Australian childhood immunisation register

Australian Childhood Immunisation Register

National Due and Overdue Rules for Childhood Immunisation—2004

Australian Government
Health Insurance Commission

Contents

Abbreviations

ACIR	Australian Childhood Immunisation Register
ASVS	Australian Standard Vaccination Schedule
DTPa	Diphtheria, tetanus, acellular pertussis vaccine
HepB	Hepatitis B
Hib	*Haemophilus influenzae* type B
HIC	Health Insurance Commission
NHMRC	National Health and Medical Research Council
NIP	National Immunisation Program
The Handbook	Australian Immunisation Handbook 8th Edition

Definitions

Antigen component
Part of the vaccine to which an immune response is directed.

Birth dose
A dose of hepatitis B vaccine given between birth and 7 days of age.

Combination vaccine
A vaccine that contains antigen components of more than one disease.

Handbook
The NHMRC approved Australian Immunisation Handbook 8th Edition.

Hib-schedule A
A primary course of three Hib doses due at 2, 4 and 6 months, followed by a booster at 12 months.

Hib-schedule B
A primary course of two Hib doses due at 2 and 4 months, followed by a booster at 12 months.

Immunisation
The process of inducing immunity to a disease, caused by an infectious agent, through the administration of a vaccine.

Immunisation status
The result of immunisation information for a particular child being forwarded to, and processed by, the ACIR. Determination of immunisation status is undertaken at the disease level in a process that calculates the specific diseases each child is required to be vaccinated against.

Individual age-based schedule
The standard ages given for immunisation according to the ASVS and the NIP 2004.

Routine schedule
The vaccines provided under the NIP 2004.

Rejected dose
A dose that is not administered according to the National Due and Overdue Rules.

Valid dose
A dose that is administered according to the National Due and Overdue Rules.

Overview of the National Due and Overdue Rules—2004

The Australian Childhood Immunisation Register

From 1 January 1996, the Australian Childhood Immunisation Register (the ACIR) began recording details of vaccinations given to children under the age of seven years who live in Australia.

The ACIR is the national immunisation database administered by the Health Insurance Commission (HIC). The ACIR provides a facility to assist health professionals increase childhood immunisation rates. It also provides useful information to parents about the immunisation details recorded for their child or children. The ACIR reports immunisation coverage at national, state and local levels (including individual service provider), identifying areas with low immunisation to assist health planning programs.

The National Immunisation Program—2004

On the 18 September 2003, the National Health and Medical Research Council (NHMRC) approved the revised Australian Immunisation Handbook 8th Edition (the Handbook). This resulted in a new schedule, called the Australian Standard Vaccination Schedule (ASVS).

The ASVS is published in the Handbook, and stands separately from the National Immunisation Program (NIP) schedule (which refers to the vaccines provided free under the Australian Government's immunisation program). The ACIR aligns with the NIP in that children are assessed as due or overdue for coverage reports according to the vaccines provided under the NIP. A copy of the NIP schedule appears on the next page.

The following Due and Overdue Rules apply to children born on or after 1 January 2004. The Rules for children born prior to this date are based on the ASVS published in the Australian Immunisation Handbook 7th Edition.

Explanatory Statement

These Rules are derived from the Handbook and are made available to help providers better understand the operations of the ACIR.

Clinicians should always use the Handbook to guide decision making about immunisations.

National Immunisation Program 2004 – routine schedule

The National Immunisation Program (0-4 years) Applies to children born from 1 January 2004	
Age	**Disease immunised against**
Birth	Hepatitis B
2 months	Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis Hepatitis B Hib Polio
4 months	Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis Hepatitis B Hib Polio
6 months	Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis Hepatitis B – or at 12 months Polio
12 months	Measles, mumps and rubella Hepatitis B – or at 6 months Hib Meningococcal C
4 years	Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis Polio Measles, mumps and rubella

Please note:

- The child may also be eligible for free pneumococcal vaccine under the National Childhood Pneumococcal Vaccination Program.
- Hepatitis B vaccine should be given to all infants at birth and should not be delayed beyond 7 days.
- Wherever possible, the same brand of DTPa should be used at 2, 4 and 6 months.
- The NIP removes the requirement for the 18-month dose of DTPa. The dose schedule for DTPa is 2, 4 and 6 months, and 4 years. This means that dose 4 of DTPa will be the 4 year dose.

