



# Childhood Vaccination Schedule

Keep on top of your child's recommended jabs with help from  
*Healthy Child's* immunisation calendar

## eight weeks



### Six-in-one

As the name suggests, this primary jab for babies protects against six different types of disease: diphtheria, hepatitis B, Hib (haemophilus influenzae type

B), polio, tetanus and whooping cough (pertussis). It is administered in the thigh as a single dose at eight, 12 and 16 weeks after birth. The vaccine contains no live organisms and comes with very few side effects.

### Pneumococcal or pneumo (PCV)

The PCV jab protects against serious and potentially fatal types of pneumococcal infection. Such infections can lead to pneumonia, septicaemia (blood poisoning) and meningitis. This particular vaccination is administered at eight weeks, 16 weeks and one year of age.

### Rotavirus

This oral vaccine protects against the rotavirus infection—a common cause

of diarrhoea, vomiting, tummy ache and sickness. This highly infectious bug usually strikes babies and young children. The immunisation is usually provided in two doses for babies aged eight and 12 weeks. It can be administered as a liquid, which is put straight into the baby's mouth for them to swallow.

### Meningococcal group B (Men B)

This jab protects against meningitis caused by meningococcal group B bacteria, the category of bacteria responsible for 90 percent of meningitis cases in young children. The vaccine is administered in the thigh at eight weeks, 16 weeks and one year as part of the NHS routine programme.

## 12 weeks

### Six-in-one

The second dose of this jab is administered at 12 weeks old.

### Rotavirus

The final dose of the rotavirus vaccine will be dispensed at 12 weeks. It is also provided in liquid form for baby to swallow.

## 16 weeks

### Six-in-one

The final dose of the six-in-one vaccine is administered at 16 weeks. This will ensure that your baby has built a considerable tolerance to the diseases it protects against.

### PCV

The second dose of the PCV vaccine is administered at 16 weeks, with the final one being delivered at one year.

### Men B

The second dose of the Men B vaccine is provided at 16 weeks of age as a jab to the left thigh.

## one year



### Haemophilus influenzae type B (Hib) & Meningococcal group C (Men C)

This single injection is given to one-year-olds. It protects against haemophilus influenzae type B and meningococcal group C. Both are serious and potentially fatal infections—causing septicaemia (blood poisoning) and meningitis. This particular jab boosts the efficacy of the previous six-in-one vaccine received in earlier life. This

immunisation has very few side effects and is generally deemed safe.

### PCV

The last dose of the PCV vaccine is given at one year of age. This is the final time this jab will be necessary until the age of 65, after which the pneumococcal polysaccharide vaccine (PPV) is offered to those who have underlying health issues or weak immune systems.

### Measles, mumps & rubella (MMR)

The vaccine protects against measles, mumps and rubella—all of which are extremely contagious. Each can lead to potentially fatal complications. This shot is delivered in two stages: the first one at one years old and the second one at three years and four months old. It is either administered in the upper arm or thigh.

### MenB

The final Men B booster is provided at the age of one.

## two years



### Children's flu

In the form of a nasal spray, this immunisation is offered annually to children between the ages of two and eight from September to October. It protects against the flu, an unpleasant illness with cold-like symptoms. In small children, flu can lead to more serious complications such as bronchitis and pneumonia.

## three years & four months

### MMR

The final dose of the MMR immunisation is provided at three years and four months of age.

### Four-in-one pre-school booster

The four-in-one pre-school booster protects against diphtheria, tetanus, whooping cough and polio. These four diseases can each be very serious. Children are routinely vaccinated with the six-in-one jab; this booster builds upon that, further strengthening a child's immunity.

