

‘Catch-Up Vaccinations’

***Addressing deviations from the
Irish Immunisation Schedule***

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A stylized silhouette of a mountain range in shades of brown and grey, positioned at the bottom of the slide.

Why Give Catch-up Vaccination?

- *Prevent Illness*
- *Prevent Death*
- It's never too late to catch up
 - Immunised as soon as possible.



Who Needs Catch-up Schedule?

- *Unvaccinated/ Incomplete Course*
 - i. Moved in from different country*
 - ii. Moved in from different practice*
 - iii. Late starter*
 - iv. 'Other Problems'*



Guide 1.

- Get their previous
Vaccination records
- Official Immunisation Records (Hand
written records may not be accurate - accept
with caution - official documentation)
- Local HSE immunisation Office
- Previous GP



Guide 2.

- Give age appropriate schedule (what is child's age?)
 - i. Number of doses may change with age (PCV, Men C, HIB)
 - ii. Dose of vaccine may change with age (BCG, Diphtheria, Hep B,)
 - iii. Vaccine may not be required in an older child (PCV)

Guide 3.

- Is it possible to give all the vaccines at one sitting? If Yes – Vaccinate.

or

- Schedule the next visit **NOW** before they leave your surgery. for the minimum interval (true secondary boost)



Guide 4.

- **Use minimum interval between doses – see chart**
- **Gaps are needed between LIVE vaccines**
 - Allow TIME for the immune system to recover.
 - To avoid immune interference
 - If another live vaccine is given during primary immune response from the first dose, the activation of the innate immune system may neutralise the second live vaccine so that it does not work.

Guide 5.

- Children living in Ireland receive the immunisations according to the Irish Schedule.
- No need to repeat doses given elsewhere.



LATE ENTRANTS

- Look For Reliable Documentation
- No Documentation – Not Immunised!
- Start Age Appropriate Catch-up schedule



www.immunisation.ie



Immunisation

How can we help you?



Who we are

Public Information

Healthcare Worker Information

Information Materials

Glossary

Useful Websites



Welcome to the National Immunisation Office Website

We provide trusted, up-to-date information about HSE immunisation programmes for children, adults and healthcare professionals in Ireland.

HSE National Immunisation Office

[Contact us using our Online Form](#) Phone: 01 867 6108 Fax: 01 868 2943



Important News

MenB and Rotavirus Vaccines, BCG vaccine, HPV Safety and Flu



Flu Campaign 2015/2016

Have you had your flu vaccine? Its not too late - vaccinate



Patient Information Leaflets and Vaccine Contents

Detailed Information about Vaccines including their

Catch-up Vaccines



Important News

MenB and Rotavirus Vaccines, BCG vaccine, HPV Safety and Flu



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Patient Information Leaflets and Vaccine Contents

Detailed Information about Vaccines including their ingredients



Baby and Childhood Immunisations

Immunisation is a simple, safe, effective way of protecting babies and children



School Programme

Information about the 4 in 1 and MMR, HPV, Tdap and MenC school vaccination programme



Vaccines and Pregnancy

Information about the vaccines recommended during and after pregnancy



How do I:

- › [Check vaccine records](#)
- › [Make an appointment](#)
- › [Order information materials](#)
- › [Contact the local office](#)
- › [Ask a question](#)
- › [Order HSE vaccines](#)



Further Information

- › [Your Child's Immunisation - A Guide for Parents](#)
- › [Translation of Immunisation Material](#)
- › [Current Vaccination Schedule](#)
- › [Previous Vaccination Schedule](#)



Useful Links

- › [Immunisation Guidelines for Ireland](#)
- › [Vaccination in General Practice](#)
- › [Vaccine Preparation](#)
- › [What is in Vaccines?](#)
- › [Catchup Vaccines](#)

