



UK Health
Security
Agency

Publications for the Childhood Vaccination Schedule Changes from 1 July 2025

Wednesday 11 June 2025

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Publications manager and infodemiologist

Complete routine immunisation schedule January 2025

 UK Health Security Agency

The complete routine immunisation schedule From January 2025

Age due	Diseases protected against	Vaccine given and trade name	Usual site ¹	
Eight weeks old	Diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis (whooping cough), polio, <i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> type b (Hib) and hepatitis B	DTaP/IPvHib/HepB	Infanrix hexa or Vaxelis	Thigh
	Meningococcal group B (MenB)	MenB	Bexsero	Thigh
	Rotavirus gastroenteritis	Rotavirus ²	Rotarix ²	By mouth
Twelve weeks old	Diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis, polio, Hib and hepatitis B	DTaP/IPvHib/HepB	Infanrix hexa or Vaxelis	Thigh
	Pneumococcal (13 serotypes)	Pneumococcal conjugate vaccine (PCV)	Pravener 13	Thigh
	Rotavirus	Rotavirus ²	Rotarix ²	By mouth
Sixteen weeks old	Diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis, polio, Hib and hepatitis B	DTaP/IPvHib/HepB	Infanrix hexa or Vaxelis	Thigh
	MenB	MenB	Bexsero	Thigh
One year old (on or after the child's first birthday)	Hib and MenC	Hib/MenC	Menitorix	Upper arm/thigh
	Pneumococcal	PCV booster	Pravener 13	Upper arm/thigh
	Measles, mumps and rubella (German measles)	MMR	MMFvaxPro ³ or Priorix	Upper arm/thigh
	MenB	MenB booster	Bexsero	Thigh
Eligible paediatric age groups ⁴	Influenza (each year from September)	Live attenuated influenza vaccine LAIV ^{5,6}	Fluenz ^{2,6}	Both nostrils
Three years four months old or soon after	Diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis and polio	dTaP/IPv	REPEVAX	Upper arm
	Measles, mumps and rubella	MMR (check first dose given)	MMFvaxPro ³ or Priorix	Upper arm
Boys and girls aged twelve to thirteen years	Cancers and genital warts caused by specific human papillomavirus (HPV) types	HPV ⁶	Gardasil 9	Upper arm
Fourteen years old (school Year 9)	Tetanus, diphtheria and polio	Td/IPv (check MMR status)	REVAXIS	Upper arm
	Meningococcal groups A, C, W and Y	MenACWY	MenQuadfi	Upper arm
65 years old	Pneumococcal (23 serotypes)	Pneumococcal Polysaccharide Vaccine (PPV23)	Pneumovax 23	Upper arm
65 years of age and older	Influenza (each year from September)	Inactivated influenza vaccine	Multiple	Upper arm
65 from September 2023 ⁷	Shingles	Shingles vaccine	Shingrix	Upper arm
70 to 79 years of age (plus eligible age groups and severely immunosuppressed) ⁷	Shingles	Shingles vaccine	Zostavax ^{3,7} (or Shingrix if Zostavax contraindicated)	Upper arm
75 years of age	Respiratory syncytial virus (RSV)	RSV vaccine	Abrysvo	Upper arm

1. Intramuscular injection into deltoid muscle in upper arm or anterolateral aspect of the thigh.
 2. Rotavirus vaccine should only be given after checking for SCD screening result.
 3. Contains porcine gelatine.
 4. See small fu letter at: www.gov.uk/government/collections/annual-fu-programme
 5. See Green Book HPV Chapter 18a for details on immunising immunocompromised young people who will need 3 doses.

6. If LAIV (live attenuated influenza vaccine) is contraindicated or otherwise unsuitable use inactivated fu vaccine (check Green Book Chapter 19 for details).
 7. See Green Book Shingles Chapter 28a for details on eligible age groups including severely immunosuppressed individuals from age 50.

 For vaccine supply information for the routine immunisation schedule please visit portal.immform.ukhsa.gov.uk and check Vaccine Update for all other vaccine supply information: www.gov.uk/government/collections/vaccine-update

 **Immunisation** The safest way to protect children and adults



Complete routine immunisation schedule from 1 July 2025

The complete routine immunisation schedule From 1 July 2025

Age due	Diseases protected against	Vaccine given and trade name	Usual site ¹		
Eight weeks old	Diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis (whooping cough), polio, Haemophilus influenzae type b (Hib) and hepatitis B	DTaP/IPV/Hib/HepB	Infraxix hexa or Vaxelis Thigh		
	Meningococcal group B (MenB)	MenB	Besvero Thigh		
	Rotavirus gastroenteritis	Rotarix ²	By mouth		
Twelve weeks old	Diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis, polio, Hib and hepatitis B	DTaP/IPV/Hib/HepB	Infraxix hexa or Vaxelis Thigh		
	MenB	MenB	Besvero Thigh		
Sixteen weeks old	Rotavirus	Rotarix ²	By mouth		
	Diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis, polio, Hib and hepatitis B	DTaP/IPV/Hib/HepB	Infraxix hexa or Vaxelis Thigh		
One year old (on or after the child's first birthday)	Pneumococcal (13 serotypes) + if received pneumococcal at 12 weeks give Men B	PCV	Pneuvax 13 Thigh		
	Born before 1 July 2024 Pneumococcal Measles, mumps, rubella MenB Hib/MenC exhausted give DTaP/IPV/Hib/HepB	Born on or after 1 July 2024 Pneumococcal Measles, mumps, rubella MenB	PCV MMR PCV MMR MenB Hib/MenC Menorix	Pneuvax 13 MMR/RaxPro or Priorix Besvero Menorix	
Eighteen months old	Born before 1 July 2024 No appointment	Born on or after 1 July 2024 DTaP/IPV/Hib/HepB Measles, mumps, rubella	Infraxix hexa or Vaxelis MMR/RaxPro or Priorix	Upper arm or thigh	
	Eligible paediatric age groups	Influenza (each year from September)	Live attenuated influenza vaccine LAV	Fluenz Both nostrils	
Three years four months old or soon after	Born before 1 July 2024 Diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis and polio	Born on or after 1 July 2024 Diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis and polio	DTaP/IPV MMR	REPEVAX MMR/RaxPro or Priorix	Upper arm
	Boys and girls aged twelve to thirteen years	Carcinoma and genital warts caused by specific human papillomavirus (HPV) types	HPV	Gardasil 9	Upper arm
Fourteen years old (school Year 9)	Tetanus, diphtheria and polio	Td/IPV (check MMR status)	REVAXIS	Upper arm	
	Meningococcal groups A, C, W and Y	MenACWY	MenQuadfi	Upper arm	
65 years old	Pneumococcal (23 serotypes)	Pneumococcal Polysaccharide Vaccine (PPV23)	Pneumovax 23	Upper arm	
65 years of age and older	Influenza (each year from September)	Inactivated influenza vaccine	Multiple	Upper arm	
	65 from September 2023	Shingles	Shingles vaccine	Shingrix Upper arm	
70 to 79 years of age (plus eligible age groups and severely immunosuppressed)	Shingles	Zostavax (or Shingrix if Zostavax contraindicated)	Upper arm		
75 years of age	Respiratory syncytial virus (RSV)	RSV vaccine	Abryvo	Upper arm	
Eligible paediatric age group	Influenza (each year from September)	LAV (Live attenuated influenza vaccine) + if LAV is contraindicated or otherwise unsuitable use inactivated flu vaccine (check Green Book Chapter 19 for details)	Fluenz (Contains porcine gelatine)	Both nostrils	

1. Intramuscular injection into deltoid muscle in upper arm or anterolateral aspect of the thigh. 2. Rotavirus vaccine should only be given after checking for SOD screening status.

