Publicly Funded Immunization Schedules for Ontario – March 2015

Publicly funded vaccines may be provided only to eligible individuals and must be free of charge

Routine Schedule: Children Starting Immunization in Infancy

Vaccine \ Age	2 Months	4 Months	6 Months	12 Months	15 Months	18 Months	4–6 Years^	Grade 7	Grade 8 Females	14–16 Years	≥18 Years	65 Years
DTaP-IPV-Hib Diphtheria, Tetanus, Pertussis, Polio, *Haemophilus influenzae* type B	◆	◆	◆			◆						
Pneu-C-13 Pneumococcal Conjugate 13	◆	◆		◆								
Rot-1 Rotavirus	▲	▲										
Men-C-C Meningococcal Conjugate C				◆								
MMR Measles, Mumps, Rubella				◆								
Var Varicella					◆							
MMRV Measles, Mumps, Rubella, Varicella							◆					
Tdap-IPV Tetanus, Diphtheria, Pertussis, Polio							◆					
HB Hepatitis B								●				
Men-C-ACYW Meningococcal Conjugate ACYW-135								●				
HPV-4 Human Papillomavirus									●			
Tdap Tetanus, Diphtheria, Pertussis										◆	◇	
Td (booster) Tetanus, Diphtheria											◆ Every 10 yrs	
Pneu-P-23 Pneumococcal Polysaccharide 23												◆
Inf Influenza			**✶ Every year in the fall**									

◆ = A single vaccine dose given in a syringe and needle by injection
▲ = A single vaccine dose given in an oral applicator by mouth
^ = Preferably given at 4 years
● = Provided through school-based immunization programs. Men-C-ACYW is a single dose; HB is a 2 dose series (see Table 6); HPV-4 is a 3 dose series (see Table 9). Each vaccine dose is given in a syringe and needle by injection
◇ = Adults who are due for a Td booster may receive 1 dose of Tdap. Once the dose of Tdap is given, adults should receive Td every 10 years. A single Tdap vaccine dose given in a syringe and needle by injection
✶ = Children 6 months to 8 years of age who have not previously received a dose of influenza vaccine require 2 doses given ≥4 weeks apart. These children who have previously received ≥1 dose of influenza vaccine should receive 1 dose per season thereafter

Note: A different schedule and/or additional doses may be needed for high risk individuals (see Table 3) or if doses of a vaccine are missed (see Tables 4-20)

Ontario

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Catch-up Schedule 1: Unimmunized Children 1–6 Years

Vaccine / Age	**1st Visit**			**2nd Visit: 2 months after 1st visit**					**3rd Visit: 2 months after 2nd visit**	**4th Visit: 6–12 months after 3rd visit**		**5th Visit** (only required if child was <4 yrs at 4th visit): **4–6 years of age and 6–12 months after 4th visit**	Grade 7	Grade 8 Females	14–16 Years	≥18 Years	65 Years
	If child is			If child is <5 yrs and was				If child is ≥5yrs		If child is							
	<4 yrs	4 yrs	5–6 yrs	<15 mos at 1st visit	15–23 mos at 1st visit	2–3 yrs at 1st visit	4 yrs at 1st visit			<4 yrs	≥4 yrs						
DTaP-IPV-Hib	◆	◆		◆													
Pneu-C-13	◆	◆		◆	◆												
MMR	◆																
MMRV		◆	◆								◆	◆					
DTaP-IPV			◆		◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆							
Var				◆	◆	◆											
Men-C-C	◆	◆	◆														
Tdap-IPV											◆	◆					
HB													●				
Men-C-ACYW													●				
HPV-4														●			
Tdap															◆	◇	
Td																◆ Every 10 yrs	
Pneu-P-23																	◆
Inf	**✶ Every year in the fall**																

◆ = A single vaccine dose given in a syringe and needle by injection
● = Provided through school-based immunization programs. Men-C-ACYW is a single dose; HB is a 2 dose series (see Table 6); HPV-4 is a 3 dose series (see Table 9). Each vaccine dose is given in a syringe and needle by injection
◇ = Adults who are due for a Td booster may receive 1 dose of Tdap. Once the dose of Tdap is given, adults should receive Td every 10 years. A single Tdap vaccine dose given in a syringe and needle by injection
✶ = Children 6 months to 8 years of age who have not previously received a dose of influenza vaccine require 2 doses given ≥4 weeks apart. These children who have previously received ≥1 dose of influenza vaccine should receive 1 dose per season thereafter

Note: A different schedule and/or additional doses may be needed for high risk individuals (see Table 3) or if doses of a vaccine are missed (see Tables 4-20)

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Catch-up Schedule 2: Unimmunized Children 7–17 Years

