Public Health England

Protecting and improving the nation's health

# Historical vaccine development and introduction of vaccines in the UK

1700 | 1800 | 1900 | 1910 | 1920 | 1930 | 1940 | 1950 | 1960 | 1970 | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2004 | 2006 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014

**1870** Louis Pasteur creates first live attenuated bacterial vaccine (chicken cholera)

**1885** Pasteur creates the first live attenuated viral vaccine (rabies)

**1896** Typhoid

**1900s** Cholera

**1909** Calmette and Guerin create BCG, first live attenuated bacterial vaccine for humans

**1796** Development of first smallpox vaccine

**1942** Diphtheria

**1950** Pertussis

**1950** BCG

**1956** Inactivated polio

**1962** Live oral polio

**1960s** Influenza[1]

**1961** Tetanus

**1968** Measles

**1970s** Meningococcal A&C polysaccharide[1]

**1970** Rubella

**1982** Hepatitis B[1]

**1988** MMR

**1992** Hepatitis A[1]

**1992** Hib conjugate

**1996** DTwP/Hib

**1999** Meningococcal C conjugate

**2001** Pneumococcal conjugate[1] PCV7

**2001** DT3aP combined tetanus diphtheria and 3 acellular pertussis[8]

**2002** Td Combined tetanus and diphtheria[9]

**2004** DTaP/IPV/Hib DTaP/IPV Td/IPV

**2006** Combined Hib/MenC[3]

**2006** Pneumococcal conjugate[2] PCV7

**2008** Human papillomavirus (HPV)

**2009** Pandemic influenza

**2010** Influenza[4]

**2010** PCV13

**2012** Pertussis[5]

**2013** Influenza[6]

**2013** Shingles

**2013** Rotavirus

**2014** Influenza[7]

1 For the immunisation of at-risk groups
2 For routine use in children under 2
3 As a booster in the second year of life
4 For pregnant women at any stage of pregnancy
5 For pregnant women in weeks 28 to 38 (ideally 28 to 32)
6 For two-and three-year-old children
7 For four-year-old children
8 Introduced as pre-school booster
9 Introduced for adults and adolescents