

IMMUNISATION CATCH-UP SCHEDULE (2025)

CATCH UP VACCINATION

1. Determine recommended vaccines and doses according to the age of the child at presentation and previous vaccine history
2. Determine minimum recommended interval for catch-up vaccination based on the vaccine available, previous vaccine doses and when these doses were administered
3. Assess need for additional recommended vaccines by medical condition or other indication (such as during an outbreak or after a risk assessment)
4. Review vaccine types, frequencies, intervals, and considerations for special situations
5. Take special note of the upper age limits for each particular vaccine
6. Review contraindications and precautions for vaccine types
7. Calculate and document a catch-up plan that suits both parties (caregiver/individual and vaccinator)
8. Do not administer vaccines before the minimum interval or minimum age for administration
9. It is never necessary to restart any delay or interrupted vaccination series.

Use of trade names and commercial sources is for identification only and does not imply endorsement by the vaccine helpline.

Please note that this document contains off-label information.

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This information is intended to provide pertinent data that will assist you in forming your own conclusions and making your own decisions.

Please refer to the reference articles for further information and exercise your own professional judgement in confirming and interpreting the information presented.

Catch up recommendations should consider: 1. Current age of the patient 2. Product indications and availability 3. Contraindications and precautions

Vaccine	Standard Schedule	Current age of child	No of prior documented doses	Minimum interval between doses starting from most recent dose given						Notes
				Dose 1	Dose 1 to 2	Dose 2 to 3	Dose 3 to 4	Dose 4 to 5	Dose 5 to 6	
BCG	Birth	< 12 months	0	1st	-	-	-	-	-	Can be given from 1 year up to 10 years following negative TST or IGRA test (as per WHO) TB Guidelines SA do not recommend testing first Dose is age dependent
		> 12 months	0	Please see notes	-	-	-	-	-	
OPV	Dose 1: Birth Dose 2: 6 weeks	< 6 months	0	1st	4 weeks	-	-	-	-	OPV caught up until 6 months of age in SA (as per EPI)
			1	Dose already received.	4 weeks and before 6 months of age	-	-	-	-	
		> 6 months	Do not give	-	-	-	-	-	-	

Dose already received.

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				Dose 1	Dose 1 to 2	Dose 2 to 3	Dose 3 to 4	Dose 4 to 5	Dose 5 to 6		
Hep B birth dose if mother is Hep B+											
Hep B	Cipla Hep B® or Euvax® or Engerix B® Dose 1: at birth if mother is Hep B+	< 2 weeks	0	1st	-	-	-	-	-	HBIG should be given asap but within 7 days of birth Hexavalent vaccine can be given from 6 weeks of age following the birth Hep B vaccine	
		>2 weeks	0	Do not give	-	-	-	-	-		
	Hep B catch-up for children who missed one or more routine doses of Hep B vaccine										
	Part of Hexavalent vaccine	<5 years	Please see hexavalent catch up schedule								
	Cipla Hep B® or Euvax® or Engerix B® Dose 1: 6 weeks Dose 2: 10 weeks Dose 3: 14 weeks	≥5 years	0	1st	4 weeks	5 months	-	-	-	Hexavalent not suitable for this age group, use monovalent Hep B vaccines Interval between dose 2 and 3 may be shorter depending on the product used Twinrix® (Paed Hep A and Adult Hep B) may be used as an option for children who needs both Hep A and Hep B vaccines - Patients 1 through 15 years - 2 dose schedule with second dose given at least 6 months after the first dose. - Patients 16 years and older need three doses of Twinrix® given as a 0,1,6 month schedule.	
1				4 weeks	5 months	-	-	-			
2					5 months	-	-	-			
DTaP-HepB-IPV-Hib (Paediatric formulation)	Hexaxim® Dose 1: 6 weeks Dose 2: 10 weeks Dose 3: 14 weeks Dose 4: 18 months (Up to 5 years of age) Infanrix-Hexa® Dose 1: 8 weeks Dose 2: 12 weeks Dose 3: 16 weeks Dose 4: 18 months (Up to 3 years of age)	<5 years	0	1st	4 weeks	4 weeks	6 months and after 12 months of age	Tetanus containing booster due at 6 years (see notes)*	Tetanus containing booster due at 12 years	Infanrix Hexa: If birth dose of Hep B was administered, first dose may be given from 6 weeks of age. For patients >3 years use Hexaxim® Dose 5 (pre-school dose) is not necessary if dose 4 was given after the age of 4 years. If the child is older than 4 years, Tdap or Tdap-IPV may be used as the 4th dose If the child is older than 6 years use DTaP-IPV or Tdap-IPV (off label) for the primary series	
			1		4 weeks	4 weeks	6 months and after 12 months of age				
			2			4 weeks	6 months and after 12 months of age				
			3				6 months and after 12 months of age				

