

Catch-up vaccinations

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National Immunisation Office

www.immunisation.ie



Feidhmeannacht na Seirbhíse Sláinte
Health Service Executive

National Immunisation Office

www.immunisation.ie

The screenshot shows the National Immunisation Office website. At the top, there is a search bar and navigation links for Home, Immunisation, Healthcare Worker Information, FAQs, and Catch up vaccination. The main navigation menu includes Health Services, Health A-Z, Staff & Careers, and About. The sub-navigation menu includes Conditions & Treatments, About Health A-Z, Baby and Child Health, Immunisation, and Your Health. The left sidebar contains a dropdown menu for Immunisation with options like Who we are, Public Information, Healthcare Worker Information, Flu Vaccination, Other Vaccines, FAQs, Catch up vaccination (selected), Research, Immunisation Guidelines, School Programme, Practical Guide to Immunisation, Vaccine Ordering and Storage, Correspondence, Conferences, Information Materials, and Glossary.

Catch up vaccinations

Catch up vaccinations- 27th November 2013

The link shows the immunisation schedule used in each European country.
<http://www.euvac.net/graphics/euvac/vaccination/vaccination.html>

Website from the ECDC (European Centre for Disease Control and Prevention) <http://vaccine-schedule.ecdc.europa.eu/Pages/Scheduler.aspx>
This website

- gives all the vaccine schedules by EU country
- provides a list of which countries use which vaccines
- compares the schedule in Ireland with those another country

The following link can be used to look up immunisation schedules across the world http://apps.who.int/immunization_monitoring/globalsummary/schedules (when you enter this page click on the country you require and select the vaccines you require. Click ok to get a full schedule listing)

The following links may be useful in translating immunisation records from other countries:

- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Foreign Language Terms:
<http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/pubs/pinkbook/downloads/appendices/B/foreign-products-tables.pdf>
- Immunization Action Coalition. Vaccine-Preventable Disease Terms in Multiple Languages: <http://www.immunize.org/catg.d/p5122.pdf>

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) has translations of their Vaccine Information Statements (VIS) into many languages available at



European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control

Vaccine Schedule

QUICK SEARCH

Country: **Select** Age group: Child Adult

[View the schedule](#)

ADVANCED SEARCH

Compare national immunisation schedules

Compare: **Poland**
with: **Ireland**

Age group: Child Adult

[View the schedule](#)

Immunisation schedules by target disease

Select a disease
in: **All EU countries**

[View the schedule](#)



Comparisons can be made for vaccination policies between two countries or by disease for all or a selection of countries. Despite this platform being continuously monitored, it is suggested the national competent bodies are also consulted for the most up to date policies.

Please inform ECDC of incorrect or missing information at: vpd@ecdc.europa.eu.
This platform was developed by ECDC with mesvaccins.net

Childhood Vaccination Schedule



[Austria](#) [Belgium](#) [Bulgaria](#) [Croatia](#) [Cyprus](#) [Czech Republic](#) [Denmark](#) [Estonia](#)
[Finland](#) [France](#) [Germany](#) [Greece](#) [Hungary](#) [Iceland](#) [Ireland](#) [Italy](#) [Latvia](#)
[Lithuania](#) [Luxembourg](#) [Malta](#) [The Netherlands](#) [Norway](#) **Poland** [Portugal](#)
[Romania](#) [Slovakia](#) [Slovenia](#) [Spain](#) [Sweden](#) [Switzerland](#) [Turkey](#) [United Kingdom](#)

Summary chart

[Abbreviations](#)

The Polish Childhood Vaccination Schedule									
	DTwP	DTaP	IPV	OPV	Hib	MMR	HepB	BCG	dT
At birth							Yes ¹	Yes ¹	
2 months ²	Yes				Yes		Yes		
3-4 months ³	Yes		Yes		Yes				
5-6 months ³	Yes		Yes		Yes				
6-7 months							Yes		
13-14 months						Yes			
16-18 months	Yes		Yes		Yes				
6 years		Yes		Yes					
10 years						Yes			
11 years						Yes ⁴			
14 years							Yes ⁵		Yes
19 years									Yes ⁶

