

Assessment Tool to Determine the Validity of Vaccine Doses

Note: Refer to the Canadian Immunization Guide and New Brunswick (NB) immunization program directives for recommendations for children not immunized in early infancy or childhood or who are immunized as a part of a catch-up or transition schedule.

| Diphtheria, Tetanus, Acellular Pertussis-paediatric (DTaP) | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| | Recommended age for this dose | Minimum age for this dose | Recommended interval to next dose | Minimum interval to next dose |
| DTaP-1 | 2 months | 6 weeks | 2 months | 4 weeks |
| DTaP-2 | 4 months | 10 weeks | 2 months | 4 weeks |
| DTaP-3 | 6 months | 14 weeks | 12 months | 6 months |
| DTaP-4 | 18 months | 12 months | 2.5 years | 6 months |
| DTaP-5/Tdap-5 (1) | 4 years | 4 years | ———— | ———— |

(1) The fifth dose is **not** required if the fourth dose is given after the fourth birthday. Must be at least 4 years of age.
Note: Children who have received Tdap-IPV as a preschool booster (fourth or fifth dose) do not have to be re-immunized with DTaP-IPV-Hib and should be marked as meeting school immunization requirements.

| Haemophilus influenzae type b (Hib) if age of first dose is given between 2–6 months (2) (3) | | | | |
|---|-------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| | Recommended age for this dose | Minimum age for this dose | Recommended interval to next dose | Minimum interval to next dose |
| Hib-1 | 2 months | 6 weeks | 2 months | 4 weeks |
| Hib-2 | 4 months | 10 weeks | 2 months | 4 weeks |
| Hib-3 | 6 months | 14 weeks | 12 months | 6 months |
| Hib-4 | 18 months | 12 months | ———— | ———— |

(2) Hib is not routinely recommended for children over 5 years. Number of doses required depends on age at 1st dose. See detailed vaccine Hib schedule Canadian Immunization Guide
(3) Proof of immunization with Hib is not required for entry to NB schools for the first time

| Hepatitis B (HB) (4) (5) | | | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|
| | Recommended age for this dose | Minimum age for this dose | Recommended interval to next dose | Minimum interval to next dose |
| HB-1 | Birth | Birth | 2 months | 4 weeks |
| HB-2 | 2 months | 4 weeks | 4 months | 2 months and 4 months after 1 st dose |
| HB-3 | 6 months | 24 weeks | ———— | ———— |

(4) Proof of immunization with HB is not required for entry to NB schools for the first time.
(5) Proof of immunization with HB is not required for attendance at day care

| Human Papillomavirus – types 6, 11, 16 & 18 (HPV 4) (6) (2 dose schedule) | | | | |
|---|-------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| | Recommended age for this dose | Minimum age for this dose | Recommended interval to next dose | Minimum interval to next dose |
| HPV 4-1 | Grade 7 females | Grade 7 females | 6 months | 24 weeks (6 months) |
| HPV 4-2 | | | ———— | ———— |

(6) Proof of immunization with HPV is not required for entry to NB schools for the first time.

Human Papillomavirus – types 6, 11, 16 & 18 (HPV 4) (6) (3 dose schedule)

The following groups should continue to receive three doses of HPV vaccine:

- Girls who are Immunocompromised
- Immunocompetent HIV infected girls
- Girls who have not received any dose of HPV vaccine by 15 years of age.

| | Recommended age for this dose | Minimum age for this dose | Recommended interval to next dose | Minimum interval to next dose |
|---------|---|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|
| HPV 4-1 | Grade 7 females or those born in 1995 and later and as part of a school program | Grade 7 females | 2 months | 4 weeks (1 month) |
| HPV 4-2 | | | 4 months | 12 weeks (3 months) should be between 2nd and 3rd dose; and 24 weeks (6 months) should be between 1st & last dose. |
| HPV 4-3 | | | ----- | ----- |

(6) Proof of immunization with HPV is not required for entry to NB schools for the first time.

Human Papillomavirus – HPV 9 (6) (2 dose schedule)

| | Recommended age for this dose | Minimum age for this dose | Recommended interval to next dose | Minimum interval to next dose |
|---------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| HPV 9-1 | Grade 7 | Grade 7 | 6 months | 24 weeks (6 months) |
| HPV 9-2 | | | _____ | _____ |

(6) Proof of immunization with HPV is not required for entry to NB schools for the first time.