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				Dose 1	Dose 1 to 2	Dose 2 to 3	Dose 3 to 4	Dose 4 to 5	Dose 5 to 6	
Tetanus, diphtheria, pertussis containing vaccines (Older children and adults)	<p>Tetraxim®, Adacel®, Adacel Quadra®, Boostrix®, Boostrix Tetra® EPI uses Tdap (Adacel®) at 6 and 12 years.</p> <p>DTaP-IPV (Tetraxim®) or Tdap (Adacel® or Boostrix® or Tdap-IPV (Adacel Quadra® or Boostrix Tetra®) in private sector at 6 years</p> <p>Tdap or Tdap-IPV at 12 years</p>	≥ 5 and < 7 years	0	1st	4 weeks	4 weeks	6 months	Tetanus containing booster due at 6 years (see notes)*	Tetanus containing booster due at 12 years	
			1		4 weeks	4 weeks	6 months			
			2		4 weeks	6 months				
			3		6 months					
		≥ 7 years of age	0	1st	4 weeks	6 months	Not Necessary	Not necessary	4-6 years later unless the previous dose was given after 10 years of age in which case routine boosters can be given every 10 years	
			1 dose before 12 months		4 weeks	4 weeks	6 months			
			1 dose after 12 months		4 weeks	6 months	-			
			2 doses; any of the doses before 7 years		4 weeks	6 months				
			2 doses; first dose after 7 years		6 months	-				
			3 doses; any of the doses before 7 years		6 months					
			3 doses; 1st dose after 7 years		Not necessary if dose 2 and 3 were at least 6 months apart					
			4 doses		If the 4th dose was given before 4 years of age	6 months				
		4 doses		If the 4th dose was given after 4 years of age	Not necessary					

 Dose already received.

* Dose 5 (pre-school dose) is not necessary if dose 4 was given after the age of 4 years.

DTaP-IPV (Tetraxim) is only registered for use until 12 years of age.

Last dose (booster dose) may be given as either Tdap or Tdap-IPV.

In EPI, only Tdap is available for this age group Tdap is registered as a booster dose and although recommended, will be off-label if used as a catch-up for the primary series.

NOTE: These products do not contain Hep B. Refer to Hep B monovalent vaccines to catch up Hep B vaccine series

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				Dose 1	Dose 1 to 2	Dose 2 to 3	Dose 3 to 4	Dose 4 to 5	Dose 5 to 6		
Rotavirus	Rotarix® Dose 1: 6 weeks Dose 2: 14 weeks	< 20 weeks	0	1st	4 weeks	-	-	-	-	Do not administer Rotarix® after 24 weeks and 0 days of age	
			1		4 weeks	-	-	-	-		
		20-24 weeks	0	1st	Do not give	-	-	-	-		
			1 st dose before 20 weeks of age		4 weeks	-	-	-	-		
			1 st dose after 20 weeks of age		Do not give	-	-	-	-		
		> 24 weeks	0	Do not give	-	-	-	-			
	Rotateq® Dose 1: 6 weeks Dose 2: 10 weeks Dose 3: 14 weeks	< 12 weeks	0	1st	4 weeks	4 weeks	-	-	-		Maximum age for the first dose of Rotateq® 12 weeks as per PI Maximum age for last dose of Rotateq® is 32 weeks and 6 days
			1		4 weeks	4 weeks	-	-	-		
			2			4 weeks	-	-	-		
		> 12 weeks	0	Do not give	-	-	-	-			
		12 through 28 weeks	1st dose before 12 weeks of age		4 weeks	4 weeks Do not give after 33 weeks of age	-	-	-		
		12 through 32 weeks	2 doses with second dose before 28 weeks			4 weeks	-	-	-		
			2 doses with second dose after 28 weeks			Do not give	-	-	-		

