

## Vaccines are safe

All vaccines available in Australia have been assessed by the Therapeutic Goods Administration to ensure they are safe and effective before they are approved for use. Their safety continues to be monitored once in use.

All vaccines used in Australia provide benefits that far outweigh any risks.

It is safer to be vaccinated than get the disease.



## Vaccination records

Your child's vaccinations should be recorded in their Personal Health Record booklet given at birth.

Your vaccination provider will also record their vaccinations on the Australian Immunisation Register (AIR).

You can get your child's Immunisation History Statement from the AIR by:

- going to **my.gov.au** and signing in to access your Medicare online account or using the Express Plus Medicare mobile app
- calling Services Australia on **1800 653 809** to request a copy
- asking your vaccination provider to print a copy for you.

### MORE INFORMATION

- talk to your vaccination provider
- visit **health.gov.au/childhoodimmunisation**
- contact your state or territory health department.

All information in this publication is correct as at March 2023.

## National Immunisation Schedule (Childhood)

Age	Diseases
<b>Birth</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Hepatitis B (usually offered in hospital)</li></ul>
<b>2 months</b> (can be given from 6 weeks of age)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Diphtheria, tetanus, whooping cough, hepatitis B, polio, <i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> type b (Hib)</li><li>● Rotavirus</li><li>● Pneumococcal</li><li>● Meningococcal B—Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children</li></ul>
<b>4 months</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Diphtheria, tetanus, whooping cough, hepatitis B, polio, <i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> type b (Hib)</li><li>● Rotavirus</li><li>● Pneumococcal</li><li>● Meningococcal B—Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children</li></ul>
<b>6 months</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Diphtheria, tetanus, whooping cough, hepatitis B, polio, <i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> type b (Hib)</li><li>● Pneumococcal—Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children in WA, NT, SA, and Qld</li></ul>
<b>6 months to under 5 years</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Influenza (annually)</li></ul>
<b>12 months</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Meningococcal ACWY</li><li>● Measles, mumps, rubella</li><li>● Pneumococcal</li><li>● Meningococcal B—Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children</li></ul>
<b>18 months</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● <i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> type b (Hib)</li><li>● Measles, mumps, rubella, chickenpox</li><li>● Diphtheria, tetanus, whooping cough</li><li>● Hepatitis A—Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children in WA, NT, SA, and Qld</li></ul>
<b>4 years</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Diphtheria, tetanus, whooping cough, polio</li><li>● Pneumococcal—Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children in WA, NT, SA, and Qld</li><li>● Hepatitis A—Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children in WA, NT, SA, and Qld</li></ul>

# Childhood Vaccinations

Information about free vaccines to protect against harmful diseases.

[health.gov.au/childhoodimmunisation](https://health.gov.au/childhoodimmunisation)



# Routine childhood vaccinations

The National Immunisation Schedule outlines recommended vaccines that are available free under the National Immunisation Program.

Children can receive free vaccines as long as they are on a Medicare card or are eligible for one.

Extra vaccines may be available free under State and Territory Government programs.

## Getting vaccinated

Most childhood immunisations are given as an injection in the arm or leg, except rotavirus vaccine, which is given by mouth.

A vaccine dose may protect against one specific disease, or several diseases using a combination vaccine which helps reduce the number of injections your child needs.

There is no need to skip or delay a vaccination visit due to a mild illness such as a runny nose or slight cold.

During the visit, your vaccination provider will ask some questions to check there are no concerns in vaccinating your child.

## Vaccinate on time

It is important to vaccinate on time to give your child the best protection against harmful diseases. Follow the childhood immunisation schedule and set a reminder to book your child's next appointment.

If your child is overdue or has missed a scheduled vaccination, speak to your vaccination provider about catching up.

A range of catch-up vaccines are available free if they were missed in childhood.

## Where to get vaccinated

Babies and young children can get their vaccinations from the following vaccination providers:

- local general practices
- community health or local council clinics in some areas
- Aboriginal community health services.

While vaccines are free, your vaccination provider may charge a consultation fee for the visit. Check when you make the appointment.

## Multiple vaccinations

It is safe to give babies and children several vaccines at a single visit. Combination vaccines reduce the number of vaccines needed. Their immune systems are very strong and can handle multiple vaccines.

In fact these will strengthen your baby's immunity to protect them from diseases when they are most at risk.

## Side effects

Your child may experience mild side effects following vaccination. Most side effects last no more than a couple of days and are part of the immune system's natural response to the vaccine.

### Common reactions include:

- pain, swelling and redness at the injection site
- irritability
- mild fever.

Mild reactions can be managed with simple steps, such as giving paracetamol, extra fluids, removing layers of clothing or applying a cool compress on the injection site.

Serious reactions to vaccines are rare. If your child has a reaction that you think is severe or unexpected, seek medical advice straight away.

## Children with certain medical conditions

Children with certain medical conditions may also be eligible for extra doses or additional vaccines for free such as pneumococcal and meningococcal B.

Talk to your vaccination provider to see if your child is recommended to get these vaccines.

## Family assistance payments

To receive some family assistance payments, your child must be up to date with their immunisations, be on an approved catch-up schedule or have an approved exemption.

Visit the Services Australia website for more information on No Jab, No Pay requirements.

## Starting childcare or school

To enrol in childcare or school, you may need to provide an Immunisation History Statement to show your child is up to date with required vaccinations for their age.

Visit your state and territory health website for more information on No Jab, No Play requirements.

## Children vaccinated overseas

If your child was vaccinated overseas, take their immunisation records in English to a vaccination provider in Australia so they can:

- check immunisations against the National Immunisation Program Schedule
- organise a catch-up program for missing vaccinations
- add overseas vaccinations to the Australian Immunisation Register.