

Immunisation recommendations for non-Indigenous Australians without risk factors for vaccine preventable diseases

This table is a summary of [Australian Immunisation Handbook](#) vaccine recommendations for non-Indigenous Australians based on age and pregnancy status. Shaded cells represent vaccinations funded under the National Immunisation Program (NIP).^a Parentheses indicate that these vaccines are recommended only for a particular population sub-group. Further detail is provided in the corresponding footnotes.

Disease/vaccine antigen	Abbrev.	Age									Pregnancy status	
		At birth	2 months ^b	4 months	6 months	12 months	18 months	4 years	Adolescents	Adults	During pregnancy	Post-partum
Hepatitis B	HepB	✓	✓*	✓*	✓*	(✓) ^c						
Diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis	DTPa/dTpa		✓*	✓*	✓*		✓	✓†	✓ 12–13 years ^d	✓ 65 years ^d	✓ ^e	(✓) ^e
Poliomyelitis	IPV		✓*	✓*	✓*			✓†				
Haemophilus influenzae type b	Hib		✓*	✓*	✓*		✓					
Pneumococcal	13vPCV/ 15vPCV/ 20vPCV		✓	✓	Check for medical risk conditions	✓				✓ ≥70 years		
	23vPPV							Check for medical risk conditions				
Rotavirus			✓	✓								
Measles, mumps, rubella	MMR					✓	✓‡, f			(✓) ^g		(✓) ^h
Varicella	VV						✓‡	✓ ^h		(✓) ^h		

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Meningococcal serogroup B	MenB		✓ ⁱ					(Refer to footnote i)	✓ 15–19 years ⁱ	(Refer to footnote i)		
Meningococcal serogroup ACWY	MenACWY		✓ ⁱ			✓ ⁱ		(Refer to footnote j)	✓ 15–19 years NIP school program dose at 14–16 years ^j	(Refer to footnote j)		
Influenza (annual)	QIV				✓ ^k				(Refer to footnote k)	✓ ≥65 years ^k	✓	
Human papillomavirus	HPV								✓ 9–25 years NIP school program dose at 14–16 years ^l			
Herpes zoster	HZ									✓ ≥65 years ^m		

Key

DTPa = Diphtheria-tetanus-acellular pertussis vaccine (paediatric formulation)	IPV = Inactivated poliomyelitis vaccine	15vPCV = 15-valent pneumococcal conjugate vaccine
dTpa = Diphtheria-tetanus-acellular pertussis vaccine (reduced antigen formulation)	MenB = Meningococcal serogroup B vaccine	20vPCV = 20-valent pneumococcal conjugate vaccine
HepB = Hepatitis B vaccine	MenACWY = Meningococcal serogroup ACWY conjugate vaccine	23vPPV = 23-valent pneumococcal polysaccharide vaccine
Hib = <i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> type b vaccine	MMR = Measles-mumps-rubella vaccine	QIV = Quadrivalent seasonal influenza vaccine
HPV = Human papillomavirus vaccine	MMRV = Measles-mumps-rubella-varicella vaccine	VV = Varicella vaccine
HZ = Herpes zoster	13vPCV = 13-valent pneumococcal conjugate vaccine	
* HepB, DTPa, IPV and Hib are administered at 2, 4 and 6 months of age using a combination vaccine. The first dose can be given as early as 6 weeks of age; refer to footnote (b).		
† DTPa and IPV are administered at 4 years of age using a combination vaccine.		
‡ MMRV is administered at 18 months of age using a combination vaccine.		

