National Immunisation Program Schedule 1 July 2020 For all Indigenous people





A joint Australian, State and Territory Government Initiative

Age	Disease	Vaccine Brand
	Indigenous children (also see influenza vaccine)	
Birth	 Hepatitis B (usually offered in hospital)^a 	H-B-Vax [®] II Paediatric or Engerix B [®] Paediatric
2 months Can be given from 6 weeks of age	 Diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis (whooping cough), hepatitis B, polio, <i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> type b (Hib) Rotavirus^b Pneumococcal Meningococcal B 	Infanrix® hexa Rotarix® Prevenar 13® Bexsero®
4 months	 Diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis (whooping cough), hepatitis B, polio, <i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> type b (Hib) Rotavirus^b Pneumococcal Meningococcal B 	Infanrix® hexa Rotarix® Prevenar 13® Bexsero®
6 months	 Diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis (whooping cough), hepatitis B, polio, <i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> type b (Hib) 	Infanrix® hexa
Additional dose for children in WA, NT, SA, Qld and children with specified medical risk conditions ^c	• Pneumococcal	Prevenar 13®
Additional dose for children with specified medical risk conditions ^c	• Meningococcal B	Bexsero®
12 months	 Meningococcal ACWY Measles, mumps, rubella Pneumococcal Meningococcal B 	Nimenrix® M-M-R® II or Priorix® Prevenar 13® Bexsero®
18 months	 Haemophilus influenzae type b (Hib) Measles, mumps, rubella, varicella (chickenpox) Diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis (whooping cough) 	ActHIB® Priorix-Tetra® or ProQuad® Infanrix® or Tripacel®
Additional vaccine for children in WA, NT, SA, Qld ^d	• Hepatitis A	Vaqta® Paediatric
4 years	Diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis (whooping cough), polio	Infanrix [®] IPV or Quadracel®
Additional dose for children in WA, NT, SA, Qld and children with specified medical risk conditions ^c	• Pneumococcal ^e	Pneumovax 23®
Additional vaccine for children in WA, NT, SA, QId ^f	• Hepatitis A	Vaqta® Paediatric

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Age	Disease	Vaccine brand
	Indigenous adolescents (also see influenza vaccine)	
12–13 years (School programs) ^g	 Human papillomavirus (HPV)^h Diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis (whooping cough) 	Gardasil®9 Boostrix®
14–16 years (School programs) ^g	Meningococcal ACWY	Nimenrix®
	Indigenous adults (also see influenza vaccine)	
50 years and over ⁱ	Pneumococcal	Prevenar 13® and Pneumovax 23®
70–79 years ^j	Shingles (herpes zoster)	Zostavax®
Pregnant women	 Pertussis (whooping cough)^k Influenza^l 	Boostrix® or Adacel®

Funded annual influenza vaccination

All Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people 6 months and over

^a Hepatitis B vaccine: Should be given to all infants as soon as practicable after birth. The greatest benefit is if given within 24 hours, and must be given within 7 days. ^b Rotavirus vaccine: First dose must be given by 14 weeks of age, the second dose by 24 weeks of age.

- c Risk conditions are specified in the ATAGI clinical advice on changes to vaccine recommendations and funding for people with risk conditions from 1 July 2020.
- d First dose of the 2-dose hepatitis A vaccination schedule if not previously received a dose. The second dose is now scheduled at 4 years.
- e Administer first dose of 23vPPV at age 4 years, followed by second dose of 23vPPV at least 5 years later.
- f Not required if previously received 2 doses (first dose at age \geq 12 months) at least 6 months apart.
- ^g Contact your state or territory health service for school grades eligible for vaccination.

^h Observe Gardasil[®]9 dosing schedules by age and at-risk conditions. 2 doses: 9 to <15 years–6 months minimum interval. 3 doses: ≥15 years and/or have certain medical conditions—0, 2 and 6 month schedule. Only 2 doses funded on the NIP unless a 12–<15 year old has certain medical risk factors.</p>

- ¹ Administer a dose of 13vPCV, followed by first dose of 23vPPV 12 months later (2–12 months acceptable), then second dose of 23vPPV at least 5 years later.
- ^j All people aged 70 years old with a catch-up program for people aged 71-79 years until 31 October 2023.
- k Single dose recommended each pregnancy, ideally between 20–32 weeks, but may be given up until delivery.
- Refer to annual ATAGI advice on seasonal influenza vaccines.

Updated October 2021.

All people aged less than 20 years are eligible for free catch-up vaccines. The number and range of vaccines and doses that are eligible for NIP funded catch-up is different for people aged less than 10 years and those aged 10–19 years. Refer to NIP catch-up fact sheets. Adult refugees and humanitarian entrants are eligible for free catch-up vaccines.

- Meningococcal B vaccine catch-up is available for all Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children <2 years of age for three years (until 30 June 2023).
 Refer to the Australian Immunisation Handbook (the Handbook) for dose intervals.
- People >12 months of age with conditions that increase their risk of pneumococcal disease require a dose of 13vPCV at diagnosis followed by 2 doses of 23vPPV.
 Refer to the *Handbook* for dose intervals. Not all risk conditions are funded under the NIP. For eligibility refer to the *ATAGI clinical advice on changes to vaccine* recommendations and funding for people with risk conditions from 1 July 2020.
- The NIP also funds vaccines for people of all ages with the following specified medical conditions (refer to the *Handbook* for dosing):
 - asplenia/hyposplenia (MenB, MenACWY, pneumococcal, and Hib if required)
 - complement deficiency (MenB, MenACWY)
 undergoing treatment with eculizumab (MenB, MenACWY)
- Contact your State and Territory Health Department for further information on any additional immunisation programs specific to your State or Territory.

For more information

health.gov.au/immunisation

State/Territory

Australian Capital Territory New South Wales Northern Territory Queensland South Australia Tasmania Victoria Western Australia

Contact Number