For vaccine supply information for the routine immunisation schedule please visit portal.immform.ukhsa.gov.uk and check Vaccine Update for all other vaccine supply information: www.gov.uk/government/collections/vaccine-update

Selective immunisation programmes

Target group	Age and schedule	Disease	Vaccines required
Babies born to women with hepatitis B infection ¹	At birth, four weeks + if born before 1 July 2024 give additional dose at one year ¹	Hepatitis B	Hepatitis B (Engerix B/HibaxPro)
Infants in areas of the country with TB incidence >= 40/100,000	Around 28 days old ²	Tuberculosis	BCG
Infants with a parent or grandparent born in a high incidence country ³	Around 28 days old ²	Tuberculosis	BCG
Children in a clinical risk group	Age under 2 years + if first ever flu vaccine give second dose at 4 weeks	Influenza	Inactivated flu vaccine
	Aged 2-6 years + if first ever flu vaccine give second dose at 4 weeks		LAV + if LAV contraindicated or otherwise unsuitable give inactivated flu vaccine
Pregnant women	At any stage of pregnancy during flu season	Influenza	Inactivated flu vaccine
	From 16 weeks gestation ⁴	Pertussis	Tdap (ADACEL)
	From 28 weeks gestation	RSV	RSV vaccine (Abryvo)

1. Take blood for HBsAg on or after 12 months to exclude infection. For children born on or after 1 July 2024, test anytime between 12 and 18 months. 2. In addition hepatitis vaccine (Infraxix hexa or Vaxelis) is given at 8, 12 and 16 weeks and, for children born on or after 1 July 2024, also at 18 months. 3. Where the annual incidence of TB is >= 40/100,000 - see www.gov.uk/government/publications/tuberculosis-by-country-rates-per-100000-people. 4. Check SDO screening system before giving BCG. 5. Ideally before 32 weeks gestation but may still be given after 32 weeks.

Additional vaccines for individuals with underlying medical conditions

Medical condition (see Green Book for full details)	Diseases protected against	Vaccines required ¹
Asplenia or splenic dysfunction (this also includes individuals with coeliac disease who are diagnosed with splenic dysfunction and all haemophagocytosis including homozygous sickle cell disease).	Meningococcal groups A, B, C, W and Y Pneumococcal influenza	MenACWY MenB PCV13 (up to 10 years of age) ² PPV23 (from 2 years of age) ² Annual flu vaccine
Cochlear implants	Pneumococcal	PCV13 (up to 10 years of age) ² PPV23 (from 2 years of age)
Chronic respiratory and heart conditions (such as severe asthma, chronic pulmonary disease, and heart failure)	Pneumococcal influenza	PCV13 (up to 10 years of age) ² PPV23 (from 2 years of age) ² Annual flu vaccine
Chronic neurological conditions	Pneumococcal (only if the individual is also at increased risk of aspiration)	PCV13 (up to 10 years of age) ² PPV23 (from 2 years of age) ² Annual flu vaccine
Diabetes	Pneumococcal influenza	PCV13 (up to 10 years of age) ² PPV23 (from 2 years of age) ² Annual flu vaccine
Chronic kidney disease (CKD) (including haemodialysis)	Pneumococcal (stage 4 and 5 CKD) Influenza (stage 3, 4 and 5 CKD) Hepatitis B (stage 4 and 5 CKD)	PCV13 (up to 10 years of age) ² PPV23 (from 2 years of age) ² Annual flu vaccine Hepatitis B
Chronic liver conditions	Pneumococcal Influenza Hepatitis A Hepatitis B	PCV13 (up to 10 years of age) ² PPV23 (from 2 years of age) ² Annual flu vaccine Hepatitis A Hepatitis B
Haemophilia	Hepatitis A Hepatitis B	Hepatitis A Hepatitis B
Immunosuppression due to disease or treatment ⁴	Pneumococcal Shingles vaccine Influenza	PCV13 (up to 10 years of age) ^{2,3} PPV23 (from 2 years of age) ² Shingrix - over 50 years of age ² Annual flu vaccine
Complement disorders (including those receiving complement inhibitor therapy)	Meningococcal groups A, B, C, W and Y	MenACWY MenB PCV13 (up to 10 years of age) ² Annual flu vaccine

1. Check relevant chapter of the Green Book for specific schedule: www.gov.uk/government/publications/immunisation-against-infectious-disease-the-green-book. 2. If aged 2 years to under 10 years of age and unimmunised or partially immunised against pneumococcal infection, give one PCV13 dose. 3. To any age in severely immunosuppressed. 4. Consider annual influenza vaccination for household members and those who care for people with these conditions. 5. Check Green Book Shingrix Chapter 29a: www.gov.uk/government/publications/shingrix-herpes-zoster-the-green-book-chapter-29a.

[Download your copy here](#)

Section of complete routine schedule 1 July 2025

One year old (on or after the child's first birthday)	Born before 1 July 2024 Pneumococcal Measles, mumps, rubella MenB Hib/MenC (if Hib/MenC exhausted give DTaP/Hib/IPV/HepB)	Born on or after 1 July 2024 Pneumococcal Measles, mumps, rubella MenB
Eighteen months old	Born before 1 July 2024 No appointment	Born on or after 1 July 2024 DTaP/IPV/Hib/HepB Measles, mumps, rubella
Eligible paediatric age groups	Influenza (each year from September)	
Three years four months old or soon after	Born before 1 July 2024 Diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis and polio Measles, mumps, rubella	Born on or after 1 July 2024 Diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis and polio

Routine childhood immunisation schedule 1 July 2025

Routine childhood immunisations		From July 2025			
Age due	Vaccines that protect against	Vaccine given and trade name		Usual site ¹	
Eight weeks old	Diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis (whooping cough), polio, Haemophilus influenzae type b (Hib) and hepatitis B	DTaP/IPV/Hib/HepB (6 in 1 vaccine)	Infranrix hexa or Vaxelis	Thigh	
	Meningococcal group B (MenB)	MenB	Beexero	Thigh	
	Rotavirus gastroenteritis	Rotavirus	Rotarix ²	By mouth	
Twelve weeks old	Diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis (whooping cough), polio, Haemophilus influenzae type b (Hib) and hepatitis B	DTaP/IPV/Hib/HepB (6 in 1 vaccine)	Infranrix hexa or Vaxelis	Thigh	
	MenB	MenB	Beexero	Thigh	
	Rotavirus	Rotavirus	Rotarix ²	By mouth	
Sixteen weeks old	Diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis (whooping cough), polio, Haemophilus influenzae type b (Hib) and hepatitis B	DTaP/IPV/Hib/HepB (6 in 1 vaccine)	Infranrix hexa or Vaxelis	Thigh	
	Pneumococcal (13 serotypes) • If received pneumococcal at 12 weeks give Men B	PCV	Prevenar 13	Thigh	
One year old (on or after the child's first birthday)	Born before 1 July 2024 Pneumococcal Measles, mumps, rubella MenB Hib/MenC (if Hib/MenC exhausted give DTaP/Hib/IPV/HepB)	Born on or after 1 July 2024 Pneumococcal Measles, mumps, rubella MenB	PCV MMR MenB Hib/MenC	Pravener 13 MMRVaxPro or Priorx Beexero Mentorix	Upper arm or thigh
	Born before 1 July 2024 No appointment	Born on or after 1 July 2024 Measles, mumps, rubella	DTaP/IPV/Hib/HepB MMR	Infranrix hexa or Vaxelis MMRVaxPro or Priorx	Upper arm or thigh
Three years four months old or soon after	Born before 1 July 2024 Diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis and polio Measles, mumps, rubella	Born on or after 1 July 2024 Diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis and polio	dTap/IPV MMR	REPEVAX MMRVaxPro or Priorx	Upper arm
Boys and girls aged twelve to thirteen years	Cancers and genital warts caused by specific human papillomavirus (HPV) types	HPV	Gardasil 9	Upper arm	
Fourteen years old (School Year 4)	Tetanus, diphtheria and polio	Td/IPV	REVAXIS	Upper arm	
	Meningococcal groups A, C, W and Y	MenACWY	MenQuadfi	Upper arm	
Eligible paediatric age group See annual flu letter at: www.gov.uk/government/collections/annual-flu-programme	Influenza (each year from September)	LAIV (Live attenuated influenza vaccine) • If LAIV is contraindicated or otherwise unsuitable use inactivated flu vaccine (check Green Book Chapter 10 for details)	Fluenz (Contains porcine gelatine)	Both nostrils	

1. Intramuscular injection into deltoid muscle in upper arm or anterolateral aspect of the thigh. 2. Rotavirus vaccine should only be given after checking for SCID screening result.

