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## News

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### Progress reported on national TB strategy implementation

Significant progress in implementation of PHE and NHS England's national strategy on the prevention and control of tuberculosis in England is described in the latest PHE strategy update report, published to coincide with World TB Day [1,2,3].

Progress reported includes:

- establishment of: a national TB programme office (at PHE Colindale); and seven TB Control Boards that cover all PHE regions and bring together PHE/NHSE with local authorities, the NHS, local service commissioners and other stakeholders to oversee local implementation of the strategy
- arrangements having been made for new entrant LTBI screening to operate in areas with the highest prevalence/incidence rates (ie above 20 cases per 100,000 population and/or where case numbers total more than 0.5% of total notifications in England). For example, 27 of the total 32 CCGs in the London region fall into this priority category
- agreeing funding from NHS England for on-going new entrant LTBI testing and treatment programmes to the end of the 2016 to 2017 financial year
- harmonising quality standards for diagnostic procedures and expanding the Birmingham Public Health Laboratory's whole-genome-sequencing capacity – currently operating on a pilot basis – so as to offer a national service for TB in the foreseeable future
- improving services for socially vulnerable and at-risk groups, such as the homeless and the prison population. Lessons learned from two large prison outbreaks that occurred in the West Midlands during 2015 are noted.

The update provides links to guidance published by NHSE to support CCGs in implementation of the strategy, including on identification of lead CCGs, development of local incentives for GPs to identify and test patients at risk of LTBI, the development of secondary care treatment services to operate in cases where LTBI is detected, etc.

One stakeholder charity's role in supporting TB Control Boards in assessing regional and local priorities is noted in the update. This relates to the roll-out of new entrant LTBI testing and treatment programmes, which is likely to be a priority for most control boards. The national strategy [3] had noted significant variation in the organisation and quality of LTBI screening arrangements, and in the level of participation of different population groups targetted. The charity TB Alert has been contracted by NHSE/PHE to examine the factors influencing participation and how the levels of participation might be improved, which organisations (statutory or voluntary) are best placed to reach target populations and which settings (primary care, community, educational) are most appropriate.

## References

1. WHO (24 March, 2016). [World TB Day 2016: Focus on the most vulnerable populations.](#)
  2. PHE website. See: [Tuberculosis \(TB\): annual update.](#)
  3. PHE website. See: [Tuberculosis \(TB\): collaborative strategy for England.](#)
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## Updated ECDC guidance on chlamydia prevention and control

Recently updated ECDC guidance on chlamydia control in Europe [1] makes the case for national chlamydia control strategies in EU/EEA member states and shows ways to develop, implement or improve national or local control activities.

As set out in the guidance, ECDC recommends that EU/EEA member states have a national strategy or plan for the control of STIs including chlamydia, which should include the provision of primary prevention interventions as well as evidence-based case management guidelines relating to treatment and partner notification. Widespread opportunistic testing or a screening programme should be considered once effective primary prevention activities and case management strategies are in place [2]. The guidance also emphasises the importance of having sufficient resources available for monitoring and evaluation before implementation of any programme.

In 2014, there were nearly 400,000 cases of chlamydia infections officially reported in 26 EU/EEA countries, with more than three million cases being recorded by ECDC between 2005 and 2014, mainly among young females, making chlamydia the most commonly reported sexually transmitted infection (STI) across the EU/EEA [3]. Untreated infection can lead to serious reproductive complications, including pelvic inflammatory disease, ectopic pregnancy and tubal factor infertility [4].

In England, the National Chlamydia Screening Programme recommends that sexually-active 15 to 24 year-old women and men are tested for chlamydia annually and on change of sexual partner. The programme aims to prevent and control chlamydia through early detection and treatment of asymptomatic infection and to raise awareness of chlamydia among health professionals and young adults.

## References

1. ECDC (2015). [Chlamydia control in Europe.](#)
  2. “[How to control chlamydia – an ECDC guidance for Europe](#)”. ECDC press release, 7 March 2016.
  3. ECDC (2016). [Surveillance atlas of infectious diseases.](#)
  4. Kalwij et al (2010). Screening and treatment of *Chlamydia trachomatis* infections. *BMJ*, April 21, 340.
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## Infection report

Volume 10 Number 12 Published on: 24 March 2016

### Quarterly vaccination coverage statistics for children aged up to five years in the UK (COVER programme): October to December 2015

This report summarises UK quarterly vaccine coverage data for each routine childhood vaccination for children who reached their first, second, or fifth birthday during the evaluation quarter (October to December 2015). Analyses are presented at NHS England local and area team, country and UK levels.

