

# Routine childhood immunisations

from February 2022

When	Diseases protected against	Vaccine given and trade name		Usual site <sup>1</sup>
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 or Vaxelis	Thigh
	Meningococcal group B (MenB)	MenB	Bexsero	Left thigh
	Rotavirus gastroenteritis	Rotavirus	Rotarix <sup>2</sup>	By mouth
Twelve weeks old	Diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis, polio, Hib and hepatitis B	DTaP/IPV/Hib/HepB	Infanrix hexa or Vaxelis	Thigh
	Pneumococcal (13 serotypes)	PCV	Prevenar 13	Thigh
	Rotavirus	Rotavirus	Rotarix	By mouth
Sixteen weeks old	Diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis, polio, Hib and hepatitis B	DTaP/IPV/Hib/HepB	Infanrix hexa or Vaxelis	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 booster	Prevenar 13	Upper arm/thigh
	Measles, mumps and rubella (German measles)	MMR	MMRvaxPro <sup>3</sup> or Priorix	Upper arm/thigh
	MenB	MenB booster	Bexsero	Left thigh
Eligible paediatric age group <sup>4</sup>	Influenza (each year from September)	Live attenuated influenza vaccine LAIV	Fluenz Tetra <sup>3,5</sup>	Both nostrils
Three years four months old or soon after	Diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis and polio	dTaP/IPV	Boostrix-IPV	Upper arm
	Measles, mumps and rubella	MMR (check first dose given)	MMRvaxPro <sup>3</sup> or Priorix	Upper arm
Boys and girls aged twelve to thirteen years	Cancers and genital warts caused by specific human papillomavirus (HPV) types	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	MenACWY	Nimenrix	Upper arm

1. Intramuscular injection into deltoid muscle in upper arm or anterolateral aspect of the thigh.

2. Rotavirus vaccine should only be given after checking for SCID screening result.

3. Contains porcine gelatine.

4. See annual flu letter at: [www.gov.uk/government/collections/annual-flu-programme](http://www.gov.uk/government/collections/annual-flu-programme)

5. If LAIV (live attenuated influenza vaccine) is contraindicated or otherwise unsuitable use inactivated flu vaccine (check Green Book Chapter 19 for details).

## 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 $\geq 40/100,000$	Around 28 days old <sup>4</sup>	Tuberculosis	BCG
Infants with a parent or grandparent born in a high incidence country <sup>3</sup>	Around 28 days old <sup>4</sup>	Tuberculosis	BCG
Children in a clinical risk group	From 6 months to 17 years of age	Influenza	LAIV or inactivated flu vaccine if contraindicated to LAIV or under 2 years of age
Pregnant women	At any stage of pregnancy during flu season	Influenza	Inactivated flu vaccine
	From 16 weeks gestation	Pertussis	dTaP/IPV (Boostrix-IPV)

1. Take blood for HBsAg at 12 months to exclude infection.

2. In addition hexavalent vaccine (Infanrix hexa or Vaxelis) 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)

4. Check SCID screening outcome before giving BCG.

For vaccine supply information for the childhood programme please visit [www.immform.dh.gov.uk](http://www.immform.dh.gov.uk) and check vaccine update for all other vaccine supply information.