Northern Ireland offers a comprehensive vaccination programme, **free for eligible individuals** based on age or risk group, to protect against serious diseases. **Learn about <u>vaccines</u> and access information on <u>immunisation and vaccinations</u> <u>programmes on nidirect page</u> in addition to the PHA resources for Northern Ireland.** 

#### Vaccination programmes offered in Northern Ireland

The <u>Department of Health</u> selects vaccination programmes based on expert advice, and delivery involves collaboration between healthcare providers, public health experts, and other organisations. These include government departments, public health experts, academic researchers, commissioners, pharmacists, school health teams, health visitors and GPs.

#### **Programme types:**

- Universal offered to everyone (e.g., school-based programmes)
- Targeted for those at higher risk (e.g., pregnancy, or elderly programmes)

# **Preschool vaccine programmes**

- Childhood immunisation
- Childhood immunisation programme
- BCG vaccination for babies
- Measles, mumps and rubella (MMR)
- Vaccines for children

# **School based vaccine programmes**

- MenACWY vaccination for teenagers and students
- HPV vaccine for adolescents aged 12 to 13 years old
- <u>Immunisation for teenagers between 14 and 18 years old</u>

# **Pregnancy vaccine programmes**

- Vaccinations in pregnancy
- Whooping cough vaccination for pregnant women

• Respiratory Syncytial Virus (RSV) vaccine for pregnant women

#### **Elderly vaccine programmes**

- Respiratory Syncytial Virus (RSV) vaccine for older adults
- Shingles vaccine

#### Targeted programmes for adults, children and HSC occupational health

- COVID-19 vaccine safety
- COVID-19 vaccine
- Flu vaccination
- Influenza (flu) vaccine programme
- HPV vaccine for men who have sex with men

# Key programme: Influenza (flu)

The <u>Influenza (flu) vaccine programme</u> is the largest, most comprehensive programme, running from October to March for:

- Children
- Adults
- Health and social care workers

# Vaccination programmes advice and schedules:

# **Childhood immunisations and schedules**

#### **Childhood immunisations**

Protecting children from an early age is vital to their health.

- For infants and children under 2 years: Vaccines in this age provide protection against diseases such as Diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis, polio, hepatitis B, Hib, MMR, Men B, Men C, pneumococcal, rotavirus, BCG, influenza Resources: Childhood immunisation programme
- For preschool children ( aged 2- 4 years): Children in this age group should receive booster vaccines to strengthen their immunity against serious

illnesses such as diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis, polio, MMR.

- For 12-13 year olds: Children in this age group should receive booster vaccines for diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis, polio, MenACWY, MMR, and get started on HPV: Resources: <u>Factsheet on MenACWY immunisation for teenagers</u>; <u>Factsheet on HPV vaccine for children in Year 9 and 10</u>; <u>HPV vaccine training</u> slides 2019 15 8 19.pptx
- For 11-18 year olds: <u>HPV vaccine</u>: protects against the human papillornavirus, which can lead to certain cancers.
- For 14-18 years old: these include boosters and additional vaccines to maintain long-term immunity.
- Those attending University for the first time: First-time university
  attendees are encouraged to ensure they are fully vaccinated, including
  protection against meningitis.

#### There are vaccines to protect children against:

- flu
- diphtheria (D)(external link opens in a new window / tab)
- tetanus (T)
- pertussis (whooping cough); Pertussis (whooping cough includes infants, children, pregnant women)
- polio (IPV)(external link opens in a new window / tab)
- haemophilus influenzae type b (Hib)
- hepatitis B
- measles
- mumps
- rubella
- meningococcal disease (groups A, C, W and Y); Factsheet on MenACWY immunisation for teenager
- meningococcal disease (group B); Fact sheet on meningitis B immunisation
- pneumococcal infection (PCV)
- human papillomavirus (HPV)
- rotavirus; Factsheet on rotavirus immunisation

#### Parental webinars:

General childhood immunisation guidelines for parents (webinar in English)

- General childhood immunisation guidelines for parents (translation slides in Bulgarian Romany)
- General childhood immunisation guidelines for parents (translation slides in Romanian Romany)

#### MMR vaccine:

- Protects your child against measles, mumps and rubella (German measles).
- Given as a single injection containing three vaccines.
- Schedule: 1st dose: just after your child's first birthday, 2nd dose: at three years and four months old.
- Why it's important: Measles, mumps and rubella can cause severe complications. Early vaccination is critical to keep your child safe. Click for more information and advice on MMR.
- Measles, mumps and rubella (MMR) | nidirect