The Polish Childhood Vaccination Schedule as on 22 April 2007

- 1 First 24 hours after birth.
- 2 Recommended at the age of 6 to 8 weeks.
- 3 Recommended 6-8 weeks after the last vaccine dose.
- 4 Only for girls not covered by immunization previously.
- 5 Only for children not covered by immunization previously.
- 6 Recommended at the age of 19 years or the last year of education at school.

Historic changes

Measles, mumps and rubella:

1975: Measles vaccine was introduced into the national childhood vaccination schedule for children aged 13-15 months.

1989: Rubella vaccine (single dose) was introduced into the national childhood vaccination schedule for 13-year old girls.

1991: Second dose of measles vaccine was introduced into the national childhood vaccination schedule for children aged 7 years.

WHO vaccine-preventable diseases: monitoring system. 2014 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

- New Zealand
- Nicaragua
- Niger (the)
- Nigeria**
- Niue
- Norway

Vaccines list

- BCG.....Bacille Calmette-Guérin vaccine
- CHOLERA.....Cholera
- 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
- DTaPHibHepB.....Diphtheria and tetanus toxoid with acellular pertussis, Hib and HepB vaccine
- DTaPHibHepIPV.....Hexavalent diphtheria, tetanus toxoid with acellular pertussis, Hib, hepatitis B and IPV vaccine
- DTaPHibIPV.....Diphtheria and tetanus toxoid with acellular pertussis, Hib and IPV vaccine

↑Select all vaccines

Unselect all vaccines↑

OK

Click on the link for: [Immunization schedules by disease covered by antigens within age range](#)

Principles:

- In the absence of reliable information/documentation to the contrary, children should be assumed to be un-immunised and started on an age appropriate catch-up programme.
- Records may not be accurate in some cases– accept with caution
Inefficacy of vaccines may be due to :Improper storage or handling/Immune defects e.g. severe malnutrition
- Children resident in Ireland should be given vaccines according to the recommended Irish schedule.
- If the child or adult has already received some doses of these vaccines these doses do not need to be repeated.



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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 an age appropriate catch-up programme.

If the child or adult has already received some doses of these vaccines these doses do not need to be repeated.

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 MenC at 2 month intervals

2 doses of PCV at 2 month intervals

Continue with routine childhood immunisations from 12 months of age

12 months to <4 years of age

1 dose of BCG

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

1 dose of MenC

1 dose of PCV (omit if >2 years of age unless at increased risk)

1 dose of MMR

Continue with routine school immunisations from 4 years of age

- Booster DTaP/IPV at least 6 months and preferably 3 years after the primary course
- Second MMR at least one month after the first dose

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

4 – <10 years of age

1 dose of BCG

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

2 doses of MMR separated by at least one month.

1 dose of MenC

Continue with routine school immunisations

- Booster of DTaP/IPV at least 6 months and preferably 3 years after the primary course

10 - <18 years of age

1 dose of BCG (up to 15 years of age if in low risk group or 35 years of age if in specified high risk group, see Chapter 22)

3 doses of Tdap/ IPV at 1 month intervals

2 doses of MMR separated by at least one month

1 dose of MenC (up to 23 years of age)

Booster doses of Tdap/IPV 5 years after the primary course and Tdap 10 years later

18 years and older

1 dose of BCG (up to 35 years of age if in specified high risk group, see Chapter 22)

1 doses of Tdap/ IPV followed 1 month later by 2 doses of Td/IPV at 1 month intervals

1 dose of MenC (up to 23 years of age)



Example:

- 15 year old boy from Poland. Had one MMR as child (mother has documentation of this in hand-held record).
- Should he have a second dose?
- Other immunisations up to date . Hasn't had any Men C



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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 an age appropriate catch-up programme. If the child or adult has already received some doses of these vaccines these doses do not need to be repeated.