Vaccine \ Age	1st Visit			2nd visit: 2 months after 1st Visit			3rd visit: 6–12 months after 2nd Visit		Grades 7–8	Grades 7–12	Grades 8–12 Females	≥18 Years	65 Years
	If child is <13 yrs	If child is ≥13 yrs & born		If child is <13 yrs	If child is ≥13 yrs & born		If child is						
		in or after 2000	in or prior to 1999		in or after 2000	in or prior to 1999	born on or after 2003/Sep/01	born on or prior to 2003/Aug/31					
Tdap-IPV	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆					
MMRV	◆			◆									
MMR		◆	◆		◆	◆							
Var		◆			◆								
Men-C-C							■						
HB									●				
Men-C-ACYW										●			
HPV-4											●		
Tdap												◇	
Td												◆ Every 10 yrs	
Pneu-P-23													◆
Inf	✶ **Every year in the fall**												

◆ = A single vaccine dose given in a syringe and needle by injection

■ = Individuals born on or after 2003/Sept/01 are eligible to receive a dose of Men-C-C (given in a syringe and needle by injection). These individuals are also eligible to receive Men-C-ACYW when they enter Grade 7. If the individual is immunized with Men-C-ACYW, in or after Grade 7, Men-C-C is no longer recommended

● = Provided through school-based immunization programs. Men-C-ACYW is a single dose; HB is a 2 dose series (see Table 6); HPV-4 is a 3 dose series (see Table 9). Each vaccine dose is given in a syringe and needle by injection

◇ = Adults who are due for a Td booster may receive 1 dose of Tdap. Once the dose of Tdap is given, adults should receive Td every 10 years. A single Tdap vaccine dose given in a syringe and needle by injection

✶ = Children 6 months to 8 years of age who have not previously received a dose of influenza vaccine require 2 doses given ≥4 weeks apart. These children who have previously received ≥1 dose of influenza vaccine should receive 1 dose per season thereafter

Note: A different schedule and/or additional doses may be needed for high risk individuals (see Table 3) or if doses of a vaccine are missed (see Tables 4-20)

Catch-up Schedule 3: Unimmunized Adults 18 Years and Older

Vaccine \ Age	1st Visit			2nd Visit: 2 months after 1st visit	3rd Visit: 6–12 months after 2nd visit	≥18 Years	65 Years
	If adult is born						
	in or prior to 1985	between 1986 and 1996	in or after 1997				
Tdap-IPV	◆	◆	◆				
MMR	◆	◆	◆				
Men-C-ACYW			◆				
Men-C-C		◆					
Td-IPV				◆	◆		
Td						◆ Every 10 yrs	
Pneu-P-23							◆
Inf	◆ **Every year in the fall**						

◆ = A single vaccine dose given in a syringe and needle by injection

Note: A different schedule and/or additional doses may be needed for high risk individuals (see Table 3) or if doses of a vaccine are missed (see Tables 4-20)

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General Notes:

- Interruption of a vaccine series does not require restarting the series, regardless of the length of time that has elapsed since the last dose
- When age ranges are specified, they are inclusive of the lower and upper age parameters, for example:
  - "4–6 years" means from the 4th birthday to the day prior to the 7th birthday
  - "6 months to 8 years" means from 6 months of age to the day prior to the 9th birthday

Table 1: Vaccine Administration

Route of administration	Vaccines	Age of vaccine recipient	Recommended needle gauge	Recommended needle length
Intramuscular (IM)[1]	DTaP-IPV, DTaP-IPV-Hib, HA, HB, Hib, HPV-4, Inf, 4CMenB, Men-C-C, Men-C-ACYW, MMRV, Pneu-C-13, Pneu-P-23, Tdap, Tdap-IPV, Td and Td-IPV	Infants, toddlers and older children	22–25	7/8 inch–1 inch
		Adolescents and adults	22–25	1 inch–1½ inch
Subcutaneous (SC)	IPV, Men-P-ACYW, MMR, MMRV, Pneu-P-23 and Var	All ages	25	5/8 inch
Oral (per os [PO])	Rot-1	Infants	n/a	n/a

[1] For IM injections, use a needle length sufficient to reach the largest part of the muscle

Notes:

- For route, site and technique for vaccine administration refer to the Canadian Immunization Guide (CIG) at www.phac-aspc.gc.ca/publicat/cig-gci/p01-07-eng.php
- Never mix and administer different vaccines together in the same syringe unless indicated in the product monograph
- For vaccines that require reconstitution, always mix the vaccine with the supplied diluent