Consideration of vaccine by antigen component

The National Due and Overdue Rules for Childhood Immunisation are used by the ACIR to determine the immunisation status for a child. The immunisation status is the result of immunisation information forwarded to, and processed by, the ACIR. When the ACIR receives notification of a vaccination, the vaccine brand name or vaccine description is used to identify the antigen component/s of the vaccine.

Determination of a child's immunisation status is undertaken at the antigen level in a process that calculates the specific diseases each child is required to be vaccinated against, as determined by the NIP. This process identifies the child's applicable vaccination schedule (1996, 1998, 2000 or 2004 Schedule), valid vaccinations recorded, and the presence of any records of medical contraindication or natural immunity.

The due and overdue concept

Each applicable antigen component of an individual age-based schedule is identified. A child's immunisation status is assessed using the detailed rules against each antigen required for an age-based schedule. On the basis of immunisation information forwarded to the ACIR, an assessment is made to determine at a given time if a child is due, not due or overdue for immunisation.

For example, a child is 3 months of age and the ACIR has received information that dose 1 of diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis, polio, Hib and hepatitis B was given at 2 months of age. For the 2 month age schedule, this child is assessed as 'not due' for immunisation. For the 4 month age schedule, this child is identified as being 'due' for immunisation 2 months after the date of dose 1, and overdue 3 months after the date of dose 1.

Outline of the general due and overdue rules

- A dose is never due or overdue when a later dose has been given. For example, dose 1 can never be due or overdue if dose 2 has been given.

- Certain rules are applied when giving primary, booster or catch up vaccinations; these are described in the Handbook. The National Due and Overdue Rules – 2004 include an administrative interpretation of some clinical rules derived from the Handbook. For example, to determine the immunisation status on the ACIR, certain vaccines or components of vaccines are considered to be equivalent in these rules. When they are not considered equivalent, individual schedules apply, such as for Hib.

- With the exception noted in the following paragraph, for the purpose of these rules, all components of vaccines against the same disease are considered equivalent regardless of the source of the vaccine. For example, the diphtheria, tetanus or pertussis components may be contained within 'Infanrix' or 'Tripacel' (brands of diphtheria, tetanus and acellular pertussis vaccine).

- Different Hib vaccines require different schedules; the schedule followed depends on which Hib vaccine is used. In the Handbook it is recommended for clinical reasons, that the Hib course is completed with the same vaccine with which it was commenced. However there will be occasions when they are interchanged, and then the course should be completed using schedule A (which requires 3 primary doses and 1 booster). That is, if primary dose from Hib-schedule A is given, then schedule A must be followed.

- While different hepatitis B vaccines follow different product schedules, the due and overdue rule requirements for hepatitis B are the same.

- In general, extra doses are not accepted by the ACIR. For example a notification of dose 4 of hepatitis B would be rejected. The exception occurs when a combination vaccine is used to bring the child up to date with one of its components (even though the child has reached the maximum count for one or more of the remaining components). For example, a child may have had a hepatitis B vaccine to bring the hepatitis B dose count to 3. A later notification of administration of Infanrix-HepB would be accepted, even though the hepatitis B count is now 4, and higher than the number of doses required. Note that this is an administrative convenience and does not imply that such an action is clinically appropriate.

Timing issues for the due and overdue rules

- There must be an interval of at least 27 days between successive doses of the same antigen vaccination, for example, between dose 1 and dose 2 of a vaccine containing diphtheria. In some cases (see detailed rules for each antigen) this interval is required to be longer, or there is a minium age at which a particular dose can be given.

- With the exception of the hepatitis B vaccine, no vaccine on the NIP may be given before the child reaches 1 month of age.

- For a birth dose of hepatitis B vaccine to be considered valid, it must be given between birth and 7 days of age.

- The minimum age requirement for the first dose of the combination measles, mumps, rubella vaccine is 6 months. While a child would not usually commence immunisation against measles before 12 months of age, this requirement is in place to cater for special circumstances as described in the Handbook.

