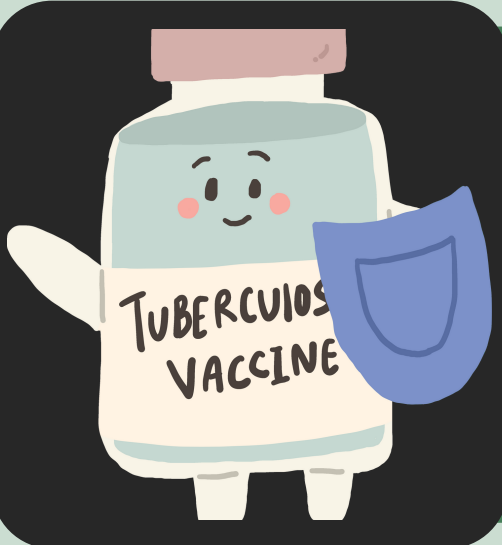




VACCINES & VACCINE-PREVENTABLE DISEASES

Vaccination is a highly effective method and critical to the prevention and control of infectious disease outbreaks. It is one of the most cost-effective health investments. Vaccines reduce risks of getting a disease by working with each individual's natural defenses to build protection.



BCG VACCINE

The bacille Calmette-Guérin (BCG) vaccine has a documented protective effect against meningitis and disseminated TB in children. It does not prevent primary infection and, more importantly, does not prevent reactivation of latent pulmonary infection.

Given at the earliest possible age after birth, preferably within the first 2 months of life.

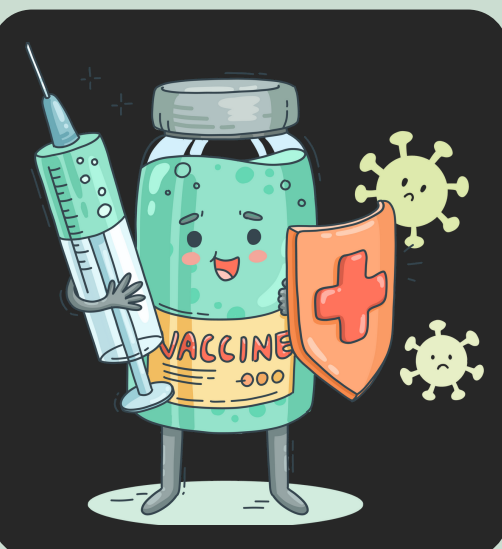
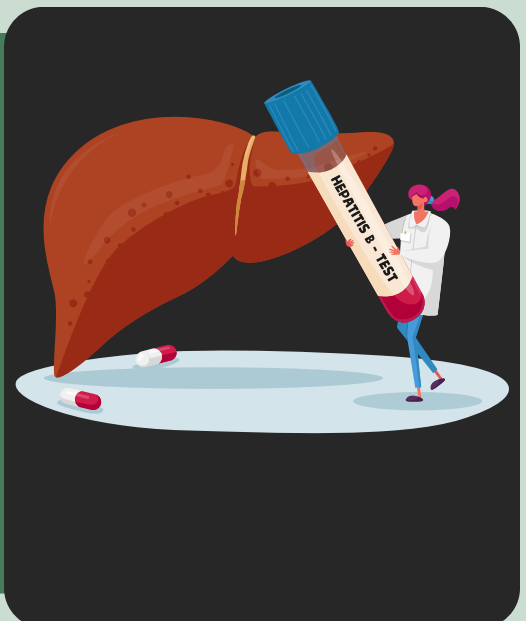
VACCINES FOR HEPATITIS

HEPATITIS A

Inactivated HAV: minimum age is 12 months
2-dose series: minimum interval is 6 months
Live attenuated HAV: minimum age is 18 months
Given as single dose.

HEPATITIS B

First dose of monovalent HBV usually given to all newborns, at least 2kg in birthweight, within 24 hours of life. A second dose is given 1-2 months after the birth dose. The final dose is given not earlier than 24 weeks of age. Another dose is needed if the last dose was given at age <24 weeks.



