

Deviations to Schedule late entrants etc..

Kevin Connolly

Waterford, August, 2012

IMMUNISATION SCHEDULE FOR LATE ENTRANTS

In the absence of reliable information /documentation to the contrary, children should be assumed to be un-immunised and started on a catch-up programme.

Accelerated Primary Immunisation

Accelerated primary immunisation is recommended for children who were not immunised in the first year of life. The schedules below reflect the childhood vaccines currently recommended in Ireland

Children aged 4 months to <12 months of age

1 dose of BCG

3 doses of 6 in 1 (DTaP/IPV/Hib/Hep B) at 2 month intervals

2 doses of Men C at 2 month intervals

2 doses of PCV at 2 month intervals

Continue with routine childhood immunisations from 12 months of age.

Children aged 12 months to <4 yrs of age

1 dose of BCG

3 doses of 6 in 1 (DTaP/IPV/Hib/Hep B) at 2 month intervals

1 dose of Men C

1 dose of PCV (omit if >2 years of age)

1 dose of MMR

Continue with routine school immunisations from 4 years of age

- Booster DTaP/IPV at least 3 years after the primary course
- Second MMR at least one month after the first dose (see below)

IMMUNISATION SCHEDULE FOR LATE ENTRANTS				
AUGUST 2010 UPDATE				
	4 months to <12 months	12 months to < 4 years	4 – <10 years	10 years and over
BCG	1 dose	1 dose	1 dose	1 dose (up to 15 years of age if in low risk group or 35 years of age if in specified high risk group)
6 in 1 (DTaP/IPV/Hib ¹ /Hep B)	3 doses at 2 month intervals	3 doses at 2 month intervals	3 doses at 2 month intervals	
Men C	2 doses at 2 month intervals	1 dose	1 dose	1 dose (up to 23 years of age)
PCV ²	2 doses at 2 month intervals	1 dose (omit if >2 years of age)		
MMR ³		1 dose	2 doses at 1 month intervals	2 doses at 1 month intervals
Tdap/IPV				3 doses at 1 month intervals
NOTE	Continue with routine childhood immunisation schedule from 12 months.	Continue with routine school immunisations [4 in 1 (DTaP/IPV) at least 6 months and preferably 3 years after primary course, MMR at least 1 month after previous dose]	Continue with routine school immunisations [4 in 1 (DTaP/IPV) at least 6 months and preferably 3 years after primary course]	Boosters of Tdap/IPV 5 years after primary course and Tdap 10 years later

¹ One dose of single Hib vaccine may be given to children over 12 months of age and up to 10 years of age if this is the only vaccine they require

² PCV vaccine should be given to at risk children aged 24-59 months. For schedule for children at risk see detailed recommendations in Immunisation Guidelines

³ The second dose of MMR is recommended routinely at 4-5 years but may be administered earlier. Children vaccinated before their first birthday in the case of an outbreak should have a repeat MMR vaccination at 12 months of age, at least one month after the first vaccine with a further dose at 4-5 years of age. If a child aged <18 months receives a second MMR vaccine within 3 months of the first MMR a third MMR should be given at 4-5yrs of age.

