National Immunization Schedule

Immunity

Immunity means a defence mechanism that can identify and destroy an invading organism in the body.

Immunization means enabling the body to quickly respond to attack and enhancing the immune response to a particular organism to prevent disease. According to WHO immunization is the process whereby a person is made immune or resistant to an infectious disease. Most popular technique of immunization is vaccination.

Vaccination means administration of a vaccine to improve the immune system to protect against a disease.

Vaccine means a formulation containing microorganism or virus in a weakened, live or killed state, or proteins and toxins from the organism.

CPV Canine parvovirus infection

DtwP Combine antigen for protection against diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis.

Hib It is Haemophilus influenzae type B vaccine provides protection against Hib disease

including meningitis.

MMR vaccine It is vaccine against measles, mumps and rubella.

Varicella vaccine It is also known as chickenpox vaccine that protects against chickenpox.

CDC (centers of disease control and prevention) recommends two doses.

First dose at age of 12 through 15 months, second dose at age of 4 through 6 years.

Hep A It is given to a person who visits countries at high risk of hepatitis A

IPV It is injectable polio vaccine that targets the three types of polio 1, 2 and 3 and it is

administered by an injection on right upper thigh of the child. OPV and IPV vaccines

are interchangeable.

Children who started their polio vaccination schedule with OPV should finish it with

IPV or vice versa.

DtwP and DTaP Both provide protection against tetanus, diphtheria and pertussis. Most countries have

switched from DPwP to DTaP because DTaP has less adverse effect.

Typhoid CV Thyphoid conjugate vaccine is the prevention of thyphoid fever in children age of

6 months and adult up to 45 years of age. Route: IM in anterolateral part of thigh.

National Immunization Schedule

S. No.	Name of vaccine	Time period	Age limit	Dose	Route of administration	Site of administration				
A. F	A. For pregnant women:									
1.	Tetanus and adult diphtheria (Td-1)	Early pregnancy		0.5 ml	Intramuscular	Upper arm				

S. No.	Name of vaccine	Time period	Age limit	Dose	Route of administration	Site of administration
2.	Tetanus and adult diphtheria 2 (Td-2)	4 weeks after 1st dose of Td		0.5 ml	Intramuscular	Upper arm
3.	Tetanus and adult diphtheria (Td booster)	If received 2 Td doses in a pregnancy within the last 3 years		0.5 ml	Intramuscular	Upper arm
B. F	or infants:					
1.	BCG (Bacillus- Calmette-Guerin)	At birth or as early as possible till 1 year of age	At birth till one year	0.1 ml (0.05 ml until 1 month of age)	Intradermal	Left upper arm
2.	Hepatitis B: Birth dose	At birth or as early as possible within 24 hours	At birth within 24 hours	0.5 ml	Intramuscular	Anterolateral side of midthigh
3.	Oral polio vaccine (OPV) type 0	At birth or as early as possible within first 15 days	Within the first 15 days	2 drops	Oral	Oral
4.	Oral polio vaccine (OPV) types 1, 2, 3,	6 weeks, 10 weeks and 14 weeks	Till 5 years of age	2 drops	Oral	Oral
5.	Inactivated polio vaccine (IPV) types 1 and 2	6 weeks and 14 weeks	1 year of age	0.1 ml	Intradermal	Right upper arm
6.	Pentavalent vaccine (diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, hepatitis B, Hib) types 1, 2 and 3	6 weeks, 10 weeks and 14 weeks	1 year of age	0.5 ml	Intramuscular	Anterolateral side of mid-thigh
7.	Rotavirus vaccine (RVV) types 1, 2 and 3	At 6 weeks, 10 weeks and 14 weeks	1 year of age	5 drops (lyophilized vaccine)	Oral	Oral
8.	Pneumococcal conjugate vaccine (PCV) 1, 2 and booster	At 6 weeks, 14 weeks and 9 months	1 year of age	0.5 ml	Intramuscular	Anterolateral side of mid- thigh
9.	Measles and rubella (MR) 1	9 completed months to 12 months. Give up to 5 years if not received at 9–12 months age	5 years of age	0.5 ml	Subcutaneous	Right upper arm
10.	Vitamin A (1st dose)	At 9 completed months	5 years of age	1 ml (1 lakh IU)	Oral	Oral

