

Vaccination of individuals with uncertain or incomplete immunisation status

For online Green Book, see www.gov.uk/government/organisations/public-health-england/series/immunisation-against-infectious-disease-the-green-book • For other countries' schedules, see http://apps.who.int/immunization_monitoring/globalsummary/

Infants from two months of age up to first birthday

DTaP/IPV/Hib/HepB* + PCV
+ MenB** + rotavirus*****

Four week gap

DTaP/IPV/Hib/HepB + rotavirus***

Four week gap

DTaP/IPV/Hib/HepB + PCV + MenB****

* DTaP/IPV/Hib/HepB should be given to all children born on or after 1st August 2017 in the UK or abroad or children born abroad who have already started their primary schedule with this vaccine. Children born before 1st August 2017 should receive DTaP/IPV/Hib vaccine unless Hepatitis B vaccine is specifically indicated or DTaP/IPV/Hib cannot easily be obtained.

A child who has already received one or more doses of primary diphtheria, tetanus, polio and pertussis should complete the course as above. Any missing doses of Hib and/or HepB can be given as Hib/MenC and/or, if eligible, monovalent hepatitis B, at monthly intervals.

** 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 10m 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/HepB and Hib/MenC doses and a two month interval between PCV and MenB primary and booster doses

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, resume the course – 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. DTaP/IPV/Hib/HepB can be given if neither of these two vaccines are available or if child has already commenced course with this vaccine. All un- or incompletely immunised children only require one dose of **Hib, Men C** (until teenage booster) and **PCV** 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 or DTaP/IPV/Hib/HepB vaccine is given.

†† Children who received less than 2 doses of MenB in the first year of life should receive two doses of MenB in their second year of life at least two months apart. Doses of MenB can be given one month apart if necessary to ensure the two dose schedule is completed (i.e. if schedule started at 22m of age)

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
- If child <3y4m, assess whether two doses are needed now or whether child can return to routine schedule and receive second dose with pre-school DTaP/IPV

Flu vaccine (during flu season)

- Those aged 65yrs and older (including those turning 65 years of age during the current flu season)
- Children eligible for the current season's childhood influenza programme (see Annual Flu Letter for date of birth range)
- 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

- Those aged 70yrs and 78yrs
- In addition, individuals who have become eligible since the start of the shingles programme in September 2013 remain eligible until their 80th birthday (see eligibility on PHE website)

Children from second up to tenth birthday

DTaP/IPV/Hib^ + Hib/MenC^ + 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. DTaP/IPV/Hib/HepB can be given if neither of these two vaccines are available or if child has already commenced course with this vaccine

All un- or incompletely immunised children only require one dose of **Hib** and **Men C** (until teenage booster) 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

Subsequent vaccination – as per UK schedule

From tenth birthday onwards

Td/IPV + Men ACWY^ 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 up to 25 years may be eligible or may shortly become eligible for MenACWY. Refer to MenACWY national programme information for further details on eligibility

Boosters + subsequent vaccination

First booster of Td/IPV

Preferably five years following completion of primary course

Second booster of 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