Notes

- a The National Immunisation Program Schedule is available [here](#). Contact your state/territory health department for further information on any additional immunisation programs specific to your state or territory.
- b Vaccines scheduled at 2 months of age can be given as early as 6 weeks of age. The next scheduled dose should still be given at 4 months of age.
- c A booster dose of hepatitis B vaccine is recommended at 12 months of age for infants who were born preterm at <32 weeks gestation or whose birth weight was <2,000 g, *unless* a blood test 1 month after the final dose of the primary course showed an anti-HBs antibody titre of ≥ 10 mIU/mL.
- d DTPa vaccine is given in adolescence as dTpa (reduced antigen formulation). School years during which school-based programs are delivered vary among the states and territories. Contact your state or territory health department for more details. dTpa vaccine is recommended for any adult who wishes to reduce their likelihood of becoming ill with pertussis. Adults aged ≥ 65 years are recommended to receive a dose of dTpa if they have not had one in the past 10 years. Adults aged ≥ 50 years are recommended to receive a booster dose of tetanus-containing vaccine if their last dose was more than 10 years ago. Adults with tetanus-prone wounds are recommended to receive a booster dose of dT or dTpa if their last dose was more than 5 years ago.
- e dTpa vaccine is recommended and funded during each pregnancy. If a mother was not vaccinated during pregnancy, maternal vaccination is recommended as soon as possible after birth and preferably before hospital discharge.
- f MMRV should not be given as the first dose of measles-containing vaccine in children aged <4 years.
- g 2 doses of MMR are recommended for adults born during or since 1966, unless the individual is documented to be immune. MMR vaccine is recommended for women of child-bearing age who are seronegative for rubella. Vaccinated women should avoid pregnancy for 28 days after vaccination.
- h A second dose of varicella vaccine is recommended to provide increased protection and minimise the chance of breakthrough varicella in children and adolescents aged <14 years. This could potentially be given at 4 years of age, or at any time up to 14 years of age (at least 4 weeks after the first dose). 2 doses of varicella vaccine are recommended for all adults who are non-immune to varicella. Non-immune women are recommended to receive varicella vaccine before they become pregnant.
- i MenB vaccine is recommended for all people aged ≥ 6 weeks who wish to reduce the likelihood of becoming ill with meningococcal disease, as well as for infants and children aged <2 years and adolescents aged 15–19 years. Bexsero[®] is the only MenB vaccine that can be used in infants and children aged <10 years. The doses required and the schedule depend on the age at which the vaccine course is started and the presence of at-risk medical conditions. For further details, refer to the [Australian Immunisation Handbook](#).
- j MenACWY vaccine is recommended for all people aged ≥ 6 weeks who wish to reduce the likelihood of becoming ill with meningococcal disease, as well as for infants and children aged <2 years and adolescents aged 15–19 years. The doses required and the schedule depend on the age at which the vaccine course is started, the brand used and the presence of at-risk medical conditions. A single NIP-funded dose of MenACWY vaccine (Nimenrix[®]) is scheduled at 12 months of age. A single dose of MenACWY vaccine (Nimenrix[®]) is also provided for adolescents through a school-based program (14–16-year-olds); those aged 15–19 years who did not receive the vaccine at school can receive it from their GP. For further details, refer to the [Australian Immunisation Handbook](#).
- k Influenza vaccine is recommended annually for all people aged ≥ 6 months who wish to reduce the likelihood of becoming ill with influenza. Influenza vaccine is funded under the NIP for all children aged ≥ 6 months–59 months (<5 years) and for people aged ≥ 5 years with certain medical conditions predisposing them to severe influenza. For older people aged ≥ 65 years, the adjuvanted quadrivalent influenza vaccine (aQIV, Flud Quad[®]) is funded under the NIP and is preferentially recommended over standard QIV. QIV is funded under the NIP for adults with a medical condition that predisposes them to severe influenza, pregnant women and non-Indigenous adults aged ≥ 65 years. For further details, refer to the [ATAGI advice on seasonal influenza vaccines](#).
- l A single dose of HPV vaccine is recommended and NIP-funded for adolescents and young adults (i.e. aged ≤ 25 years). A 3-dose schedule of HPV vaccine is recommended and NIP-funded for immunocompromised adolescents and adults. The school years during which the school-based programs are delivered vary among states and territories. Contact your state or territory health department for more details.
- m A 2-dose schedule of herpes zoster vaccine (Shingrix[®]) is recommended and funded under the NIP for adults aged ≥ 65 years, 2–6 months apart.

Note: This table does not include recommendations on use of vaccines in the context of response to, and control of, a disease outbreak or (specifically) for travel outside Australia. Refer also to [Immunisation recommendations for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people without risk factors for vaccine preventable diseases living in the ACT, NSW, Tas and Vic](#) and [Immunisation recommendations for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people without risk factors for vaccine preventable diseases living in the NT, Qld, SA and WA](#).