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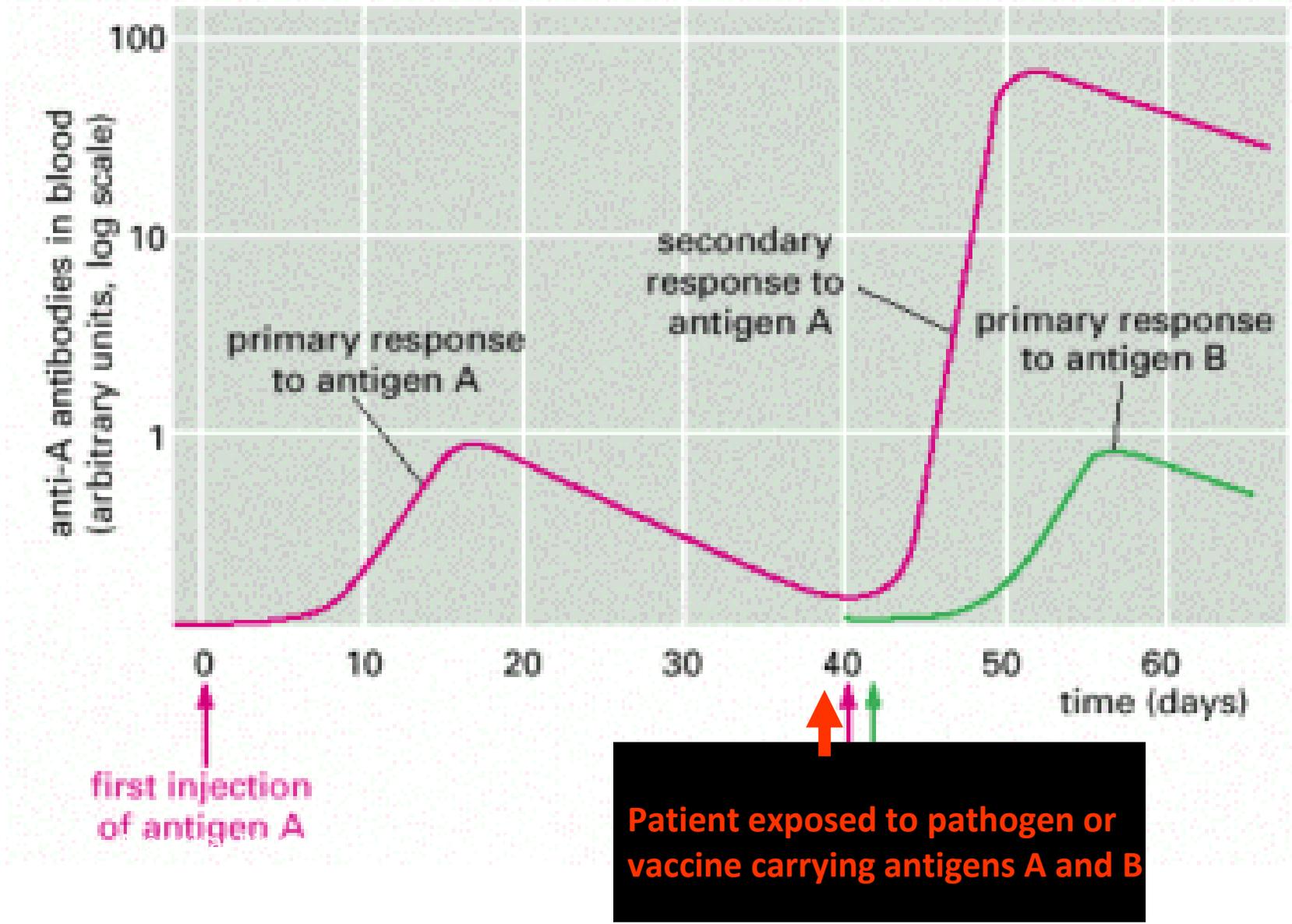
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Contra-indications to immunisation