Table 2: Eligibility Criteria for All Publicly Funded Vaccines

Publicly Funded Vaccines	Publicly Funded Age Groups and Conditions
DTaP-IPV Diphtheria, Tetanus, Pertussis, Polio	• 6 weeks to 6 years of age
DTaP-IPV-Hib Diphtheria, Tetanus, Pertussis, Polio, *Haemophilus influenzae* type b	• 6 weeks to 4 years of age • 5 to 6 years of age who meet DTaP-IPV-Hib high risk criteria (see Table 3)
HA Hepatitis A	• ≥1 year of age who meet HA high risk criteria (see Table 3)
HB Hepatitis B	• Grades 7 to 8 • ≥0 years of age who meet HB high risk criteria (see Table 3)
Hib *Haemophilus influenzae* type b	• 6 weeks to 4 years of age • ≥5 years of age who meet Hib high risk criteria (see Table 3)
HPV-4 Human Papillomavirus	• Grades 8 to 12 females
Inf Influenza	• ≥6 months of age who live, work or study in Ontario
IPV Polio	• ≥6 weeks of age • ≥18 years of age who meet IPV high risk criteria may receive a booster dose (see Table 3)
4CMenB Multicomponent Meningococcal B	• 2 months to 17 years of age who meet 4CMenB high risk criteria (see Table 3)
Men-C-C Meningococcal Conjugate C	• Born on or after 2003/Sep/01 and ≥1 year of age • Born between 1986/Jan/01 and 1996/Dec/31
Men-C-ACYW Meningococcal Conjugate ACYW-135	• Grades 7 to 12 • Born on or after 1997/Jan/01 • 9 months to 55 years of age who meet Men-C-ACYW high risk criteria (see Table 3)
Men-P-ACYW Meningococcal Polysaccharide ACYW-135	• ≥55 years of age who meet Men-P-ACYW high risk criteria (see Table 3)
MMR Measles, Mumps, Rubella	• ≥1 year of age • 6 to 11 months and ≥18 years of age who meet MMR high risk criteria may receive an additional dose (see Table 3)
MMRV Measles, Mumps, Rubella, Varicella	• 4 to 12 years of age
Pneu-C-13 Pneumococcal Conjugate 13	• 6 weeks to 4 years of age • 6 weeks to 6 months of age who meet Pneu-C-13 high risk criteria may receive an additional dose (see Table 3) • ≥50 years of age who meet Pneu-C-13 high risk criteria (see Table 3)
Pneu-P-23 Pneumococcal Polysaccharide 23	• ≥65 years of age • 2 to 64 years of age who meet Pneu-P-23 high risk criteria (see Table 3) • ≥2 years of age who meet Pneu-P-23 high risk criteria may receive a 2nd (reimmunization) dose (see Table 3)
Rot-1 Rotavirus	• 6 to 24 weeks of age
Td Tetanus, Diphtheria	• ≥7 years of age
Tdap Tetanus, Diphtheria, Pertussis	• ≥4 years of age **Note:** Adults who have not previously received Tdap vaccine at ≥18 years of age are eligible to receive 1 Tdap booster dose in lieu of their Td booster. However if the Tdap booster dose is required earlier, they are eligible to receive 1 dose of Tdap vaccine regardless of the interval since the last dose of tetanus or diphtheria containing vaccine
Tdap-IPV Tetanus, Diphtheria, Pertussis, Polio	• ≥4 years of age • ≥18 years of age who meet Tdap-IPV high risk criteria may receive a booster dose of IPV containing vaccine (see Table 3)
Td-IPV Tetanus, Diphtheria, Polio	• ≥7 years of age • ≥18 years of age who meet Td-IPV high risk criteria may receive a booster dose of IPV containing vaccine (see Table 3)
Var Varicella	• Born on or after 2000/Jan/01 and ≥1 year of age • Born on or prior to 1999/Dec/31 who meet Var high risk criteria (see Table 3)

Notes:

- Some vaccines protect against the same disease; the most appropriate vaccine should be selected based on the age and needs of the vaccine recipient in accordance with the recommended schedules
- For any of the immunization schedules, if an individual is partially immunized or contraindicated to receive a component of a combined vaccine, alternative vaccines may be used, provided the individual is eligible to receive the vaccine, for example:
  - If IPV series is complete Tdap can be used instead of Tdap-IPV
  - Similarly if there is a contraindication to receiving pertussis, Td-IPV for individuals ≥7 years of age can be used instead of Tdap-IPV
- Consult with your local public health unit regarding the availability of publicly funded vaccines for the case and contact management of vaccine preventable diseases

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Table 3: High Risk Vaccine Programs

High risk individuals should also be immunized according to the routine or applicable catch-up schedules (see pages 1 to 3)

