

Vaccine Schedules for South Africa for 2016
Compiled by Amayeza Info Services' Vaccine Helpline:

Age of child	EPI schedule (6-10-14 wks)	Private (6-10-14 wks)
At birth	OPV(0) ¹	OPV (0) ¹
	BCG	BCG
6 weeks	OPV(1) ¹	OPV(1) ¹
	RV (1)	RV (1)
	PCV(1)	PCV (1)
	DTaP-IPV-Hib-HBV (1)	DTaP-IPV-Hib-HBV (1)
10 weeks		RV ² (2)
		PCV (2)
	DTaP-IPV-Hib-HBV (2)	DTaP-IPV-Hib-HBV (2)
14 weeks	RV (2)	RV ² (2 or 3)
	PCV(2)	PCV ³ (3)
	DTaP-IPV-Hib-HBV (3)	DTaP-IPV-Hib-HBV (3)
6 months	Measles ⁴ (1)	
9 months	PCV(3)	Measles or MMR ⁵ (1)
		MCV (1)
12-15 months	Measles (2) ⁴ at 12 months	PCV (4) ⁶
		MMR (1 or 2)
		Varicella ⁷ (1)
		Hepatitis A (repeat 6 months later)
		MCV (2)
18 months	DTaP-IPV-Hib-HBV (4)	DTaP-IPV-Hib-HBV (4)
5-6 years	Td vaccine (6 years)	DTaP or Tdap-IPV
		MMR (2 or 3)
		Varicella (2)
9 years	HPV ⁸	HPV ⁹ (from 9 years)
12 years	Td vaccine	Tdap-IPV ¹⁰

General:

- (0) Birth dose which doesn't count as part of primary series
- (1) First dose in a series
- (2) Second dose in a series
- (3) Third dose in a series
- (4) Fourth dose - a booster

As Infanrix hexa is not available in 2016, schedules specific for this product have been omitted

Abbreviations:

- **OPV:** Oral polio vaccine,
- **BCG:** Bacille Calmette Guerin vaccine,
- **HBV:** Hepatitis B vaccine,
- **RV:** Rotavirus vaccine
- **Td vaccine:** Tetanus & reduced amount of diphtheria vaccine
- **Tdap-IPV:** (Quadrivalent): Tetanus & reduced amounts of diphtheria and acellular pertussis with inactivated polio vaccine
- **DTaP:** Diphtheria, tetanus and acellular pertussis vaccine
- **DTaP-IPV-Hib-HBV:** (Hexavalent): Diphtheria, tetanus, acellular pertussis / inactivated polio / *Haemophilus influenzae* type b and hepatitis B vaccine, fully liquid.
- **HPV:** Human papillomavirus vaccine
- **MCV:** Meningococcal (Groups A, C, W and Y) polysaccharide diphtheria toxoid conjugate vaccine
- **MMR:** Measles, mumps and rubella vaccine
- **PCV:** Pneumococcal conjugated vaccine

Referenced notes (superscripts)

1. On the 12th April, no more trivalent OPV (t-OPV) will be administered. Bivalent OPV (b-OPV) will be used instead. This is part of the process to eradicate polio worldwide by 2018
2. If pentavalent rotavirus vaccine is used, then 3 doses are required, 6, 10 and 14 weeks. If monovalent vaccine is used, only 2 doses are given – 6 and 14 weeks.
3. A 3 dose series of PCV can also be used, as according to the EPI. i.e. 6 and 14 weeks and at 9 months.
4. The EPI has introduced a new measles vaccine that cannot be given at the same time as other vaccines. It is therefore given at 6 and 12 months. It must also be given subcutaneously.
5. In private sector, there will be sufficient Rouvax[®] for 2016 and so it can still be given at 9 months. Once stocks have been depleted, MMR can be used at 9 months (off label) and again at 15 months. Alternatively the state stock can be given at 6 and 12 months.
6. When Synflorix[®] is used, the 4th dose can be given from 9.5 months provided it has been 6 months since the last dose.
7. Chickenpox vaccine can be given any time from 9 months of age, but is probably most effective if given over the age of 12 months. If not given on the same day as Rouvax[®] (measles vaccine), must then be separated by at least one month. Must not be given at the same time as Measbio[®] - separate by at least one month.
8. HPV – bivalent vaccine for girls only. 2 doses six months apart. Given to grade 4 girls in public schools.
9. HPV - quadrivalent vaccine – for boys and girls. Course consists of 2 doses, six months apart for children 9 -13 years of age or 3 doses – (0, 2 and 6 month schedule) for older adolescents. Bivalent vaccine – for girls only. Course consists of 2 doses, six months apart for girls 9 -14 years of age or 3 doses – (0, 1 and 6 month schedule) for older girls.
10. If not given at six years, as products are currently only licensed as a single dose.

TRADE NAMES

ANTIGEN	TRADE NAME	AGE GROUP
BCG	BCG [®]	Usually at birth only but in certain cases up to 1 year
CHICKENPOX	VARILRIX [®]	9 months and older
DTaP	INFANRIX [®]	6 weeks to 7 th birthday (not usually used for < 2 years of age)
DTaP-IPV-HBV/Hib	INFANRIX-HEXA [®] (not available in 2016)	Children 8 weeks to 2 years
DTaP-IPV-Hib-HBV	HEXAXIM [®]	6 weeks to 5 years
HEPATITIS A	AVAXIM 80 [®] or HAVRIX JUNIOR [®]	1 – 15 years
HEPATITIS B (HBV)	HEBERBIOVAC [®] , EUVAX [®] or ENGERIX-B [®]	0-adulthood (dose according to age)
HPV	GARDASIL [®] (quadrivalent) or CERVARIX [®] (bivalent)	Gardasil ages 9-45 years (girls and women) Gardasil ages 9-26 years (boys and men) Cervarix 9 years and older
MCV (A,C,W,Y)	MENACTRA [®]	9 months – 23 months; 2 doses 3 months apart. ≥ 2years – 55 years – a single dose
MEASLES	ROUVAX [®] MEASBIO [®]	9 months and older (in private sector) 6 months and 12 months on the EPI. Must be given subcutaneously. Not to be given at same time as other vaccines
MEASLES, MUMPS, RUBELLA (MMR)	TRIMOVAX [®] or PRIORIX [®]	1 year – adulthood may be given from 9 months if no measles vaccine is available
OPV	OPV-MERIEUX [®] or POLIORAL [®] Trivalent OPV will be replaced by bivalent OPV in April	0-Adulthood (not generally recommended in adulthood due to VAPP – vaccine associated paralytic polio)
PNEUMOCOCCAL (PCV)	PREVENAR-13 [®] SYNFLORIX [®]	Children from 6 weeks – no upper age limit Children 6 weeks to 5 years
ROTAVIRUS (RV)	ROTARIX [®] ROTATEQ [®]	First dose from 6 weeks, second before 24 weeks First dose from 6 weeks of age and by 12 weeks, last dose before 32 weeks
Td	DIFTAVAX [®]	6 years and older
Tdap-IPV	ADACEL QUADRA [®] BOOSTRIX TETRA [®]	from 3 Years of age from 4 years of age

Other paediatric vaccines available, for use in certain situations.

- Hiberix[®] (Hib - *Haemophilus influenzae* type b): Used up to 5 years of age.
- Twinrix[®] (Hepatitis A + hepatitis B)

For more information call 0860 160 160

References available on request.