DTP VACCINE

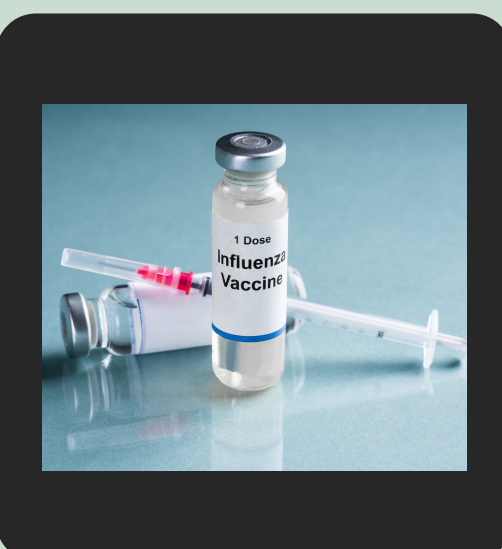
Vaccine against Diphtheria, Tetanus, and Pertussis. The primary series, given at a minimum age of 6 weeks, consists of 3 doses, with a minimum interval of 4 weeks.

Booster series consists of 3 doses until adolescence:
12-18 months (DPT)
4-6 years (DPT)
9-18 years (Td/Tdap)
Pregnant (27-36th week) | Adults (Tdap)
Ideally, the minimum interval between booster doses should be at least 4 years.

HAEMOPHILUS INFLUENZAE TYPE B CONJUGATE VACCINE

WHO recommends that Hib conjugate vaccines to be included in all routine infant immunization programs. Hib vaccines are highly effective in preventing Hib disease, including meningitis (inflammation or swelling of the lining of the brain and spinal cord).

Given as a 3-dose primary series with a minimum age of 6 weeks and a minimum interval of 4 weeks. A booster dose is given between age 12-15 months, with an interval of 6 months from the 3rd dose.



INFLUENZA VACCINE

A quadrivalent influenza (flu) vaccine is designed to protect against four different flu viruses, including two influenza A viruses and two influenza B viruses. Given at a minimum age of 6 months. Annual vaccination should begin in February but may be given throughout the year.

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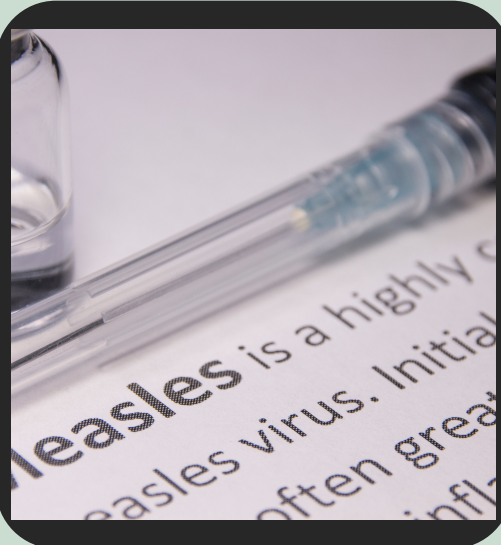
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VACCINES & VACCINE-PREVENTABLE DISEASES

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MEASLES | MMR VACCINE

The measles shot is very safe and is effective at preventing measles. Vaccines, like any medicine, can have side effects. These are usually mild and go away on their own.

Given at the age of 9 months, but may be given as early as age 6 months in cases of outbreaks. For MMR vaccine, two doses are recommended for children as the best way to protect against measles, mumps, and rubella. Given at a minimum of 12 months.

VARICELLA VACCINE

Doctors recommend that your child get two chickenpox shots. Given at a minimum age of 12 months. The second dose is usually given at 4-6 years of age, but may be given earlier at an interval of 3 months from the first dose. If the dose was given 4 weeks from the first dose, it is considered valid. For children 13 years old and above, the recommended minimum interval between doses is 4 weeks.



PNEUMOCOCCAL CONJUGATE VACCINE (PCV)

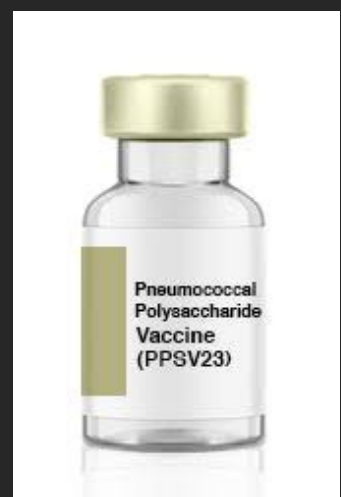
Pneumococcal conjugate vaccine helps protect against bacteria that cause pneumococcal disease, including pneumonia, meningitis, and bacteremia. There are three pneumococcal conjugate vaccines (PCV13, PCV15, and PCV20). The different vaccines are recommended for different people based on age and medical status.