Catch-up schedule for Ireland

Vaccine	4 months to <12 months	12 months to < 4 years	4 to <10 years	10 to <18 years	18 years and older
BCG	1 dose	1 dose	1 dose	1 dose (up to 15 years of age if in low risk group or up to 35 years of age if in high risk group)	
6 in 1 ¹ (DTaP/IPV/Hib/Hep B)	3 doses 2 months apart	3 doses 2 months apart	3 doses 2 months apart		
Men C	1 dose	1 dose	1 dose	1 dose (if given after 10 years of age, adolescent MenC booster not required)	1 dose (up to 23 years of age)
PCV	2 doses 2 months apart	1 dose (omit if >2 years of age ²)			
MMR ³		1 dose	2 doses 1 month apart	2 doses 1 month apart	2 doses 1 month apart ⁴
Tdap/IPV				3 doses 1 month apart	1 dose ⁵
Td/IPV					2 doses 1 month apart (1 month after Tdap/IPV)
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]	Booster of Tdap/IPV 5 years after primary course and Tdap 10 years later	

¹One 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

²Unless at increased risk

³The 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.

⁴For health care workers born in Ireland since 1978 or born outside Ireland; for contacts in outbreaks born in Ireland since 1978 or born outside Ireland and for adults from low resource countries, without evidence of two doses of MMR vaccine

⁵Only one dose of Tdap/IPV is required due to likely previous exposure to pertussis infection

Optimal & Minimum Intervals

4

Table 2.2 Optimal and Minimum recommended ages and intervals between doses

	Dose 1		Dose 1 to Dose 2		Dose 2 to Dose 3	
	Optimal age	Minimum age	Optimal interval	Minimum interval	Optimal interval	Minimum interval
Diphtheria (D) Tetanus (T) Pertussis(aP) IPV Hib Hepatitis B (as 6 in 1 vaccine)	2 months	6 weeks	2 months	4 weeks	2 months (and 4 months after 1 st dose)	8 weeks (and 16 weeks after Dose 1)
Men C	4 months	6 weeks	2 months (and over 12 months of age)	4 weeks (and over 12 months of age)	> 2 years	8 weeks
MMR ¹	12 months	6 months ¹	1 month	4 weeks ²		
PCV	2 months	6 weeks	2 months	4 weeks	2 months	8 weeks (and over 12 months of age)
HPV	See Chapter 10 Table 10.1					

¹ Children can be vaccinated with MMR before their first birthday during a measles outbreak. If so they 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.

² 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 4-5 years of age.

ecdc

European Centre for Disease Control and Prevention

- Gives all the vaccine schedules by EU country
- Provides a list of which countries use which vaccines
- Compares schedules between two countries (Ireland with another country)



ecdc Comparing Schedules



European Centre for
Disease Prevention and Control

Vaccine Schedule

QUICK SEARCH

Country: Age group: ☒ Child ☒ Adult

[View the schedule](#)

ADVANCED SEARCH

Compare national immunisation schedules

Compare:
with:

Age group: ☒ Child ☐ Adult

[View the schedule](#)

Immunisation schedules by target disease

in:







[View the schedule](#)



Vaccine Schedule

Comparison of recommended immunisations in Ireland and Poland from birth to 18 years old

[Back to search](#)
[Export as spreadsheet](#)

	Ireland	Poland	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> General recommendation			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Recommendation for specific groups only			<input type="checkbox"/> Vaccination recommended but not funded by the National Health system
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Catch-up (e.g. if previous dosed missed)			

	Birth	Weeks	Months												Years					
		6	2	3	4	5	6	7	9	12	13	14	16-18	4-5	6	10	12	13	14	15-18
tuberculosis	BCG																			
	BCG ³																			
rotavirus infection																				
			ROTA ⁴																	
diphtheria			D		D		D							D			d ⁵			d ⁶
			D		D		D						D		D				d	
tetanus			TT		TT		TT							TT			TT			TT ⁶
			TT		TT		TT						TT		TT				TT	
pertussis			acP		acP		acP							acP			acp ⁵			acp ⁶
			wcP ⁷		wcP ⁷		wcP ⁷						wcP ⁷		acP					
poliomyelitis			IPV		IPV		IPV							IPV						
					IPV		IPV						IPV		OPV					
Haemophilus influenzae type b infection			Hib		Hib		Hib				Hib									
			Hib		Hib		Hib						Hib							
hepatitis B			HepB		HepB		HepB													
	HepB ³		HepB					HepB												
pneumococcal disease			PCV				PCV			PCV										
			PCV ⁴																	
meningococcal disease ¹					MenC						MenC						MenC			
			MenC ⁴					MenC ⁴												
measles										MEAS				MEAS					MEAS ⁸	
											MEAS					MEAS				
mumps										MUMPS				MUMPS					MUMPS ⁸	
											MUMPS					MUMPS				
rubella										RUBE				RUBE					RUBE ⁸	
											RUBE					RUBE				
varicella ²																				
										VAR ⁹										
human papillomavirus infection																			HPV ¹⁰	

