



**Vaccination remains the single most effective means of disease prevention.**

## National Immunisation Program (NIP)

The vaccines listed in the National Immunisation Program Schedule are provided free by the (federal) government.

Immunisation schedules may differ in each State/Territory. Please consult your relevant State or Territory Immunisation Schedule for current programs.

## Influenza

The Australian Immunisation Handbook recommends annual influenza vaccination for any person 6 months and over.

Free influenza vaccine is available under the NIP for people who are:

- Pregnant
- Child aged between 6 months to less than 5 years
- Non-indigenous aged 65 years and over
- Indigenous aged 6 months and older
- Considered at risk due to certain underlying conditions.

## Vaccine Side Effects

Side effects are typically mild, occurring soon after vaccination and usually lasting one or two days. Generally no treatment is required.

## About Immunisations

Immunisation is a safe and proven way to be protected against diseases that cause serious illness and sometimes death.

Every day immunisations save lives and make it possible for Australians to live free from the illness and disability caused by many vaccine-preventable diseases.

By reducing the spread of disease, immunisation not only protects people who have been immunised, but also those in the community who are unable to receive vaccines or are unable to respond to vaccines themselves.

The Immunisation Coalition publishes this document to show which vaccines are government funded at each stage of a person's life. This document is updated regularly to ensure accuracy.

## What Vaccines

Age, health, lifestyle and occupation (HALO) will determine which vaccines are recommended:



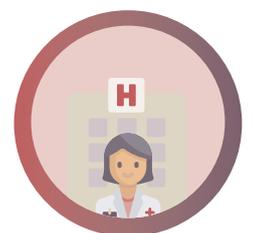
At different stages in your life you need different vaccinations to protect you from certain infectious diseases

Health issues such as premature birth, asthma, diabetes, heart, lung, spleen or kidney conditions, will mean you can benefit from immunisation



Lifestyle choices such as overseas travel, sexual activity or smoking increase your need for immunisations.

Some jobs expose you to a greater risk of contact with diseases, for example working in a hospital or daycare centre. These occupations increase your need for certain immunisations.



# advocating for immunisation across the lifespan



Scan

**Birth:** Hepatitis B

**2 Months (From 6 Weeks):** Diphtheria - Tetanus - Whooping Cough - Polio - Hepatitis B - Haemophilus influenzae type b (Hib) - Pneumococcal - Rotavirus - *[Meningococcal B - South Australia only]* - *[Meningococcal B - Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people]* - Meningococcal B and A, C, W, Y\*

**4 Months:** Diphtheria - Tetanus - Whooping Cough - Polio - Hepatitis B - Haemophilus influenzae type b (Hib) - Pneumococcal - Rotavirus - *[Meningococcal B - South Australia only]* - *[Meningococcal B - Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people]*

**6 Months:** Diphtheria - Tetanus - Whooping Cough - Polio - Hepatitis B - Haemophilus influenzae type b (Hib)\* - Pneumococcal\*†

**6 MONTHS TO LESS THAN 5 YEARS:** Influenza is funded under the National Immunisation Program (NIP)

**6 MONTHS AND OLDER:** Influenza is funded under the National Immunisation Program (NIP) for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people

**12 Months:** Measles - Mumps - Rubella - Meningococcal A, C, W, Y - Pneumococcal - *[Meningococcal B - South Australia only]* - *[Meningococcal B - Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people]*

**18 Months:** Measles - Mumps - Rubella - Chickenpox - Diphtheria - Tetanus - Whooping Cough - Haemophilus influenzae type b (Hib) - Hepatitis A‡ *[WA, NT, SA, QLD]*

**PARENTS:** Make sure your child's immunisation is up to date before they start child care, kindergarten or primary school.

**4 Years:** Diphtheria - Tetanus - Whooping Cough - Polio - Pneumococcal\* - Hepatitis A‡ *[WA, NT, SA, QLD]*

**PARENTS:** Look for immunisation consent booklets coming home from secondary school.

**10 - 15 Years:** Human papillomavirus - Diphtheria - Tetanus - Whooping Cough - On going catch up vaccines for 10 to 19 year olds - Meningococcal A, C, W, Y for 14 to 16 year olds

**15 Years:** Pneumococcal†

**Older Adolescents:** Meningococcal ACWY (catch-up program) - *[Meningococcal B - South Australia Only]*

**DURING PREGNANCY:** Influenza (any time) - Diphtheria - Tetanus - Whooping Cough (from 20 weeks).

**20 Years or Over:** Check with Immunisation Provider - Catch up vaccines for refugees and humanitarian entrants

**50 Years:** Pneumococcal†

**65 Years:** Influenza

**70 Years:** Pneumococcal - Shingles  
- Catch up shingles vaccines 71 - 79 years<sup>^</sup>

## Government Funded Vaccines



### Aboriginal & Torres Strait Islander People

Vaccinations will vary, especially if you are living in high risk areas. Check with your GP or contact your State or Territory Department for details.

### \*Medically At-Risk

People with medical conditions placing them at risk of serious complications from these infectious diseases.

*6 months and over* - Influenza.

*6 months* - Pneumococcal.

*>12 months with risk conditions* - Pneumococcal.

*All ages* - Meningococcal B and A, C, W, Y

For information regarding medically at-risk adults, contact your GP.

**‡Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander People**

**<sup>^</sup>Ends 31 October 2021**



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