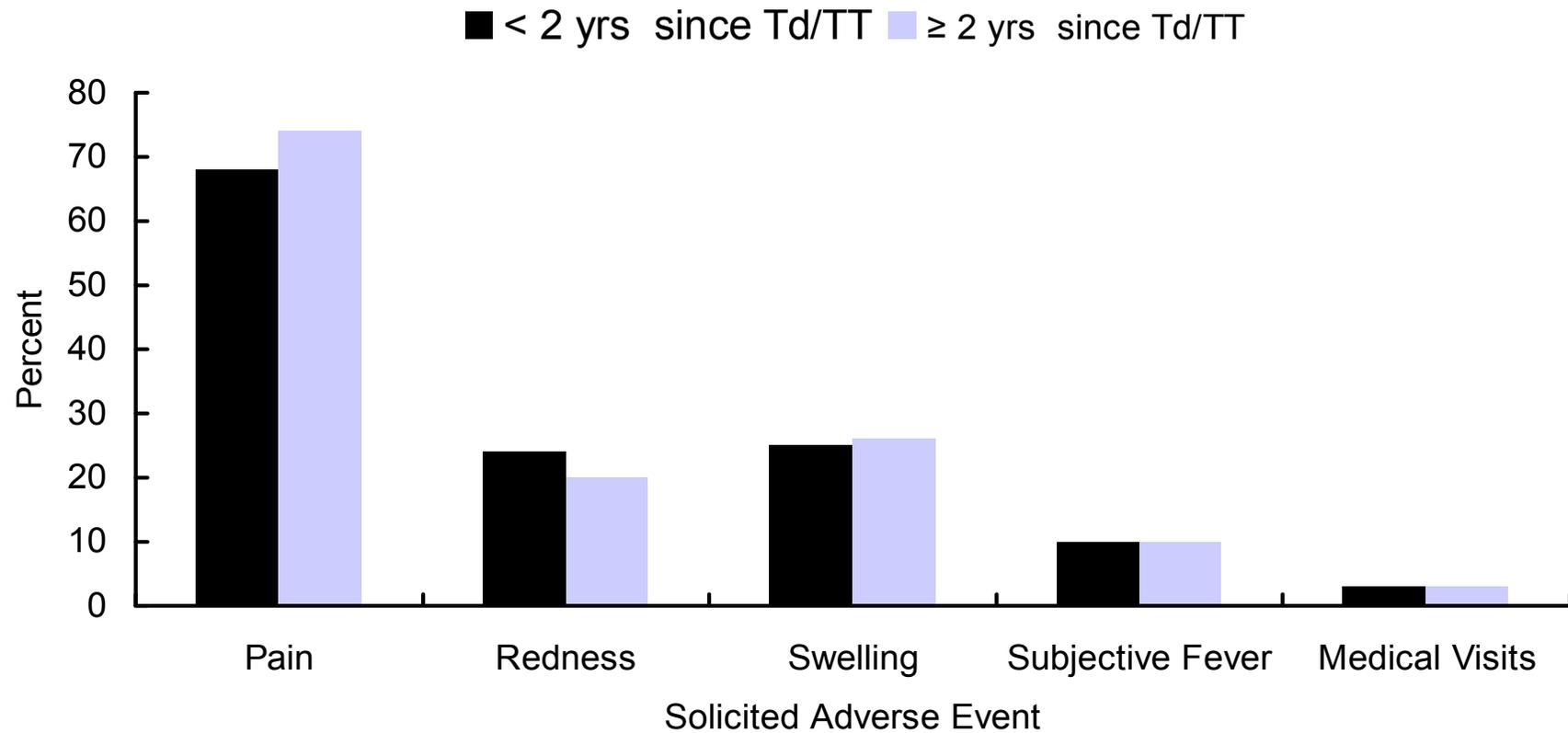
Very few contra-indications

1. A confirmed anaphylactic reaction to the vaccine or its constituents
2. Immunosuppression (live vaccines)
 - Check Guidelines & manufacturer's data sheet (SmPC)

No need to restart schedule



Tdap Adverse Event Rates by Interval Since Previous Td/TT



New Tdap Recommendations

- Tdap can be administered regardless of the interval since the last tetanus or diphtheria containing vaccine
- While longer intervals between Td and Tdap vaccination could decrease local reactions, benefits of protection outweigh the potential risk for adverse events



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[Adult Immunisation](#)

[Healthcare Professionals](#)

[Immunisation Guidelines 2008](#)

[Primary Immunisation Schedule](#)

[Training Manual](#)

[Training Slides](#)

[Guidelines for late entrants](#)

[Childhood Leaflets Translated](#)

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**** Whats New ****

[Home](#) > [Healthcare Professionals](#) > [Guidelines for late entrants](#)

Immunisation Schedule

National Childhood Vaccination Schedule

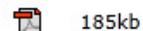
The link shows the immunisation schedule used in each european country.