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				Dose 1	Dose 1 to 2	Dose 2 to 3	Dose 3 to 4	Dose 4 to 5	Dose 5 to 6	
Hepatitis A	Avaxim 80® or Havrix Jnr® Dose 1: From 12 months Dose 2: At least 6 months after 1st dose	≥ 12 months through 15 years	0	1st	6 months	-	-	-	-	Patients 16 years and older should receive Avaxim 160® (adult formulation) Twinrix® (Paed Hep A and Adult Hep B) may be used as an option for children who need both Hep A and Hep B vaccines caught up 12 months through 15 years: 2 dose schedule with second dose given at least 6 months after the first dose. 16 years and older: 3 doses of Twinrix® given as a 0,1,6 month schedule.
			1		6 months	-	-	-	-	
PCV	Prevenar 13®, Synflorix® and PCV10-Cipla® 2+1 Schedule Dose 1: 6 weeks Dose 2: 14 weeks Dose 3: 9 months 3+1 Schedule Refer to package insert	2 through 6 months	0	1st	8 weeks	From 9 months and at least 8 weeks after second dose	-	-	-	#Unvaccinated children 23-59 months of age, with underlying medical conditions, to be given 2 doses 8 weeks apart 2+1 schedule (catch up): Maintain an interval of 8 weeks between dose 1 and 2, however, a minimum interval of 4 weeks is acceptable between dose 1 and 2 as per WHO and EPI. Dose 2 and 3 should always be given at least 8 weeks apart and dose 3 given from 9 months of age.
			1		8 weeks	From 9 months and at least 8 weeks after second dose	-	-	-	
			2			From 9 months and at least 8 weeks after second dose	-	-	-	
		7 through 11 months	0	1st	8 weeks	8 weeks and from 12 months	-	-	-	
			1		8 weeks	8 weeks and from 12 months	-	-	-	
			2			8 weeks and from 12 months	-	-	-	
		12 through 23 months	0	1st	8 weeks	-	-	-	-	
			1 (before 12 months of age)		8 weeks	8 weeks	-	-	-	
			1 dose after 12 months of age		8 weeks	-	-	-	-	
		23 through 59 months healthy children	2 doses before 12 months			8 weeks	-	-	-	
			0 (See notes #)	1st	-	-	-	-	-	
			Incomplete Schedule last dose before 2 years of age		8 weeks					
					Incomplete Schedule last dose after 2 years of age		Do not give	-	-	

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				Dose 1	Dose 1 to 2	Dose 2 to 3	Dose 3 to 4	Dose 4 to 5	Dose 5 to 6	
Measles, Mumps & Rubella	EPI: MR SII® Dose 1: 6 months Dose 2: 12 months Cipla-Measles® May be used at 6 months in private sector	<11 months	0	1st	4 weeks and after 12 months of age	-	-	-	-	MR only available in EPI MMR may be given as the second dose from 12 months of age instead of a measles or MR vaccine
		≥ 11 months	0	1st	4 weeks	-	-	-	-	
		≥ 12 months	1		4 weeks	-	-	-	-	
	MMR: Omzyta® or Priorix® Dose 1: 12 months Dose 2: 4-6 years (Two doses of MMR is recommended regardless of any previous measles or MR vaccines) See notes^	≥ 12 months	0	1st	4 weeks or at 4-6 years of age	-	-	-	-	If the first dose of MMR was given before 12 months of age, the dose should be repeated after 12 months of age. ^Remember to space live vaccines according to live vaccine spacing intervals.
1				4 weeks or at 4-6 years of age	-	-	-	-		
Men ACWY	Menactra® Age 9-24 months: Dose 1: from 9 months Dose 2: at least 3 months after dose 1 Age ≥ 24 months: 1 dose only	9 to <24 months	0	1st	3 months	-	-	-	-	
			1		3 months	-	-	-	-	
		≥ 24 months	0	1st	Do not give	-	-	-	-	
			1 dose before 24 months of age		3 months	-	-	-	-	
Chickenpox	Varilrix® or Onvara® Dose 1: From 12 months Dose 2: at 4-6 years of age (Varilrix)	≥ 12 months	0	1st	4 weeks or at 4-6 years of age	-	-	-	-	Varilrix® registered as 2 doses and can be used from 9 months Onvara® registered as a single dose for patients 12 months to 13 years. Onvara® 13 years and older: two doses at least 4 weeks apart