Publicly Funded Vaccines	High Risk Eligibility Criteria	Publicly Funded Age Groups	# of Eligible Doses
DTaP-IPV-Hib	• Individuals who meet Hib high risk criteria (see Hib eligibility criteria)	5 to 6 years	1 or 3
Hib	• Hematopoietic stem cell transplants (HSCT) recipients (3 doses) (see Table 8 for vaccine intervals) • Individuals with functional or anatomic asplenia (1 dose) • Immunocompromised individuals related to disease or therapy (1 dose) • Bone marrow or solid organ transplant recipients (1 dose) • All lung transplant recipients (1 dose) • Cochlear implant recipients (pre/post implant) (1 dose) • Individuals with primary antibody deficiencies (1 dose)	≥5 years	1 or 3
HA	• Individuals with chronic liver disease (including hepatitis B and C) • Individuals engaging in intravenous drug use • Men who have sex with men See Table 5 for vaccine intervals	≥1 year	2
HB	• Infants born to HBV-positive carrier mothers: – premature infants weighing <2,000 grams at birth (4 doses) – premature infants weighing ≥2,000 grams at birth and full/post term infants (3 doses) • Household and sexual contacts of chronic carriers and acute cases (3 doses) • Individuals engaging in intravenous drug use (3 doses) • Men who have sex with men, individuals with multiple sex partners, and history of a sexually transmitted disease (3 doses) • Individuals having needle stick injuries in a non-health care setting (3 doses) • Children <7 years old whose families have immigrated from countries of high prevalence for hepatitis B and who may be exposed to hepatitis B carriers through their extended families (3 doses) • Individuals with chronic liver disease including hepatitis C (3 doses) • Individuals on renal dialysis and those with diseases requiring frequent receipt of blood products (e.g., haemophilia) (2nd and 3rd doses only) • Individuals awaiting liver transplants (2nd and 3rd doses only) See Table 7 for vaccine intervals	≥0 years	2 to 4
4CMenB	• Individuals with functional or anatomic asplenia • Individuals with complement, properdin, factor D or primary antibody deficiencies • Cochlear implant recipients (pre/post implant) • Individuals with acquired complement deficiencies (e.g., receiving eculizumab) • Individuals with HIV See Table 10 for dosing requirements and vaccine intervals	2 months to 17 years	2 to 4
Men-C-ACYW	• Individuals who meet any 4CMenB high risk criteria (see 4CMenB eligibility criteria) See Table 11 for dosing requirements and vaccine intervals	9 months to 55 years	2 to 4 + boosters
Men-P-ACYW	• Individuals who meet any 4CMenB high risk criteria (see 4CMenB eligibility criteria) See Table 11 for intervals between Men-C-ACYW and Men-P-ACYW	≥55 years	1
MMR	• Infants who are planning to travel to areas where disease is a concern **Note:** 2 additional doses are required at ≥1 year of age and at appropriate intervals (see Table 12 and Routine Schedule)	6 to 11 months	1
	Adults who have only received 1 dose of MMR, are eligible to receive a 2nd dose: • if they are between 18-25 years of age • if they are health care workers • if they are post-secondary students • if they are planning to travel to areas where disease is a concern • based on the health care provider's clinical judgement See Table 12 for vaccine intervals	≥18 years	1 (as a 2nd dose)
Pneu-C-13	• Infants who meet any of the Pneu-P-23 high risk criteria from 1 to 13 (see Pneu-P-23 eligibility criteria) are eligible for a 4th dose and should be immunized according to the high risk Pneu-C-13 schedule (see Table 13)	6 weeks to 6 months	1 (as a 4th dose)
	• Individuals who have undergone HSCT (3 doses) (see Table 14 for vaccine intervals) • Individuals with HIV (1 dose) • Individuals with other immunocompromising conditions including (1 dose): – Asplenia (anatomical or functional) – Sickle cell disease or other hemoglobinopathies – Congenital immunodeficiencies involving any part of the immune system, including Blymphocyte (humoral) immunity, T-lymphocyte (cell) mediated immunity, complement system (properdin, or factor D deficiencies), or phagocytic functions – Immunosuppressive therapy including use of long term corticosteroids, chemotherapy, radiation therapy, post-organ-transplant therapy, biologic and non-biologic immunosuppressive therapies for rheumatologic and other inflammatory diseases – Malignant neoplasms including leukemia and lymphoma – Solid organ or islet cell transplant (candidate or recipient) See Table 15 for intervals between Pneu-C-13 and Pneu-P-23	≥50 years	1 or 3
Pneu-P-23	1. Individuals with chronic respiratory disease (excluding asthma, except those treated with high-dose corticosteroid therapy) 2. Individuals with chronic cardiac disease 3. Individuals with chronic liver disease (including hepatitis B and C, and hepatic cirrhosis due to any cause) 4. Individuals with chronic renal disease, including nephrotic syndrome 5. Individuals with diabetes mellitus 6. Individuals with chronic cerebrospinal fluid leak 7. Individuals with asplenia (anatomical or functional), splenic dysfunction, sickle-cell disease and other sickle cell haemoglobinopathies 8. Individuals with primary immune deficiency 9. Individuals with conditions associated with immunosuppression (e.g., malignant neoplasms, including leukemia and lymphoma) 10. Individuals undergoing immunosuppressive therapy including use of long-term systemic corticosteroid, chemotherapy, radiation therapy, post-organ transplant therapy, certain anti-rheumatic drugs and other immunosuppressive therapy 11. Individuals with HIV 12. Individuals undergoing solid organ or islet cell transplant (candidate or recipient) 13. Cochlear implant recipients (pre/post implant) 14. Individuals with chronic neurologic conditions that may impair clearance of oral secretions 15. Individuals undergoing HSCT (candidate or recipient) 16. Individuals with congenital immunodeficiencies involving any part of the immune system, including B-lymphocyte (humoral) immunity, T-lymphocyte (cell) mediated immunity, complement system (properdin, or factor D deficiencies), or phagocytic functions 17. Residents of nursing homes, homes for the aged and chronic care facilities or wards	2 to 64 years	1