S. No.	Name of vaccine	Time period	Age limit	Dose	Route of administration	Site of administration
11.	Japanese encephalitis (1st dose)	At 9 completed months 12 months	15 years of age	0.5 ml	Subcutaneous (live vaccine) Intramuscular (killed)	Left upper arm Anterolateral side of mid- thigh
C. F	or children and adole	escents:	_			
1.	Diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus (DPT) booster 1	16–24 months	7 years of age	0. 5 ml	Intramuscular	Anterolateral side of mid-thigh
2.	MR 2	16–24 months	5 years of age	0.5 ml	Subcutaneous	Right upper arm
3.	OPV booster	16–24 months	5 years of age	2 drops	Oral	Oral
4.	Japanese encephalitis (if applicable)	16–24 months	15 years of age	0.5 ml	Subcutaneous	Left upper arm
5.	Vitamin A (2nd to 9th dose)	18 months (2nd dose). Then, one dose every 6 months up to the age of 5 years	5 years of age	2 ml (2 lakh IU)	Oral	Oral
6.	Diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus (DPT) booster 2	5–6 years	7 years of age	0.5 ml	Intramuscular	Upper arm
7.	Tetanus and adult diphtheria	10 years and 16 years	16 years of age	0.5 ml	Intramuscular	Upper arm
D. F	or adults:					
1.	Tetanus, diphtheria, pertussis (Td/Tdap)	1 dose Td booster every 10 years	>19 years	0.5 ml	Intramuscular	
2.	Human papillo- mavirus (HPV)	3 doses	Up to 45 years (female)	0.5 ml	Intramuscular	
3.	Measles, mumps, rubella (MMR)	1–2 doses 01 dose	19–49 years > 50 years	0.5 ml	Subcutaneous	
4	Varicella	02 doses (0 and 4–8 weeks) 02 doses (0 and 4–8 weeks)	19–49 years > 50 years	0.5 ml	Subcutaneous	
5.	Influenza	01 dose annually	19–49 years > 50 years	0.5 ml	Intramuscular	
6.	Pneumococcal (polysaccharide)	01 – 02 doses 01 dose	19–49 years > 50 years	0.5 ml	Intramuscular	

S. No.	Name of vaccine	Time period	Age limit	Dose	Route of administration	Site of administration
7.	Hepatitis A	02 doses (0) 6–12 months and 6–18 months)	> 19 years	1.0 ml	Intramuscular	
8.	Hepatitis B	03 doses (0, 1–2 and months, 4–6 months)	> 19 years	1.0 ml	Intramuscular	
9.	Typhoid	01 dose every 3 years	> 19 years	0.5 ml	Intramuscular	
E. V	accines not included	in National Immuniz	zation Program:			
1.	Hib 1 (Haemophilus influenzae type B)		06 weeks			
2.	Hib 2		10 weeks			
3.	Hib 3		14 weeks			
4.	Influenza		16 weeks			
5.	Influenza		7 months			
6.	MMR 1 (measles, mumps and rubella)		9 months			
7.	Typhoid CV (conjugate vaccine)		9–12 Months			
8	MMR 2		15 months			
9.	Varicella 1		15 months			
10.	DTwP B1/DTAP B1		16–18 months			
11.	IPV B1		16–18 months			
12.	Hib B1		16–18 months			
13.	Нер А2		18 months			
14.	Booster of typhoid CV		02 years			
15.	DTwP B2/DTaP B2		4–6 years			
16.	CPV 3		4–6 years			
17.	Varicella 2		4–6 years			
18.	MMR 3		4–6 years			
19.	Tdap/Td		10–12 years			
20.	HPV1/HPV2/ HPV3 (human papillomavirus)		10–12 years			
21.	Influenza		Annually			

Immunization Schedule for Children

Experiment 1

OBJECT

Visit a family in nearby village and collect the data of vaccination/immunization of children.

SOCIO ECONOMIC STATUS

POOR/MIDDLE CLASS/RICH/CATEGORY, ETC.

