

Routine childhood immunisations from February 2022

When	Diseases protected against	Vaccine given and trade name	Usual site ¹
Eight weeks old	Diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis (whooping cough), polio, Haemophilus influenzae 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 ² 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
Sixteen weeks old	Rotavirus	Rotavirus	Rotarix ² By mouth
	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 (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 ³ or Priorix Upper arm/thigh
Eligible paediatric age group ⁴	MenB	MenB booster	Bexsero Left thigh
	Influenza (each year from September)	Live attenuated influenza vaccine (LAIV)	Fluenz Tetra ^{5,6} 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 ³ 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
	Tetanus, diphtheria and polio	Td/IPV (check MMR status)	Revaxis Upper arm
Fourteen years old (school Year 9)	Meningococcal groups A, C, W and Y	MenACWY	Nimenrix ⁷ 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/publications/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 ^{8,9}	Hepatitis B	Hepatitis B (Engerix B/HBvaxPRO)
Infants in areas of the country with TB incidence $\geq 40/100,000$	Around 28 days old ¹⁰	Tuberculosis	BCG
Infants with a parent or grandparent born in a high incidence country ¹¹	Around 28 days old ¹⁰	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 heptavent 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-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 and check vaccine update for all other vaccine supply information.



The safest way to protect children and adults.