Primary vaccination consists of 3 doses with an interval of at least 4-8 weeks between doses. Given at a minimum age of 6 weeks.

PNEUMOCOCCAL POLYSACCHARIDE VACCINE (PPSV23)

Pneumococcal polysaccharide vaccine (PPSV23) protects against 23 types of pneumococcal bacteria that can cause pneumococcal disease.

Immunocompromised children and those with high-risk medical conditions should receive both PCV and PPSV23. The 2 vaccines should not be co-administered. The minimum interval between PCV and PPSV23 is 8 weeks. All recommended PCV doses should be given prior to PPSV23, if possible.



ROTAVIRUS (RV) VACCINE

Rotavirus spreads easily among infants and young children. The virus can cause severe watery diarrhea, vomiting, fever, and abdominal pain.

Human (RV1)

Given as oral liquid formulation as a 2-dose series at a minimum age of 6 weeks, with a minimum interval of 4 weeks between doses. The last dose should be administered not later than 24 weeks of age.

Human-Bovine live-attenuated reassortant (RV5)

The freeze-dried formulation is given per os as a 3-dose series, recommended at 2, 4, and 6 months.

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VACCINES & VACCINE-PREVENTABLE DISEASES

3



POLIOVIRUS VACCINE

There is no cure for polio but it can be prevented with safe and effective vaccination.

Oral Polio Vaccine (OPV) | Inactivated Polio Vaccine (IPV) – The OPV is available as part of the government's (DOH) National Immunization Program. The primary series consists of 3 doses beginning at age 6 weeks with a minimum interval of at least 4 weeks

IPV – The first dose is given together with the third dose of OPV. The second dose is given together with the measles vaccine at 9 months.

HUMAN PAPILLOMAVIRUS (HPV) VACCINE

HPV vaccines are vaccines that prevent infection by certain types of human papillomavirus. Available HPV vaccines protect against either two, four, or nine types of HPV. All HPV vaccines protect against at least HPV types 16 and 18, which cause the greatest risk for cervical cancer.

For ages 9-14 years, a **2-dose series is recommended**. For ages 15 years and older, a **3-dose series is recommended**.

For males age 9-18 years, a 4vHPV and 9vHPV can be given for the prevention of anogenital warts and anal cancer.



JAPANESE ENCEPHALITIS LIVE ATTENUATED RECOMBINANT VACCINE

Japanese encephalitis vaccine is given at the age of 9 months, but may be given as early as age 6 months in cases of outbreaks, as declared by public health authorities. It is recommended for people who:

- Plan to live in a country where JE occurs,
- Plan to visit a country where JE occurs for long periods (1 month or more), or
- Frequently travel to countries where JE occurs.

The vaccine is given as a 2-dose series. A booster dose is recommended after a year for people who remain at risk.



TYPHOID VACCINE

Typhoid vaccine is given intramuscularly (IM) at a minimum age of 2 years old, with revaccination every 2-3 years. It is recommended for travellers to areas where there is a risk for exposure and for outbreak situations as declared by public health authorities.



MENINGOCOCCAL VACCINE

This can help prevent meningococcal disease, which is any type of illness caused by *Neisseria meningitidis* bacteria.

MCV4-D: minimum age is 9 months

- For children 9-23 months, give 2 doses 3 months apart
- For children 2 years and above, give 2 doses 8 weeks apart

MCV4-TT (5ug/0.5ml): minimum age is 6 weeks

- For infants 6-12 weeks of age, give first 2 doses at least 2 months apart; the 3rd booster dose is at age 12 months
- For children from 12 months of age to adolescence, give 1 dose only

MCV4-TT (10ug/0.5ml): minimum age is 1 year

- For children 12 months of age to adolescence, give 1 dose only





VACCINES & VACCINE-PREVENTABLE DISEASES

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RABIES VACCINE



Rabies is a viral zoonotic disease that causes progressive and fatal inflammation of the brain and spinal cord. Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis refers to vaccination administered **before** an exposure to a potentially rabid animal. Post-Exposure Prophylaxis, on the other hand, refers to vaccination **after** an exposure to a potentially rabid animal.