Vaccines licensed for childhood immunisation in Australia

Vaccines included in the NIP

Vaccine brand name	Generic name	Disease components	Product schedule
Tripacel	DTPa	Diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis	2,4,6m & 4y
Infanrix	DTPa	Diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis	2,4,6m & 4y
Infanrix-HepB	DTPa & hepB	Diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis, hepatitis B	2,4,6m & 4y
ActHib	PRP-T	Hib	2,4,6,12m (Hib schedule A)
HibTITER	HbOC	Hib	2,4,6,12m (Hib schedule A)
Hiberix	PRP-T	Hib	2,4,6,12m (Hib schedule A)
Comvax	PRP-OMP & hepB	Hib, hepatitis B	2,4,12m (Hib schedule B)
PedvaxHIB	PRP-OMP	Hib	2,4,12m (Hib schedule B)
Engerix B	HepB	Hepatitis B	Birth dose
HBVAX II	HepB	Hepatitis B	Birth dose
IPOL	IPV	Poliomyelitis	2,4,6m & 4y
Polio Sabin	OPV	Poliomyelitis	2,4,6m & 4y
MMRII (MMRCSL)	MMR	Measles, mumps, rubella	12m & 4y
Priorix (MMRSKB)	MMR	Measles, mumps, rubella	12m & 4y
Meningitec	Meningococcal	Meningococcal C (conjugate)	12m
Menjugate	Meningococcal	Meningococcal C (conjugate)	12m
NeisVac-C	Meningococcal	Meningococcal C (conjugate)	12m
Prevenar	Pneumococcal	Invasive pneumococcal disease	2,4, 6m
Pneumovax23	Pneumococcal	Invasive pneumococcal disease	18m onwards

Vaccines not included in the NIP

Vaccine brand name	Generic name	Disease components
CDT Vaccine	CDT	Diphtheria, Tetanus
Avaxim	hepA	Hepatitis A
Havrix Junior	hepA	Hepatitis A
Vaqta Paed Adol	hepA	Hepatitis A
Twinrix Junior	hepA & hepB	Hepatitis A
Menomune	Meningococcal	Meningococcal A,C,W135,Y
Mencevax ACWY	Meningococcal	Meningococcal A,C,W135,Y
BCG	Tuberculosis	Tuberculosis
Fluvirin	Influenza	Influenza
Fluarix	Influenza	Influenza
Fluvax	Influenza	Influenza
Vaxigrip	Influenza	Influenza
Varilrix	Chicken Pox	Varicella Zoster
Varivax	Chicken Pox	Varicella Zoster
JE-VAX	Japanese encephalitis	Japanese encephalitis

Diphtheria—detailed rules

Dose 1

Provided that dose 1, 2, 3 or 4 of a diphtheria vaccine has not been given, dose 1 is due when the child attains 2 months of age and overdue when the child attains 3 months of age.

Dose 2

Where dose 2, 3 or 4 of a diphtheria vaccine has not been given, dose 2 is due 2 months after the date of dose 1 and is overdue 3 months after the date of dose 1.

Dose 3

Where dose 3 or 4 of a diphtheria vaccine has not been given, dose 3 is due 2 months after the date of dose 2 and is overdue 3 months after the date of dose 2.

Dose 4

Provided that dose 4 of a diphtheria vaccine has not been given and the date of dose 3 is before the child attains 3 years and 6 months of age, dose 4 is due when the child attains 4 years of age and is overdue at 5 years of age.

Provided that dose 4 of a diphtheria vaccine has not been given and the date of dose 3 is after the child attains 3 years and 6 months of age, dose 4 is due 6 months after the date of dose 3 and overdue when the child attains 5 years of age or 7 months after the date of dose 3, whichever is the later.

An interval of at least 6 months must occur between giving dose 3 and dose 4.

Tetanus—detailed rules

Dose 1

Provided that dose 1, 2, 3 or 4 of a tetanus vaccine has not been given, dose 1 is due when the child attains 2 months of age and overdue when the child attains 3 months of age.

Dose 2

Where dose 2, 3 or 4 of a tetanus vaccine has not been given, dose 2 is due 2 months after the date of dose 1 and is overdue 3 months after the date of dose 1.

Dose 3

Where dose 3 or 4 of a tetanus vaccine has not been given, dose 3 is due 2 months after the date of dose 2 and is overdue 3 months after the date of dose 2.

Dose 4

Provided that dose 4 of a tetanus vaccine has not been given and the date of dose 3 is before the child attains 3 years and 6 months of age, dose 4 is due when the child attains 4 years of age and is overdue at 5 years of age.

Provided that dose 4 of a tetanus vaccine has not been given and the date of dose 3 is after the child attains 3 years and 6 months of age, dose 4 is due 6 months after the date of dose 3 and overdue when the child attains 5 years of age or 7 months after the date of dose 3, whichever is the later.

An interval of at least 6 months must occur between giving dose 3 and dose 4.