Human Papillomavirus – HPV 9 (6) (3 dose schedule)

The following groups should continue to receive three doses of HPV vaccine:

- Individuals who are Immunocompromised
- Immunocompetent HIV infected individuals
- Individuals who have not received any dose of HPV vaccine by 15 years of age

| | Recommended age for this dose | Minimum age for this dose | Recommended interval to next dose | Minimum interval to next dose |
|---------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|
| HPV 9-1 | Grade 7 | Grade 7 | 2 months | 4 weeks (1 month) |
| HPV 9-2 | | | 4 months | 12 weeks (3 months) should be between 2nd and 3rd dose; and 24 weeks (6 months) should be between 1st & last dose. |
| HPV 9-3 | | | _____ | _____ |

(6) Proof of immunization with HPV is not required for entry to NB schools for the first time

| Inactivated Polio (IPV) | | | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| | Recommended age for this dose | Minimum age for this dose | Recommended interval to next dose | Minimum interval to next dose |
| IPV-1 | 2 months | 6 weeks | 2 months | 4 weeks |
| IPV-2 | 4 months | 10 weeks | 2 months | 4 weeks |
| IPV-3 | 6 months | 14 weeks | 12 months | 6 months |
| IPV-4 | 18 months | 12 months | 2.5 years | 6 months |
| IPV-5 (7) | 4 years | 4 years | — | — |

(7) IPV is a four-dose schedule. The 6-month dose is given for convenience with combined vaccine. For verification, the booster dose at 4 to 6 years of age is not required if the third dose of IPV-containing vaccine was administered after the fourth birthday.

| Influenza- inactivated (Inf) (8)(9)(10) | | | | |
|---|--|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| | Recommended age for this dose | Minimum age for this dose | Recommended interval to next dose | Minimum interval to next dose |
| Inf-1 | 6 months and older (annually) | 6 months | 4 weeks (where applicable) | 4 weeks (where applicable) |
| Inf-2 | 6 months – 8 years inclusively if no previous dose | — | — | — |

(8) Proof of immunization with Inf is not required for entry to NB schools for the first time.
(9) Proof of immunization with Inf is not required for attendance at day care
(10) All children ages 6 months through 8 years inclusively who receive a seasonal influenza vaccine for the first time should be given 2 doses. Refer to current NB Influenza program for additional details.

| Measles, Mumps, Rubella (MMR) | | | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| | Recommended age for this dose | Minimum age for this dose | Recommended interval to next dose | Minimum interval to next dose |
| MMR-1 | 12 months (11) | 12 months | 6 months | 4 weeks |
| MMR-2 | 18 months | 13 months | — | — |

(11) Should be given after first birthday.

| Measles, Mumps, Rubella and Varicella (MMRV) Refer to NACI if both MMRV and Var have been used | | | | |
|---|-------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| | Recommended age for this dose | Minimum age for this dose | Recommended interval to next dose | Minimum interval to next dose |
| MMRV-1 | 12 months (12) | 12 months | 6 months | 3 months (13) |
| MMRV-2 | 18 months | 15 months | — | — |

(12) Should be given after first birthday.
(13) Three months is the preferred minimal interval, however a 4-week interval between first and second dose may be used if a rapid complete protection is required.
MMRV can be given from 7-12 years old. From 13 years of age and older, MMR and Var should be administered separately.
Varicella Proof: A self-reported history and/or a health care provider diagnosis of varicella disease occurring before 2004 are considered a reliable correlate of immunity. If varicella disease occurred on or after 2004, neither a self-reported history nor health care provider diagnosis can be considered a reliable correlate of immunity; a laboratory confirmed diagnosis of varicella/herpes zoster is necessary for individuals experiencing varicella disease on or after 2004.

| Meningococcal Conjugate (Men-C-C) (14) | | | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|
| | Recommended age for this dose | Minimum age for this dose | Recommended interval to next dose | Minimum interval to next dose |
| Men -C -C | 12 months | 12 months | _____ | _____ |

(14) If an infant Men-C-C series has been given, the 12 month dose is still required. However, a 6 month interval is required since the last dose.

| Meningococcal Conjugate (Men-C-ACYW-135) (15) | | | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|
| | Recommended age for this dose | Minimum age for this dose | Recommended interval to next dose | Minimum interval to next dose |
| Men-C-ACYW-135 | Grade 9 | 9 months | _____ | _____ |

An adolescent dose is considered to be a vaccine administered at the minimum of 12 years of age.

