VaxPRO) (check first dose has been given) <sup>2</sup>	Upper arm	
Girls aged 12 to 13 years old	Cervical cancer caused by human papillomavirus types 16 and 18 (and genital warts caused by types 6 and 11)	HPV (Gardasil)	Upper arm	
	Tetanus, diphtheria and polio	Td/IPV (Revaxis), and check MMR status	Upper arm	
Around 14 years old	MenC⁵	MenC (Meningitec, Menjugate or NeisVac-C) <sup>2 6</sup>	Upper arm	
65 years old	Pneumococcal disease	PPV Pneumococcal polysaccharide vaccine (Pneumovax II)	Upper arm	
65 years of age and older	Influenza <sup>4</sup>	Flu injection (annual)	Upper arm	
70 years old	Shingles (from September)	Shingles (Zostavax)	Upper arm (subcutaneous)	

## Immunisations for those at risk<sup>7</sup>

At birth, 1 month old, 2 months old and 12 months old	Hepatitis B	Нер В	Thigh
At birth	Tuberculosis	BCG	Upper arm (intradermal)
Six months up to two years	Influenza <sup>4</sup>	Inactivated flu vaccine (annual)	Upper arm/thigh
Two years up to under 65 years	Pneumococcal disease	PPV Pneumococcal polysaccharide vaccine (Pneumovax II)	Upper arm
Over two up to less than 18 years	Influenza <sup>4</sup> (from September)	Flu nasal spray (Fluenz) (annual) (if Fluenz unsuitable, use inactivated flu vaccine)	Nostrils Upper arm
18 up to under 65 years	Influenza <sup>4</sup>	Inactivated flu vaccine (annual)	Upper arm
From 28 weeks of pregnancy <sup>8</sup>	Pertussis	dTaP/IPV (Repevax)	Upper arm

<sup>1</sup> 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 vaccines are given intramuscularly unless stated otherwise.

<sup>2</sup>NB Where a vaccine is manufactured by more than one supplier, it may, on occasion be necessary to substitute an alternative brand.

<sup>3</sup> This is defined as children aged two or three years (but not four years) on 1 September 2013.

<sup>4</sup>The vaccine is given prior to the flu season – usually in September and October.

<sup>5</sup> This vaccination will be introduced during the 2013/14 academic year.

<sup>6</sup> The vaccine supplied will depend on the brands available at the time of ordering.

<sup>7</sup> See individual chapters of the Green Book for

- clinical risk groups.
- <sup>8</sup> See CMO letter of October 2012.



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## Vaccines used in the complete immunisation schedule 2013/14

When to immunise	Diseases protected against	Product reference	Vaccine given
Two months old	Diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis (whooping cough), polio and <i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> type b (Hib)		Pediacel (DTaP/IPV/Hib)
	Pneumococcal disease		Prevenar 13 (PCV)
	Rotavirus		Rotarix (Rotavirus)
	Diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis, polio and Hib		Pediacel (DTaP/IPV/Hib)
Three months old	Meningococcal group C disease (MenC)		NeisVac-C or Menjugate (Men C)
	Rotavirus		Rotarix (Rotavirus)
Four months old	Diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis, polio and Hib		Pediacel (DTaP/IPV/Hib)
	Pneumococcal disease		Prevenar 13 (PCV)
	Hib/MenC		Menitorix (Hib/MenC)
Between 12 and 13 months old – within a month of	Pneumococcal disease		Prevenar 13 (PCV)
the first birthday	Measles, mumps and rubella (German measles)		Priorix or MMR VaxPRO (MMR)
Two and three years old	Influenza		Fluenz (Flu nasal spray) (annual) (if Fluenz unsuitable, use inactivated flu vaccine)
Three years four months old	Diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis and polio		Repevax (dTaP/IPV) or Infanrix-IPV (DTaP/IPV)
or soon after	Measles, mumps and rubella		<b>Priorix</b> or <b>MMR VaxPRO</b> (MMR) (check first dose has been given)
Girls aged 12 to 13 years old	Cervical cancer caused by human papillomavirus types 16 and 18 (and genital warts caused by types 6 and 11)		Gardasil (HPV)
Around 14 years old	Tetanus, diphtheria and polio		Revaxis (Td/IPV), and check MMR status
	MenC		Meningitec, Menjugate or NeisVac-C (MenC)
65 years old	Pneumococcal disease		Pneumovax II (PPV Pneumococcal polysaccharide vaccine)
65 years of age and older	Influenza		Flu injection (annual)
70 years old	Shingles		Zostavax (Shingles)



All vaccines for use in the routine childhood programme, plus BCG and pertussis for pregnant women, are available free of charge at **www.immform.dh.gov.uk** 



**i** mmunisation The safest way to protect children and adults