Pertussis—detailed rules

Dose 1

Provided that dose 1, 2, 3 or 4 of a pertussis vaccine has not been given, dose 1 is due when the child attains 2 months of age and overdue when the child attains 3 months of age.

Dose 2

Where dose 2, 3 or 4 of a pertussis vaccine has not been given, dose 2 is due 2 months after the date of dose 1 and is overdue 3 months after the date of dose 1.

Dose 3

Where dose 3 or 4 of a pertussis vaccine has not been given, dose 3 is due 2 months after the date of dose 2 and is overdue 3 months after the date of dose 2.

Dose 4

Provided that dose 4 of a pertussis vaccine has not been given and the date of dose 3 is before the child attains 3 years and 6 months of age, dose 4 is due when the child attains 4 years of age and is overdue at 5 years of age.

Provided that dose 4 of a pertussis vaccine has not been given and the date of dose 3 is after the child attains 3 years and 6 months of age, dose 4 is due 6 months after the date of dose 3 and overdue when the child attains 5 years of age or 7 months after the date of dose 3, whichever is the later.

An interval of at least 6 months must occur between giving dose 3 and dose 4.

Poliomyelitis—detailed rules

Dose 1

Provided that dose 1, 2, 3 or 4 of a poliomyelitis vaccine has not been given, dose 1 is due when the child attains 2 months of age and overdue when the child attains 3 months of age.

Dose 2

Provided that dose 2, 3 or 4 of a poliomyelitis vaccine has not been given, dose 2 is due 2 months after the date of dose 1 and is overdue 3 months after the date of dose 1.

Dose 3

Provided that doses 3 or 4 of a poliomyelitis vaccine have not been given, dose 3 is due 2 months after the date of dose 2 and is overdue 3 months after the date of dose 2.

Dose 4

Provided that dose 4 of a poliomyelitis vaccine has not been given and the date of dose 3 is before the child attains 3 years of age, dose 4 is due when the child attains 4 years of age and overdue when the child attains 5 years of age.

Provided that dose 4 of a poliomyelitis vaccine has not been given and the date of dose 3 is between 3 and 4 years of age, dose 4 is due 12 months after the date of dose 3 and overdue when the child attains 5 years of age or 13 months after the date of dose 3, whichever is the later.

If the date of dose 3 is after the child attains 4 years of age, dose 4 is not required.

Haemophilus influenzae type B (Hib) schedules—general notes

Hib-schedule A is a primary course of three doses due, at 2, 4 and 6 months, followed by a booster at 12 months. Examples of current vaccine brands that follow schedule A are Hiberix, HibTITER and ActHIB.

Hib-schedule B is a primary course of two doses, due at 2 and 4 months, followed by a booster at 12 months. Examples of current vaccine brands that follow schedule B are PedvaxHIB and Comvax.

Hib primary vaccination
For primary vaccination, if the child receives **any** dose of a Hib-schedule A vaccine, then the 3-dose course for schedule A must be followed rather than the 2-dose course for schedule B (although vaccines from either the Hib-schedule A or Hib-schedule B series are interchangeable and either may be used).

Hib booster
For booster doses and in children over 15 months of age, regardless of previous Hib vaccinations, a single dose of any registered Hib vaccine is sufficient for protection.

No Hib vaccine is due or overdue after the child attains 5 years of age.

Hib-schedule A (primary course at 2, 4 and 6 months followed by a booster at 12 months)—detailed rules

Dose 1

Provided that dose 1, 2, 3 or 4 of a Hib vaccine has not been given, dose 1 is due when the child attains 2 months of age and overdue when the child attains 3 months of age.

Dose 2

Provided that dose 2, 3 or 4 of a Hib vaccine has not been given, dose 2 is due 2 months after the date of dose 1, and is overdue 3 months after the date of dose 1.

If the date of dose 1 is after the child attains 15 months of age, no further doses are required.

Dose 3

Provided that doses 3 or 4 of a Hib vaccine have not been given, dose 3 is due 2 months after the date of dose 2, and is overdue 3 months after the date of dose 2.

If the date of dose 1 is after the child attains 12 months of age, dose 3 is not required.

If the date of dose 2 is after the child attains 15 months of age, no further doses are required.

Dose 4

Provided that dose 4 of a Hib vaccine has not been given then dose 4 is due at 12 months of age and overdue at 13 months of age.

If the date of dose 1 is after the child attains 7 months of age, dose 4 is not required.