#### Key points for the third quarterly report for 2015/16

- England and UK level data for completed two-dose rotavirus vaccine courses and one dose of MenC vaccine, evaluated at one year, are available for the second time. UK coverage increased to 89.6% for rotavirus and 95.7% for MenC from 89.3% and 95.4% respectively.
- At one year, Scotland and Northern Ireland achieved at least 97% coverage, Wales at least 96%, and England at least 93% for DTaP/IPV/Hib3, PCV2 and MenC. Within England 14 out of 25 area teams achieved at least 95% coverage for these vaccines, and 23 out of 25 achieved at least 90%.
- UK MMR coverage at two years remained similar to the previous quarter, decreasing 0.1% to 92.0%. In England MMR coverage also decreased by 0.1% to 91.4%. Although coverage in Wales, Northern Ireland and Scotland MMR coverage decreased by 0.2%, 0.3% and 0.1% respectively, all still achieved the WHO 95% target.
- At five years, UK pre-school booster (DTaP/IPV) and MMR2 coverage decreased by 0.5% and 0.4% this quarter to 88.2% and 88.3% respectively. Decreases of the order of 0.1% to 0.5% were observed for these vaccines in all countries. UK coverage for both vaccines is about 1% lower than recorded the January to March 2015 quarter.

#### Results for October to December 2015

Children who reached their first birthday in the quarter (born October to December 2014) were scheduled for three doses of the combined diphtheria, tetanus, acellular pertussis, polio, and *Haemophilus influenzae* type b vaccine (DTaP/IPV/Hib vaccine), two doses of pneumococcal conjugate vaccine (PCV), one dose of meningococcal serogroup C conjugate vaccine (MenC vaccine) at three months of age and two doses of rotavirus vaccine at two and three months of age [1].

Children who reached their second birthday in the quarter (born October to December 2013) were scheduled to receive their third DTaP/IPV/Hib, second MenC and PCV vaccinations between February and April 2014, and their first measles, mumps, and rubella (MMR)

vaccination, a booster dose of Hib and MenC (given as a combined Hib/MenC vaccine) and PCV vaccines at the same visit at 12 months of age, between November 2014 to January 2015.

Children who reached their fifth birthday in the quarter (born October to December 2010) were scheduled to receive their third dose DTaP/IPV/Hib and second MenC and PCV vaccinations between February and April 2011. They were also scheduled to receive their first MMR, Hib/MenC booster and PCV booster after their first birthday (October to December 2011) between November 2011 and January 2012 and their pre-school diphtheria, tetanus, acellular pertussis, inactivated polio booster and second dose MMR from January 2014.

Data presented in the appendix to this report describe coverage evaluated at the first, second and fifth birthdays by country and NHS England local and area teams.

## **Participation and data quality**

Data were received from all Health Boards (HBs) in Scotland, Northern Ireland and Wales. In England, Area Teams (ATs) and Child Health Record Departments (CHRDs) provided data for all but two former PCTs in London (Southwark and Lambeth) due to a recent change in the Child Health Information System (CHIS) supplier.

In England, implementation of a new COVER Information Standard Notice (ISN) by CHIS suppliers is almost complete with 133 and 146 CHISs providing 12 month rotavirus and MenC coverage data respectively, allowing England and UK coverage estimates for these two vaccines for the second consecutive quarter (table 1a). In Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland the programmes extracting COVER data from CHISs have been modified to reflect these changes for some time and rotavirus and MenC coverage have been reported in the last four quarterly reports. Individual former PCT and local authority data (available for 125/152 LAs), with any relevant caveats for missing data values, are available [here](#).

## **Coverage at 12 months**

One year old children evaluated in the current quarter (born October to December 2014), are the fifth quarterly cohort to have been routinely offered rotavirus vaccine at two and three months, and the seventh quarterly cohort offered only one primary MenC dose at three months of age [2, 3]. This quarter UK coverage increased by 0.3% for rotavirus and MenC to 89.6% and 95.7% respectively. In England rotavirus coverage increased by 1.2% to 89.6% and MenC coverage increased by 0.3% to 95.2% (table 1a) [4].

Compared with the previous quarter, UK coverage for DTaP/IPV/Hib3 and PCV2 evaluated at 12 months increased by 0.3% and 0.4% respectively to 94.4%. (table 1a) [3]. Scotland and Northern Ireland achieved at least 97% coverage, Wales at least 96%, and England at least 93% for DTaP/IPV/Hib3, PCV2 and MenC. Within England, 14 out of 25 ATs achieved at least 95% coverage at 12 months for these vaccines (table 1a), and all ATs except for Surrey and Sussex, and London achieved at least 90% for all three vaccines.

