

Child Health Record

Vaccinations

Age	Vaccine	Due Date	Given Date	Brand / Batch / Expiry Date
Birth	O.P.V.			
	B.C.G.			
	HEPATITIS B1			
1 Month	HEPATITIS B2			
6-8 Weeks	DPT / DT aP 1			
	OPV/IPV 1			
	HIB 1			
	ROTAVIRUS#			
10-16 Weeks	PNEUMOCOCCAL (PCV) 1			
	DPT / DT aP 2			
	OPV/IPV 2			
	HIB 2			
	ROTAVIRUS#			
14-20 Weeks	PNEUMOCOCCAL (PCV) 2			
	DPT / DT aP 3			
	OPV/IPV 3			
	HIB 3			
6 Months	ROTAVIRUS#			
	PNEUMOCOCCAL (PCV) 3			
	OPV			
	HEPATITIS B3			
9 Months	OPV			
	MEASLES			
12 Months	HEPATITIS A-1			
15 Months	VARICELLA 1			
15 Months	MMR 1			
	PNEUMOCOCCAL (PCV) BOOSTER			
15-18 Months	DPT / DT aP Booster			
	OPV/IPV BOOSTER			
	HIB BOOSTER			
18-24 Months	HAV-II			
2 Years	TYPHOID (repeat every 3 years)			
4-6 Years	TYPHOID			
	DT aP			
	OPV			
	MMT=II			
	VARICELLA-II			

Number of doses would vary between different brands

10 years	Tdap				
10 years (girls)	HPV 1				
	HPV 2				
	HPV 3				

1. BCG vaccine:

- Should be given at birth or at first contact
- Catch up may be given up to 5 years

2. Hepatitis B (HepB) vaccine

- Minimum age birth
- Administer monovalent HepB vaccine to all newborns before hospital discharge
- Monovalent HepB vaccine should be administered before age 6 weeks
- Administration of a total 4 doses of HepB vaccine is permissible when a combination vaccine containing HepB is administered after the birth does
- Infants who did not receive a birth dose should receive 3 doses of a HepB containing vaccine starting as soon as feasible
- The ideal minimum interval between dose 1 and dose 2 is 4 weeks, and between dose 2 and 3 is 8 weeks
- Ideally, the final (third and fourth) dose in the HepB vaccine series should be administered no earlier than age 24 weeks and at least 16 weeks after the first dose
- HepB vaccine may also be given in any of the following schedules: Birth, 1 & 6 months, Birth 6 and 14 weeks; 6, 10 and 14 weeks; Birth 6 weeks, 10 weeks, 14 weeks etc.

3. Poliovirus vaccines*

- OPV in place of IPV if IPV is unaffordable/unavailable, minimum 3 doses
- Additional doses of OPV on all SIAs
- IPV: Minimum age; 6 weeks
- IPV: 2 instead of 3 doses can also be used if primary series started at 8 weeks and the interval between the doses is kept 8 weeks
- IPV catch-up schedule: 2 doses at 2 months apart followed by a booster after 6 months

4. Diphtheria and tetanus toxoids and pertussis (DTP) vaccine

Minimum age: 6 weeks

The first booster (4th dose) may be administered as early as age 12 months, provided at least 6 months have elapsed since the third dose

DTwP/DTaP/Tdap/Td: Catch up below 7 years: DTwP at 0, 1 and 6 months;

Catch up above 7 years; Tdap, Td, Td at 0,1 and 6 months

5. Haemophilus influenzae type b (Hib) conjugate vaccine

- Minimum age: 6 weeks
- Catch up in 6-12 months, 2 doses 1 month apart and 1 booster; 12-15 months; 1 primary and 1 booster; above 15 months single dose