If the date of dose 3 is after the child attains 15 months of age, dose 4 is not required.

An interval of at least 2 months must occur between doses 3 and 4.

Dose 4 must not be given before the child attains 11 months of age.

Hib-schedule B (primary course at 2 and 4 months followed by a booster at 12 months)—detailed rules

Dose 1

Provided that dose 1, 2 or 3 of a Hib vaccine has not been given, dose 1 is due when the child attains 2 months of age and overdue when the child attains 3 months of age.

Dose 2

Provided that doses 2 or 3 of a Hib vaccine have not been given, dose 2 is due 2 months after the date of dose 1 and is overdue 3 months after the date of dose 1.

If the date of dose 1 is after the child attains 15 months of age, no further doses are required.

Dose 3

Provided that dose 3 of a Hib vaccine has not been given, dose 3 is due at 12 months of age or 2 months after the date of dose 2, whichever is the later, and is overdue at 13 months of age or 3 months after the date of dose 2, whichever is the later.

If the date of dose 1 is after the child attains 12 months of age, dose 3 is not required.

If the date of dose 2 is after the child attains 15 months of age, dose 3 is not required.

An interval of at least 2 months must occur between doses 2 and 3.

Dose 3 must not be given before the child attains 11 months of age.

Hepatitis B schedule—general notes

Hepatitis B is not due or overdue after the child has received three valid doses. Three doses of a hepatitis B vaccine, that may or may not include a birth dose, are sufficient to deem a child 'immunised for' hepatitis B.

The standard schedule for hepatitis B vaccine, other than when a birth dose has been given, is:

- Dose 1: due at 2 months of age and overdue at 3 months
- Dose 2: due at 4 months of age and overdue at 5 months
- Dose 3: due at 6 months of age and overdue at 13 months

Note the timing between the due and overdue requirements for dose 3. This is to cater for different hepatitis B vaccine products that follow different product schedules. For the purpose of these rules, hepatitis B vaccine products are interchangeable.

Hepatitis B—birth dose rules

A dose of hepatitis B vaccine given between birth and 7 days of age is considered to be the birth dose.

A dose of hepatitis B vaccine reported as the birth dose, given between 8 days and one month of age, will be recorded as dose 1 given early.

Hepatitis B—detailed rules

Dose 1

Provided that doses 1, 2 or 3 of a hepatitis B vaccine have not been given, dose 1 is due when the child attains 2 months of age and overdue when the child attains 3 months of age.

Dose 2

Provided that doses 2 or 3 of a hepatitis B vaccine have not been given, dose 2 is due 2 months after the date of dose 1 and is overdue 3 months after the date of dose 1.

Dose 3

Provided that either the birth dose or dose 3 of a hepatitis B vaccine have not been given, dose 3 is due at 6 months of age or 2 months after the date of dose 2, whichever is the later, and is overdue at 13 months of age or 3 months after the date of dose 2, whichever is the later.

If a birth dose of a hepatitis B vaccine has been given, provided that doses 1 and 2 of a hepatitis B vaccine have also been given, dose 3 is not required.

Measles—detailed rules

A dose prior to 12 months of age is given only in special circumstances as described in the Handbook.

Dose 1

Provided that dose 1, 2 or 3 of a measles vaccine has not been given, dose 1 is due when the child attains 12 months of age and overdue when the child attains 13 months of age.

Dose 2

Provided that doses 2 or 3 of a measles vaccine have not been given:

- If the date of dose 1 is before the child attains 11 months of age then dose 2 is due when the child attains 12 months of age and overdue when the child attains 13 months of age.

- If the date of dose 1 is after the child attains 11 months of age then dose 2 is due when the child attains 4 years of age or 1 month after the date of dose 1, whichever is later, and overdue when the child attains 5 years of age or 2 months after the date of dose 1, whichever is later.

Dose 3

Provided that dose 3 of a measles vaccine has not been given:

- If the date of dose 1 is after the child attains 11 months of age then dose 3 is not required.

- If the date of dose 1 is before the child attains 11 months of age then dose 3 is due when the child attains 4 years of age or 1 month after the date of dose 2, whichever is later, and overdue when the child attains 5 years of age or 2 months after the date of dose 2, whichever is later.

Mumps—detailed rules

Dose 1

Provided that dose 1, 2 or 3 of a mumps vaccine has not been given, dose 1 is due when the child attains 12 months of age and overdue when the child attains 13 months of age.