#### Childhood immunisation schedule

Age due	Vaccines that protect against	Vaccine given
8 weeks old	Diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis (whooping cough), polio, Haemophilus influenzae type b (Hib) and hepatitis B	DTaP/IPV/Hib/He (6 in 1 vaccine) - one injection
	Meningococcal group B (MenB)	MenB - one injection
	Rotavirus gastroenteritis	Rotavirus - orally
12 weeks old	Diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis (whooping cough), polio, Haemophilus influenzae type b (Hib) and hepatitis B	DTaP/IPV/Hib/He (6 in 1 vaccine) - one injection
	Meningococcal group B (MenB)	MenB - one injection
	Rotavirus gastroenteritis	Rotavirus - orally
16 weeks old	Diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis (whooping cough), polio, Haemophilus influenzae type b (Hib) and hepatitis B	DTaP/IPV/Hib/He (6 in 1 vaccine) - one injection
	Pneumococcal (13 serotypes) • if received pneumococcal at 12 weeks give Men B	PCV - one injection
Age due	Vaccines that protect against	Vaccine given

One year old			
(on or after the child's first birthday)	Born before 1 July 2024	Born on or after 1 July 2024	
	Pneumococcal	Pneumococcal	PCV - one injection
	Measles, mumps, rubella	Measles, mumps, rubella	MMR - one injection
	MenB	MenB	MenB - one injection
	Hib/MenC (if		
	Hib/MenC exhausted give		Hib/MenC - one injection
	DTaP/Hib/IPV/HepB)		
18 months	No appointment	DTaP/IPV/Hib/HepB	DTaP/IPV/Hib/HepB - one injection
		Measles, mumps, rubella	MMR - one injection
3 years 4			
months old or soon after	Diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis and polio	Diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis and polio	dTaP/IPV - one injection
arter	Measles, mumps, rubella		MMR - one injection
Boys and			
girls aged 12 to 13	Cancers and genital warts caused by specific human papillomavirus (HPV) types		HPV - one injection
years 14 years			
old (school Year 9)	Tetanus, diphtheria and polio		Td/IPV - one injection
•			

Eligible paediatric age group See annual flu letter	Influenza (each year from September)	LAIV (Live attenuated influenza vaccine • If LAIV is contraindicated o otherwise unsuitable use inactivated flu vaccine (check Green Book chapter
flu letter		(check Green Book chapter 19 for details) - injection or
		nasal spray

# Selective childhood immunisation programmes

Target group	Age and schedule	Disease	Vaccines required
Babies born to mothers with hepatitis B	At birth, 4 weeks if born before 1 July 2024 give additional dose at one year	Hepatitis B	Hepatitis B (Engerix B/HBvaxPRO)
Infants in areas of the country with TB incidence >= 40/100,000	Around 28 days old	Tuberculosis	BCG Check SCID screening outcome before giving BCG
Infants with a parent or grandparent born in a high incidence country	Around 28 days old	Tuberculosis	BCG Check SCID screening outcome before giving BCG
Children in a clinical risk group	Age under 2 years • if first ever flu vaccine give second dose at 4 weeks	Influenza	Inactivated flu vaccine
	Aged 2 to 8 years • if first ever flu vaccine give second dose at 4 weeks		LAIV • if LAIV contraindicated or otherwise unsuitable give inactivated flu

Aged 9 to 17 years • LAIV • if LAIV

only one dose contraindicated or

required each flu otherwise unsuitable give

season inactivated flu

At any stage of

Pregnant women pregnancy during flu Influenza Inactivated flu vaccine

season

From 16 weeks

Pertussis Tdap (ADACEL)

gestation

From 28 weeks
RSV RSV vaccine (Abrysvo)

gestation

# Changes to the childhood immunisation schedule - effective July 2025

# Effective 1 July 2025, the childhood immunisation (vaccination) schedule in Northern Ireland will be updated.

This offers children even better protection against infectious diseases such as measles and meningitis.

<u>Childhood immunisation schedule changes and translations (leaflet) | HSC Public</u> Health Agency

Childhood immunisation programme changes | nidirect

Changes to childhood schedule newsletter - Issue 1, 30 June 2025 (newsletter)

<u>Policy letter from the Chief Medical Office Department of Health - HSS(MD) 15/2025 - Changes to Routine Childhood Vaccination Schedule from 1 July 2025</u>

# Incomplete vaccination status

• Vaccination of individuals with uncertain or incomplete immunisation - GOV.UK

# **Eligibility Calculator**

Calculator tool kit

# Vaccination during pregnancy and recommended schedule

Vaccination during pregnancy helps protect both mother and baby.

Vaccination during pregnancy can help prevent disease or make illness less serious for you, and for your baby. This is because the antibodies (natural substances your body produces to fight infection) are passed to your unborn baby, helping to protect them in their first few weeks of life.

