

Summary of Recommendations for Childhood and Adolescent Immunization

| Vaccine name and route | Schedule for routine vaccination and other guidelines (any vaccine can be given with another) | Schedule for catch-up vaccination and related issues | Contraindications and precautions (mild illness is not a contraindication) |
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| <p>Hepatitis B (Engerix-B junior® - GSK) Give IM Give SC (if the patient has bleeding disorders) Never give IV</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Vaccinate all children age 0 through 18yrs. •Vaccinate all newborns with monovalent vaccine prior to hospital discharge. Give dose #2 at age 1–2m and the final dose at age 6–18m (the last dose in the infant series should not be given earlier than age 24wks). After the birth dose, the series may be completed using 2 doses of single-antigen vaccine.. • If mother is HBsAg-positive: give the newborn HBIG + dose #1 within 12hrs of birth; complete series at age 6m. • If mother’s HBsAg status is unknown: give the newborn dose #1 within 12hrs of birth. If mother is subsequently found to be HBsAg positive, give infant HBIG within 7d of birth and follow the schedule for infants born to HBsAg-positive mothers. <p>Engerix-B junior® Dosing: For persons age 0 through 19yrs, give 0.5 mL (10 mcg) of Engerix-B. Where compliance cannot be assured a 1mL dose (20 microgram) should be given. Sometimes ENGERIX-B may need to be given differently (e.g. people with bleeding disorders) or a higher dose used (e.g. dialysis patients, or HIV positive people).</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not restart series, no matter how long since previous dose. • 3-dose series can be started at any age. •Minimum spacing between doses: 4wks between #1 and #2, 8wks between #2 and #3, and at least 16wks between #1 and #3 (e.g., 0-, 2-, 4m; 0-, 1-, 4m). | <p>Contraindication Previous anaphylaxis to this vaccine or to any of its components. Severe infection with a high temperature. A minor infection such as a cold should not be a problem, but consult the doctor first</p> <p>Precaution Moderate or severe acute illness. Medical conditions (such as severe heart or lung disease, bleeding disorders, liver or kidney problems, immune deficiency conditions, nervous system problems). Allergies to any other medicines or substances, such as dyes, foods or preservatives. Patients who are taking medicines which suppress the immune system, such as steroids or cyclosporin. You may need a higher dose of Hepatitis B vaccine than normal.</p> |
| <p>Influenza Trivalent inactivated influenza vaccine (TIV) (Aggripal® - Novartis) Give IM or deep SC Never give IV (Vaxigrip® - Sanofi Aventis) Give IM</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Vaccinate all persons age 6m or older, including school-aged children, wanting to reduce their risk of becoming ill with influenza or of spreading it to others. •Vaccinate all children age 6–59m, as well as all siblings and household contacts of children age 0–59m. •Vaccinate persons age 5yrs and older who <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - have a risk factor (e.g., heart disease, lung disease, diabetes, renal dysfunction, hemoglobinopathy, immunosuppression, on long-term aspirin therapy, or have a condition that compromises respiratory function or the handling of respiratory secretions or that can increase the risk of aspiration) or live in a chronic-care facility. - live or work with at-risk people as listed above. <p>Aggripal® From 6-35 months of age: 1 dose of 0.25 mL. For children who have not been previously infected or vaccinated a second dose should be given after an interval of at least 4 weeks. Adults and children from 36 months of age: 1 dose of 0.5 mL. Active immunisation is recommended annually in high-risk individuals.</p> <p>Vaxigrip® The use of VAXIGRIP® in infants under 6 months of age is not recommended.</p> | <p>Contraindications Previous anaphylaxis to this vaccine, to any of its components, to eggs, or to chicken proteins. Immunisation must be postponed in patients with any febrile respiratory illness, or other active febrile infection</p> <p>Precautions Moderate or severe acute illness. History of Guillain-Barré syndrome within 6wks of a previous influenza vaccination. Compromised immune system (either due to diseases or drugs) Bleeding disorders (or patients on anticoagulation therapy)</p> | |

