

Vaccination of individuals with uncertain or incomplete immunisation status

Infants from two months of age up to first birthday

DTaP/IPV/Hib* + PCV + MenB****
+ rotavirus***
Four week gap
DTaP/IPV/Hib + rotavirus***
Four week gap
DTaP/IPV/Hib + PCV + MenB****

* When Hib has not been given as part of a primary course give either

- Three doses of DTaP/IPV/Hib vaccine at monthly intervals if D, T, aP or IPV also required or
- Three doses of Hib/MenC combined vaccine if no other components required

** Doses of PCV and MenB should ideally be given two months apart but can be given one month apart if necessary to ensure the immunisation schedule is completed (i.e. if schedule started at 10 months of age)

*** Vaccination with rotavirus should not be started for infants aged 15 weeks or older

- First dose to be given only if infant is more than 6 weeks and under 15 weeks
- Second dose to be given only if infant is less than 24 weeks old

Boosters + subsequent vaccination

As per UK schedule ensuring at least a one month interval between DTaP/IPV/Hib and Hib/MenC doses and a two month interval between PCV and MenB doses (ie if primary course commenced close to first birthday)

General principles

- Unless there is a reliable vaccine history, individuals should be assumed to be **unimmunised** and a full course of immunisations planned
- Individuals coming to UK part way through their immunisation schedule should be transferred onto the UK schedule and immunised as appropriate for age
- If the primary course has been started but not completed, continue where left off – **no need to repeat doses or restart course**
- Plan catch-up immunisation schedule with minimum number of visits and within a minimum possible timescale – aim to protect individual in shortest time possible

Children from first up to second birthday

DTaP/IPV/Hib[†] + PCV[†] + Hib/Men C[†]
+ MenB^{††} + MMR
Four week gap
DTaP/IPV/Hib[†]
Four week gap
DTaP/IPV/Hib + MenB^{††}

[†] DTaP/IPV can be given if DTaP/IPV/Hib not available

All un- or incompletely immunised children require one dose of Hib, Men C and PCV over the age of one year (until teenage booster). It does not matter if two Hib-containing vaccines are given at the first appointment or if the child receives additional Hib at subsequent appointments if DTaP/IPV/Hib vaccine is given

^{††} Only children born on or after 1/5/15 should be offered MenB. Children born on or after 1/7/15 who received less than 2 doses of MenB in the first year of life should receive two doses of MenB at least two months apart before their second birthday.

Boosters + subsequent vaccination

As per UK schedule

MMR – from first birthday onwards

- Doses of MMR/measles vaccine given prior to 12 months of age should not be counted
- For individuals <18 months of age a minimum interval of three months should be left between first and second doses
- For individuals >18 months of age a minimum of one month should be left between first and second doses
- Two doses of MMR should be given irrespective of history of measles, mumps or rubella infection and/or age

Flu vaccine (during flu season)

- Those aged 65yrs and older (including those becoming age 65 years by 31/3/17)
- Children aged 2, 3 or 4yrs on/before 31/8/16 (DOB on/after 1/9/11 and on/before 31/8/14)
- Children of school years 1 (5-6yrs), 2 (6-7yrs) and 3 (7-8yrs) (given in school or primary care according to local arrangements)
- Those aged 6 months and older in the defined clinical risk groups (see Green Book Influenza chapter)

Pneumococcal polysaccharide vaccine (PPV)

- Those aged 65yrs and older
- Those aged 2yrs and older in the defined clinical risk groups (see Green Book Pneumococcal chapter)

Shingles vaccine

- One dose for those aged 70 and 78
- In addition, individuals who have been or have become eligible since the start of the shingles programme in September 2013 remain eligible until their 80th birthday (see eligibility chart on PHE website)

Children from second up to tenth birthday

DTaP/IPV/Hib[†] + Hib/Men C[†] + MMR
Four week gap
DTaP/IPV/Hib[†] + MMR
Four week gap
DTaP/IPV/Hib[†]

[†] DTaP/IPV can be given if DTaP/IPV/Hib not available.

All un- or incompletely immunised children require one dose of Hib and Men C over the age of one year. It does not matter if two Hib-containing vaccines are given at the first appointment or if the child receives additional Hib at subsequent appointments if DTaP/IPV/Hib vaccine is given.

Boosters + subsequent vaccination

First booster of DTaP/IPV or dTaP/IPV can be given as early as one year following completion of primary course to re-establish on routine schedule. Additional doses of DTaP/IPV/Hib-containing vaccines given under three years of age in some other countries do not count as a booster to the primary course and should be discounted. Second booster – as per UK schedule

From tenth birthday onwards

Td/IPV + MenACWY^a + MMR
Four week gap
Td/IPV + MMR
Four week gap
Td/IPV

- Those aged from 10 years up to 25 years who have never received a MenC-containing vaccine should be offered MenACWY
- Those aged 10 years or over who have previously received a MenC vaccine may be eligible or may shortly become eligible for MenACWY. Refer to MenACWY national programme information for further information on eligibility

Boosters + subsequent vaccination

First Td/IPV
Preferably five years following completion of primary course

Second Td/IPV
Ideally ten years (minimum five years) following first booster

HPV vaccine for girls from twelfth up to eighteenth birthday

- Girls commencing HPV vaccine course:
 - before age 15 yrs should follow 2 dose 0, 6-24 months schedule
 - at age 15 yrs and above should follow 3 dose 0, 1, 4-6 months schedule
- If interrupted, course should be resumed but not repeated, ideally allowing appropriate intervals between remaining doses
- For two dose course, give second dose even if more than 24 months have elapsed since first dose or girl is then aged 15 yrs or more
- Three dose courses started but not completed before eighteenth birthday should be completed ideally allowing 3 months between second and third doses (minimum one month interval if otherwise unlikely to complete course)
- If girl commenced three dose course under 15yrs prior to September 2014, and has:
 - only received one dose, give a second dose 6-24m later to complete a two dose course
 - received two doses less than six months apart, give a third dose at least three months after second dose