

<p><b>8 weeks</b> (Dec 2017)</p>	<p><b>1st: diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis, polio, Hib, hepatitis B</b> The 6-in-1 vaccine protects against diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis (whooping cough), polio and Haemophilus influenzae type B (Hib) and hepatitis B.</p> <p><b>1st: pneumococcal infection</b> The PCV vaccine protects against pneumococcal infection, which can cause pneumonia, septicaemia and meningitis.</p> <p><b>1st: rotavirus</b> This oral vaccine protects against rotavirus, a common and highly contagious stomach bug.</p> <p><b>1st: Men B</b> This protects against infection from meningococcal (Men) group B bacteria.</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
<p><b>12 weeks</b> (Jan 2018)</p>	<p><b>2nd: diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis, polio, Hib, hepatitis B</b> The 6-in-1 vaccine protects against diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis (whooping cough), polio and Haemophilus influenzae type B (Hib) and hepatitis B.</p> <p><b>2nd: rotavirus</b> This oral vaccine protects against rotavirus, a common and highly contagious stomach bug.</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
<p><b>16 weeks</b> (Feb 2018)</p>	<p><b>3rd: diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis, polio, Hib, hepatitis B</b> The 6-in-1 vaccine protects against diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis (whooping cough), polio and Haemophilus influenzae type B (Hib) and hepatitis B.</p> <p><b>2nd: pneumococcal infection</b> The PCV vaccine protects against pneumococcal infection, which can cause pneumonia, septicaemia and meningitis.</p> <p><b>2nd: Men B</b> This protects against infection from meningococcal (Men) group B bacteria.</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
<p><b>12-13 months</b> (Oct 2018 - Nov 2018)</p>	<p><b>Hib, meningitis C</b> The Hib/MenC vaccine protects against Haemophilus influenzae type b (Hib) and Meningitis C.</p> <p><b>1st: measles, mumps, rubella</b> The MMR vaccine protects against measles, mumps and rubella.</p> <p><b>Booster: pneumococcal infection</b> The PCV vaccine protects against pneumococcal infection, which can cause pneumonia, septicaemia and meningitis.</p> <p><b>Booster: Men B</b> This protects against infection from meningococcal (Men) group B bacteria.</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
<p><b>2 &amp; 3 years</b> (Oct 2019 - Oct 2021)</p>	<p><b>Annual: children's flu vaccine</b> This is an annual nasal spray vaccine for two-, three- and four-year-olds, plus children in school years 1 to 4.</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<p><b>3 years 4 months</b> (Feb 2021)</p>	<p><b>Booster: diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis, polio</b> The 4-in-1 booster vaccine protects against diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis (whooping cough) and polio</p> <p><b>2nd: measles, mumps, rubella</b> The MMR vaccine protects against measles, mumps and rubella.</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
<p><b>4 - 8 years</b> (Oct 2021 - Oct 2024)</p>	<p><b>Annual: children's flu vaccine</b> This is an annual nasal spray vaccine for two-, three- and four-year-olds, plus children in school years 1 to 4.</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<p><b>13-18 years</b> (Oct 2029 - Oct 2030)</p>	<p><b>Booster: diphtheria, tetanus, polio</b> The 3-in-1 booster vaccine tops up the protection against tetanus, diphtheria and polio.</p> <p><b>Men ACWY</b> The Men ACWY vaccine protects against septicaemia and meningococcal (Men) A, C, W and Y diseases.</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>

All information in this chart is correct as of 28th July 2017. The recommendations made are based on what you have told us and do not constitute medical advice. The vaccines should be given at the ages indicated - if your child is older and has missed one or more visits, then a different schedule may be needed. You should always talk to an appropriate health professional about immunisation. If your child has a long term chronic condition or has no spleen, they may need extra immunisations. As a result this schedule only applies to those who need routine immunisation. In other cases you should consult your doctor or nurse directly.