Selective immunisation programmes			
Target group	Age and schedule	Disease	Vaccines required
Babies born to mothers with hepatitis B ¹	At birth, four weeks • if born before 1 July 2024 give additional dose at one year	Hepatitis B	Hepatitis B (Engerix B/HBvaxPRO)
Infants in areas of the country with TB incidence $\geq 40/100,000$	Around 28 days old	Tuberculosis	BCG Check SCID screening outcome before giving BCG
Infants with a parent or grandparent born in a high incidence country ²	Around 28 days old	Tuberculosis	BCG Check SCID screening outcome before giving BCG
Children in a clinical risk group	Age under 2 years • if first ever flu vaccine give second dose at 4 weeks	Influenza	Inactivated flu vaccine
	Aged 2-8 years • if first ever flu vaccine give second dose at 4 weeks		LAIV • if LAIV contraindicated or otherwise unsuitable give inactivated flu
	Aged 9-17 years • only one dose required each flu season		LAIV • if LAIV contraindicated or otherwise unsuitable give inactivated flu
Pregnant women	At any stage of pregnancy during flu season	Influenza	Inactivated flu vaccine
	From 16 weeks gestation	Pertussis	Tdap (ADACEL)
	From 28 weeks gestation	RSV	RSV vaccine (Abrysvo)

1. Take blood for HBsAg on or after 12 months to exclude infection. For children born on or after 1 July 2024, test anytime between 12 and 18 months.
2. Where the annual incidence of TB is $\geq 40/100,000$ – see www.gov.uk/government/publications/tuberculosis-tb-by-country-rates-per-100000-people

For vaccine supply information for the childhood programme please visit portal.immform.ukhsa.gov.uk and check vaccine update for all other vaccine supply information.

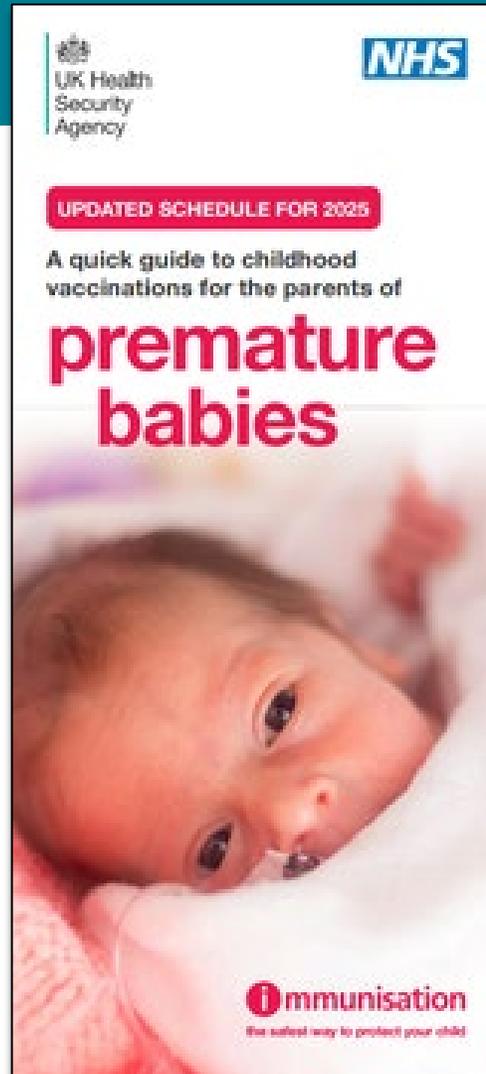
[Download your copy here](#)

[Link to algorithm for uncertain vaccine status](#)

A quick guide to childhood vaccinations for premature babies

Revised and updated.
To be given to all parents of
premature babies
Please order your copies now
using product code
PC25EN001

[Link on Immunisation collection](#)



Further information

A guide to vaccinations at one year of age contains more detailed information about the routine childhood immunisation programme including the types of vaccine. Ask your health visitor for a copy if you were not given one soon after the birth of your baby.

From birth onwards, children born prematurely should also continue to follow the normal schedule see the leaflets:

- **A guide to vaccinations for children aged 18 months**
- **Pre-school vaccinations: guide to vaccinations from 2 to 5 years**
- **Immunisations for young people**

You can also visit: www.nhs.uk/vaccinations

Each vaccine has a Patient Information Leaflet, you can view them at www.medicines.org.uk



Vaccines are offered at the right time for your baby when they most need to develop the protection. Having the vaccines on time, helps to give them the best protection from these infectious diseases.

A guide to immunisation up to 13 months of age

For babies born on or after the 1 July 2024

Common questions about immunisation



6 A guide to immunisation up to 13 months of age

Should be given to all parents when their child is born or soon after.

Please order your copies using product code:C25CC131EN

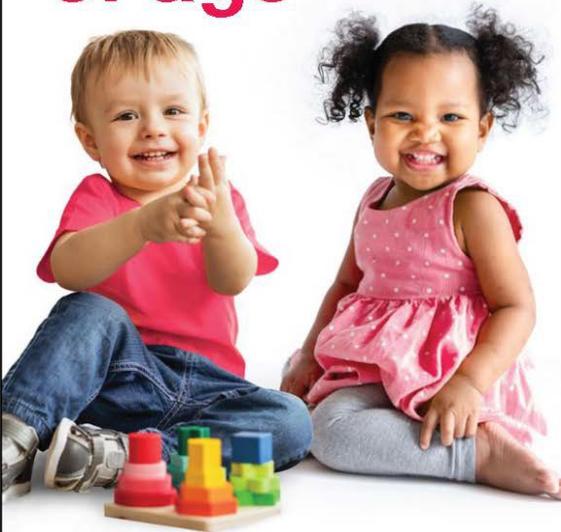
[Link on Immunisation collection](#)



A guide to immunisations at one year of age July 2025



A guide to immunisations **at one year of age**



Features the immunisation
schedule from July 2025

immunisation
the safest way to protect your child

This leaflet should be given to parents
before their child's immunisations at
one year of age.
Contains the 18 month reminder
Order your copies using product code:
PCQG12EN

**Don't forget the next
vaccines for your child
are when they are
18 months of age.***

Link on
Immunisation
collection



at one year of age

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A guide to vaccinations at 18 months featuring the schedule from July 2025

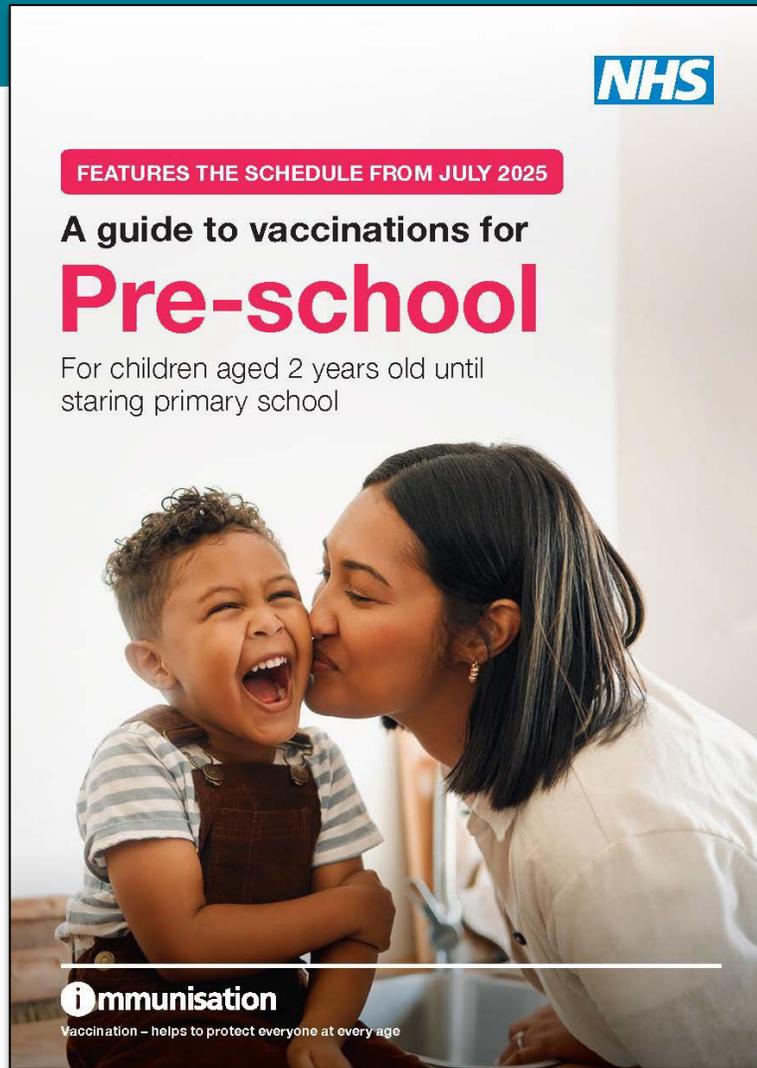
To be given to parents with their invitation to attend their 18 month appointment for their child to be vaccinated.