The first routine assessment of MenB vaccine coverage for children at 12 months will be the July to September 2016 quarter (to be published in the COVER report in December 2016). In order to rapidly assess vaccine coverage of this newly implemented immunisation programme, PHE has put in place a temporary sentinel surveillance system. This uses general practice (GP) level MenB vaccine coverage data automatically uploaded via participating GP IT suppliers to the ImmForm website on a monthly basis. Preliminary vaccine coverage estimates have been published for the first routine cohort eligible for infant MenB immunisation. Coverage of one dose of MenB vaccine is 94.0% and 84.8% for two doses by six months of age (evaluated at the end of January 2016) [5].

## Coverage at 24 months

The WHO target of 95% was achieved for the primary course (three doses) of DTaP/IPV/Hib in all four UK countries at two years of age. Lancashire (Q47), Kent and Medway (Q67), Surrey and Sussex (Q68) and London (Q71) are the only ATs with DTaP/IPV/Hib3 coverage below 95% (table 2b).

Compared with the previous quarter, UK coverage for Hib/MenC booster decreased by 0.2% to 92.2% and PCV booster decreased 0.3% to 92.3% (table 2a) [4]. UK MMR coverage at two years decreased by 0.1% to 92.0%. In England, MMR coverage was also down 0.1% to 91.4%. In Wales, Northern Ireland and Scotland MMR coverage decreased by 0.2%, 0.3% and 0.1% respectively although all still achieved the 95% target (table 2a).

## Coverage at five years

UK coverage of MMR1 remained at 94.9%. England was the only country not to achieved the WHO target with coverage remaining at 94.5%, although 20/25 ATs achieved at least 95% (table 3b). UK MMR2 coverage decreased by 0.4% to 88.3%; all countries had lower coverage than in the previous quarter, except for Northern Ireland which increased by 0.1%. (table 3a) [4].

UK coverage evaluated at five years for DTaP/IPV/Hib3 and Hib/MenC booster decreased by 0.1% compared to the previous quarter, to 96.1% and 93.6% respectively. The UK pre-school booster (DTaP/IPV) coverage fell 0.5% to 88.2%. All countries experienced decreases in coverage except for Northern Ireland which saw an increase of 1.3%. (table 3a). All devolved administrations and 17 English ATs achieved at least 90% coverage for the DTaP/IPV booster. UK coverage for the pre-school booster and MMR2 is about 1% lower than recorded the January to March 2015 quarter.

## Neonatal hepatitis B vaccine coverage in England: October to December 2015

Vaccine coverage data in England for three doses of hepatitis B vaccine, in infants born to hepatitis B surface antigen (HBsAg) positive mothers, who reached the age of one year in this quarter (i.e. those born between October and December 2014), and coverage of four doses of vaccine in infants who reached two years of age (i.e. those born between October and December 2013) are presented by area team in table 4 in the appendix to this report.

The quality of these data is variable and coverage by area team relies on small numbers. As such, data should be interpreted with caution. Where an area reported no vaccinated children, a check was made to ensure that this was zero reporting rather than absence of available data. Compared with the previous quarter, coverage for three doses by 12 months of age increased by 3% to 90% and increased by 1% to 73% for those receiving four doses by 24 months (table 4) [4].

## **Relevant links for country-specific coverage data**

**England:** <http://www.ic.nhs.uk/statistics-and-data-collections/health-and-lifestyles/immunisation>

**Northern Ireland:** <http://www.publichealthagency.org/directorate-public-health/health-protection/vaccination-coverage>

**Scotland:** <http://www.isdscotland.org/Health-Topics/Child-Health/Immunisation/>

**Wales:** <http://www.wales.nhs.uk/sites3/page.cfm?orgid=457&pid=54144/>

## **Other relevant links**

<https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/immunisation>

## **References**

1. Public Health England. The complete routine immunisation schedule.  
<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/the-complete-routine-immunisation-schedule>
  2. Public Health England. Rotavirus vaccination programme for infants.  
<https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/rotavirus-vaccination-programme-for-infants>
  3. Department of Health/Public Health England/NHS England. **Changes to the schedule for meningococcal serogroup C conjugate vaccine** (NHS England/PHE/DH letter, 7 May 2013).
  4. Public Health England (2013). Vaccination coverage statistics for children up to the age of five years in the United Kingdom, July to September 2015. *HPR* **9**(51).  
<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/cover-of-vaccination-evaluated-rapidly-cover-programme-2015-to-2016-quarterly-data>
  5. Public Health England (2016). Provisional vaccine coverage estimates for the new meningococcal B (MenB) immunisation programme for England, January 2016.  
<https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/vaccine-uptake#menb-vaccine-uptake>
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## Appendix (Tables 1 to 4)

**Table 1a. Completed UK primary immunisations at 12 months by country and English Local Teams: October to December 2015 (*July to September 2015*)**

