Vaccination of individuals with uncertain or incomplete immunisation status

For online Green Book, see www.gov.uk/government/collections/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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vaccine Schedule</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DTaP/IPV/Hib/HepB^ + PCV** + MenB** + rotavirus***</td>
<td>Four week gap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DTaP/IPV/Hib/HepB + rotavirus***</td>
<td>Four week gap</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* 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, 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

### Children from first up to second birthday

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vaccine Schedule</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DTaP/IPV/Hib/HepB + PCV** + Hib/Men C**</td>
<td>Four week gap</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. DTaP/IPV/Hib/HepB is now the only suitable vaccine containing high dose tetanus, diphtheria and pertussis antigen for priming children of this age. For those who have had primary vaccines without HepB, there is no need to catch-up this antigen alone unless at high risk

2. 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/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)

### Children from second up to tenth birthday

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vaccine Schedule</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DTaP/IPV/Hib/HepB + Hib/MenC**</td>
<td>Four week gap</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*DTaP/IPV/Hib/HepB is now the only suitable vaccine containing high dose tetanus, diphtheria and pertussis antigen for priming children of this age. For those who have had primary vaccines without HepB, there is no need to catch-up this antigen alone unless at high risk

**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/HepB vaccine is given

### Booster + subsequent vaccination

For UK schedule as per UK schedule

- MMR – from first birthday onwards
  - Doses of measles-containing vaccine given prior to 12 months of age should not be counted
  - Two doses of MMR should be given irrespective of history of measles, mumps or rubella infection and/or age
  - A minimum of one month should be left between 1st and 2nd dose MMR
  - If child <3y4m, give 2nd dose MMR with pre-school DTaP/IPV unless particular reason to give earlier
  - Second dose of MMR should not be given <18m of age except where protection against measles is urgently required

- 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 in their 70s 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)

### Booster + subsequent vaccination

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vaccine Schedule</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Td/dPT/HPV + MMR</td>
<td>Four week gap</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*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.

Those born on/after 1/9/1996 remain eligible for MenACWY until their 25th birthday

### From tenth birthday onwards

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vaccine Schedule</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Td/IPV + MMR</td>
<td>Four week gap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Td/IPV</td>
<td>Four week gap</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Those aged 10 years up to 25 years may be eligible or may shortly become eligible for MenACWY

- For other countries’ schedules, see http://apps.who.int/immunization_monitoring/globalsummary/

### Booster + subsequent vaccination

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vaccine Schedule</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 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

- All females who have been eligible remain so up to their 25th birthday

- Males born on/after 1/9/06 are eligible up to their 25th birthday

- Individuals commencing HPV vaccine course:
  - before age 15 yrs should follow two dose 0, 6-24 months schedule
  - at age 15 yrs and above should follow three dose 0, 1, 4-6 months schedule

- Individuals commencing HPV vaccine course:
  - before age 15 yrs should follow two dose 0, 6-24 months schedule
  - at age 15 yrs and above should follow three dose 0, 1, 4-6 months schedule

- For individuals who started schedule with a HPV vaccine no longer used in the UK programme, the course can be completed with the vaccine currently being used

- For two dose course, give second dose even if more than 24 months have elapsed since first dose or if individual is then aged 15yrs or more

- Three dose courses started but not completed before twenty fifth birthday should be completed ideally allowing 3 months between second and third doses (minimum one month interval if otherwise unlikely to complete course)

- If three dose course commenced under 15yrs and individual 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

- Note: BCG and Hepatitis B vaccines for those at high risk should be given as per Green Book recommendations and have therefore not been included in this algorithm

IMW186.07 Effective from October 2019 – Authorised by: Laura Craig