Dose 2

Provided that doses 2 or 3 of a mumps vaccine have not been given:

- If the date of dose 1 is before the child attains 11 months of age then dose 2 is due when the child attains 12 months of age and overdue when the child attains 13 months of age.

- If the date of dose 1 is after the child attains 11 months of age then dose 2 is due when the child attains 4 years of age or 1 month after the date of dose 1, whichever is later, and overdue when the child attains 5 years of age or 2 months after the date of dose 1, whichever is later.

Dose 3

Provided that dose 3 of a mumps vaccine has not been given:

- If the date of dose 1 is after the child attains 11 months of age then dose 3 is not required.

- If the date of dose 1 is before the child attains 11 months of age then dose 3 is due when the child attains 4 years of age or 1 month after the date of dose 2, whichever is later, and overdue when the child attains 5 years of age or 2 months after the date of dose 2, whichever is later.

Rubella—detailed rules

Dose 1

Provided that dose 1, 2 or 3 of a rubella vaccine has not been given, dose 1 is due when the child attains 12 months of age and overdue when the child attains 13 months of age.

Dose 2

Provided that doses 2 or 3 of a rubella vaccine have not been given:

- If the date of dose 1 is before the child attains 11 months of age then dose 2 is due when the child attains 12 months of age and overdue when the child attains 13 months of age.

- If the date of dose 1 is after the child attains 11 months of age then dose 2 is due when the child attains 4 years of age or 1 month after the date of dose 1, whichever is later, and overdue when the child attains 5 years of age or 2 months after the date of dose 1, whichever is later.

Dose 3

Provided that dose 3 of a rubella vaccine has not been given:

- If the date of dose 1 is after the child attains 11 months of age then dose 3 is not required.

- If the date of dose 1 is before the child attains 11 months of age then dose 3 is due when the child attains 4 years of age or 1 month after the date of dose 2, whichever is later, and overdue when the child attains 5 years of age or 2 months after the date of dose 2, whichever is later.

Pneumococcal (7vPCV schedule)—detailed rules

Dose 1

Dose 1 of Prevenar vaccine is not due or overdue.

Dose 2

Provided that dose 2 or 3 of Prevenar vaccine has not been given, and the date of dose 1 is before the child attains 17 months of age, dose 2 is due 2 months after the date of dose 1 and overdue 3 months after the date of dose 1.

If the date of dose 1 is after the child attains 17 months of age, then dose 2 is not required.

If dose 1 has not been given, then dose 2 is not required.

Dose 3

Provided that dose 3 of Prevenar vaccine has not been given, if the date of dose 1 is before the child attains the age of 7 months, dose 3 is due 2 months after the date of dose 2 and overdue 3 months after the date of dose 2.

If the date of dose 1 is after the child attains the 7 months of age, dose 3 is not required.

If the date of dose 2 is before the child attains the age of 17 months, dose 3 is due 2 months after the date of dose 2 and overdue 3 months after the date dose 2.

If the date of dose 2 of Prevenar vaccine is after the child attains 17 months of age, dose 3 is not required.

If dose 1 or dose 2 has not been given, then dose 3 is not required.

No conjugate pneumococcal vaccine is due or overdue after the child attains 2 years of age.

Meningococcal C—detailed rules

Dose 1

Provided that dose 1, 2 or 3 of a conjugate meningococcal C vaccine has not been given, dose 1 is due when the child attains 12 months of age and overdue when the child attains 13 months of age.

Dose 2

If the date of dose 1 is after the child attains 11 months of age then dose 2 is not required.

Provided that dose 2 or 3 of a conjugate meningococcal C vaccine has not been given, if the date of dose 1 is before the child attains 4 months of age, then dose 2 is due 2 months after the date of dose 1 and is overdue 3 months after the date of dose 1.

Provided that dose 2 or 3 of a conjugate meningococcal C vaccine has not been given, if the date of dose 1 is after the child attains 4 months of age, then dose 2 is due when the child attains 12 months of age and overdue when the child attains 13 months of age.

Dose 3

If the date of dose 1 is after the child attains 4 months of age then dose 3 is not required.

If the date of dose 2 is after the child attains 11 months of age then dose 3 is not required.

Provided that dose 3 of a conjugate meningococcal C vaccine has not been given, if the date of dose 1 is before the child attains 4 months of age, then dose 3 is due when the child attains 12 months of age and overdue when the child attains 13 months of age.