

Significant events in **zoster** vaccination practice in Australia

Year	Month	Intervention
2006	March	First zoster vaccine (frozen formulation) registered for use in individuals aged ≥ 60 years (but not marketed in Australia)
2007	May	First live zoster vaccine (refrigerated formulation) registered for use in individuals aged ≥ 50 years (limited vaccine availability in 2007–2008)
2009	July	A single dose of zoster vaccine (Zostavax) recommended for individuals aged ≥ 60 years (no vaccine availability after 2008)
2013	October	First live zoster vaccine available on private prescription
2016	November	Funded national program commenced, with a single dose of zoster vaccine at 70 years of age
		Five-year funded national catch-up program commenced for adults aged 71–79 years
2018	July	First inactivated recombinant zoster vaccine (Shingrix) registered for use in adults aged ≥ 50 years
2021	June	First inactivated recombinant zoster vaccine available on private prescription
	October	ATAGI recommends Shingrix over Zostavax in individuals aged ≥ 50 years for prevention of herpes zoster and its complications due to Shingrix's higher efficacy
	December	Shingrix registered for use in immunocompromised adults aged ≥ 18 years
2022	April	Shingrix recommended for use in immunocompromised adults aged ≥ 18 years
2023	November	Shingrix replaced Zostavax under the NIP and was funded for adults aged ≥ 65 years, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people ≥ 50 years and immunocompromised people ≥ 18 years at high risk of herpes zoster infection
2024	September	Populations eligible for free Shingrix expanded under the NIP to include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> people aged ≥ 65 years Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people aged ≥ 50 years people aged ≥ 18 years who are at increased risk of herpes zoster due to an underlying condition and/or immunomodulatory/immunosuppressive treatments
	November	Zostavax no longer available in Australia