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Table 3: High Risk Vaccine Programs (continued)
High risk individuals should also be immunized according to the routine or applicable catch-up schedules (see pages 1 to 3)

Publicly Funded Vaccines	High Risk Eligibility Criteria	Publicly Funded Age Groups	# of Eligible Doses
Pneu-P-23	Individuals are eligible to receive a 2nd dose (one lifetime reimmunization dose) of Pneu-P-23 if they meet the following high risk criteria (see Table 16 for intervals for reimmunization): • Functional or anatomic asplenia or sickle cell disease • Hepatic cirrhosis • Chronic renal failure or nephrotic syndrome • HIV infection • Immunosuppression related to disease or therapy	≥2 years	1 (as a 2nd dose)
IPV	Travellers who: • have completed their immunization series against polio and • are travelling to areas where polio virus is known or suspected to be circulating Refer to the Committee to Advise on Tropical Medicine and Travel (CATMAT) for recommendations at www.phac-aspc.gc.ca/tmp-pmv/catmat-ccmtmv/index-eng.php **Note:** Travellers are eligible to receive a single adult lifetime booster dose of IPV-containing vaccine. The most appropriate vaccine (i.e., IPV, Tdap-IPV and Td-IPV) should be selected	≥18 years	1
Tdap-IPV	Travellers who require Tdap and meet the high risk criteria for IPV (see IPV high risk criteria) **Note:** Travellers are eligible to receive a single adult lifetime booster dose of IPV-containing vaccine. The most appropriate vaccine (i.e., IPV, Tdap-IPV and Td-IPV) should be selected	≥18 years	1
Td-IPV	Travellers who require Td and meet the high risk criteria for IPV (see IPV high risk criteria) **Note:** Travellers are eligible to receive a single adult lifetime booster dose of IPV-containing vaccine. The most appropriate vaccine (i.e., IPV, Tdap-IPV and Td-IPV) should be selected	≥18 years	1
Var	• Susceptible children and adolescents given chronic salicylic acid therapy • Susceptible individuals with cystic fibrosis • Susceptible household contacts of immunocompromised individuals • Susceptible individuals receiving low dose steroid therapy or inhaled/topical steroids • Susceptible immunocompromised individuals, see the CIG See Table 12 for vaccine intervals	Born on or prior to 1999/Dec/31	2

Vaccine Intervals – Recommended and Minimum

Table 4: DTaP-IPV-[Hib] and Tdap-IPV Primary Immunization Series for Children <7 Years of Age

Recommended Intervals	Minimum Intervals
1st DTaP-IPV-[Hib] dose at age ≥2 months 2nd DTaP-IPV-[Hib] dose, 2 months after 1st dose 3rd DTaP-IPV-[Hib] dose, 2 months after 2nd dose 4th DTaP-IPV-[Hib] dose, 6–12 months after 3rd dose *If 4th dose is given at age ≥4 years and ≥24 weeks after 3rd dose, Tdap-IPV should be given* 5th Tdap-IPV dose, 6–12 months after 4th dose and at age ≥4 years *5th dose is not required if 4th dose is given at age ≥4 years and ≥24 weeks after 4th dose*	1st DTaP-IPV-[Hib] dose at age ≥6 weeks 2nd DTaP-IPV-[Hib] dose, 4 weeks after 1st dose 3rd DTaP-IPV-[Hib] dose, 4 weeks after 2nd dose 4th DTaP-IPV-[Hib] dose, 24 weeks after 3rd dose *If 4th dose is given at age ≥4 years and ≥24 weeks after 3rd dose, Tdap-IPV should be given* 5th Tdap-IPV dose, 24 weeks after 4th dose and at age ≥4 years *5th dose is not required if 4th dose is given at age ≥4 years and ≥24 weeks after 4th dose*