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 MenC at 2 month intervals
2 doses of PCV at 2 month intervals
Continue with routine childhood immunisations from 12 months of age

12 months to <4 years of age

1 dose of BCG
3 doses of 6 in 1 (DTaP/IPV/Hib/Hep B) at 2 month intervals
1 dose of MenC
1 dose of PCV (omit if >2 years of age unless at increased risk)
1 dose of MMR
Continue with routine school immunisations from 4 years of age

- Booster DTaP/IPV at least 6 months and preferably 3 years after the primary course
- Second MMR at least one month after the first dose

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

4 – <10 years of age

1 dose of BCG
3 doses of 6 in 1 (DTaP/IPV/Hib/HepB) at 2 month intervals
2 doses of MMR separated by at least one month.
1 dose of MenC
Continue with routine school immunisations

- Booster of DTaP/IPV at least 6 months and preferably 3 years after the primary course

10 - <18 years of age

1 dose of BCG (up to 15 years of age if in low risk group or 35 years of age if in specified high risk group, see Chapter 22)
3 doses of Tdap/ IPV at 1 month intervals
2 doses of MMR separated by at least one month
1 dose of MenC (up to 23 years of age)
Booster doses of Tdap/IPV 5 years after the primary course and Tdap 10 years later

18 years and older

1 dose of BCG (up to 35 years of age if in specified high risk group, see Chapter 22)
1 doses of Tdap/ IPV followed 1 month later by 2 doses of Td/IPV at 1 month intervals
1 dose of MenC (up to 23 years of age)

Catch-up schedule for children and adults: Immunisation Guidelines for Ireland www.immunisation.ie

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 specified high risk group)	1 dose (up to 35 years of age if in specified high risk group)
6 in 1	3 doses 2 months apart	3 doses 2 months apart	3 doses 2 months apart		
Men C	2 doses 2 months apart	1 dose	1 dose	1 dose	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	
Tdap/IPV				3 doses 1 month apart	1 dose ⁴
Td/IPV					1 dose 1 month apart (1 month after Tdap/IPV)
NOTE	<i>Continue with routine childhood immunisation schedule from 12 months.</i>	<i>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]</i>	<i>Continue with routine school immunisations [4 in 1 (DTaP/IPV) at least 6 months and preferably 3 years after primary course]</i>	<i>Boosters of Tdap/IPV 5 years after primary course and Tdap 10 years later</i>	

Optimal and Minimum Intervals

General Immunisation
Procedures Aug 2014

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.

Why intervals between vaccines?

- *To allow immune response to develop*
e.g. primary immunisation (1 month)
 - This allows next response to be a true secondary response (faster, bigger and with higher affinity IgG)
- *To avoid immune interference*
 - If another live vaccine is given while immune system is making primary response, activation of innate immune system may neutralise the second live vaccine.
 - Wait at least 4 weeks to allow the immune system to recover.



Suggested Rules for Catch-up

- Review documented evidence of previous vaccinations
- Give age appropriate schedule
 - The number of doses may reduce with age
 - Recommended vaccines change or may be omitted
- Observe optimal intervals and age
- Interval between doses may be reduced to minimum intervals if necessary e.g. travel
- Never restart schedule, regardless of interval (except cholera)
- May give all vaccines at one visit
- Children living in Ireland require Irish schedule



Premature Babies

- More at risk from vaccine preventable diseases
- Should have vaccinations carried out according to chronological age
- May start vaccinations in hospital



Summary

If in doubt, give them all



Useful Resources

- www.immunisation.ie
- <http://www.euvac.net/graphics/euvac/vaccination/vaccination.html>
- http://apps.who.int/immunization_monitoring/global_summary/schedules
- http://apps.who.int/immunization_monitoring/global_summary/schedules