



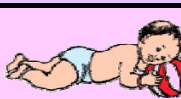


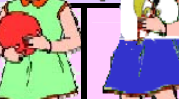



# Immunization Schedule Tool: Which vaccines should I give today?

Find out from the Immunization record or ask the care giver/beneficiary.

For the Pregnant Woman			For the Infant and Child									
1. How many TT injections has she received till today? 2. When was the last TT injection received before today?			1. How old is the child? 2. Which vaccines has the child already received till today? 3. Have at least 4 weeks passed since the last DPT, OPV, or HepB was given?									
Doses		At least 4 weeks later	Doses									
	Early in pregnancy			Birth - ½ month (0 - 2 weeks)	½ - 1 ½ months (2 - 6 weeks)	1 ½ to 9 months (6 to 39 weeks)	9 - 12 months (39 - 52 weeks)	1- 2 years (12-24 months)	5 <sup>th</sup> year	10 & 16 years		
TT 1	Give as early as possible in pregnancy		OPV 0	Give in first 2 weeks only								
			BCG	Give as early as possible in the first 12 months								
TT 2		Give at least 4 weeks after TT 1	DPT 1 OPV 1			Give at 6 weeks or as soon as possible after 6 weeks						
			DPT 2 OPV 2			Give at 10 weeks or as soon as possible after 10 weeks (wait at least 4 weeks after DPT 1 & OPV 1 to give DPT 2 & OPV 2)						
			DPT 3 OPV 3			Give at 14 weeks or as soon as possible after 14 weeks (wait at least 4 weeks after DPT 2 & OPV 2 to give DPT 3 & OPV 3)						
TT Booster	Give if already received at least two TT injections within last 3 years		Measles*				Give at 39 weeks or as soon as possible after 39 weeks					
			DPT Booster OPV Booster					Give at 16 months (wait at least 6 months after OPV3 & DPT3)				
Iron Tablets	Take 1 tablet a day for at least 3 months. Take at least 100 tablets		DT **						Give at 5 years or school entry			
			TT ***							Give at 10 and 16 years		
			Vitamin A				Give at 39 weeks, 16 months, 24 months, 30 months & 36 months					

\* If a child does not receive Measles before the 12<sup>th</sup> month, give a dose as soon as possible before 5 years of age.

\*\* If a child does not receive any DPT till 2 years of age, give two doses of DT one month apart as soon as possible, along with OPV.

\*\*\* If no DPT / DT is given till 5 years, give 2 doses of TT one month apart as soon as possible.

- ◆ Do not give the vaccination to a child who is in the age range shown in dark shaded areas in the Immunization Schedule Tool given above:
  - ◆ do NOT give OPV 0 if the child is over 2 weeks old
  - ◆ do NOT give BCG if the child is over one year old
  - ◆ do NOT give DPT1/OPV1 before 6 weeks; DPT2/OPV2 before 10 weeks; DPT3/OPV3 before 14 weeks of age
  - ◆ do NOT give Measles before 9 months of age
- ◆ It is safe and effective to give all vaccines the child is due on the same day. E.g., You can give BCG, DPT, OPV, HepB and measles vaccinations at the same time to a 10 month old child who has never been vaccinated.
- ◆ Even if a pregnant woman is late in getting her name registered for vaccination, she must be given the TT injection. Try to give TT 2 or TT Booster at least one month before the expected date of delivery. However, give even if less than 1 month remains.
- ◆ All children aged 0-5 years must be given OPV during Pulse Polio Days. This will enhance their immunity and help in the eradication of polio.
- ◆ In areas where Hepatitis B vaccine is also part of the Immunization Schedule, give Hep B 1 with DPT 1-OPV 1, Hep B 2 with DPT 2-OPV 2 and Hep B 3 with DPT 3-OPV 3.
- ◆ If more than 4 weeks have passed since a dose of DPT / OPV, give the next dose in the series - do not repeat the previous dose, because there is no maximum interval between doses.
- ◆ Even if the child is suffering from diarrhea, mild fever or malnutrition, it should be vaccinated.
- ◆ Unless a child is so sick that it has to be taken to hospital, do not stop its vaccination.
- ◆ Remember to give these 4 Key Messages to the Care-giver:
  1. What vaccine was given and what disease it prevents (e.g. BCG for preventing TB)
  2. When to come for the next visit
  3. What are the minor side-effects and how to deal with them
    - ◆ After BCG injection, a small raised lump appears at the site of the injection. Reassure parents that there is no cause for worry and it that it is the normal result of BCG. Advise them, not to put water on it and that it will disappear.
    - ◆ After DPT injection, the child may experience irritability, slight fever, pain, swelling or redness at the injection site. They are normal reactions that become all right with extra fluids, rest and Paracetamol, when necessary.
    - ◆ After DPT injection, if abscess appears, ask the parents to consult you immediately
  4. To keep the vaccination card safe and to bring it along for the next visit.

**The goal is to fully immunize each child before its first birthday**