	Country	No. of PCTs/ HBs†	DTaP/IPV/Hib3 %	MenC%	PCV2%	Rota2%
	<b>United Kingdom</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>94.3 (94.0)</b>	<b>95.7 (95.4)</b>	<b>94.4 (94.0)</b>	<b>89.6 (89.3)</b>
	<b>Wales</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>96.9 (96.6)</b>	<b>97.9 (97.8)</b>	<b>96.8 (96.6)</b>	<b>93.7 (93.2)</b>
	<b>Northern Ireland</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>97.3 (97.2)</b>	<b>98.2 (98.2)</b>	<b>97.4 (97.1)</b>	<b>94.3 (94.1)</b>
	<b>Scotland</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>97.3 (97.2)</b>	<b>97.9 (97.9)</b>	<b>97.4 (97.2)</b>	<b>93.4 (93.0)</b>
	<b>England (Total)</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>93.8 (93.5)</b>	<b>95.2 (94.9)</b>	<b>93.9 (93.5)</b>	<b>89.6 (88.4)</b>
<b>LT code</b>	<b>NHS England Local Teams</b>					
Q70	Wessex	6	95.7 (94.9)	96.7 (96.1)	95.7 (95.0)	93.4 (93.0)
Q71	London	31	89.6 (90.2)	90.6 (92.2)	89.7 (90.0)	86.3 (85.4)
Q72	North (Yorkshire & Humber)	15	95.4 (95.1)	96.9 (96.3)	95.5 (95.1)	92.1 (91.0)
Q73	North (Lancashire & Grt Manchester)	15	94.0 (94.3)	95.1 (94.8)	94.6 (94.3)	81.2 (80.3)
Q74	North (Cumbria & North East)	13	96.9 (96.4)	97.5 (97.4)	96.6 (96.3)	92.9 (87.2)
Q75	North (Cheshire & Merseyside)	8	95.2 (95.2)	97.1 (97.0)	95.3 (95.3)	91.4 (91.0)
Q76	Midlands & East (North Midlands)	9	96.0 (95.6)	97.4 (97.3)	95.7 (95.3)	91.9 (91.1)
Q77	Midlands & East (West Midlands)	12	94.0 (93.5)	96.5 (96.1)	94.0 (93.1)	89.6 (87.8)
Q78	Midlands & East (Central Midlands)	8	96.3 (95.9)	97.5 (97.1)	96.2 (95.9)	93.2 (92.0)
Q79	Midlands & East (East)	10	95.5 (95.6)	96.5 (96.6)	95.6 (95.4)	91.6 (87.1)
Q80	South (South West)	8	94.6 (94.0)	96.8 (96.3)	94.9 (94.3)	88.6 (88.0)
Q81	South (South East)	8	89.2 (88.0)	91.6 (87.9)	89.6 (88.6)	85.1 (85.0)
Q82	South (South Central)	8	95.4 (94.1)	96.5 (95.6)	95.2 (94.0)	91.9 (91.3)

† Primary Care Trusts/health boards.

**Table 1b. Completed UK primary immunisations at 12 months NHS England Area Teams: July to September 2015 (July to September 2015)**