Please order your copies now using product code: C2518CC1EN

[Link to Immunisation collection](#)



A guide to pre-school vaccinations

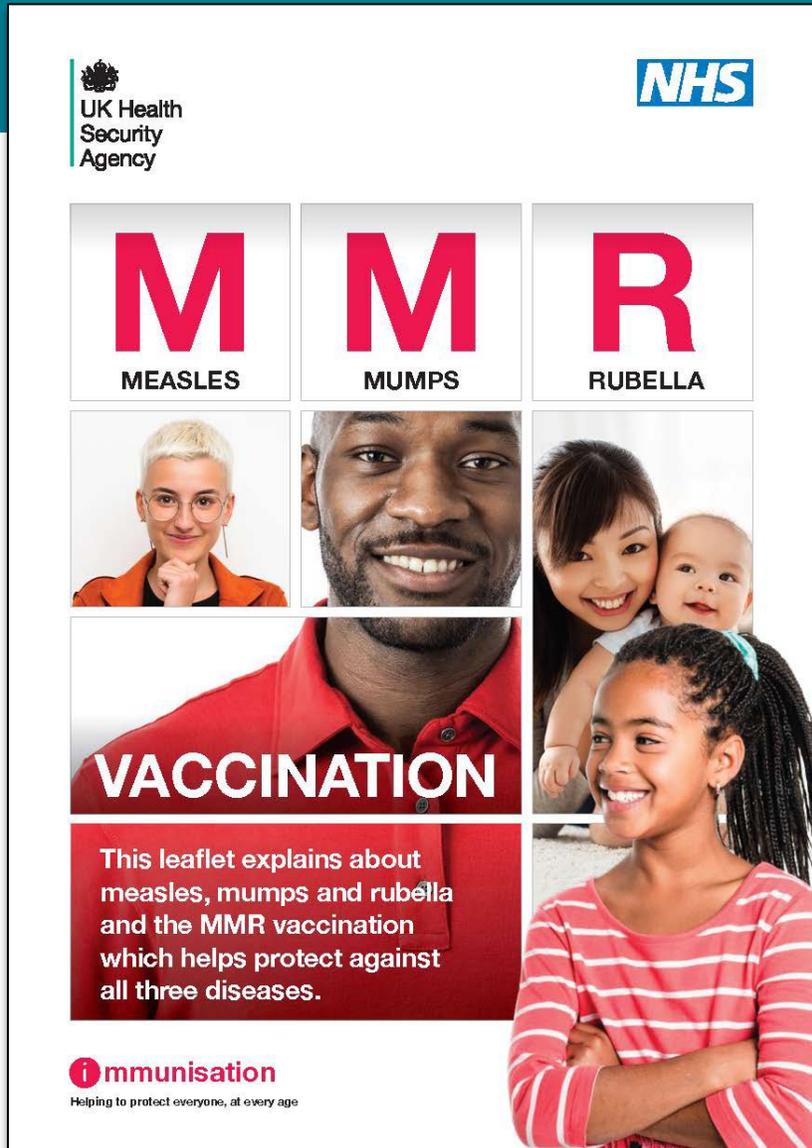


This guide should be given to all parents before their child's pre-school appointment.

Please order copies using the product code: C251MPCEN

[Link to immunisation collection](#)

MMR for all leaflet for all age groups



This guide should be given to parents of under vaccinated children of any age who have missed their doses. It is also suitable for young people, freshers who are about to start university and adults who are zero vaccinated.

Order your copies using the product code: [MMR1EN](#)

[Link to Immunisation collection](#)

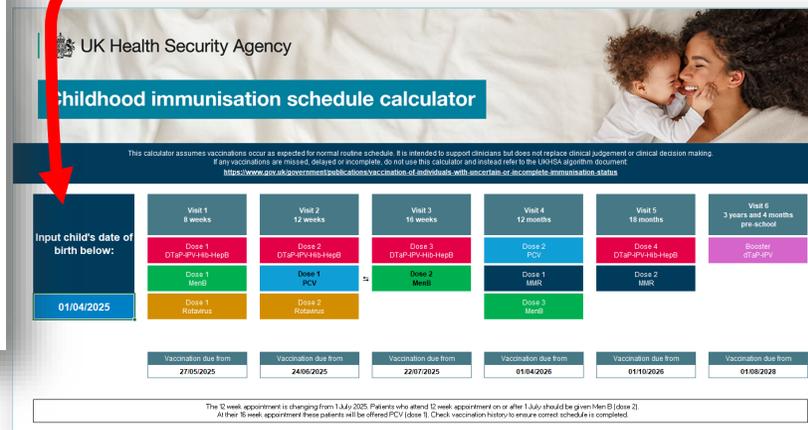
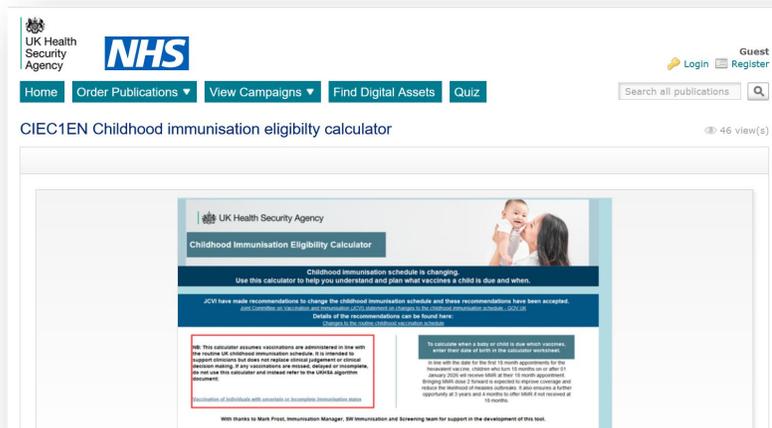
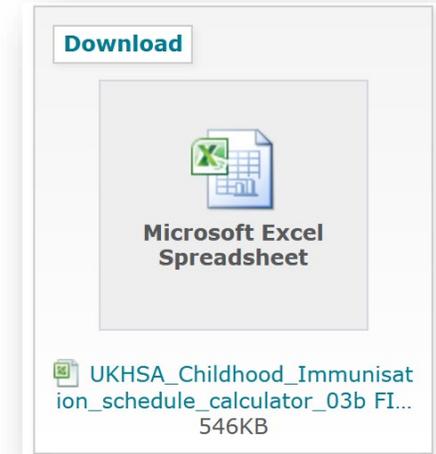
Childhood Immunisation Eligibility Calculator

- UKHSA and NHSE have developed the [childhood immunisation eligibility calculator toolkit](#).
- The calculator will help clinicians to understand and plan what vaccines a child is due and when.
- The calculator assumes vaccinations occur as expected for normal routine schedule.
- It is intended to support clinicians but does not replace clinical judgement or clinical decision making.
- If any vaccinations are missed, delayed or incomplete, DO NOT use this calculator and instead refer to the UKHSA Algorithm document.

Childhood Immunisation Eligibility Calculator

Search on Health publications using product code: [CIEC1EN](#)

- Download the [childhood immunisation eligibility calculator toolkit](#).
- To calculate when a baby or child is due which vaccines, enter their date of birth in the calculator worksheet.



