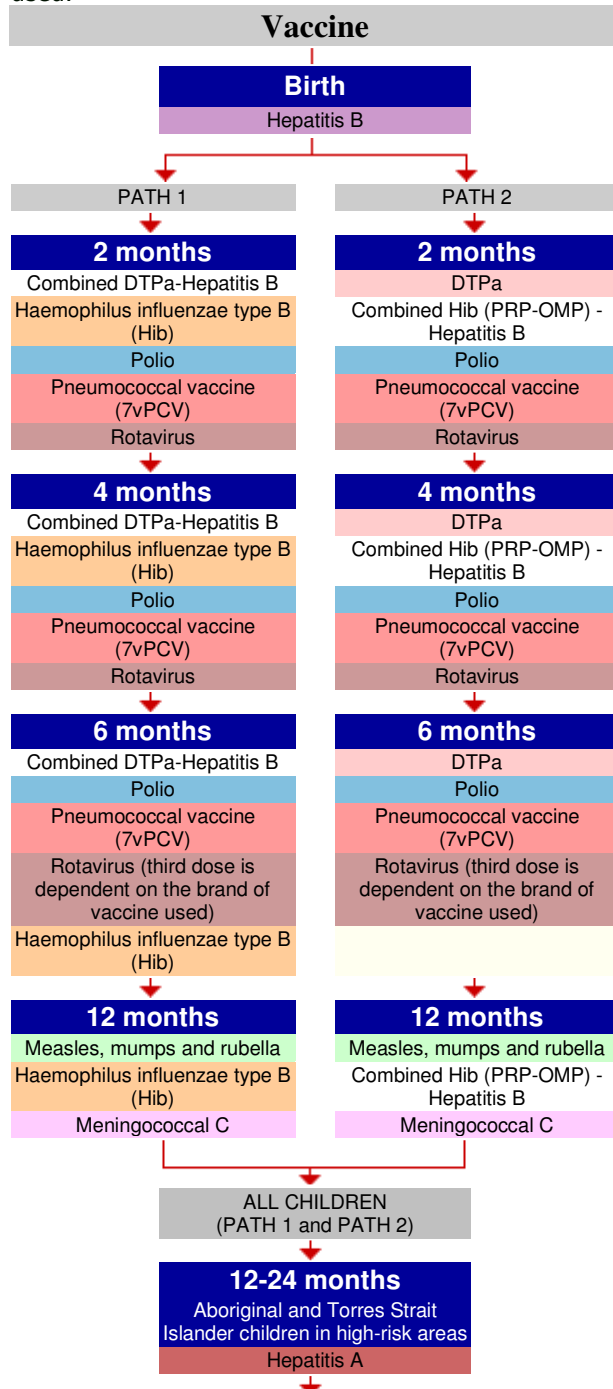
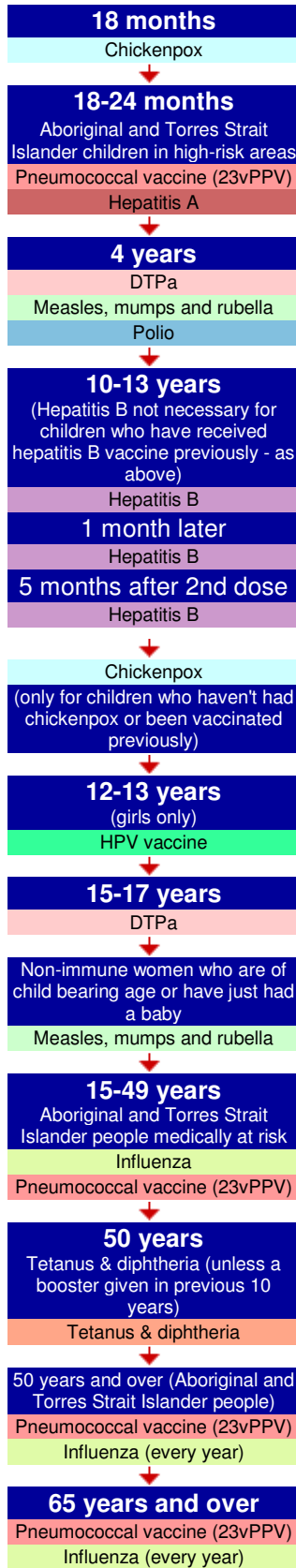


Vaccination: Australian Standard Vaccination Schedule

This table shows the recommended immunisation schedule for Australian children. This Australian Standard Vaccination Schedule replaces the 2 previous schedules which were for children born on or after 1 May 2000 and for children born before 1 May 2000. Below the table is a brief explanation of the types of vaccinations used.





Guide to the medical abbreviations used for the vaccines and diseases

Here is a guide to the terms used by doctors and healthcare workers to talk about the various vaccines. They have been colour coded to match the different vaccines on the chart of the Australian immunisation schedule.

DTPa = combined diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis vaccine containing an acellular pertussis vaccine. This causes fewer adverse reactions than the older DTP vaccine.

Hep A = Hepatitis A

Hep B = Hepatitis B

Hib = *Haemophilus influenzae* type B

Meningococcal C = meningococcal C conjugate vaccine (MenCCV)

MMR = measles, mumps, rubella vaccine

Polio = Inactivated polio vaccine (IPV) is now preferred over oral polio vaccine (OPV) and may be given as part of a combination vaccine incorporating other vaccines due at the same time.

Pertussis = *Bordetella pertussis* (the germ that causes whooping cough).

PRP-OMP = a type of vaccine against *Haemophilus influenzae* type B. This type is recommended for all Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children.

Rubella = German measles

Td = combined diphtheria and tetanus vaccine

Influenza = flu vaccine

Pneumococcal (7vPCV) = A type of pneumococcal vaccine known as 7-valent pneumococcal conjugate vaccine, that helps protect against 7 serotypes of the bacterium — the ones that cause the majority of pneumococcal disease in young children.

Pneumococcal (23vPPV) = A type of pneumococcal vaccine known as 23-valent pneumococcal polysaccharide vaccine, that helps protect against 23 serotypes of the bacterium.

HPV = Human papillomavirus (infection with some types of HPV can cause cervical cancer and genital warts).

Rotavirus = the most common cause of severe gastroenteritis in infants and young children.

myDr, 2001. Updated from the *The Australian Immunisation Handbook*, 8th edition, NHMRC 2003.

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