

Immunization Schedule for Infants, Children, and Pregnant Women*

Vaccine	Protection Against	When To Get	Dose	Site
Infants & Children				
BCG (Bacillus Calmette–Guérin)	Tubercular meningitis and tuberculosis (TB)	At birth or as early as possible up to one year of age	0.05 ml till 1 month, thereafter 0.1 ml	Left Upper Arm
Hepatitis B- Birth dose	Hepatitis B virus infection (Liver disease)	At birth or possibly within 24 hours of birth	0.5 ml	Antero-lateral side of mid-thigh
Oral Polio Vaccine (OPV)-0	Polio or poliomyelitis	At birth or within 15 days of birth (if missed)	2 drops	Oral
Oral Polio Vaccine (OPV)-1,2& 3	Polio or poliomyelitis	At 6 weeks, 10 weeks & 14 weeks (till 5 years of age)	2 drops	Oral
OPV Booster	Polio or poliomyelitis	16-24 months	2 drops	Oral
Pentavalent 1,2 & 3	Diphtheria, Tetanus, Pertussis, Haemophilus influenzae type b infection and Hepatitis B.	At 6 weeks, 10 weeks & 14 weeks (till one year of age)	0.5 ml	Antero-lateral side of mid-thigh
DPT booster-1	Diphtheria, Pertussis, and Tetanus	16-24 months	0.5 ml	Antero-lateral side of mid-thigh
DPT booster-2	Diphtheria, Pertussis, and Tetanus	5-6 years	0.5 ml	Upper Arm
Rotavirus	Diarrhoea (caused by rotavirus)	At 6 weeks, 10 weeks & 14 weeks (till one year of age)	5 drops	Oral
IPV (Inactivated Poliovirus)	Polio or poliomyelitis	Two fractional dose at 6 and 14 weeks of age	0.1 ml	Right Upper Arm
Measles/MR 1st Dose	Measles and Rubella	9 completed months-12 months (can be given till 5 years of age, if missed)	0.5 ml	Right Upper Arm
Measles/MR 2nd Dose	Measles and Rubella	16-24 months	0.5 ml	Right Upper Arm
JE (Japanese Encephalitis) 1st Dose*	Japanese Encephalitis/ brain fever	9 completed months-12 months	0.5 ml	Left Upper Arm
JE (Japanese Encephalitis) 2nd Dose	Japanese Encephalitis/ brain fever	16-24 months	0.5 ml	Left Upper Arm

Vaccine	Protection Against	When To Get	Dose	Site
Infants & Children				
Vitamin A (1st dose)	Vitamin A Deficiency	At 9 completed months with MR Vaccine	1ml	Oral
Vitamin A** (2nd to 9th dose)	Vitamin A Deficiency	16-18 months (one dose every 6 months up to the age of 5 years)	2 ml	Oral
TT (Tetanus toxoid) vaccine	Tetanus	10 years & 16 years	0.5 ml	Upper Arm
Infants & Children				
TT-1	Tetanus	Early in pregnancy	0.5 ml	Upper Arm
TT-2	Tetanus	4 weeks after TT-1***	0.5 ml	Upper Arm
TT-Booster	Tetanus	If received 2 TT doses in a pregnancy within the last 3 yrs***	0.5 ml	Upper Arm

*JE Vaccine is introduced in select endemic districts after the campaign.

** The 2nd to 9th doses of Vitamin A can be administered to children 1-5 years old during biannual rounds.

***TT-2 or Booster doses can be given before 36 weeks of pregnancy. It can also be given after 36 weeks. If a pregnant woman has not received TT previously, a TT vaccine can be given in labour.

Tip: Take a printout of the vaccination schedule and paste it on your kid's health file or on the wall in your room. You can either tick the vaccines or colour the ones that are done to keep a tab of the vaccination schedule. You can even add a reminder on your phone about the next schedule or mark the date on your calendar to never miss out on any of your kid(s) vaccination schedule.

What is the Universal Immunization Programme (UIP)?

UIP is a vaccination program launched by the Government of India in 1985 with the aim to offer protection to children from life-threatening conditions through vaccination. Infants, children (of all ages) and pregnant women are eligible to get vaccinated. As the programme is 100% funded by the Central Government, you can get the vaccination for free from the nearest government hospitals, public sector units (PSU), local body or autonomous health facility. Under UIP, vaccines such as BCG, DPT, OPV, IPV, MR, Hep B, TT, JE, rotavirus and pentavalent vaccine are provided.

Tips To Keep In Mind

1. Always discuss the vaccines with your doctor first to understand any problems associated with it such as side-effects/allergies.
2. Inform your doctor if your kid showed any reactions to previous immunization, has fever/cold or is under medication/treatment for any condition.

3. Most kids cry during the vaccination process, so do try to carry their favourite toy or engage them in stories/small talks to divert their minds and provide emotional support during and post the process.
4. It is wise to stay at the clinic or the hospital for at least 15 - 20 minutes after vaccination to check for any signs of reaction and report the same to the doctor.
5. Slight fever, redness and swelling at the site of injection are common. Do not apply any medication on the area.
5. Some kids might feel low or become irritable post vaccination. Let your kid rest at home and not engage in any activities post vaccination.

Note: Talk to your family doctor to know more about the vaccines recommended by the Government. Always stay updated about the vaccines including the optional ones such as pneumococcal conjugate vaccine and influenza vaccine. Remember getting vaccinated can help protect your kids from a wide range of deadly diseases.
#GetVaccinated!

References:

*<https://mohfw.gov.in/sites/default/files/245453521061489663873.pdf>