IS PREGNANT WOMEN OF THE FAMILY VACCINATED

YES/NO

IMMUNIZATION DATA (B: Booster Dose)

Name/		Date of vaccination																						
age in months	BCG Hep B		G Hep B OPV		Penta- valent		Rotavirus		IPV N		MR		DPT 1		TT	TT/Td P0 (whe appli		PCV erev licab	er de)					
			0	1	2	3	В	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	1	2	1B	2B	1	2	1	2	3

Vitamin A supplement

S. No.	Name of child	Date								
1.										
2.										
3.										

	National Immunization Schedule	7
Any other vaccination		
If any dose delayed or	missed then reason	
OBSERVATION		
(SUMMARY AND SU OF IMMUNIZATION)	GGESTIONS TO EDUCATE THE FAMILY AND COMMUNITY ON IMPORTAN	JCE

National Immunization Schedule	9

	Experiment 2										
OBJECT Visit a family in nearby village	e and collect the data of	vaccination/immuniza	ntion of pregnant women.								
SOCIO ECONOMIC STATUS	POOR/MID	DLE CLASS/RICH/CATEG	ORY, ETC.								
IS PREGNANT WOMEN OF THE	FAMILY VACCINATED	YES/NO									
IMMUNIZATION DATA (B: Booste	er Dose)										
Name of pregnant women with age in years	Td-1 with Date	Td-2 with Date	Td Booster with Date								
Any other vaccination											
If any dose delayed or missed	then reason										
ally dose delayed of fillosed	ulen reason										

OBSERVATION	
(SUMMARY AND SUGGESTIONS TO EDUCATE THE F. OF IMMUNIZATION)	AMILY AND COMMUNITY ON IMPORTANCE

		Experiment 3		
		Experiment 5		
1				

OBJECT

Visit a family in nearby village and collect the data of vaccination/immunization of adult.

SOCIO ECONOMIC STATUS

POOR/MIDDLE CLASS/RICH/CATEGORY, ETC.

IS ADULT OF THE FAMILY VACCINATED

YES/NO

IMMUNIZATION DATA

Name of adult	Td with Date	HPV with	MMR with	Varicella with	Influenza with Date	Pneumococcal with Date	Hep. A with	Hep. B with	Typhod with
with age	2 440	Date	Date	Date			Date	Date	Date
in years		2 4.00	2 440	2 4.00			2 utc	2 440	

4	Any o	other vac	ccination				

If any dose delayed or missed then reason
OBSERVATION
(SUMMARY AND SUGGESTIONS TO EDUCATE THE FAMILY AND COMMUNITY ON IMPORTANCE OF IMMUNIZATION)

	VIVA	A Voce	
Q1. What is BCG vacci	ne?		
Q2. Name the vaccines	given to pregnant women		
Q3. What is pentavalen	it vaccine?		
Q4. Enlist all vaccines g	given to adult.		
Q5. Define vaccine.	•		
Q6. What is MMR vacc	ine?		
Q7. What is varicella va	accine?		
Q8. What is IPV vaccin	e?		
Q9. What is typhoid co	njugate vaccine?		
Q10. What is Hep. A vac	ccine?		
Q11. What are difference	es between DTwP and DTa	aP vaccine?	
Q12. What is rota vaccin	ne?		
Q13. What is toxoid?			
MCQs			
	The Code of the Co	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
(1) DTwP	ving is the combined vacc (2) DTaP	(3) Both	(4) None
	vides immunity against me		
(1) MMR	(2) MR	(3) TD	(4) DTaP
Q3. Which vaccine is g			
(1) BCG	(2) DPT	(3) OPV	(4) IPV
Q4. Pentavalent vaccine	e is given by:		
(1) Oral route		(3) IM arm	
(2) Intradermal		(4) Anterolateral side	of mid-thigh
	given to pregnant woman?		
(1) DPT	(2) Td 1,2,3	(3) IPV	(4) Hepatitis
Q6. Which vaccine is n		(2) IDV	(A) DCC
(1) Hep. A	(2) Hep. B	(3) IPV	(4) BCG
Q7. Which vaccine for (1) Hepatitis A	adult is given by subcutant (2) Hepatitis B	eous route? (3) Influenza	(4) MMR
(1) Hepatitis A	(2) Hepatitis D	(3) IIIIIdeliza	(7) 1411411

					National Immunization	Schedule 19
Q8. Whi	ich vaccine is no	ot included in Nat	ional Imminizatio	n Program?		
(1) H	Hep. A	(2) Hep. B	(3)	(3) Typhoid		1,2,3
Q9. Wh	ich vaccine is gi	ven by oral route				
(1) ((1) OPV ((3)	Vit. A	(4) All of the above	
Q10. Whi	ich vaccine is gi	ven to develop in	nmunity against ch	nickenpox?		
(1) [DTwP	(2) Hib	(3) MR		(4) Vericella vaccine	
Ans						
Q1. (3)	Q2. (1)	Q3. (1)	Q4. (4)	Q5. (2)	Q6. (1)	Q7. (4)

Q8. (4)

Q9. (4)

Q10. (4)