

# Australia Vaccination Schedules

**Note: The only ones using aborted fetal cell lines are:  
Vaqta, Priorix and Varilrix**

Age	Vaccine Free	Brand Name
<b>Birth</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Paediatric HepB</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>H-B-VAX II</li> </ul>
<b>2 months</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>7vPCV</li> <li>DTPa-IPV-HepB</li> <li>Hib</li> <li>Rotarix (Rotavirus) (administered orally)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PREVENAR</li> <li>INFANRIX PENTA</li> <li>PEDVAXHIB</li> <li>Rotarix</li> </ul>
<b>4 months</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>7vPCV</li> <li>DTPa-IPV-HepB</li> <li>Hib</li> <li>Rotarix (Rotavirus) (administered orally)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PREVENAR</li> <li>INFANRIX PENTA</li> <li>PEDVAXHIB</li> <li>Rotarix</li> </ul>
<b>6 months</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>7vPCV</li> <li>DTPa-IPV-HepB</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PREVENAR</li> <li>INFANRIX PENTA</li> </ul>
<b>12 months</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>MMR</li> <li>Hib</li> <li>MenCCV</li> <li>Paediatric HepA</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PRIORIX</li> <li>PEDVAXHIB</li> <li>NEISVAC-C</li> <li>VAQTA</li> </ul>
<b>18 months</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>23vPPV</li> <li>VZV</li> <li>Paediatric HepA</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PNEUMOVAX23</li> <li>VARILRIX</li> <li>VAQTA</li> </ul>
<b>4 years</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>MMR</li> <li>DTPa-IPV</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PRIORIX</li> <li>INFRANRIX-IPV</li> </ul>

## Notes

- Hepatitis B vaccine (hepB) should be given to all infants at birth and should not be delayed beyond 7 days after birth. Infants whose mothers are hepatitis B surface antigen (HBsAg) positive should also be given hepatitis B immunoglobulin (HBIG) within 12 hours of birth.
- Wherever possible the same brand of DTPa should be used at 2, 4 and 6 months of age
- Inactivated Polio Vaccine (IPV) is an acceptable alternative to Oral Polio Vaccine (OPV) but IPV is not free for routine vaccination. IPV must be used if the child or close contacts are immunosuppressed.
- Adolescent hepatitis B vaccination is not necessary for those children who have previously had three doses of hepatitis B vaccine at the appropriate intervals
- In Western Australia this diphtheria-tetanus vaccine booster can be given any time after the 10th birthday
- Routine 10 yearly diphtheria-tetanus boosters are no longer recommended provided a person has had a 3 dose primary vaccination course and at least 2 diphtheria-tetanus boosters. A single diphtheria-tetanus booster is recommended at 50 years of age unless the person had had a booster within 10 years.
- Pneumococcal vaccine for non-indigenous people 65 years and older is free.

# Brand Names

The following table describes the most common vaccines and their brand names in use in Australia

Disease	Vaccine	Brand Name (TM)
Hepatitis B	HepB	HB-Vax-11 or Engerix-B
Diphtheria, Tetanus, Pertussis	DTPa	Infanrix or TRIPACEL
Diphtheria, Tetanus, Pertussis, Hepatitis B	dtpA-HEPb	Infanrix-HepB
Haemophilus Influenzae Type B	Hib	PedvaxHIB or H
Haemophilus Influenzae Type B, Hepatitis B	Hib-hepB	COMVAX
Poliomyelitis	OPV	Polio sabin
Measles, Mumps, Rubella	MMR	MMRII or Priorix
Diphtheria, Tetanus	Td	ADT Vaccine
Influenza	Influenza	Fluarix and Fluvac or Vaxigrip or Flurivin
Pneumococcal disease	Pneumococcal	Pneumovax23