

National Advisory Committee on Immunization (NACI) Recommended Immunization Schedule for Infants, Children and Youth

March 16, 2005

This is an update of the NACI Recommended Routine Immunization Schedule for Infants and Children published in the *Canadian Immunization Guide - 6th Edition, 2002* (Table 1, page 56). Publicly-funded immunization programs may vary by Province and Territory. For more information on specific vaccines and on the NACI recommended immunization schedules for children who did not commence their immunization in early infancy, please consult the *Canadian Immunization Guide - 6th Edition, 2002*, (<http://www.phac-aspc.gc.ca/publicat/cig-gci/index.html>) and the vaccine manufacturer's package insert.

Age at vaccination	DTaP-IPV	Hib	MMR	Var	Hep B	Pneu-C	Men-C	dTap	Flu
Birth					Infancy 3 doses ★ or Pre-teen/teen 2-3 doses if not yet given				
2 months	●	★				◇	◐		
4 months	●	★				◇	◐		
6 months	●	★				◇	◐ or		6-23 months
12 months			■	❖		◇ 12-15 months	◐ if not yet given		◆ 1-2 doses
18 months	●	★	■ or			or			
4-6 years	●		■						
14-16 years					Pre-teen/teen 2-3 doses if not yet given		◐ if not yet given	●	

- **DTaP-IPV** Diphtheria, Tetanus, acellular Pertussis, and inactivated Polio virus vaccine
- ★ **Hib** Haemophilus influenzae type b conjugate vaccine
- **MMR** Measles, Mumps and Rubella vaccine
- ❖ **Var** Varicella vaccine
- ★ **Hep B** Hepatitis B vaccine
- ◇ **Pneu-C** Pneumococcal conjugate vaccine
- ◐ **Men-C** Meningococcal C conjugate vaccine
- **dTap** Diphtheria, Tetanus, acellular Pertussis vaccine (adult formulation)
- ◆ **Flu** Influenza Vaccine



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Notes:

- **Diphtheria, Tetanus, acellular Pertussis and inactivated Polio virus vaccine (DTaP-IPV):** DTaP-IPV vaccine is the preferred vaccine for all doses in the vaccination series, including completion of the series in children who have received = 1 dose of DPT (whole cell) vaccine (e.g., recent immigrants).
- ★ **Haemophilus influenzae type b conjugate vaccine (Hib):** Hib schedule shown is for the haemophilus b capsular polysaccharide – PRP conjugated to tetanus toxoid (Act-HIB™) or the Haemophilus b oligosaccharide conjugate - HbOC (HibTITER™) vaccines.
- **Measles, Mumps and Rubella vaccine (MMR):** A second dose of MMR is recommended, at least 1 month after the first dose for the purpose of better measles protection. For convenience, options include giving it with the next scheduled vaccination at 18 months of age or at school entry (4-6 years) (depending on the provincial/territorial policy), or at any intervening age that is practical. The need for a second dose of mumps and rubella vaccine is not established but may benefit (given for convenience as MMR). The second dose of MMR should be given at the same visit as DTaP-IPV (± Hib) to ensure high uptake rates.
- ❖ **Varicella vaccine (Var):** Children aged 12 months to 12 years should receive one dose of varicella vaccine. Individuals = 13 years of age should receive two doses at least 28 days apart.
- ◆ **Influenza vaccine (Flu):** Previously unvaccinated children in the 6-23 month age group require 2 doses with an interval of at least 4 weeks. The second dose is not required if the child has received one or more doses of influenza vaccine during the previous immunization season (see chapter on influenza vaccine).
- ★ **Hepatitis B vaccine (Hep B):** Hepatitis B vaccine can be routinely given to infants or preadolescents, depending on the provincial/territorial policy. For infants born to chronic carrier mothers, the first dose should be given at birth (with hepatitis B immunoglobulin), otherwise the first dose can be given at 2 months of age to fit more conveniently with other routine infant immunization visits. The second dose should be administered at least 1 month after the first dose, and the third at least 2 months after the second dose, but again may fit more conveniently into the 4 and 6 month immunization visits. A two-dose schedule for adolescents is an option (see chapter on hepatitis B vaccine).
- ◆ **Pneumococcal conjugate vaccine - 7-valent (Pneu-C):** Recommended schedule, number of doses and subsequent use of 23 valent polysaccharide pneumococcal vaccine depend on the age of the child when vaccination is begun (see chapter on pneumococcal vaccines).
- **Meningococcal C conjugate vaccine (Men-C):** Recommended schedule and number of doses of meningococcal vaccine depends on the age of the child (see chapter on meningococcal vaccines). If the provincial/territorial policy is to give Men-C after 12 months of age, 1 dose is sufficient.
- ◆ **Diphtheria, Tetanus, acellular Pertussis vaccine - adult/adolescent formulation (dTap):** a combined adsorbed “adult type” preparation for use in people = 7 years of age, contains less diphtheria toxoid and pertussis antigens than preparations given to younger children and is less likely to cause reactions in older people.