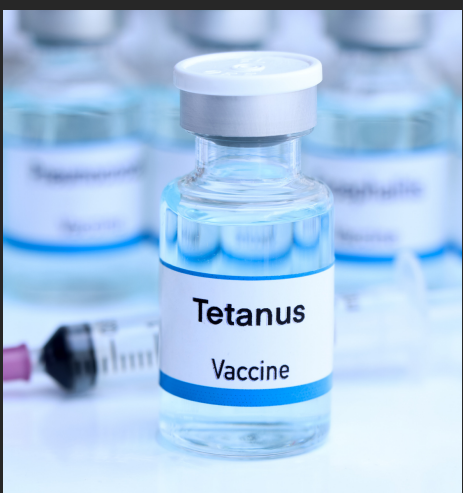
For additional/full reference, please visit this link – <https://www.psmid.org/revised-guidelines-on-the-management-of-rabies-exposures-ao-2018-0013/>

CHOLERA VACCINE

This vaccine is effective at preventing cholera and is available in oral form. Given at a minimum age of 12 months as a 2-dose series two weeks apart. It is recommended for outbreak situations and natural disasters as declared by health authorities.



TETANUS VACCINE



Tetanus vaccine, also known as tetanus toxoid, is a toxoid vaccine used to prevent tetanus. During childhood, 5 doses are recommended, with a 6th given during adolescence. After 3 doses, almost everyone is initially immune, but additional doses every 10 years are recommended to maintain immunity. (Also available is a combination vaccine against diphtheria, pertussis, and tetanus – DTP/Td/Tdap)

DOSING RECOMMENDATIONS

People of all ages need TETANUS VACCINES

	DTaP for young children	Tdap for preteens	Td or Tdap for adults
✓ 2, 4, and 6 months	✓ 11 through 12 years	✓ Every 10 years	
✓ 15 through 18 months			
✓ 4 through 6 years			

www.cdc.gov/tetanus

TYPE OF WOUND	PATIENT NOT IMMUNISED OR PARTIALLY IMMUNISED	PATIENT COMPLETELY IMMUNISED Time since last booster dose	
		5-10 years	>10 years
Minor - clean	Begin or complete vaccination: Tetanus toxoid, 1 dose of 0.5 ml	None	Tetanus toxoid: 1 dose of 0.5 mL
Major - Clean or tetanus prone	In one arm: Human tetanus immunoglobulin, 250 I.U.* In other arm: Tetanus toxoid**: 1 dose of 0.5 ml	Tetanus toxoid: 1 dose of 0.5 ml	In one arm: Human tetanus immunoglobulin, 250 I.U.* In other arm: Tetanus toxoid**: 1 dose of 0.5 ml
Tetanus prone: delayed or incomplete debridement	In one arm: Human tetanus immunoglobulin, 500 I.U.* In other arm: Tetanus toxoid**: 1 dose of 0.5 ml Antibiotic therapy	Tetanus toxoid: 1 dose of 0.5 ml Antibiotic therapy	In one arm: Human tetanus immunoglobulin, 500 I.U.* In other arm: Tetanus toxoid**: 1 dose of 0.5 ml Antibiotic therapy

*Use different syringes, needles and injection sites.
**Complete the vaccination according to the vaccination schedule.

TETANUS TOXOID/IMMUNOGLOBULIN

COMBINATION DTaP/Td/Tdap

COVID-19 VACCINE



There are two types of COVID-19 vaccines available: mRNA vaccines and protein subunit vaccines. Vaccine recommendations are based on age, and in some cases, time since last dose, the first vaccine received, and immunocompromised status. CDC recommends the 2023-2024 updated COVID-19 vaccines: Pfizer-BioNTech, Moderna, or Novavax, to protect against serious illness from COVID-19.

REFERENCES:

- PIDSP Childhood Immunization Schedule 2024
- <https://www.pidsphil.org/home/wp-content/uploads/2023/03/CHILDHOOD-IMMUNIZATION-SCHEDULE-2023-Edited.pdf>

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