<http://www.euvac.net/graphics/euvac/vaccination/vaccination.html>

This link can be used to look up immunisation schedules across the world

<http://www.who.int/vaccines/globalsummary/immunization/Scheduleselect.cfm>

Schedule for Late Entrants



Guidelines for Late entrants to the Irish Health Care Programme Please note relevant amendments to the Immunisation Guidelines for Ireland 2008 are currently in print and will be issued shortly

Created 24/08/2010

Modified Tue, 24 Aug 2010 15:24:06 IST

This section was updated on 24th August 2010

[Back to immunization surveillance, assesment and monitoring data](#)

The country profile sheet provides ample hyperlinks.
Every page section, subscripted title, and indicator, has a balloon popup associated to it. It saves from scrolling down to the footnote.

WHO Vaccine Preventable Diseases Monitoring System
2011 Global summary
Last update: 22 July 2011 (data as of 20-July-2011)
Next overall update: August 2011
Country profile selection centre:

- Global
- AFR
- AMR
- EMR
- EUR
- SEAR
- WPR

- Afghanistan
- Albania
- Algeria
- Andorra
- Angola
- Antigua and Barbuda
- Argentina
- Armenia
- Australia
- Austria
- Azerbaijan
- Bahamas

Layout style:
 Colourful Gray White

[OK](#) with the selection. Generate profile

Page sections, section titles, entries (*ie. disease/antigens*) can also be hyperlinks.

MCV	-	-	-	96	96	96	96
MCV2	-	-	-	93	94	94	93
PCV1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PCV3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pol3	-	-	-	94	96	95	96
Rota1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rota_last	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rubella1	-	-	-	96	96	96	96
TT2plus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PAB	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VitA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YFV	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

*WHO-UNICEF coverage estimates.⁶
 (Click for full WHO-UNICEF coverage estimates time*

Next update: July 2012

BCG	98	98	98	98	98
DTP1	96	96	97	96	97
DTP3	94	94	95	95	95
HepB3	95	96	96	95	96
Hib3	91	-	-	-	-
MCV	97	96	96	96	96
PCV3	69	-	-	-	-
Pol3	96	94	96	95	96

Number of districts in the country 28
% of coverage reports received at national level vs number of reports expected 100
Proportion of districts reporting DTP3 coverage:
 / Greater or equal
 | From 80 to 89%
 \ From 50 to 79%
 Lesser than 50%
Proportion of districts not reporting DTP3 coverage

Immunization Schedule (2010 or latest available)		Hovering over an antigen reveals its fuller definition	
Vaccine	Schedule	Vaccine	Schedule
BCG	Birth; 7 months; 7, 11, 17 years; [after Mantoux test negative]	Influenza	> 65 years; [and risk groups]
DT	2, 3, 4, 24 months; [Only children with contraindications to DTwPI]	IPV	2, 3, 4, 16 months;
		MMR	13 months; 12 years;

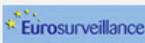
Go back one page

EUVAC.NET

A Surveillance Community Network for Vaccine Preventable Infectious Diseases

- About us
- Diseases
- Surveillance data
- Vaccination schedules
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This website provides information on [EUVAC.NET](#) and disseminates information on the vaccine preventable diseases' occurrence and immunization in the EU and other participating countries. It is intended for use by both the scientific community and the general public.



Latest News:

Romania: Ongoing measles outbreak in Romania, 2011
(published 04.08.2011)

Italy: Measles in Italy, July 2009 to September 2010
(published 21.07.2011)

ECDC: ECDC introduces European monthly measles monitoring
(published 14.07.2011)

Recent important issues relating to measles, mumps, rubella and pertussis are found in the latest news feature above.

Previous news items can be obtained [here](#).

You can also find updated information on national childhood [vaccination schedules](#) and the [results of the survey](#) on sentinel surveillance systems for vaccine preventable diseases in Europe (EUVAC.NET Work Package 8).

This website is managed by the EUVAC.NET data manager and the information provided on it has been prepared by the EUVAC.NET team.