(15) Men-C-ACYW135 is not authorized for use in children less than 9 months of age; however, NACI recommends its use as early as 2 months of age in high risk individuals. These schedule options are based on published clinical trials and the suggestion that a dose of meningococcal conjugate vaccine be given in the second year of life (12 to 23 months) for children vaccinated at less than 1 year of age.

Men-C-AWYW-135 vaccines are not authorized for use in those 56 years of age and older, based on limited evidence and expert opinion its use is considered appropriate.

| MPOX (18) | | | | |
|------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|
| | Recommended age for this dose | Minimum age for this dose | Recommended interval to next dose | Minimum interval to next dose |
| MPOX-1 | 18 years old | 18 years old | 28 days | 28 days |
| MPOX-2 | 18 years old | 18 years old | _____ | _____ |

(18) Imvamune has not been approved for use in persons under 18 years of age. The benefits and risks of vaccinating a person under the age of 18 should be assessed on a case-by-case basis with the RMOH.

| Pneumococcal-Conjugate-valent (2+1 schedule with Pneu-C-15) | | | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|
| | Recommended age for this dose | Minimum age for this dose | Recommended interval to next dose | Minimum interval to next dose |
| Pneu-C-15 -1 | 2 months | 6 weeks | 2 months | 8 weeks |
| Pneu-C-15 -2 | 4 months | 14 weeks | 8 months | 8 weeks |
| Pneu-C-15 -3 | 12 months | 12 months | _____ | _____ |

The number of doses required to complete a pneumococcal conjugate vaccination series for children with interrupted or incomplete schedules varies with the age of the child. Refer to the Canadian Immunization Guide.

| Pneumococcal-Conjugate-valent (3+1 schedule with Pneu-C-20- children high risk of IPD) | | | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|
| | Recommended age for this dose | Minimum age for this dose | Recommended interval to next dose | Minimum interval to next dose |
| Pneu-C-20 -1 | 2 months | 6 weeks | 2 months | 8 weeks |
| Pneu-C-20 -2 | 4 months | 10 weeks | 2 months | 8 weeks |
| Pneu-C-20 -3 | 6 months | 14 weeks | 12 months | 8 weeks |
| Pneu-C 20 -4 | 18 months | 12 months | _____ | _____ |

Infants at high risk of IPD should receive a 3 + 1 dose schedule. Infants with eligible conditions who started their series with Pneu-C-13 or Pneu-C-15, should continue their series with Pneu-C-20.

The minimum interval for individuals who received Hematopoietic stem cell transplantation (HSCT) is 4 weeks. Refer to the Canadian Immunization guide.

| Post-Exposure Prophylaxis for Persons Potentially Exposed to Rabies | | | | | | |
|--|---------|-------|-------|--------|--------|--------|
| | Vaccine | | | | | Rablg* |
| | Day 0 | Day 3 | Day 7 | Day 14 | Day 28 | Day 0 |
| Immunocompetent & unimmunized | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| Immunocompetent & appropriately immunized | ✓ | ✓ | | | | |
| Immunocompromised or are taking antimalarial drugs | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vaccination schedules for post-exposure prophylaxis should be adhered to as closely as possible; it is essential that all doses be received. If a dose of rabies vaccine is given at less than the recommended interval, that dose should be ignored and the dose given at the appropriate interval from the previous dose. If a dose of vaccine is delayed, it should be given as soon as possible and the schedule resumed, respecting the appropriate intervals from the latest dose. There is flexibility in what time of day doses can be administered; However, spacing between doses 1 and 2 should be as close as reasonably possible to 72 hours. For example: if the 1st dose is administered on day 0 at 11:30pm; the 2nd dose can be administered at the end of the business/work day on day 3 or the morning of day 4. If there is doubt about a sufficient immune response, post-vaccination serology should be obtained 7 to 14 days after completing the vaccination series. <p>* Rablg can be provided up to and including day 7 after vaccine is initiated</p> | | | | | | |

| Rotavirus (RV)- Rotarix (Rot 1) | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|
| Series Dose | Recommended age for this dose | Minimum age for this dose | Recommended interval to next dose | Minimum interval to next dose | Maximum age for this dose |
| RV-1 | 2 months | 6 weeks (6 weeks and 0 days) | 2 months | 4 weeks | Less than 15 weeks (14 weeks and 6 days) |
| RV-2 | 4 months | 10 weeks | ----- | ----- | before 8 Months |