<b>NHS England Local team code*</b>	<b>English Area Team (AT code)</b>	<b>No. of former PCT's</b>	<b>DTaP/IPV/Hib3%</b>	<b>MenC%<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>PCV2%</b>	<b>Rota2%<sup>2</sup></b>
Q70	Wessex (Q70)	6	95.7 (95.3)	96.7 (96.5)	95.7 (95.4)	93.4 (93.5)
Q71	London (Q71)	31	89.6 (90.2)	90.6 (92.2)	89.7 (90.0)	86.3 (85.4)
Q72	N Yorkshire and Humber (Q50)	5	94.6 (95.3)	97.4 (96.8)	95.9 (95.7)	93.0 (93.3)
	S Yorkshire and Bassetlaw (Q51)	5	95.2 (94.8)	96.7 (96.6)	94.5 (94.5)	92.0 (88.6)
	W Yorkshire (Q52)	5	95.9 (95.1)	96.7 (95.6)	95.7 (95.1)	92.1 (91.3)
Q73	Greater Manchester (Q46)	10	94.7 (94.6)	96.7 (96.8)	95.1 (94.6)	81.2 (80.3)
	Lancashire (Q47)	5	92.0 (93.4)	91.5 (90.8)	93.0 (93.5)	N/A (n/a <sup>3</sup> )
Q74	Durham, Darlington and Tees (Q45)	6	96.7 (96.4)	98.0 (97.1)	96.7 (96.7)	96.0 (95.3)
	Cumbria, Northumberland, Tyne and Wear (Q49)	7	97.0 (96.4)	97.1 (97.6)	96.4 (96.1)	91.7 (84.1)
Q75	Cheshire, Warrington and Wirral (Q44)	4	96.5 (95.6)	97.4 (97.0)	96.4 (95.9)	93.2 (92.4)
	Merseyside (Q48)	4	94.0 (94.7)	96.8 (97.0)	94.3 (94.7)	89.7 (89.5)
Q76	Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire (Q55)	4	95.5 (94.9)	97.0 (96.4)	94.9 (94.5)	90.0 (88.5)
	Shropshire and Staffordshire (Q60)	5	96.8 (96.5)	97.8 (98.1)	96.6 (96.5)	93.5 (93.4)
Q77	Arden, Herefordshire and Worcestershire (Q53)	4	96.7 (96.4)	97.8 (97.8)	96.5 (94.9)	92.9 (91.9)
	Birmingham and the Black Country (Q54)	8	92.5 (92.0)	95.7 (95.1)	92.7 (92.1)	87.5 (86.2)
Q78	Hertfordshire and the S Midlands (Q58)	5	96.5 (96.1)	97.3 (97.2)	96.4 (96.1)	93.6 (92.6)
	Leicestershire and Lincolnshire (Q59)	3	96.0 (95.6)	97.7 (97.1)	96.0 (95.6)	92.4 (90.9)
Q79	East Anglia (Q56)	5	95.4 (95.6)	96.2 (96.6)	95.5 (95.4)	90.9 (81.5)
	Essex (Q57)	5	95.7 (95.5)	96.8 (96.6)	95.7 (95.4)	92.3 (91.4)
Q80	Bristol, N Somerset, Somerset and S Gloucestershire (Q65)	4	95.5 (95.3)	97.0 (97.0)	95.8 (95.4)	89.4 (89.8)
	Devon, Cornwall, Isles of Scilly (Q66)	4	93.7 (92.8)	96.5 (95.6)	94.0 (93.2)	87.9 (86.3)
Q81	Kent and Medway (Q67)	3	90.7 (89.4)	92.9 (92.4)	90.4 (89.1)	85.5 (84.2)
	Surrey and Sussex (Q68)	5	88.1 (87.0)	90.6 (84.3)	89.1 (88.3)	84.8 (86.3)
Q82	Bath, Gloucestershire, Swindon and Wiltshire (Q64)	4	95.0 (94.1)	96.6 (96.0)	94.9 (94.1)	91.0 (92.4)
	Thames Valley (Q69)	4	95.7 (94.1)	96.4 (95.3)	95.4 (94.0)	92.4 (93.0)

n/a accurate estimate not available (see commentary above)

<sup>1</sup>based on coverage data from 146/151 former PCTs, see full tables [here](#)

<sup>2</sup>based on coverage data from 133/151 former PCTs, see full tables [here](#)

<sup>3</sup>data quality issues reported

\* See table 1a for key to local team organisational code

**Table 2a. Completed UK primary immunisations at 24 months by country and NHS England local team: October to December 2015 (*July to September 2015*)**

Country	No. of former PCTs/ HBs†	DTaP/IPV/Hib3 %	PCV booster %	Hib/MenC %	MMR1 %
United Kingdom	176	95.7 (95.8)	92.3 (92.6)	92.2 (92.4)	92.0 (92.1)
Wales	7	97.6 (97.7)	95.6 (95.7)	95.0 (94.9)	95.2 (95.4)
Northern Ireland	4	98.3 (98.3)	96.0 (95.8)	95.9 (95.8)	95.5 (95.8)
Scotland	14	98.1 (97.9)	95.6 (95.7)	95.7 (95.9)	95.6 (95.7)
England (Total)	151	95.4 (95.4)	91.7 (92.1)	91.7 (91.8)	91.4 (91.5)
<i>NHS England local teams*</i>					
Q70	6	96.3 (95.9)	93.9 (93.5)	93.9 (94.3)	93.5 (93.2)
Q71	13	92.1 (93.0)	85.2 (86.5)	85.2 (86.4)	85.0 (86.0)
Q72	15	97.0 (97.1)	94.4 (94.7)	94.3 (94.3)	93.7 (94.0)
Q73	15	94.6 (94.3)	92.3 (91.9)	92.0 (91.8)	92.1 (92.0)
Q74	13	97.6 (98.2)	95.4 (95.5)	96.1 (95.7)	95.1 (95.0)
Q75	8	97.2 (96.5)	93.4 (93.5)	93.8 (94.3)	93.5 (93.3)
Q76	9	97.2 (97.3)	94.4 (94.0)	94.3 (94.2)	94.1 (93.6)
Q77	12	95.9 (96.3)	92.4 (92.9)	92.5 (92.7)	92.4 (92.6)
Q78	8	97.1 (97.2)	94.9 (95.1)	94.7 (95.1)	94.4 (94.6)
Q79	10	96.4 (96.2)	93.7 (93.6)	93.6 (93.3)	93.2 (92.6)
Q80	8	96.9 (96.9)	93.4 (96.8)	93.2 (93.2)	93.1 (93.4)
Q81	8	91.4 (90.7)	87.0 (87.2)	86.9 (87.1)	86.9 (87.0)
Q82	8	96.6 (96.3)	92.9 (92.7)	92.9 (92.8)	92.8 (92.8)

\* See table 1a for key to local team organisational code.