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HPV (Continues on next page)	Cervarix® Age 9 through 14 years: Dose 1: from 9 years through 14 years Dose 2: at least 6 months after dose 1 Age ≥ 15 years: Dose 1: From 15 years Dose 2: 1 month after dose 1 Dose 3: 5 months after dose 2	9 through 14 years	0	1st	6 months	-	-	-	-	As per WHO one or two doses (at least 6 months apart) of HPV for healthy patients 9-21 years of age is sufficient (off label) As per EPI a single dose of HPV is administered to all healthy eligible girls 3 dose schedule: When catching up, the third dose may be given 12 weeks after the second dose and at least 6 months after dose one
			1		6 months	-	-	-	-	
		≥ 15 years	0	1st	1 month	5 months	-	-	-	
			1	1st dose before 15 years of age	6 months	-	-	-	-	
			1	1st dose after 15 years of age	1 month	5 months	-	-	-	
			2	1st dose before 15 years of age		Not necessary if the 2nd dose was given at least 6 months after the 1st dose	-	-	-	
			2	1st dose after 15 years of age		5 months	-	-	-	

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HPV (Continued)	Gardasil® Age 9 through 13 years: Dose 1: from 9 years through 13 years Dose 2: at least 6 months after dose 1 Age ≥ 14 years: Dose 1: From 14 years Dose 2: 1 month after dose 1 Dose 3: 5 months after dose 2	9 through 13 years	0	1st	6 months	-	-	-	-	<p>As per PI for female patients 9-45 years of age and for males 9-26 years of age.</p> <p>As per WHO one or two doses (at least 6 months apart) of HPV for healthy patients 9-21 years of age is sufficient (off label)</p> <p>3 dose schedule: When catching up, the third dose may be given 12 weeks after the second dose and at least 6 months after dose one</p>	
			1		6 months	-	-	-	-		
		≥ 14 years	0	1st	2 months	4 months	-	-	-		-
			1	1st dose before 14 years of age	6 months	-	-	-	-		-
			1	1st dose after 14 years of age	2 months	4 months	-	-	-		-
			2	1st dose before 14 years of age		Not necessary if the 2nd dose was given at least 6 months after the 1st dose	-	-	-		-
	2	1st dose after 14 years of age		4 months	-	-	-	-			
	Gardasil 9® Age 9 through 14 years: Dose 1: from 9 years through 14 years Dose 2: at least 6 months after dose 1 Age ≥ 15 years: Dose 1: From 15 years Dose 2: 1 month after dose 1 Dose 3: 5 months after dose 2	9 through 14 years	0	1st	6 months	-	-	-	-		
			1		6 months	-	-	-	-		
		≥ 15 years	0	1st	2 months	4 months	-	-	-		-
			1	1st dose before 15 years of age	6 months	-	-	-	-		-
			1	1st dose after 15 years of age	2 months	4 months	-	-	-		-
2			1st dose before 15 years of age		Not necessary if the 2nd dose was given at least 6 months after the 1st dose	-	-	-	-		
2	1st dose after 15 years of age		4 months	-	-	-	-				

Dose already received.