6. Pneumococcal vaccine

- Minimum age: 6 weeks for pneumococcal conjugate vaccine PCV; 2 years for pneumococcal polysaccharide vaccine [PPSV]
- Administer 1 dose of PCV to all healthy children aged 24 through 59 months who are not completely vaccinated for their age.
- For children who have received an age-appropriate series of 7-valent PCV (PCV7), a single supplement dose of 13-valent PCV (PCV13) is recommended for:
 - All children aged 14 through 59 months
 - Children aged 60 through 71 months with underlying medical conditions
- Administer PPSV at least 8 weeks after dose of PCV to children aged 2 years or older with certain underlying medical conditions (certain high-risk groups)
- PCV; Catch up in 6-12 months: 2 doses 1 month apart and 1 booster; 12-23 months: 2 doses 2 months apart; 24 months & above: single dose
- PPSV: Revaccination only once after 3-5 years only in certain high risk patients

7. Rotavirus (RV) vaccine**

- Minimum age; 6 weeks for both RV-1 [Rotarix] and RV-5 [Rota teq]
- Only two doses of RV-1 are recommended at present
- The maximum age for the dose in the series is 14 weeks, 6 days; and 8 months, 0 days for the final dose in the series
- Vaccination should not be initiated for infants aged 15 weeks, 0 days or older.

8. Measles

- Minimum age: At completed months/270 completed days:
- Catch up vaccination beyond 12 months should be MMR
- Measles vaccine can be administered to infants aged 6 through 11 months during outbreaks. These children should be revaccinated with 2 doses of measles containing vaccines, the first at ages 12 through 15 months and at least 4 weeks after the previous dose, and the second at ages 4 through 6 years.

9. Measles, mumps and rybella (MMR) vaccine

- Minimum age: 12 months
- The second dose may be administered before age 4 years, provided at least 4 weeks have elapsed since the first dose.

10. Varicella vaccine

- Minimum age: 12 months
- The risk of breakthrough varicella is lower if given 15 months onwards.
- The second dose may be administered before age 4 years, provided at least 3 months have elapsed since the first dose
- For children aged 12 months through 12 years, the recommended minimum interval between doses is 3 months. However, if the second dose was administered at least 4 weeks after the first dose, it can be accepted as valid

11. Hepatitis A (HepA) vaccine

- Minimum age: 12 months
- Two dose of both killed and live HepA vaccine
- Administer the second (final) dose 6 to 18 months after the first

12. Typhoid vaccine

- Only Vi-OD (polysaccharide) vaccine is recommended
- Minimum age: 2 years; Revaccination every 3 years
- Vi-PS conjugate vaccine: Data not sufficient to recommend for routine use of currently available vaccine

13. Influenza vaccine

- Minimum age: 6 months for trivalent inactivated influenza vaccine
- First time vaccination: 6 months to below 9 years: Two doses 1 month apart; 9 years and above single dose; Annual revaccination with single
- For children aged 6 months to below 9 years: For the 2012 season, administer 2 dose (separately by at least 4 weeks) to those who did not receive at least 1 dose of the 2010-11 vaccine. Those who received at least 1 dose of the 2010-11 vaccine require 1 dose for the 2011-12 season
- Best time to vaccinate: As soon as the new vaccine is released and available in the market & just before the onset of rainy season

14. Meningococcal vaccine

Only meningococcal polysaccharide vaccine (MPSV) is available

Minimum age: 2years

Revaccination only once after 3 years in those at continued high risk

15. Cholera vaccine

Minimum age: One year (killed whole cell vibrio cholera – shanchol)

Two doses 2 weeks apart for > 1 year old

16. Japanese encephalitis (JE) vaccine

Recommended in endemic areas only

Live attenuated, cell culture derived SA-14-14-2 vaccine is preferred

Minimum age: 8 months; can be co-administered with measles vaccine at 9 months; single dose

Catch up vaccinations: all susceptible children up to 15 yrs should be administered during disease outbreak/ahead of anticipated outbreak in campaigns

PS: It is advisable to be in the doctors clinic for 30 mins post vaccination to observe for any adverse reactions