

West Australian Vaccination Schedule effective 11th October 2011

Age	Vaccine	Brands supplied by WA DoH	Disease Prevented
Birth	Hep B	H-B-Vax 11 (Paed)	Hepatitis B
2,4 and 6 months The same vaccinations are provided at 2,4 and 6 months of age	13vPCV ORV¹ DTPa-IPV-HepB-Hib	Prevenar 13 RotaTeg Infanrix Hexa	Pneumococcal Rotavirus Diphtheria, Tetanus, Pertussis, Poliomyelitis, Hepatitis B and Haemophilus Influenzae type b
6 months to <5years	Influenza (annual)²	Influvac, Vaxigrip, Vaxigrip Junior	Influenza
12 months	MMR Hib MenCCV	Priorix Hiberix Neisvac-C	Measles, Mumps, Rubella Haemophilus Influenzae type b Meningococcal C
Special Populations a. Medically at risk children ³ b. Indigenous children	13vPCV⁵ Hep A	Prevenar 13 Vaqta	Pneumococcal Hepatitis A
12-35 months⁴	13vPCV	Prevenar	Pneumococcal
18 months	VZV	Varilrix	Varicella (chickenpox)
Special Populations Aboriginal children	HepA 13vPCV	Vaqta Prevenar	Hepatitis A Pneumococcal
4 years	MMR DTPa-IPV	Priorix Quadracel	Measles, Mumps, Rubella Diphtheria, Tetanus, Pertussis, Poliomyelitis
Special Populations Medically at risk children ³	23vPPV⁵	Pneumovax 23	Pneumococcal
School Year 7 Term 1: Hep B (Dose 1) : HPV (Dose 1) Term 2: Varicella : HPV (Dose 2) Term 3: Hep B (Dose 2) : dTpa Term 4: HPV (Dose 3)	Hep B (two doses – 4 to 6 months apart) dTpa VZV HPV⁵ (Females only 12-13 yr olds)	H-B-Vax 11 (Adult) Adacel Varilrix Gardasil	Hepatitis B Diphtheria, Tetanus, Pertussis Varicella (chickenpox) Human Papilloma Virus
Adults a) ≥15 yrs Aboriginal OR Non-Aboriginal ≥ 65 years b) Non-Aboriginal ≥ 65 years, Aboriginal ≥ 50 years, OR Aboriginal ≥15 yrs medically at risk⁷	Flu (annual)⁷ 23vPPV (one dose in total)	Fluvax, Vaxigrip, Influvac Pneumovax 23	Influenza Pneumococcal
Special Populations Parents and carers of newborns	dTpa⁸	Adacel	Diphtheria, Tetanus, Pertussis

¹ **Rotavirus vaccine (RotaTeg-ORV):** The RotaTeg vaccine is for ORAL use **only**. The first dose of RotaTeg is given at/before 12 weeks of age. The second dose should be given preferably by 28 weeks of age to allow for a minimum interval of 4 weeks before the third dose. The third dose should be given by 32 weeks of age. **Minimum interval is 4 weeks. Late or catch up doses are not to be given.**

² **Influenza vaccines for children:** Children who have had 1 or no doses of influenza vaccine ever in their lives should receive 2 doses of vaccine given at least 1 month apart. Children who have had 2 or more doses of Influenza vaccine at any time in their lives prior to the current year, require only 1 dose of vaccine annually.

³ **Groups with special vaccination requirements, e.g. medically at risk:** Refer to the 9th edition Immunisation Handbook pages 75 – 102 for the vaccination guidelines

⁴ **Supplementary program 1 Oct 2011-30 Sep 2012:** Children aged 12-35 months are eligible for one dose of 13vPCV if they have never received a dose of 13vPCV previously. Aboriginal children who have received 23vPPV are eligible to receive a dose of 13vPCV with an 8 week interval after 23vPPV. If they have not received a 23vPPV, they are to be given a dose of 13vPCV only and are not eligible for 23vPPV.

⁵ **Additional Pneumococcal vaccine for medically at risk children:** A 4th dose of 13vPCV at 12 months of age, and a booster dose of 23vPPV at 4 years of age.

⁶ **Gardasil– Year 7 school based program:** 3 doses given at 0, 2 and 6 months apart. For 12-13 year old females only.

⁷ **Influenza vaccine eligibility includes:** Children aged 6 months to < 5 years in WA, all pregnant women, all person 65 years of age or older, all Aboriginal Australians aged 15 years and older, all individuals aged six (6) months and over with medical conditions predisposing to severe influenza, namely: cardiac disease, chronic respiratory conditions, chronic illnesses requiring regular medical follow-up or hospitalisation in the preceding year, chronic neurological conditions, people with impaired immunity; and children aged six (6) months to 10 years receiving long term aspirin therapy.

⁸ **dTpa vaccine eligibility for adult carers of new born children:** dTpa can be given to new parents, grandparents, and other adult carers in the household of babies aged less than 6 months. This vaccine is only available to these groups through participating maternity hospitals, community health immunisation clinics, general practice or Local Government Authorities i.e. Councils in metropolitan areas.

OTHER: IPV (IPOL) for special population groups, e.g. refugee catch-up immunisations: IPOL can be given to persons needing immunity to polio for whom combination vaccines that contain polio antigens are not indicated. Note: IPOL is not funded as a travel vaccine.