† Primary Care Trusts/health boards

**Table 2b. Completed primary immunisations at 24 months by NHS England Area Teams: October to December 2015 (*July to September 2015*)**

NHS England Local Team Code*	Area Team code*	No. of former PCTs†	DTaP/IPV/Hib3 %	PCV booster %	Hib/MenC %	MMR1 %
Q70	Q70	6	96.3 (95.9)	93.9 (93.5)	93.9 (94.3)	93.5 (93.2)
Q71	Q71	31	92.1 (93.0)	85.2 (86.5)	85.2 (86.4)	85.0 (86.0)
Q72	Q50	5	96.9 (96.8)	95.1 (94.5)	94.4 (93.5)	94.1 (93.9)
	Q51	5	96.5 (96.7)	93.3 (93.9)	93.4 (93.7)	92.1 (92.6)
	Q52	5	97.4 (97.5)	94.7 (95.3)	94.8 (95.2)	94.4 (94.8)
Q73	Q46	10	96.8 (97.0)	94.0 (93.5)	93.6 (93.2)	93.7 (93.6)
	Q47	5	90.0 (88.6)	88.6 (88.5)	88.7 (88.9)	88.5 (88.7)
Q74	Q45	6	97.9 (98.3)	95.7 (96.0)	96.9 (96.8)	94.9 (95.5)
	Q49	7	97.5 (98.1)	95.2 (95.1)	95.5 (94.9)	95.2 (94.6)
Q75	Q44	4	97.4 (96.6)	93.5 (93.1)	94.9 (94.8)	94.5 (94.0)
	Q48	4	96.9 (96.4)	93.2 (93.9)	92.7 (93.8)	92.6 (92.5)
Q76	Q55	4	97.2 (97.2)	94.5 (93.2)	94.1 (93.4)	93.9 (92.8)
	Q60	5	97.3 (97.6)	94.4 (95.0)	94.5 (95.1)	94.4 (94.7)
Q77	Q53	4	97.9 (98.3)	94.9 (96.3)	95.2 (95.9)	95.8 (96.2)
	Q54	8	94.8 (95.3)	91.1 (91.3)	91.0 (90.9)	90.6 (90.8)
Q78	Q58	5	97.5 (97.2)	95.5 (95.4)	95.4 (95.3)	94.7 (94.7)
	Q59	3	96.4 (97.3)	93.7 (94.6)	93.4 (94.5)	93.9 (94.5)
Q79	Q56	5	96.2 (95.7)	93.5 (93.0)	93.4 (92.5)	93.1 (92.3)
	Q57	5	96.6 (96.7)	93.9 (94.4)	93.9 (94.3)	93.3 (93.1)
Q80	Q65	4	96.6 (97.0)	93.3 (97.2)	93.3 (93.8)	92.9 (93.7)
	Q66	4	97.1 (96.8)	93.5 (96.4)	93.1 (92.6)	93.4 (93.1)
Q81	Q67	3	93.1 (92.6)	88.8 (89.0)	89.1 (89.5)	88.5 (88.9)
	Q68	5	90.2 (89.5)	85.7 (86.0)	85.5 (85.5)	85.9 (85.8)
Q82	Q64	4	96.9 (96.6)	92.8 (92.9)	93.0 (93.0)	92.5 (92.5)
	Q69	4	96.4 (96.1)	92.9 (92.7)	92.8 (92.7)	92.9 (93.0)

\* See table 1a and 1b for keys to NHS England local team/Area Team organisational code.

† former Primary Care Trusts

**Table 3a. Completed UK primary immunisations and boosters at five years by country and NHS England local team: October to December 2015 (*July to September 2015*)**