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| Protect from light. | For children 6 to 35 months - recommended dose is 0.25 mL. For persons 3 years or older - recommended dose is 0.5 mL. Children under 9 years of age who have not received a previous vaccination - 2 doses are required 4 weeks apart. The second dose is not needed if the child received one or more doses of influenza vaccine in at least two previous seasons. | | |
| Pneumo. Conjugate (Prevenar®-Wyeth) (PCV) Give IM | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Give at ages 2m, 4m, 6m, 12–15m. • Dose #1 may be given as early as age 6wks. • Give 1 dose to unvaccinated healthy children age 24–59m. • Give 2 doses at least 8wks apart to unvaccinated high-risk** children age 24–59m. • PCV is not routinely given to children age 5yrs and older. <p>**High-risk: Those with sickle cell disease; anatomic/functional asplenia; chronic cardiac, pulmonary, or renal disease; diabetes; cerebrospinal fluid leaks; HIV infection; immunosuppression; or who have or will have a cochlear implant.</p> <p>Prevenar® Dose: starting at 6 to 8 weeks of age, give 0.5 mL IM. Four doses of the vaccine should be given, at least 4 weeks apart. Four is the maximum number of doses required.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For age 7–11m: If history of 0–2 doses, give additional doses 4wks apart with no more than 3 total doses by age 12m; then give booster 8wks later. • For age 12–23m: If 0–1 dose before age 12m, give 2 doses at least 8wks apart. If 2–3 doses before age 12m, give 1 dose at least 8wks after previous dose. • For age 24–59m: If patient has had no previous doses, or has a history of 1–3 doses given before age 12m but no booster dose, or has a history of only 1 dose given at age 12–23m, give 1 dose now. | <p>Contraindication Previous anaphylaxis to this vaccine or to any of its components. Severe infection with a high temperature. A minor infection such as a cold should not be a problem, but consult the doctor first</p> <p>Precaution Moderate or severe acute illness. Compromised immune system (either due to diseases or drugs) Bleeding disorders (or patients on anticoagulation therapy)</p> |
| Pneumo. polysacch. (Pneumo 23®-Sanofi Aventis) (PPV) Give IM or SC Never give IV | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Give 1 dose at least 8wks after final dose of PCV to high-risk children age 2yrs and older. • For children who are immunocompromised or have sickle cell disease or functional or anatomic asplenia, give a 2nd dose of PPV after 5 years in those who received their first pneumococcal vaccine at age >10 years and after 3 years in those who received their 1st pneumococcal vaccination at age ≤10 years. <p>Pneumo 23® Dose: Primary vaccination: one 0.5 ml injection. Revaccination: one 0.5 ml injection.</p> | | <p>Contraindication Previous anaphylaxis to this vaccine or to any of its components. In the case of fever, acute disease, or relapse of chronic disease, it is preferable to postpone vaccination.</p> <p>Precaution Moderate or severe acute illness.</p> |
| Hepatitis A (Havrix junior®-GSK) Give IM Give SC (if the patient has bleeding disorders) Never give IV | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Give 2 doses to all children at age 1yr (12–23m) spaced 6m apart. • Vaccinate all children and adolescents age 2 years and older who <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Live in a community with a routine vaccination program already in place for children age 2yrs and older. - Travel anywhere except U.S., W. Europe, N. Zealand, Australia, Canada, or Japan (dose should be given at least 2 weeks before departure). - Wish to be protected from HAV infection. - Have chronic liver disease, or clotting factor disorder. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimum interval between doses is 6m. • Consider routine vaccination of children age 2yrs and older in areas with no existing program. | <p>Contraindication Previous anaphylaxis to this vaccine or to any of its components. Severe infection with a high temperature. A minor infection such as a cold should not be a problem, but consult the doctor first</p> <p>Precaution Moderate or severe acute illness. Medical conditions (such as bleeding disorders, immune deficiency conditions). Allergies to any other medicines or substances, such as dyes, foods or preservatives. Patients who are taking medicines which suppress the immune system, such as steroids or cyclosporin.</p> |

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| <p>Dosing: For adolescents and children aged 2 to 15 years, give the patient 0.5mL. For children aged 16 years and over: give the dose of 1mL. Sometimes Harvix[®] may need to be given differently in people with bleeding problems or an immune deficiency condition. After one dose of HAVRIX, protection from hepatitis A lasts for at least 1 year. A second boosting dose, given 6 to 12 months after the first dose, gives longer term protection. It is predicted that protection could last for 20 years.</p> |
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Vaccination is the process of administering pathogens that can't reproduce (due to being weakened or dead) to a healthy person or animal, with the intent of conferring immunity against a targeted form of a related disease agent.

In some people vaccination can cause dizziness or lightheadedness. Most unwanted effects with vaccines are mild and usually clear up within a few days. However, if these signs persist more than 48 hours, consult a doctor. These effects generally occur around the injection site (such as pain, discomfort or tenderness at the injection site, or rash, redness, swelling or a lump at the injection site).

Symptoms of an allergic reaction may include:

- Shortness of breath, wheezing or difficulty breathing,
- Swelling of the face, lips, tongue or other parts of the body,
- Rash, itching or hives on the skin.

Side effects:

- Vomiting or feeling sick, stomach pains, loss of appetite or diarrhea
- Muscle aches and pains, back pain or neck stiffness
- Coughing, sore throat, runny nose, mild fever, swollen glands in armpit or neck, fainting, sweating, flushing or chills
- Disturbed sleep.

Report:

- Signs of anaphylaxis (rash, itching, swelling of the face, lips, tongue or other parts of the body, shortness of breath, wheezing or difficulty in breathing.)
- difficulty in walking, numbness, weakness and/or fatigue in limbs, tingling in fingers or toes, pain, blurred vision or other visual changes
- Seizures
- Temporary interruptions in breathing.
- Drooping eyelid or sagging muscles on one side of the face, also called Bell's palsy
- Aches or pains in joints, mild skin rash
- Swelling with fluid in tissues
- Difficulty in passing urine
- Fever

Keep vaccines in the refrigerator stored between +2°C and +8°C.

VACCINES SHOULD NEVER BE FROZEN. FREEZING DESTROYS THE VACCINE.