UK Health Security Agency

Vaccination schedule for child born to a mother with hepatitis B

Date of Birth	Due on	Vaccination to give	Dose given by
01/07/2023	01/07/2023	Monovalent HepB	Maternity provider
4 weeks	29/07/2023	Monovalent HepB †	GP
8 weeks	26/08/2023	DTaP/IPV/Hib/HepB	GP
12 weeks	23/09/2023	DTaP/IPV/Hib/HepB	GP
16 weeks	21/10/2023	DTaP/IPV/Hib/HepB	GP
12 months	01/07/2024	Monovalent HepB † & Test for HBsAg*	GP

† Monovalent HepB will need to be ordered directly from the vaccine manufacturer and claimed for via an FP34 form

* A dried blood spot (DBS) sample taken in primary care is the preferred method, as it is non-invasive, quick and simple, does not require a referral to hospital phlebotomy services. It can be taken at the same appointment as the 12-month immunisations. This is done to check if the child acquired hepatitis B infection at or around the time of birth through perinatal transmission.

<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/hepatitis-b-dried-blood-spot-dbs-testing-for-infants>

Childhood Immunisation eligibility calculator



UK Health Security Agency

Childhood Immunisation Eligibility Calculator



Childhood immunisation schedule is changing.

Use this calculator to help you understand and plan what vaccines a child is due and when.

JCVI have made recommendations to change the childhood immunisation schedule and these recommendations have been accepted.

[Joint Committee on Vaccination and Immunisation \(JCVI\) statement on changes to the childhood immunisation schedule - GOV.UK](#)

Details of the recommendations can be found here:

[Changes to the routine childhood vaccination schedule](#)

NB: This calculator assumes vaccinations are administered in line with the routine UK childhood immunisation schedule. It is intended to support clinicians but does not replace clinical judgement or clinical decision making. If any vaccinations are missed, delayed or incomplete, do not use this calculator and instead refer to the UKHSA algorithm document: [Vaccination of individuals with uncertain or incomplete immunisation status](#)

To calculate when a baby or child is due which vaccines, enter their date of birth in the calculator worksheet.

In line with the date for the first 18 month appointments for the hexavalent vaccine, children who turn 18 months on or after 01 January 2026 will receive MMR at their 18 month appointment. Bringing MMR dose 2 forward is expected to improve coverage and reduce the likelihood of measles outbreaks. It also ensures a further opportunity at 3 years and 4 months to offer MMR if not received at 18 months.

Notes

To calculate when a baby or child is due which vaccines enter their date of birth
Tab one is the calculator for routine immunisations.

With thanks to Mark Frost, NHSE

Calculator showing birth date of 01/07/2024



UK Health Security Agency

Childhood immunisation schedule calculator



This calculator assumes vaccinations occur as expected for normal routine schedule. It is intended to support clinicians but does not replace clinical judgement or clinical decision making. If any vaccinations are missed, delayed or incomplete, do not use this calculator and instead refer to the UKHSA algorithm document: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/vaccination-of-individuals-with-uncertain-or-incomplete-immunisation-status>

Input child's date of birth below:	Visit 1 8 weeks	Visit 2 12 weeks	Visit 3 16 weeks	Visit 4 12 months	Visit 5 18 months	Visit 6 3 years and 4 months pre-school
01/07/2024	Dose 1 DTaP-IPV-Hib-HepB	Dose 2 DTaP-IPV-Hib-HepB	Dose 3 DTaP-IPV-Hib-HepB	Dose 2 PCV	Dose 4 DTaP-IPV-Hib-HepB	Booster dTaP-IPV
	Dose 1 MenB	Dose 1 PCV	Dose 2 MenB	Dose 1 MMR	Dose 2 MMR	
	Dose 1 Rotavirus	Dose 2 Rotavirus		Dose 3 MenB		
	Vaccination due from 26/08/2024	Vaccination due from 23/09/2024	Vaccination due from 21/10/2024	Vaccination due from 01/07/2025	Vaccination due from 01/01/2026	Vaccination due from 01/11/2027

Tab 2 calculator for child born to a mother with hepatitis B

 UK Health Security Agency

Vaccination schedule for child born to a mother with hepatitis B



Date of Birth

01/07/2024

	Due on	Vaccination to give	Dose given by
Birth	01/07/2024	Monovalent HepB	Maternity provider
4 weeks	29/07/2024	Monovalent HepB †	GP
8 weeks	26/08/2024	DTaP/IPV/Hib/HepB	GP
12 weeks	23/09/2024	DTaP/IPV/Hib/HepB	GP
16 weeks	21/10/2024	DTaP/IPV/Hib/HepB	GP
12 months	01/07/2025	Test for HBsAg*	GP
18 months	01/01/2026	DTaP/IPV/Hib/HepB	GP

† Monovalent HepB will need to be ordered directly from the vaccine manufacturer and claimed for via an FP34 form

* A dried blood spot (DBS) sample taken in primary care is the preferred method, as it is non-invasive, quick and simple, does not require a referral to hospital phlebotomy services. It can be undertaken at the same appointment as the 12-month immunisations or anytime between 12 and 18 months of age.

<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/hepatitis-b-dried-blood-spot-dbs-testing-for-infants>

Stickers for childhood immunisations



These stickers are produced by NHS Health Security Agency. If you would like to order more of these stickers, please visit the Health Security Agency website www.healthsecurity.gov.uk and go to the vaccination page. © NHS 2025. All rights reserved.

Butterflies
Product code:
[IMMBTFL1](#)



These stickers are produced by NHS Health Security Agency. If you would like to order more of these stickers, please visit the Health Security Agency website www.healthsecurity.gov.uk and go to the vaccination page. © NHS 2025. All rights reserved.

Bears Product
code:
[IMMBEAR1](#)



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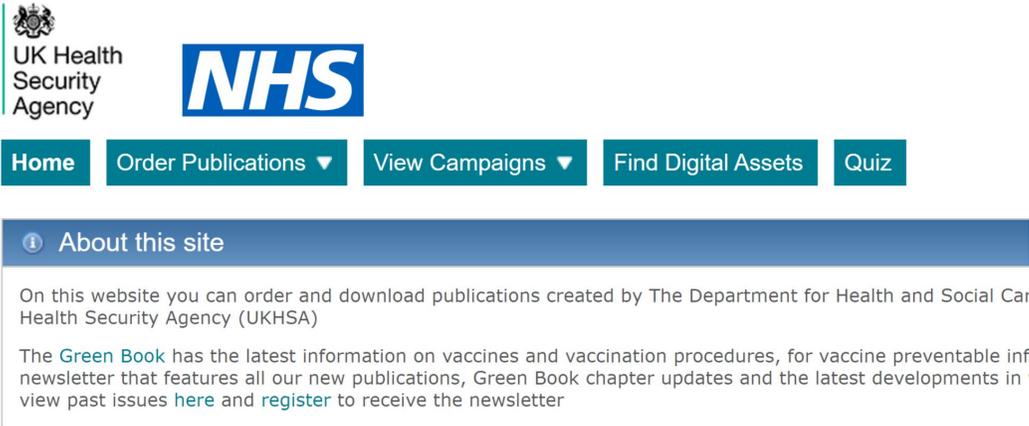
Sea theme
Product code:
[IMMSEA01](#)



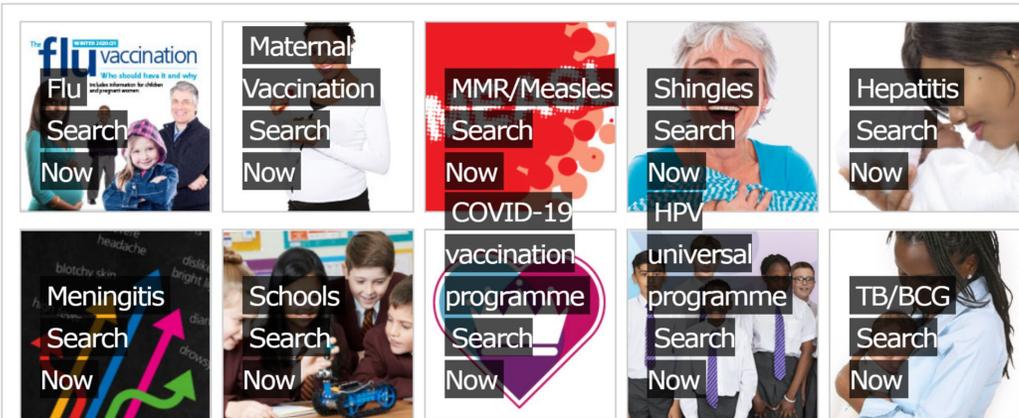
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Space theme
Product code:
[IMMSPACE01](#)