Notes:
• DTaP-IPV-[Hib] indicates the use of either DTaP-IPV-Hib or DTaP-IPV depending on the age of the child
• Refer to the Routine Schedule and Catch-up Schedule 1 for the use of DTaP-IPV-[Hib]

Table 5: HA Immunization Series for High Risk Individuals ≥1 Year of Age

Recommended Intervals	Minimum Intervals
1st dose 2nd dose, 6 to 36 months after 1st dose (depending on vaccine)	1st dose 2nd dose, 24 weeks after 1st dose

Table 6: HB Immunization Series for Grade 7 School-based Program

Recombivax® First Dose – Intervals	Engerix® First Dose - Intervals
1st dose Recombivax® in Grade 7 2nd dose Recombivax® or Engerix®, 4 months after 1st dose	1st dose Engerix® in Grade 7 2nd dose Engerix® or Recombivax®, 6 months after 1st dose

Note: The 2 dose HB schedule and vaccine formulation is licensed for use for children between 11 and 15 years of age

Table 7: HB Immunization Series for High Risk Individuals ≥0 Years of Age

Recommended Intervals	Minimum Intervals
1st dose 2nd dose, 1 month after 1st dose 3rd dose, 5 months after 2nd dose and at age ≥24 weeks	1st dose 2nd dose, 4 weeks after 1st dose 3rd dose, 8 weeks after 2nd dose, 16 weeks after 1st dose and at age ≥24 weeks

Notes:
• Premature infants weighing <2,000 grams at birth, should receive 4 doses, given at birth, 1, 2 and 6 months of age
• Refer to the CIG for appropriate vaccine formulations, serology testing and use of immunoglobulin for high risk individuals and for accelerated schedules

Table 8: Hib Immunization Series for HSCT Recipients ≥5 Years of Age

Recommended Intervals	Minimum Intervals
1st dose 2nd dose, 2 months after 1st dose 3rd dose, 12 months after 2nd dose	1st dose 2nd dose, 4 weeks after 1st dose 3rd dose, 4 weeks after 2nd dose

Note: Immunization series can be initiated at 6 to 12 months post-transplant

Table 9: HPV-4 Immunization Series for the Grade 8 School-based Program

Recommended Intervals	Minimum Intervals
1st dose in Grade 8 2nd dose, 2 months after 1st dose 3rd dose, 4 months after 2nd dose	The minimum intervals for the HPV-4 immunization series are currently under review. Until the minimum intervals are established, the recommended intervals should be used

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Table 10: 4CMenB Immunization Series for High Risk Children 2 Months to 17 Years of Age

Age at first dose	Recommended Intervals	Minimum Intervals
2–5 months	1st dose 2nd dose, 2 months after 1st dose 3rd dose, 2 months after 2nd dose 4th dose, 2 months after 3rd and at age ≥12 months	1st dose 2nd dose, 4 weeks after 1st dose 3rd dose, 4 weeks after 2nd dose 4th dose, 8 weeks after 3rd dose and at age ≥12 months
6–11 months	1st dose 2nd dose, 2 months after 1st dose 3rd dose, 2 months after 2nd dose and at age ≥12 months	1st dose 2nd dose, 8 weeks after 1st dose 3rd dose, 8 weeks after 2nd dose and at age ≥12 months
12 months to 10 years	1st dose 2nd dose, 2 months after 1st dose	1st dose 2nd dose, 8 weeks after 1st dose
11 to 17 years	1st dose 2nd dose, 1 month after 1st dose	1st dose 2nd dose, 4 weeks after 1st dose

Table 11: Men-C-ACYW (Menactra®) Immunization Series for High Risk Individuals 9 Months to 55 Years of Age

Age at first dose	Recommended Intervals	Minimum Intervals
9 to 11 months	1st dose 2nd dose, 2 months after 1st dose 3rd dose, 2 months after 2nd dose and at age ≥12 months Booster doses every 3 to 5 years	1st dose 2nd dose, 4 weeks after 1st dose 3rd dose, 4 weeks after 2nd dose 4th dose, 4 weeks after 3rd dose and at age ≥12 months *4th dose is not required if 3rd dose is given at age ≥12 months and ≥4 weeks after 3rd dose* Booster doses every 3 to 5 years
12 months to 6 years	1st dose 2nd dose, 2 months after 1st dose Booster doses every 3 to 5 years	1st dose 2nd dose, 4 weeks after 1st dose Booster doses every 3 to 5 years
7 to 55 years	1st dose 2nd dose, 2 months after 1st dose Booster doses every 5 years	1st dose 2nd dose, 4 weeks after 1st dose Booster doses every 5 years

Notes:
- ≥4 weeks is required between doses of Men-C-ACYW and Men-C-C
- ≥5 years is required between doses of Men-C-ACYW and Men-P-ACYW for adults ≥55 years of age who have already received Men-C-ACYW

