



Immunisation chart

Babies and young children are routinely given immunisations to protect them from various illnesses. These immunisations are provided free of charge and you will be notified when they need to be carried out – usually at your doctor's surgery or baby clinic.

The chart below gives details of what jabs are given when.

Immunisations can occasionally cause side-effects. If your baby does have side-effects they're likely to be mild. They can include a mild fever and some swelling and redness around the site of the injection.

Routine vaccinations	2 months	3 months	4 months	Between 12 and 13 months	3 years 4 months or soon after
1 DTaP/IPV/Hib (5-in-1)	✓	✓	✓		DTaP/IPV (pre-school booster) given
2 Pneumococcal (PCV)	✓		✓	✓	
3 Meningitis C (MenC)		✓	✓		
4 Hib/MenC (booster)				✓	
5 MMR (measles, mumps, rubella)				✓	✓

1 DTaP/IPV/Hib (5-in-1)

Combined vaccine against diphtheria, tetanus, whooping cough (pertussis) and polio, plus Hib (haemophilus influenza type B). A pre-school booster of DTaP/IPV (without the Hib factor) is given at around 3 years 4 months.

2 Pneumococcal (PCV)

Protection against a type of infection which can cause diseases such as pneumonia, septicaemia and meningitis.

3 Meningitis C (MenC)

Provides protection against meningococcal group C, a type of bacteria that can cause meningitis and septicaemia.

4 Hib/MenC

Combined protection against Hib (haemophilus influenza type B) and meningitis C.

5 MMR

Combined protection against measles, mumps and rubella (German measles).