Where to find the MMR publications to order – free service for all education settings



Health Publications



[Health publications website](https://qrco.de/healthpubs)

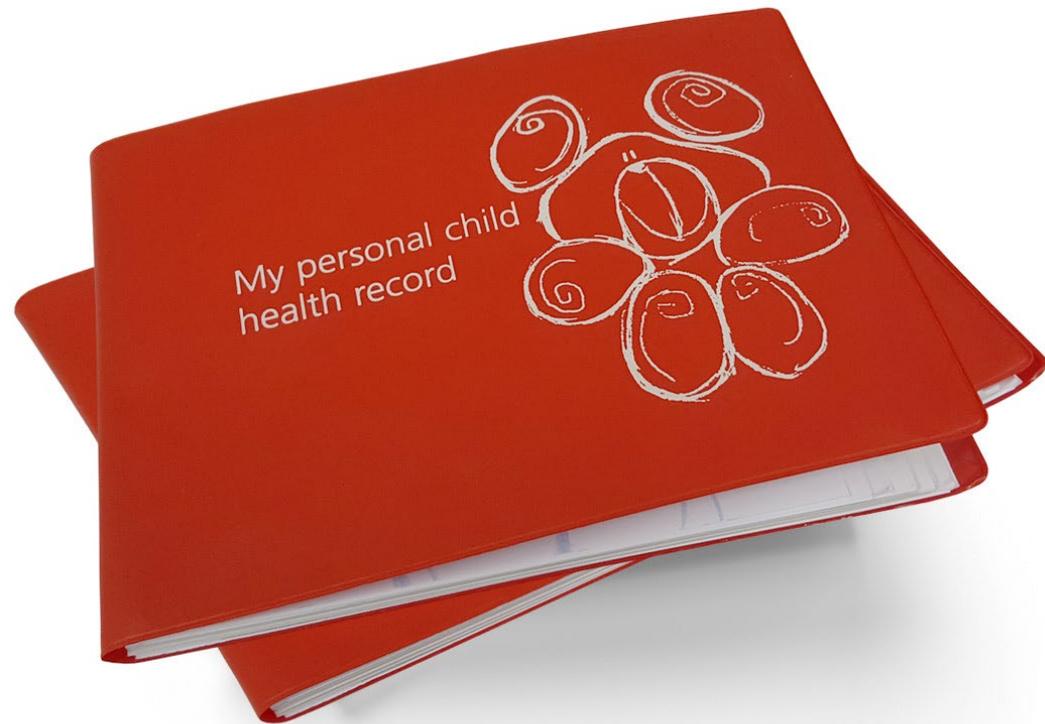
Free service
Deliveries 3-5 working days
Short link:

<https://qrco.de/healthpubs>

Resources to support health and social care workers delivering the routine vaccinations



Parents can check their child's Redbook to see which vaccines they have had or should have next



Remember to bring your Red book with you to each appointment.



Redbook or Personal Child Health Record Instruction sheet and inserts

Each set of 6 inserts comes with an instruction sheet

Not all children will require a full set of the 6 inserts.

This latest full updated Redbook was published in September 2021.

How to use the new Red Book inserts for the changes to the routine childhood immunisation schedule 2025

UK Health Security Agency gateway number: 2025028

When you receive the updated inserts, you will need to determine which of the inserts are needed for that infant or child. Each set is 6 pages.

Not all children will require every page of a full set of inserts.

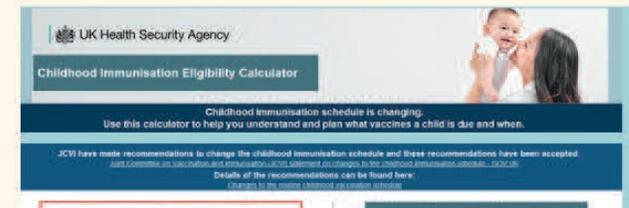
You can read more about the changes to the childhood schedule which include the introduction of a new routine vaccination appointment at 18 months of age, in the **Changes to the routine childhood vaccination schedule from 1 July 2025** letter available at:

www.gov.uk/government/publications/changes-to-routine-childhood-immunisation-programme-2025-and-2026

Which vaccines does this child need – date of birth calculator

A Childhood Immunisation Eligibility calculator is available to download from the **Health Publications website**. When you enter the child's date of birth, it will tell you which vaccines they will need and when they need them.

The calculator should be used as part of the process – you should also refer



Schedule page

This is an updated page.
Only give this page to babies
born from **1/7/2024** and
remove old version

Your child will be offered the following vaccines

Age Due	Immunisation
8 weeks	DTaP/IPV/Hib/HepB and MenB and Rota* (diphtheria, tetanus, acellular pertussis [whooping cough], inactivated polio, <i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> b [Hib], hepatitis B vaccine) and meningococcal B vaccine and rotavirus vaccine
12 weeks	DTaP/IPV/Hib/HepB and MenB and Rota* (diphtheria, tetanus, acellular pertussis [whooping cough], inactivated polio, <i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> b [Hib], hepatitis B vaccine), meningococcal B vaccine and rotavirus vaccine
16 weeks	DTaP/IPV/Hib/HepB and PCV (diphtheria, tetanus, acellular pertussis [whooping cough], inactivated polio, <i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> b [Hib], hepatitis B vaccine) and pneumococcal conjugate vaccine
One year	PCV (pneumococcal conjugate vaccine) and MenB (meningococcal B vaccine) and MMR (measles, mumps, rubella vaccine)
18 months	DTaP/IPV/Hib/HepB (diphtheria, tetanus, acellular pertussis [whooping cough], inactivated polio, <i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> b [Hib], hepatitis B vaccine) and MMR (measles, mumps, rubella vaccine)
Annually from 2 years old	Influenza Vaccine (The eligible age groups in childhood are kept under review and advice is updated each year)
3 years 4 months	DTaP/IPV or dTaP/IPV (diphtheria or low dose diphtheria, tetanus, acellular pertussis, inactivated polio vaccine) PRE-SCHOOL IMMUNISATIONS
12 and 13 years	HPV (human papillomavirus vaccine) (School year 8)
Around 14 years (School years 9/10)	dT/IPV (low dose diphtheria, tetanus, inactivated polio vaccine) TEENAGE BOOSTER MenACWY (meningococcal ACWY vaccine)

Some babies need BCG* and/or extra hepatitis B vaccines. If in doubt discuss this with your midwife/health visitor.

The immunisations your child is offered may change with time. Your health visitor or practice nurse will talk to you and give you written information about immunisations. A range of leaflets about vaccination at different ages are here: <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/immunisation>. Information on vaccination is also available at nhs.uk: <http://www.nhs.uk/conditions/vaccinations/>.

***BCG and Rota vaccines should only be given after checking SCID screening result.**

Are you protected against rubella (German measles)? If not, you need to have had two doses of MMR, to protect you and future babies.

From 1-7-2025

Primary course immunisations

This is an updated page for babies who haven't yet received their 12 week immunisations – it **must** be given to those born from **6/5/2025**. If the baby has already had their 8 week vaccines, keep the old page with date of vaccines given and add the new page.

Primary course of immunisations

* Please place a sticker (if available) otherwise write in space provided.

Please press firmly

Surname:

First names:

NHS number: Unit no:

Address: Sex: M / F

Post code: D.O.B:

G.P: Code:

H.V: Code:

Breastfeeding

at 1st Imm:

Totally Partially Not at all

at 2nd Imm:

Totally Partially Not at all

at 3rd Imm:

Totally Partially Not at all

Vaccine	Vaccine Trade Name	Date	Batch No.	Site/route	Immuniser Name in CAPITALS	Venue
8 weeks						
DTaP/IPV/Hib/HepB						
MenB						
Rota*				By mouth		
12 weeks						
DTaP/IPV/Hib/HepB						
MenB						
Rota*				By mouth		
16 weeks						
DTaP/IPV/Hib/HepB						
PCV						

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*Rotavirus vaccine should only be given after checking for SCID screening result.