| Rotavirus (RV)- Rotateq (Rot 5) | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Series Dose | Recommended age for this dose | Minimum age for this dose | Recommended interval to next dose | Minimum interval to next dose | Maximum age for this dose |
| RV-1 | 2 months | 6 weeks | 2 months | 4 weeks | Before 15 weeks |
| RV-2 | 4 months | 10 weeks | 2 months | 4 weeks | |
| RV-3 | 6 months | 14 weeks | ----- | ----- | Before 8 months |

| Tdap-IPV, Tdap and/or Td/IPV for those 7 Years and older | | | |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Number of valid doses of DTaP-IPV-Hib or DTaP-IPV received under 7 years of age | Individual's current age | Doses to complete series | Recommended interval to next dose |
| 1 dose | | | 2 months |
| | 7 to 17 years | 1) Tdap-IPV | 2 months |
| | | 2) Tdap | 6-12 months |
| | | 3) Tdap-IPV | |
| | 18 years and older | 1) Tdap-IPV | 2 months |
| | | 2) Td | 6-12 months |
| 3) Td/IPV | | 10 years (Td) | |
| 2 doses | | | 6-12 months |
| | 7 to 17 years | 1) Tdap-IPV | 6-12 months |
| | | 2) Tdap | |
| | 18 years and older | 1) Tdap-IPV | 6-12 months |
| 2) Td | | 10 years (Td) | |
| 3 doses | | | 6-12 months |
| | 7 to 17 years | Tdap-IPV* | |
| | 18 years and older | Tdap-IPV* | 10 years (Td) |
| 4 doses received under 4 years of age | 7 to 17 years | Tdap-IPV | |
| | 18 years and older | Tdap-IPV | 10 years (Td) |

*An additional dose of IPV is not required if the 3rd dose of IPV was provided on or after age 4.

| Tetanus, Diphtheria, and Acellular Pertussis (Tdap) | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| | Recommended age for this dose | Minimum age for this dose | Recommended interval to next dose | Minimum interval to next dose |
| Tdap | Grade 7 | Grade 7 | _____ | _____ |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An adolescent dose is considered to be a vaccine administered at the minimum of 12 years of age or within the grade 7 school immunization program. In an outbreak situation, there may be exceptions at the discretion of the Regional Medical Officer of Health. There is no evidence of increased risk of severe adverse events for adolescents after receiving diphtheria- and tetanus toxoid-containing vaccines at intervals of < 5 years, therefore the pertussis booster should not be delayed regardless of the elapsed time since the previous diphtheria- and tetanus toxoid-containing vaccine. | | | | |

| Varicella (Var) Refer to NACI if both MMRV and Var have been used | | | | |
|---|-------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| | Recommended age for this dose | Minimum age for this dose | Recommended interval to next dose | Minimum interval to next dose |
| Var-1 | 12 months (16) | 12 months | 6 months | 3 months (17) |
| Var-2 | 18 months | 15 months | _____ | _____ |
| <p>(16) Should be given after first birthday. (17) Three months is the preferred minimal interval, however a 4 week interval between first and second dose may be used if a rapid complete protection is required.</p> <p>Varicella Proof: A self-reported history and/or a health care provider diagnosis of varicella disease occurring before 2004 are considered a reliable correlate of immunity. If varicella disease occurred on or after 2004, neither a self-reported history nor health care provider diagnosis can be considered a reliable correlate of immunity; a laboratory confirmed diagnosis of varicella/herpes zoster is necessary for individuals experiencing varicella disease on or after 2004.</p> | | | | |

Note:

Vaccine doses administered up to four days before the minimum interval or age can be counted as valid.

Ref: Epidemiology and Prevention of Vaccine-Preventable Diseases, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention ("The Pink Book")

References:

1. National Advisory Committee on Immunization. Canadian Immunization Guide, Evergreen edition. Public Health Agency of Canada; 2024.
2. The ACIP-VFC Vaccine Resolutions Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
3. Vaccine Manufacturers Product Monographs
4. Publicly-Funded Immunization Schedules for Ontario – January 2022
5. Epidemiology and Prevention of Vaccine-Preventable Diseases, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention ("The Pink Book")
6. American Academy of Pediatrics- Red Book 33rd Edition