Country	Number of PCTs/HBs†	Primary		Booster		
		DTaP/IPV Hib3%	MMR1%	MMR2%	DTaP/IPV%	Hib/MenC%
<b>United Kingdom</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>96.1 (96.2)</b>	<b>94.9 (94.9)</b>	<b>88.3 (88.7)</b>	<b>88.2 (88.7)</b>	<b>93.6 (93.7)</b>
<b>Wales</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>96.6 (97.1)</b>	<b>97.1 (97.2)</b>	<b>91.9 (92.3)</b>	<b>92.3 (92.5)</b>	<b>94.0 (94.5)</b>
<b>N. Ireland</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>98.3 (98.2)</b>	<b>97.8 (97.6)</b>	<b>93.1 (93.0)</b>	<b>93.6 (92.2)</b>	<b>97.1 (96.6)</b>
<b>Scotland</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>98.0 (98.2)</b>	<b>97.2 (97.0)</b>	<b>92.9 (93.2)</b>	<b>93.5 (94.0)</b>	<b>95.9 (96.1)</b>
<b>England (Total)</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>95.8 (95.9)</b>	<b>94.5 (94.5)</b>	<b>87.6 (87.9)</b>	<b>87.4 (87.9)</b>	<b>93.3 (93.3)</b>
<i>English Local Teams</i>						
Q70	6	95.8 (95.7)	94.3 (94.7)	90.2 (89.5)	90.6 (89.6)	93.8 (93.4)
Q71	31	92.6 (93.2)	90.5 (91.2)	77.6 (80.5)	76.5 (79.8)	88.7 (89.3)
Q72	15	97.0 (97.2)	95.9 (96.1)	90.8 (90.8)	91.5 (91.5)	95.3 (95.5)
Q73	15	96.7 (96.5)	96.4 (96.0)	88.4 (88.2)	86.8 (85.5)	94.0 (93.5)
Q74	13	98.1 (97.6)	97.1 (96.4)	93.1 (92.8)	93.6 (93.2)	96.4 (96.3)
Q75	8	97.1 (96.8)	96.8 (97.0)	90.9 (90.6)	91.5 (91.2)	93.9 (95.0)
Q76	9	97.5 (97.7)	96.3 (96.5)	91.0 (91.1)	91.4 (92.5)	95.9 (96.2)
Q77	12	96.2 (96.6)	95.6 (96.2)	88.8 (88.9)	88.1 (88.0)	93.4 (93.1)
Q78	8	97.4 (97.3)	95.8 (96.0)	91.8 (91.9)	92.6 (92.6)	95.2 (95.0)
Q79	10	96.3 (96.1)	94.4 (93.9)	90.1 (90.3)	91.0 (91.0)	94.2 (94.2)
Q80	8	97.4 (97.6)	96.5 (95.5)	90.7 (91.1)	87.5 (88.2)	95.7 (95.8)
Q81	8	92.4 (92.7)	90.0 (90.1)	82.1 (82.0)	82.0 (83.2)	90.1 (90.5)
Q82	8	96.7 (96.7)	95.8 (95.5)	90.6 (90.1)	91.0 (89.5)	94.6 (94.2)

\* See table 1a for key to NHS England local team organisational code.

**3b. Completed primary immunisations and boosters at five years by NHS England Area Team, October to December 2015 (*July to September 2015*)**

NHS England local team Code*	Area Team (AT) code*	No. of former PCTs† in AT	Primary		Booster		
			DTaP/IPV Hib3 %	MMR1 %	MMR2 %	DTaP/ IPV %	Hib/ MenC
Q70	Q70	6	97.0 (95.7)	96.6 (94.7)	91.4 (89.5)	92.2 (89.6)	94.7 (93.4)
Q71	Q71	31	98.1 (93.2)	97.0 (91.2)	94.1 (80.5)	93.9 (79.8)	95.9 (89.3)
Q72	Q50	5	97.4 (96.8)	96.9 (96.0)	91.2 (90.8)	89.8 (90.9)	94.4 (94.3)
	Q51	5	95.4 (97.1)	95.4 (95.4)	82.5 (89.9)	80.6 (91.1)	93.1 (95.2)
	Q52	5	97.1 (97.5)	97.0 (96.6)	90.3 (91.4)	90.7 (92.1)	93.0 (96.3)
Q73	Q46	10	98.1 (96.9)	97.2 (96.2)	92.5 (90.7)	93.3 (88.7)	96.7 (93.6)
	Q47	5	96.6 (95.6)	95.4 (95.6)	90.5 (83.0)	90.8 (78.9)	94.4 (93.1)
Q74	Q45	6	96.4 (97.6)	95.0 (96.6)	89.2 (92.8)	89.8 (93.4)	94.5 (96.5)
	Q49	7	97.5 (97.7)	96.7 (96.2)	91.9 (92.8)	92.8 (93.0)	96.2 (96.2)
Q75	Q44	4	97.6 (96.8)	97.3 (96.7)	93.1 (91.6)	92.9 (92.2)	95.1 (95.1)
	Q48	4	95.5 (96.8)	94.6 (97.3)	86.5 (89.6)	85.5 (90.2)	92.4 (94.9)
Q76	Q55	4	97.5 (97.7)	96.2 (96.3)	90.6 (90.5)	91.0 (92.4)	95.7 (96.0)
	Q60	5	95.6 (97.7)	93.8 (96.9)	89.4 (92.0)	90.4 (92.6)	92.9 (96.4)
Q77	Q53	4	97.0 (97.5)	95.1 (97.7)	91.0 (92.6)	91.8 (92.2)	95.9 (94.2)
	Q54	8	97.4 (96.0)	95.4 (95.4)	92.0 (86.8)	92.8 (85.7)	95.7 (92.5)
Q78	Q58	5	97.5 (97.2)	96.6 (95.7)	91.4 (91.8)	92.2 (92.6)	94.2 (95.7)
	Q59	3	97.6 (97.4)	96.6 (96.5)	91.6 (92.0)	92.0 (92.7)	96.0 (93.8)
Q79	Q56	5	96.9 (95.3)	95.9 (93.1)	90.7 (88.8)	92.6 (89.5)	95.3 (93.0)
	Q57	5	97.8 (97.1)	96.7 (94.9)	90.1 (92.2)	88.3 (93.0)	96.3 (95.8)
Q80	Q65	4	97.1 (98.0)	96.3 (96.6)	91.3 (90.7)	86.7 (88.8)	95.2 (96.3)
	Q66	4	95.4 (97.2)	93.2 (94.5)	82.4 (91.4)	82.9 (87.6)	93.7 (95.4)
Q81	Q67	3	90.5 (95.2)	88.0 (93.4)	81.9 (81.3)	81.4 (85.5)	87.7 (93.6)
	Q68	5	96.6 (91.1)	95.8 (87.9)	90.6 (82.5)	90.1 (81.6)	94.2 (88.4)
Q82	Q64	4	95.8 (97.2)	94.3 (95.5)	90.2 (90.8)	90.6 (90.8)	93.8 (95.1)
	Q69	4	97.0 (95.7)	96.6 (94.7)	91.4 (89.5)	92.2 (89.6)	94.7 (93.4)

