



Routine Childhood Immunisation Programme

Each vaccination is given as a single injection into the muscle of the thigh or upper arm.

| When to immunise                          | Diseases protected against  | Vaccine given  |
|---|---|--|
| Two months old                            | Diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis (whooping cough), polio and <i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> type b (Hib) Pneumococcal infection. | DTaP/IPV/Hib and Pneumococcal conjugate vaccine (PCV). |
| Three months old                          | Diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis, polio and <i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> type b (Hib) Meningitis C (meningococcal group C).    | DTaP/IPV/Hib and MenC                                  |
| Four months old                           | Diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis, polio and <i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> type b (Hib) Meningitis C. Pneumococcal infection.    | DTaP/IPV/Hib, MenC and PCV                             |
| Around 12 months                          | <i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> type b (Hib) and Meningitis C   | Hib/MenC   |
| Around 13 months                          | Measles, mumps and rubella (German measles). Pneumococcal infection.  | MMR and PCV  |
| Three years four months to five years old | Diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis and polio. Measles, mumps and rubella.   | DTaP/IPV or dTaP/IPV and MMR                           |
| Thirteen to eighteen years old            | Tetanus, diphtheria and polio   | Td/IPV   |

Non-routine immunisations

| When to immunise  | Diseases protected against | Vaccine given |
|---|----------------------------|---------------|
| At birth (to babies who are more likely to come into contact with TB than the general population) | Tuberculosis               | BCG           |
| At birth (to babies whose mothers are hepatitis B positive)                                       | Hepatitis B                | Hep B         |