Example 1

- 9 year old boy from another country has documentation of one dose of MMR given at age 2 years –

Should he have a 2nd dose?



ANSWER

- 9 year old boy - one MMR
- Should he have a 2nd dose?

YES



Example 2

- 6 year old boy had one dose of Men C at 18 months and never had PCV – All his other vaccinations are complete as per Irish schedule.

What does he need now?

Does he need anything?

Example 3

- 14 month old from had:-
- 6in1 at age 5 & 9 months,
 - PCV at 5 months &
 - Men C at 9 months

What dose he need now?



ANSWER

- 14 month old: (After 1st Birthday)
- What dose he need now? (Check the Irish schedule)
 - 6in1 at age 5 & 9 months, (Needs 3rd dose)
 - PCV at 5 months (dose > 1st birthday)
 - & Men C at 9 months (Dose > 1st birthday)
 - HIB booster included in the 6in1

6in1, MMR, Men C & PCV



Example 4

- A 7 month old child has moved to Ireland from the United States and Mother thinks that all the vaccines have been given.
 - What do you do?



http://apps.who.int/immunization_monitoring/globalsummary/schedules



WHO vaccine-preventable diseases: monitoring system. 2015 global summary

Immunization schedule selection centre:

*The Regions, Countries, Vaccines lists are multiselect-enabled;
You are free to select any amount of any combination of items.*

Regions list;

