

Tuesday, 18 August 2020

Health Protection

Routine childhood immunisations

When to immunise	Diseases protected against	Vaccine given	Immunisation site**
Two months old	Diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis, polio, Haemophilus influenzae type b (Hib) and hepatitis B (B in 1)	DTaP/DTaP/Hept/Infanrix hexa	Thigh
	Rotavirus	Rotarix (Rotarix)	By mouth
Three months old	Meningococcal group B disease (MenB)	MenB (Bexsero)	Left thigh
	Diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis, polio, Hib and hepatitis B (B in 1) Pneumococcal disease	DTaP/DTaP/Hept/Infanrix hexa PCV (Prevenar 13)	Thigh Thigh
Four months old	Rotavirus	Rotarix (Rotarix)	By mouth
	Diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis, polio, Hib and hepatitis B (B in 1) Meningococcal group B disease (MenB)	DTaP/DTaP/Hept/Infanrix hexa MenB (Bexsero)	Thigh Left thigh
Between 12 and 18 months old – within a month of the first birthday	Mumps, mumps and rubella (German measles)	MMR (Priorix or MMR VaxPRO)	Upper arm/ thigh
	Pneumococcal disease	PCV (Prevenar 13)	Thigh
	16A Meningococcal group C disease (MenC)	16A MenC (Menomax)	Upper arm/ thigh
Every year from 2 years old up to 7†	Influenza (from September)	Flu nasal spray (Fluenz Tetra) (annual) (if Fluenz unavailable, use inactivated flu vaccine)	Nostrils (or upper arm)
	Mumps, mumps and rubella	MMR (Priorix or MMR VaxPRO) (check first dose has been given)	Upper arm
Three years four months old or soon after	Diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis and polio	dTaPP (Diprevac) or DTaPP (Infanrix IPV)	Upper arm
	Mumps, mumps and rubella	MMR (Priorix or MMR VaxPRO) (check first dose has been given)	Upper arm
Girls and boys aged 12 to 13 years	Cancers caused by human papillomavirus types 16 and 18, including genital cancer (in girls) and cancers of the mouth, throat, anus and penis (in boys and girls) and genital warts caused by HPV types 6 and 11	HPV (Gardasil) (Two vaccinations at least six months apart)	Upper arm
Around 14 years old	Tetanus, diphtheria and polio	TdPP (Revaxis), and check MMR status	Upper arm
	Meningococcal groups ACWY disease (MenACWY)	MenACWY (Menomax or Menveo)	Upper arm

Immunisations for at-risk children

At birth, 1 month old, and 12 months old	Hepatitis B	HepB	Thigh
At birth	Tuberculosis	BCG	Upper arm (intradermal)
Six months up to two years	Influenza	Inactivated flu vaccine	Upper arm/ thigh
Over two up to less than 18 years	Influenza	Flu nasal spray (Fluenz Tetra) (if Fluenz unavailable, use inactivated flu vaccine)	Nostrils (Upper arm)

**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 2-3cm apart. For more details see Chapters 4 and 11 in the Green Book. All vaccines are given intramuscularly unless otherwise stated.

† Where two or more products to protect against the same disease are available, it may, on occasion, be necessary to substitute an alternative brand.

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 Adapted from material produced by Public Health - England **HSC Public Health Agency**
 The safest way to protect children

This poster is distributed to health professionals for use in areas such as treatment rooms to act as a quick reference guide to the childhood immunisation schedule.

Details

- Format
- Poster
- Target group
- Health Professionals

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334.35 KB

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