Top copy: remain in PCHR
All subsequent copies return to Immunisation Section as each immunisation is completed

From 1-7-2025

Primary course of immunisations

20

7 part NCR - INCLUDED ONLY IF SPECIFIED ON ORDER

Hepatitis B infant immunisation programme for those at increased risk

* Please place a sticker (if available) otherwise write in space provided.

Surname:

First names:

NHS number: Unit no:

Address: Sex: M / F

Post code: D.O.B: / /

G.P: Code:

H.V: Code:

Mother's surname:

Mother's first name:

Mother's NHS number:

Indications for hepatitis B vaccine

Mother is hepatitis B surface antigen (HBsAg) positive

Indications for hepatitis B immunoglobulin in addition to vaccine (tick all that apply)

Mother had acute hepatitis B during pregnancy

Mother is hepatitis B e antigen (HBeAg) positive or e antibody (anti-HBe) negative

Mother has high viral load (HBV DNA $\geq 1 \times 10^6$ IU/ml)

Mother is HBsAg positive and baby's birth weight < 1.5kg

The complete immunisation schedule for babies at increased risk is six doses of hepatitis B containing vaccine

Age	Immunisation and Follow up required	Date	Vaccine Trade Name	Batch No.	Site	Immuniser (Name in capitals)	Venue
Within 24 hours of birth	Monovalent HepB						
	Hepatitis B immunoglobulin (if needed)						
4 weeks	Monovalent HepB						
8 weeks	DTaP/IPV/Hib/HepB		<i>also complete page 20</i>		<i>also complete page 20</i>		
12 weeks	DTaP/IPV/Hib/HepB		<i>also complete page 20</i>		<i>also complete page 20</i>		
16 weeks	DTaP/IPV/Hib/HepB		<i>also complete page 20</i>		<i>also complete page 20</i>		
12-18 months	Blood test for HBsAg (refer to specialist if positive)		Result				
18 months	DTaP/IPV/Hib/HepB		<i>also complete page 21a</i>		<i>also complete page 21a</i>		

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Top copy: remain in PCHR. All subsequent copies return to Immunisation Section as each immunisation is completed

From 1-7-2025

Hepatitis B infant immunisation programme for those at increased risk 20a

Hepatitis B infant immunisation programme for those at increased risk

This only applies for babies whose Red Book contains this page. This is an updated page for babies born from **1/7/2024**. Do not remove the existing page if it contains dates of doses already given.

Immunisations at 12 months of age

This is an updated page for babies born from **1/7/2024**.

If child born from **1/7/2024**, remove old page and replace with new one.

Immunisations at 12 months of age

Please press firmly

* Please place a sticker (if available) otherwise write in space provided.

Surname:

First names:

NHS number: Unit no:

Address: Sex: M / F

..... Post code: D.O.B:/...../.....

G.P: Code:

H.V: Code:

Breastfeeding at all at 1st birthday:
 Yes No

Vaccine	Vaccine Trade Name	Date	Batch No.	Site/route	Immuniser Name in CAPITALS	Venue
One year						
PCV						
MenB						
Hib/Men C (until stocks last for the eligible cohort)						
MMR (1st dose)						

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Top copy: remain in PCHR
 All subsequent copies return to Immunisation Section as each immunisation is completed

From 1-7-2025

Immunisations at 12 months of age

21

Immunisations at 18 months

This is a brand new page for all babies born from **1/7/2024**.

Version 5.0 - Section 4 - immunisation (PHASE 2) - January 2026.qxp_immunisation 21/05/2025 09:21 Page 13

3 part NCR

Immunisations at 18 months

* Please place a sticker (if available) otherwise write in space provided.

Surname:

First names:

NHS number: Unit no:

Address: Sex: M / F

..... Post code: D.O.B: / /

G.P: Code:

H.V: Code:

Vaccine	Vaccine Trade Name	Date	Batch No.	Site/route	Immuniser Name in CAPITALS	Venue
18 months						
DTaP/IPV/Hib/HepB						
MMR (2nd dose)						

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Top copy: remain in PCHR
All subsequent copies return to Immunisation Section as each immunisation is completed

May 2025

Immunisations at 18 months

21a

Pre-school immunisations – 3 years 4 months

This is an updated page for babies born from **1/7/2024**.
Remove the existing page.

Remember!

If vaccines are already recorded on a page, even if the schedule has now changed for that child, keep that page in the Red Book as a record of previous vaccines given.

Version 5.0 - Section 4 - immunisation (PHASE 1) - 1st July 2025.qxp_immunisation 03/06/2025 10:04 Page 15

Please press firmly

Pre-school immunisations - 3 years 4 months

* Please place a sticker (if available) otherwise write in space provided.

Surname:

First names:

NHS number: Unit no:

Address: Sex: M / F

Post code: D.O.B: / /

G.P: Code:

H.V: Code:

Vaccine	Vaccine Trade Name	Date	Batch No.	Site/route	Immuniser Name in CAPITALS	Venue
DTaP/IPV or dTaP/IPV						
Other						

Check two doses of MMR vaccine have been given

22

From 1-7-2025

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Redbook and sets of inserts ordering

<https://www.healthforallchildren.com/the-pchr/>

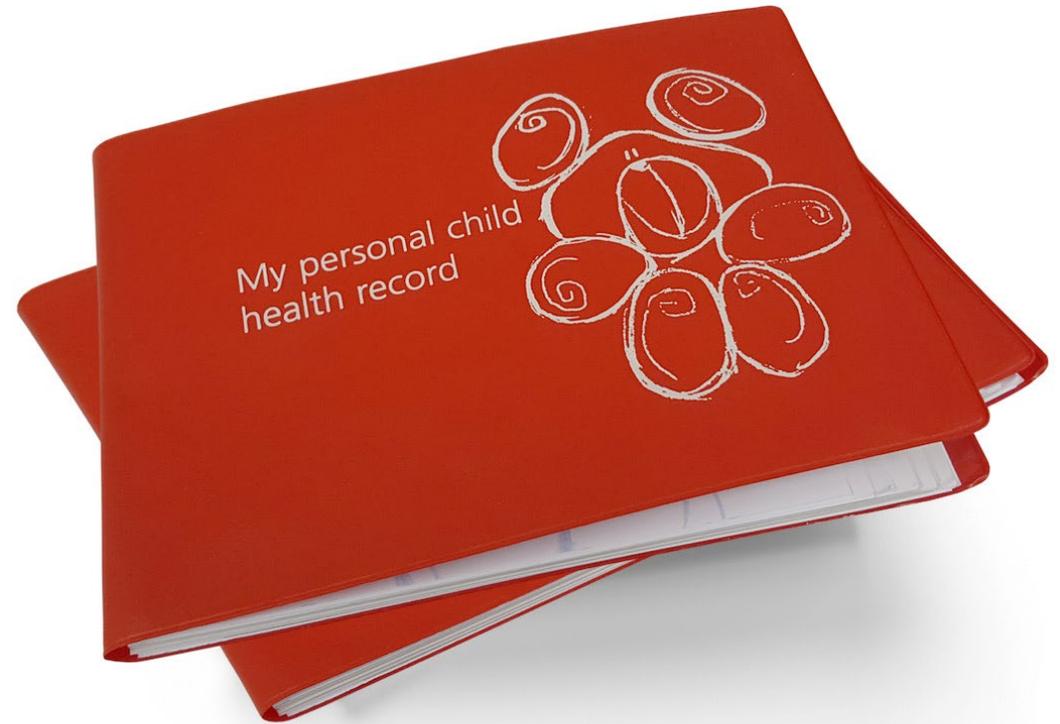
To download a copy of the current version (4.6.1) please [click here](#)

You can request/order the inserts via the sales email address:

sales@harlowsolutions.co.uk

You can also telephone

0191 455 4286



Vaccine Update – Immunisation bulletin

CQC endorsed – ‘registering and reading Vaccine update is one of the indicators of best practice’
<https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/vaccine-update>

Audience:
Screening and immunisation teams, clinics, GP practices, practice nurses, midwives, student nurses, health professionals

One stop shop for policy, supply or vaccine programme implementation including the training, guidance documents, examples of best practice, implementation guidance and patient facing resources to promote the campaign.