AFR
AMR
EMR
EUR
SEAR
WPR

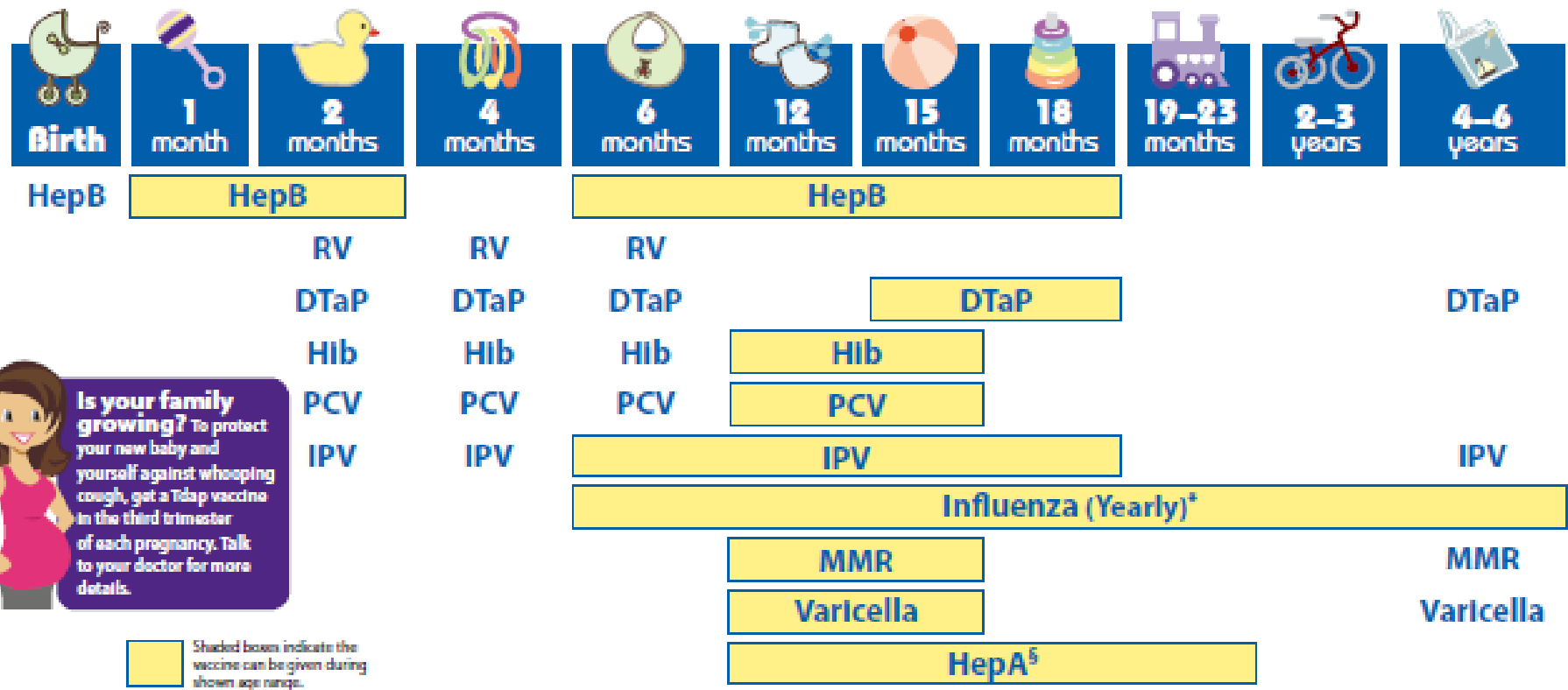
Countries list

Ukraine
United Arab Emirates (the)
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (the)
United Republic of Tanzania
United States of America (the)
Uruguay

Vaccines list

BCG.....Bacille Calmette-Guérin vaccine
CHOLERA.....Cholera vaccine
Dip.....Diphtheria vaccine
DT.....Tetanus and diphtheria toxoid childrens' dose
DTaP.....Diphtheria and tetanus toxoid with acellular pertussis vaccine
DTaPHepBIPV.....Diphtheria and Tetanus and Pertussis and Hepatitis B and Polio
DTaPHepIPV.....Diphtheria and tetanus toxoid with acellular pertussis, HepB and IPV vaccine
DTaPHib.....Diphtheria and tetanus toxoid with acellular pertussis and Hib vaccine
DTaPHibHep.....Diphtheria and tetanus toxoid with acellular pertussis, Hib and HepB vaccine

2014 Recommended Immunizations for Children from Birth Through 6 Years Old



NOTE: If your child misses a shot, you don't need to start over, just go back to your child's doctor for the next shot. Talk with your child's doctor if you have questions about vaccines.

FOOTNOTES:

- * Two doses given at least four weeks apart are recommended for children aged 6 months through 8 years of age who are getting a flu vaccine for the first time and for some other children in this age group.
- § Two doses of HepA vaccine are needed for lasting protection. The first dose of HepA vaccine should be given between 12 months and 23 months of age. The second dose should be given 6 to 18 months later. HepA vaccination may be given to any child 12 months and older to protect against HepA. Children and adolescents who did not receive the HepA vaccine and are at high-risk, should be vaccinated against HepA.

If your child has any medical conditions that put him at risk for infection or is traveling outside the United States, talk to your child's doctor about additional vaccines that he may need.

SEE BACK PAGE FOR MORE INFORMATION ON VACCINE-PREVENTABLE DISEASES AND THE VACCINES THAT PREVENT THEM.

For more information, call toll free
1-800-CDC-INFO (1-800-232-4636)
or visit
<http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines>



U.S. Department of
Health and Human Services
Centers for Disease
Control and Prevention



American Academy
of Pediatrics



DEDICATED TO THE HEALTH OF ALL CHILDREN™

ANSWER

- Check the immunisation passport and send a copy to the immunisation office
- Check the website www.immunisation.ie
- No BCG
- Men C needed
- CHECK for 3rd Hep B



Take Home Points

- Check previous Vaccination records
- Resume schedule – don't restart
- Give all vaccinations at one visit if possible
(or minimal interval between vaccines plus
date & time of next appointment)

***Don't send any child away
if you can vaccinate today***



Websites

www.immunisation.ie

