

# NWFP IMMUNIZATION SCHEDULE

Age	Recommended Vaccines
Newborn	HepB
2 Months	HepB, DTaP/IPV/Hib, PCV, Rotavirus
4 Months	DTaP/IPV/Hib, PCV, Rotavirus
6 Months	HepB, DTaP/IPV/Hib, PCV, Rotavirus
12 Months	MMR, Varicella, PCV, Hib, HepA
18 Months	DTaP, HepA
5 Years	DTaP/IPV, MMR, Varicella
12 Years	TdaP, MCV4, HPV
Adult - ≥ 18 Years	TdaP Or DT
Adult - ≥ 60 Years	Zostavax
Adult - ≥ 65 Years	Pneumovax

Influenza	Influenza is recommended annually (AUG - MAR) for ages six months and older.
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	Protection Against	Description
HepB	Hepatitis B virus (typically started in the hospital)	Hepatitis B virus affects the liver. Those who are infected can become life-long carriers of the virus and may develop long-term problems such as cirrhosis (liver disease) or cancer of the liver.
DTaP/IPV/Hib	Diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis, <i>haemophilus influenzae</i> type b and poliomyelitis	Diphtheria is a serious infection of the throat that can block the airway and cause severe breathing difficulty. Tetanus (lock jaw) is a nerve disease which can occur at any age. Pertussis (whooping cough) is a respiratory illness with cold-like symptoms that progresses to a severe cough and serious complications more common in children under one year of age. Poliomyelitis (polio) is viral infection that can result in permanent paralysis. See below for Hib description.
PCV	Pneumococcal bacteria	<i>Pneumococcus bacterium</i> is a leading cause of serious infections including pneumonia, meningitis and blood infections.
Rotavirus	Rotavirus (must start by age 2 months)	Rotavirus is a common virus that causes diarrhea and dehydration, especially in infants and young children. Childcare centers are a common site of outbreaks.
Influenza	Respiratory influenza	Influenza ("the flu") is a highly contagious viral infection of the respiratory tract.
MMR	Measles, mumps, and rubella	Measles, mumps and rubella (German measles) are infections that can lead to significant illnesses, some of which have life-long complications.
Varicella	Varicella	Varicella (chicken pox) is a common and very contagious viral illness that can be complicated by pneumonia, joint infections and cause long-term scarring.
Hib	<i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> type b	<i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> type b bacteria is the leading cause of meningitis in children. It can also causes ear infections and pneumonia.
HepA	Hepatitis A	Hepatitis A virus causes fever, nausea, vomiting and jaundice, and can lead to community-wide epidemics.
DTaP	Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis	See above description for <b>DTaP / IPV / Hib</b> .
DTaP/IPV	Diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis and poliomyelitis	See above description for <b>DTaP / IPV / Hib</b> .
TdaP	Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis	See above description for <b>DTaP / IPV / Hib</b> .
MCV4	<i>Meningococcus</i>	<i>Meningococcus</i> causes a potentially life-threatening form of bacterial meningitis. It is highly contagious and can be life-threatening if not promptly treated.
HPV	Human papillomavirus	Human papillomavirus (HPV) is a sexually transmitted disease that causes genital warts and changes with the cervix that can result in cervical cancer.
DT	Diphtheria and tetanus	See above description for <b>DTaP / IPV / Hib</b> .
Zostavax	Herpes Zoster	Herpes Zoster (shingles) is a painful rash that can become a chronic condition.
Pneumovax	Pneumococcal pneumonia	Pneumococcal pneumonia is a severe lung infection that can be particularly serious in those age 65+, tobacco users, or persons with underlying chronic disease.