\* See table 1a and 1b for keys to NHS England local team/Area Team organisational code .

† former Primary Care Trusts

**Table 4. Neonatal hepatitis B coverage in England by NHS England Area Team October to December 2015 (July to September 2015)**

Area Team (AT code)*	Former PCT returns with 12 month data	12 month denominator	% Coverage at 12 months	Former PCT returns with 24 month data	24 month denominator	% Coverage at 24 months
Q44	2 of 4	1	100 (100)	3 of 4	2	50 (100)
Q45	6 of 6	7	86 (100)	6 of 6	2	100 (80)
Q46	9 of 10	45	64 (73)	10 of 10	105	37 (37)
Q47	0 of 5	–	– (–)	0 of 5	–	– (–)
Q48	3 of 4	7	100 (75)	3 of 4	3	33 (86)
Q49	7 of 7	6	83 (0)	7 of 7	7	86 (100)
Q50	5 of 5	4	100 (67)	5 of 5	7	43 (42)
Q51	5 of 5	12	100 (100)	5 of 5	16	100 (100)
Q52	5 of 5	35	97 (83)	5 of 5	31	87 (94)
Q53	4 of 4	10	100 (100)	4 of 4	7	100 (89)
Q54	7 of 8	44	100 (100)	7 of 8	17	71 (64)
Q55	3 of 4	5	100 (100)	3 of 4	9	100 (79)
Q56	5 of 5	10	80 (100)	5 of 5	11	100 (100)
Q57	3 of 5	8	100 (91)	3 of 5	1	100 (100)
Q58	5 of 5	42	100 (97)	5 of 5	32	100 (100)
Q59	3 of 3	9	0 (36)	3 of 3	3	100 (88)
Q60	5 of 5	6	100 (100)	5 of 5	4	75 (100)
Q64	4 of 4	4	100 (100)	4 of 4	5	100 (80)
Q65	4 of 4	6	100 (50)	4 of 4	11	82 (75)
Q66	4 of 4	2	100 (100)	4 of 4	1	100 (100)
Q67	3 of 3	14	100 (100)	3 of 3	12	100 (100)
Q68	3 of 5	11	100 (30)	3 of 5	5	40 (23)
Q69	4 of 4	17	82 (78)	4 of 4	22	73 (83)
Q70	6 of 6	39	100 (100)	6 of 6	8	100 (100)
Q71	23 of 31	187	89 (91)	23 of 31	181	77 (80)
<b>England</b>	<b>128 of 151</b>	<b>531</b>	<b>90 (87)</b>	<b>130 of 151</b>	<b>502</b>	<b>73 (72)</b>

\* See table 1b for key to NHS England Area Team organisational code

Notes: “–” indicates “no data available” for the denominator but “not applicable” for coverage; see table 1a for key to Area Team organisational codes.