# **Key advice and resources:**

- Schedule of antenatal appointments and recommended vaccinations | HSC
   Public Health Agency
- Vaccinations in pregnancy | nidirect
- Vaccinations in pregnancy NHS

# Flu (influenza)

- Flu is more serious than you think: Pregnant women (English and translations)
- Flu vaccine | nidirect

#### **RSV**

- How to protect your baby from RSV | HSC Public Health Agency
- RSV it's not just a winter vaccine | HSC Public Health Agency
- Respiratory Syncytial Virus (RSV) vaccine for pregnant women | nidirect
- RSV vaccination training slides maternal programme for infant protection 08.2024.pptx

# Whooping cough (Pertussis)

- Whooping Cough (Pertussis) immunisation Leaflet | HSC Public Health Agency
- Whooping cough vaccination for pregnant women | nidirect

# Protecting your baby from:

 Hepatitis B: what your positive screening result means (English and translations) | HSC Public Health Agency • Your rubella (German measles) screening test result - What you need to know (English and translations) | HSC Public Health Agency

# **Pregnancy webinars**

• Vaccinations during pregnancy (pptx slides from webinar) - 25 October 2024

#### **Recommended schedule:**

Vaccine	When to have the vaccine
Whooping Cough	Offered from 16 weeks.
(Pertussis) immunisation	The best time to have the whooping cough vaccine is from 16 to 32 weeks of pregnancy. You can have it up until your baby is born, but it may be less effective later in pregnancy.
	Offered from 28 weeks.
How to protect your baby from RSV	The best time to have the RSV vaccine is from 28 to 36 weeks of pregnancy. You can have it up until your baby is born, but it may be less effective later in pregnancy.
Influenza (flu) vaccine	Offered during flu season (which may be at any time during your pregnancy).
innuenza (na) vacent	You should have the flu vaccine as soon as it is offered to you.
COVID-19 (coronavirus)	Offered during COVID-19 season in line with government guidance (which may be at any time during your pregnancy).
(coronavirus)	You should have the COVID-19 vaccine as soon as it is offered to you.

**Vaccination for older adults (aged 65 years and over)** 

Different immunisations are available for adults aged 65 years and over.

Vaccinations play crucial role in protecting older adults from age-related health risks.

#### **Respiratory Syncytial Virus (RSV)**

- Your guide to the RSV vaccine for older adults | HSC Public Health Agency
- Respiratory Syncytial Virus (RSV) vaccination programme launches in Northern Ireland | HSC Public Health Agency
- Respiratory Syncytial Virus (RSV) vaccine for older adults | nidirect

#### Flu (influenza) and COVID-19

- Flu is more serious than you think (English and translations) | HSC Public Health
   Agency
- Flu vaccine | nidirect
- COVID-19 Vaccination Programme questions and answers | HSC Public Health Agency
- Coronavirus (COVID-19): vaccine safety | nidirect

#### **Shingles**

- The shingles vaccine to help protect you from the pain of shingles | HSC Public Health Agency
- Shingles vaccine | nidirect

# **Targeted programmes (children and adults)**

# **Targeted programmes**

# **BCG** (tuberculosis)

BCG and your baby Protecting babies against TB | HSC Public Health Agency

# **Hepatitis B**

 Includes: Universal hepatitis B programme and hepatitis B vaccine for at risk babies • Resources: Clinical guidelines on hepatitis B

#### Influenza (flu)

- Includes: Children, adults, pregnant women and healthcare workers
- Resources: Flu resources for professionals

#### Gay, bisexual, and other men who have sex with men (GBMSM)

- HPV vaccination for gay, bisexual or other men who have sex with men | HSC
   Public Health Agency
- HPV vaccine for men who have sex with men | nidirect
- Gonorrhoea vaccination programme for Northern Ireland | HSC Public Health Agency
- A guide to the Meningococcal B vaccine for protection against gonorrhoea | HSC
   Public Health Agency

#### **Pregnant women**

• Includes: Flu, pertussis, MMR, hepatitis B and syphilis advice

#### **Shingles**

- The shingles vaccine to help protect you from the pain of shingles | HSC Public Health Agency
- Shingles vaccine | nidirect
- Resources: <u>Factsheet on shingles vaccination</u>

# Splenectomy

• Includes: MenACWY, pneumococcal, flu

• Resources: <u>Factsheet on splenectomy</u>

# Travel vaccines and travel health advice

For travel health advice and travel vaccines, visit:

- NATHNAC support for those providing health information to people going travelling
- TRAVAX travel health information

• PHA's travel advice page

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