Table 12: MMR, MMRV and Var Immunization Series

Vaccines	Recommended Intervals	Minimum Intervals
MMR and MMR	2 months	4 weeks
MMR and MMRV / MMRV and MMR	3 months	6 weeks
MMR and Var / Var and MMR	2 months	4 weeks
MMRV and MMRV	3 months	6 weeks
Var and MMRV / MMRV and Var	3 months	6 weeks
Var and Var	3 months	6 weeks

Notes:
- MMR and Var must be given at ≥1 year of age and may be given on the same day if required
- MMRV may be given between 4 and 12 years of age

Table 13: Pneu-C-13 Immunization Series for Children <5 Years of Age

Age at first dose	Applies to	Recommended Intervals	Minimum Intervals
2–6 months	Healthy	1st dose at age ≥2 months 2nd dose, 2 months after 1st dose 3rd dose, 2 months after 2nd dose and at age ≥12 months	1st dose at age ≥6 weeks 2nd dose, 8* weeks after 1st dose 3rd dose, 8 weeks after 2nd dose and at age ≥12 months
	High risk	1st dose at age ≥2 months 2nd dose, 2 months after 1st dose 3rd dose, 2 months after 2nd dose 4th dose, 2 months after 3rd dose and at age ≥12 months	1st dose at age ≥6 weeks 2nd dose, 8* weeks after 1st dose 3rd dose, 8* weeks after 2nd dose 4th dose, 8 weeks after 3rd dose and at age ≥12 months
7–11 months	All	1st dose 2nd dose, 2 months after 1st dose 3rd dose, 2 months after 2nd dose and at age ≥12 months	1st dose 2nd dose, 8 weeks after 1st dose 3rd dose, 8 weeks after 2nd dose and at age ≥12 months
12–23 months	All	1st dose 2nd dose, 2 months after 1st dose	1st dose 2nd dose, 8 weeks after 1st dose
24–59 months	All	1 dose	1 dose

* For these doses, the vaccine manufacturer indicates that the minimum interval is 4 weeks, however the CIG recommends that the minimum interval between doses be 8 weeks

Note: 1 dose of Pneu-P-23 should be given ≥8 weeks after the last dose of Pneu-C-13, for children ≥2 years of age who meet Pneu-P-23 high risk eligibility criteria (see Table 3)

Table 14: Pneu-C-13 Immunization Series for HSCT Recipients ≥50 Years of Age

Recommended Intervals	Minimum Intervals
1st dose 2nd dose, 1 month after 1st dose 3rd dose, 1 month after 2nd dose	1st dose 2nd dose, 4 weeks after 1st dose 3rd dose, 4 weeks after 2nd dose

Note: Start series 3 to 9 months after transplant; 1 dose of Pneu-P-23 should be given 12 to 18 months post-transplant (6 to 12 months after last dose of Pneu-C-13)

Table 15: Pneu-C-13 and Pneu-P-23 Intervals for High Risk Adults ≥50 Years of Age

- 1 dose of Pneu-P-23 should be given ≥8 weeks after the last dose of Pneu-C-13 (except for HSCT recipients see Table 14 for intervals)
- Alternatively if Pneu-P-23 has already been received, Pneu-C-13 should be given ≥1 year after the last dose of Pneu-P-23

Table 16: Pneu-P-23 Reimmunization for High Risk Individuals ≥2 Years of Age

Intervals for children 2–10 years of age at the time of initial immunization	Intervals for individuals ≥11 years of age at the time of initial immunization
1st dose 2nd dose, 3 years after 1st dose	1st dose 2nd dose, 5 years after 1st dose

Publicly Funded Immunization Schedules for Ontario – March 2015

Publicly funded vaccines may be provided only to eligible individuals and must be free of charge

Table 17: Rot-1 Immunization Series for Infants <25 Weeks of Age	
Recommended Intervals	Minimum Intervals
1st dose* at age ≥2 months 2nd dose**, 2 months after 1st dose	1st dose* at age ≥6 weeks 2nd dose**, 4 weeks after 1st dose
* Although the vaccine manufacturer indicates that the 1st dose may be administered by <21 weeks of age, the CIG recommends that the 1st dose be administered by <15 weeks of age as the safety of providing the 1st dose of rotavirus vaccine in older infants is not known ** 2nd dose must be administered by <25 weeks of age	

Table 18: Tdap-IPV and/or Td-IPV Primary Immunization Series for Individuals ≥7 Years of Age	
Recommended Intervals	Minimum Intervals
1st dose 2nd dose, 2 months after 1st dose 3rd dose, 6–12 months after 2nd dose	1st dose 2nd dose, 4 weeks after 1st dose 3rd dose, 24 weeks after 2nd dose
Note: Refer to the Catch-up Schedules 2 and 3 for the use of Tdap-IPV and Td-IPV	