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Participating countries



Measles



Mumps



Rubella



Congenital Rubella



Pertussis



Varicella

EUVAC.NET is funded by the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC) and the Statens Serum Institut (SSI).
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Welcome to IAC



About Us
The Immunization Action Coalition, a 501(c)(3) non-profit organization, is the nation's premier source of child, teen, and adult immunization information for health professionals and their patients.
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Video of the Week

New TV PSAs About the Importance of Vaccines: Families Fighting Flu
member, Serese Marotta who lost her 5-year-old son, Joseph, to influenza in 2009, participated in the taping of new public service announcements for the New York State Department of Health.
[Visit the VOTW archive](#)

- Most Popular** | WEB SECTIONS | DOWNLOADS
1. Handouts for Patients and Staff
 2. Vaccine Information Statements
 3. Needle Tips **NEW**
 4. Vaccinate Adults **NEW**
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 6. IAC Express
 7. Shop IAC
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 9. Directory of Immunization Resources
 10. Diseases & Vaccines
 11. ACIP Recommendations
 12. Photos
 13. Journal Articles
 14. State Laws and Mandates
 15. Clinic Resources

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- Needle Tips **NEW**
- Vaccinate Adults **NEW**
- IAC Express - Email news

Ask the Experts

Experts from CDC answer challenging and timely questions about vaccines and their administration

[Questions & Answers](#)

Unprotected People Reports

Real-life accounts of people who have suffered or died from vaccine-preventable diseases: compelling personal testimonies, case reports, and articles

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 - ACIP Recommendations
 - FDA Product Approval
 - State Information
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- Books & Periodicals
 - CDC Materials
 - Continuing Education

Suggested rules

- **Plan the catch-up on the basis of the available, documented, evidence of previous vaccination.**
- **Vaccine doses should not be given at less than the minimal intervals or age**
- **Doses administered earlier than the minimum interval or age are not valid.**
- **With catch-up schedule the interval between doses may be reduced .**
- **The numbers of doses may reduce with age (e.g PCV).**
- **Never restart schedule, regardless of the interval .**
- **If more than one vaccine is overdue, it may be appropriate to give all the vaccines at one visit.**
- **Schedule next visit after the appropriate minimal interval (eg. two months between first and second dose, and second and third doses of DTPa-containing vaccines).**
- **The optimal intervals recommended should be used once the child is back to the recommended vaccine and dose number for their age.**

Useful websites

- **Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (USA)** www.cdc.gov/vaccines/recs/acip/.
- **American Academy of Paediatrics. 2009 Report of the Committee on Infectious Diseases – The Red Book.** <http://aapredbook.aappublications.org/>
- **Australian Immunisation Handbook, Ninth Edition 2008.**
<http://www.health.gov.au/internet/immunise/publishing.nsf/Content/Handbook-home>
- **Canadian Immunisation Guide Seventh Edition 2006.**
– <http://www.phac-aspc.gc.ca/publicat/cig-gci/index-eng.php>
- **Centre for Disease Control Epidemiology and Prevention of Vaccine-Preventable Diseases Pink book 11th edition** <http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/pubs/pinkbook/default.htm>
- **Department of Health UK.** November 2006. Immunisation against infectious disease.
www.dh.gov.uk/en/Policyandguidance/Healthandsocialcaretopics/Greenbook/DH_4097254
- **EUVACNET**www.euvac.net/graphics/euvac/index.html
- **Health Protection Agency UK.** www.hpa.org.uk/
- **Health Protection Surveillance Centre, Ireland.** www.hpsc.ie
- **Immunization Action Coalition.** www.immunize.org
- **Joint Committee on Vaccination and Immunisation UK.** <http://www.dh.gov.uk/ab/jcvi/index.htm>
- **Royal College of Physicians of Ireland. Immunisation Guidelines for Ireland.** Available at www.hpsc.ie
- **World Health Organisation.** www.who.int/vaccines/GlobalSummary/Immunization/ScheduleSelect.cfm