Register for the free bulletin here: [Sign up to receive the Vaccine update newsletter.](#)

- resource update- September 2024

Vaccine Update

Issue 326 - April 2022



Gay and bisexual men and those aged 15 and over to receive 2 doses of the HPV vaccine

People with HIV or known to be immunocompromised will continue to receive 3 doses.

From Friday 1 April, gay and bisexual men and those aged 15 and over will only need to receive 2 doses of the human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccine instead of 3 to be fully vaccinated, based on advice from the Joint Committee on Vaccination and Immunisation (JCVI).

The vaccine helps to prevent HPV infection which can cause genital warts and HPV-associated cancers such as cervical cancer, some other cancers of the genital area and anal and some cancers of the head and neck. Those who are eligible for the HPV vaccine can get it free on the NHS up until their 25th birthday.

There is also a HPV vaccination programme for gay and bisexual men and other men who have sex with men (MSM) up to 45 years of age, who attend sexual health or HIV clinics.

The routine adolescent HPV vaccination programme, offered to 12 to 13 year olds in school, has been following a 2-dose schedule since September 2014. In May 2020 the JCVI, who regularly review all vaccination programmes, advised that the 2-dose schedule could be extended to adults as the evidence showed 2 doses offer good protection in older individuals. The 2 doses should be given at least 6 months apart.

CONTENTS

- Main points about the changes to the programme
- Why has the vaccine been changed?
- HPV vaccine dramatically reduces cervical cancer
- How is it given?
- Does the HPV vaccine influence sexual behaviour?
- Does the HPV vaccine influence HPV chlamydia 18 A has been published
- Training and guidance
- Guided 9 – questions and answers
- Adolescent HPV vaccination programme – vaccine coverage collection
- MSM HPV vaccination programme – vaccine coverage collection
- The school year 8 HPV vaccine video
- An agent call in school video
- HPV vaccination resources for gay, bisexual and MSM
- Health professional resources
- Registering for a new or updating your existing term form vaccine consent form
- Maximise UK drivers delivering centrally supplied products are not able to phone delivery points

Vaccine Update

COVID-19 special • Issue 330 June 2022



120 million doses of COVID-19 vaccine given in England

Thank-you to all the vaccinators, vaccinees, and all of the teams working so hard to give the COVID-19 vaccinations – every one is a great step forward.

It's been 1 year and over 5 months since the #COVID19 vaccination programme started across the UK. Since 9 December 2020, when Margaret Keenan became the first person in the world to receive her first vaccine there have been more than 142.870 million vaccinations given across the country. We are seeing good uptake of COVID-19 Spring booster vaccinations which are being offered to people aged over 75 years of age, adult care home residents and individuals aged 12 years and over who are immunosuppressed. We really want to encourage anyone eligible who has not yet come forward to have their vaccines to make an appointment.

Having positive vaccination conversations and signposting to trusted sources on information can help to address any concerns and build confidence to then take up the offer.

CONTENTS

- Coming soon Autumn COVID-19 boosters
- COVID-19 Mailing Update
- Vaccination programme
- Insights and communications
- Mailing Update
- Impact
- Successes and challenges
- Engagement and communication strategies in the Mailing Update COVID-19 Vaccination programme
- Green book on immunisation chapter 14: COVID-19
- Resources for eligible patients, their parents and carers

People vaccinated

First dose total	53,369,534
Second dose total	69,466,264

Vaccine Update

Issue 328 - May 2022



Do they know it's shingles?

Despite the recent developments in vaccine literacy in our population, many people still associate vaccination with infants or young children. There is less awareness of the life course of vaccination and the importance of vaccination in older adults other than flu.

Awareness of pneumococcal and shingles vaccinations in adults on social media revealed that the key barriers to vaccination among people living in deprived areas include a lack of awareness that they could be vaccinated against pneumococcal disease or shingles (besides seeing and knowledge about these vaccines more generally).

In an online survey 56% of older adults eligible for routine vaccines in the most deprived areas didn't know they needed the vaccination against pneumococcal disease and 69% didn't know shingles, 45% had never heard of the term, while 50% hadn't heard of the latter.

Building awareness in these groups is essential to improving uptake. Most people have heard of chickenpox caused by varicella zoster virus.

We have outbreaks of chickenpox across the country. Whilst you cannot catch shingles from chickenpox, you can contract chickenpox from someone who has shingles, if you have not had chickenpox before.

CONTENTS

- Shingles: a good news for older people
- Shingles: a good news for older people
- Delivering information and guidance to health professionals
- Vaccine coverage data collection
- What can you do to improve uptake
- Use the shingles vaccination message
- Shingles vaccination for eligible adults
- Report on the shingles vaccination programme 2019 to 2020 evaluation reports

Vaccine Update

Issue 327 - May 2022



SCID and TB a BCG Vaccine Update Special

Changes to the NHS neonatal Bacillus Calmette-Guérin (BCG) immunisation programme

The BCG immunisation programme was introduced in the UK in 1953 and has undergone several changes in response to changing trends in tuberculosis (TB) epidemiology. The BCG vaccine is a live attenuated vaccine and is not part of the routine vaccination schedule but only when a child is at increased risk of coming into contact with TB. Eligible babies include all newborns whose parents or grandparents were born in a country where the annual incidence of TB is 40 per 100,000 or greater, and/or newborn babies living in areas of the UK where the annual incidence of TB is 40 per 100,000 or greater.

The BCG vaccine has been offered to babies that fell into one of the above categories soon after birth, often whilst the baby is still in hospital. The evaluation of the addition of screening for Severe Combined Immunodeficiency (SCID) to the routine newborn screening test at 5 days of age made it necessary to move the BCG vaccination to when a SCID screening outcome will be available, which may be available from around day 14 to 17 after birth. This is to ensure that babies with SCID are not given the live attenuated BCG vaccine which is contraindicated in these babies.

CONTENTS

- Changes to the NHS neonatal Bacillus Calmette-Guérin (BCG) immunisation programme
- Information for parents, caregivers and health professionals
- Training, advice and guidance
- COVID-19 programme vaccine coverage data collection
- BCG vaccination data
- How and where to get the BCG vaccination on routine vaccination
- Key points about the impact of the BCG vaccination on routine vaccination

Vaccine Update

Issue 324 - November 2021

Special edition - Special edition



Flu vaccination programme

In 2021 to 2022 the expanded influenza vaccination programme continues as part of our wider winter planning when we are likely to see both influenza and COVID-19 in circulation. This means that alongside the usual eligible groups, all 60 to 64 year olds are being offered influenza vaccination and the programme is being further expanded into secondary schools up to Year 11 for the first time. In order to support the expanded vaccination programme and achieve even higher vaccine uptake rates compared to last year, DHSC has secured an additional supply of influenza vaccines (see the Vaccine Supply section for more details).

As a result of COVID-19 restrictions influenza activity levels were extremely low globally last year. With social mixing and social contact returning towards pre-pandemic norms, it is expected that winter 2021 to 2022 will be the first winter in the UK when the seasonal influenza virus (and other respiratory viruses) will co-circulate alongside COVID-19.

CONTENTS

- Targeted Annual Flu Update
- Update to Mailing Update: First Vaccination programme
- Guidance on immunisation training for 2021 to 2022 influenza season
- Parent Involvement (PIC)
- Remote consultation workflow
- Winter health care services
- Health and social care services
- Marketing campaign
- Public facing marketing campaign
- Flu vaccination ready to go sign
- Key information for parents on influenza and COVID-19 vaccine uptake
- Guidance and toolkits for schools
- Service leaflets
- Flu resources 2021 to 2022 influenza
- Flu vaccines for children and young people
- Expanded influenza vaccination uptake monitoring (EMUM)
- Completion of reporting of COVID-19 and other influenza cases
- Vaccine availability
- Information for eligible patients
- Information for eligible patients
- 140 marketing materials for school age groups
- Healthcare professionals working
- Additional resources for the 2021 to 2022 season

Subscribe to Vaccine update here. Order immunisation publications here. For centrally-supplied vaccine enquiries, email: vaccines.pds@nhs.uk