Interrupted Vaccine Series

Table 19: Pneu-C-13 Schedule for Children <5 Years of Age Who Have Not Completed Their Series

Child's current age	Applies to	Number of Pneu-C-13 doses received previously	Number of Pneu-C-13 doses required to complete series and recommended intervals
2 to 6 months	Healthy	1 dose (1st dose)	2nd dose, 2 months after 1st dose 3rd dose, 2 months after 2nd dose and at age ≥12 months
		2 doses (1st and 2nd dose)	3rd dose, 2 months after 2nd dose and at age ≥12 months
	High risk	1 dose (1st dose)	2nd dose, 2 months after 1st dose 3rd dose, 2 months after 2nd dose 4th dose, 2 months after 3rd dose and at age ≥12 months
		2 doses (1st and 2nd dose)	3rd dose, 2 months after 2nd dose 4th dose, 2 months after 3rd dose and at age ≥12 months
7 to 11 months	All	1 dose (1st dose)	2nd dose, 2 months after 1st dose 3rd dose, 2 months after 2nd dose and at age ≥12 months
		2 doses (1st and 2nd dose)	3rd dose, 2 months after 2nd dose and at age ≥12 months
12 to 23 months	All	1 dose (1st dose) at age <12 months	2nd dose, 2 months after 1st dose 3rd dose, 2 months after 2nd dose
		1 dose (1st dose) at age ≥12 months	2nd dose, 2 months after 1st dose
		1 dose (1st dose) at age <12 months + 1 dose (2nd dose) at age ≥12 months	3rd dose, 2 months after 2nd dose
		2 or more doses at age <12 months	1 dose, 2 months after most recent dose
24 to 59 months	All	Any incomplete series	1 dose, 2 months after most recent dose

Table 20: Tdap-IPV and/or Td-IPV Schedule for Individuals ≥7 Years of Age Who Have Not Completed Their Series

Number of DTaP-IPV-[Hib] doses received at age <7 years	Individual's current age	Continue with the following number of Tdap-IPV and/or Td-IPV doses to complete series (recommended intervals)
1 dose	7 to 17 years	1st Tdap-IPV dose, 2 months after DTaP-IPV-[Hib] dose 2nd Tdap-IPV dose, 2 months after 1st Tdap-IPV dose 3rd Tdap-IPV dose, 6–12 months after 2nd Tdap-IPV dose
	≥18 years	1 dose of Tdap-IPV, 2 months after DTaP-IPV-[Hib] dose 1st Td-IPV dose, 2 months after Tdap-IPV dose 2nd Td-IPV dose, 6–12 months after 1st Td-IPV dose
2 doses	7 to 17 years	1st Tdap-IPV dose, 2 months after DTaP-IPV-[Hib] dose 2nd Tdap-IPV dose, 6–12 months after 1st Tdap-IPV dose
	≥18 years	1 dose of Tdap-IPV, 2 months after DTaP-IPV-[Hib] dose 1 dose of Td-IPV, 6–12 months after Tdap-IPV dose
3 doses	≥7 years	1 dose of Tdap-IPV, 6–12 months after DTaP-IPV-[Hib] dose
4 doses received at age <4 years	≥7 years	1 dose of Tdap-IPV, 6–12 months after DTaP-IPV-[Hib] dose
Note: DTaP-IPV-[Hib] indicates the use of either DTaP-IPV-Hib or DTaP-IPV depending on the age of the child		

- A record of vaccines received at each visit must be provided free of charge. The Yellow Card is a permanent personal immunization record and should be brought to all immunization appointments.
- Up to date immunization records or valid exemptions are required for attendance at school (*Immunization of School Pupils Act*) and child care centres (*Day Nurseries Act*) in Ontario.
- Refer to the CIG (**www.phac-aspc.gc.ca/publicat/cig-gci/index-eng.php**) for additional information.
- For vaccines not publicly funded or travel vaccines, refer to NACI (**www.phac-aspc.gc.ca/naci-ccni/**) and CAMAT (**www.phac-aspc.gc.ca/tmp-pmv/catmat-ccmtmv/index-eng.php**) for indications and usage.
- Report adverse events following immunization (AEFI) to your local public health unit:
  – Public health unit listing: **www.health.gov.on.ca/English/public/contact/phu/phuloc_mn.html**
  – Ontario AEFI reporting form is available from Public Health Ontario: **www.publichealthontario.ca/en/eRepository/Report_Adverse_Event_Following_Immunization_Form_fillable_2013.pdf**

Visit Ontario.ca/vaccines to obtain the most current Publicly Funded Immunization Schedules for Ontario

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