IDSC Infectious Disease Surveillance Center

Immunization Schedule, Japan 2014 (for those under 20 years of age)

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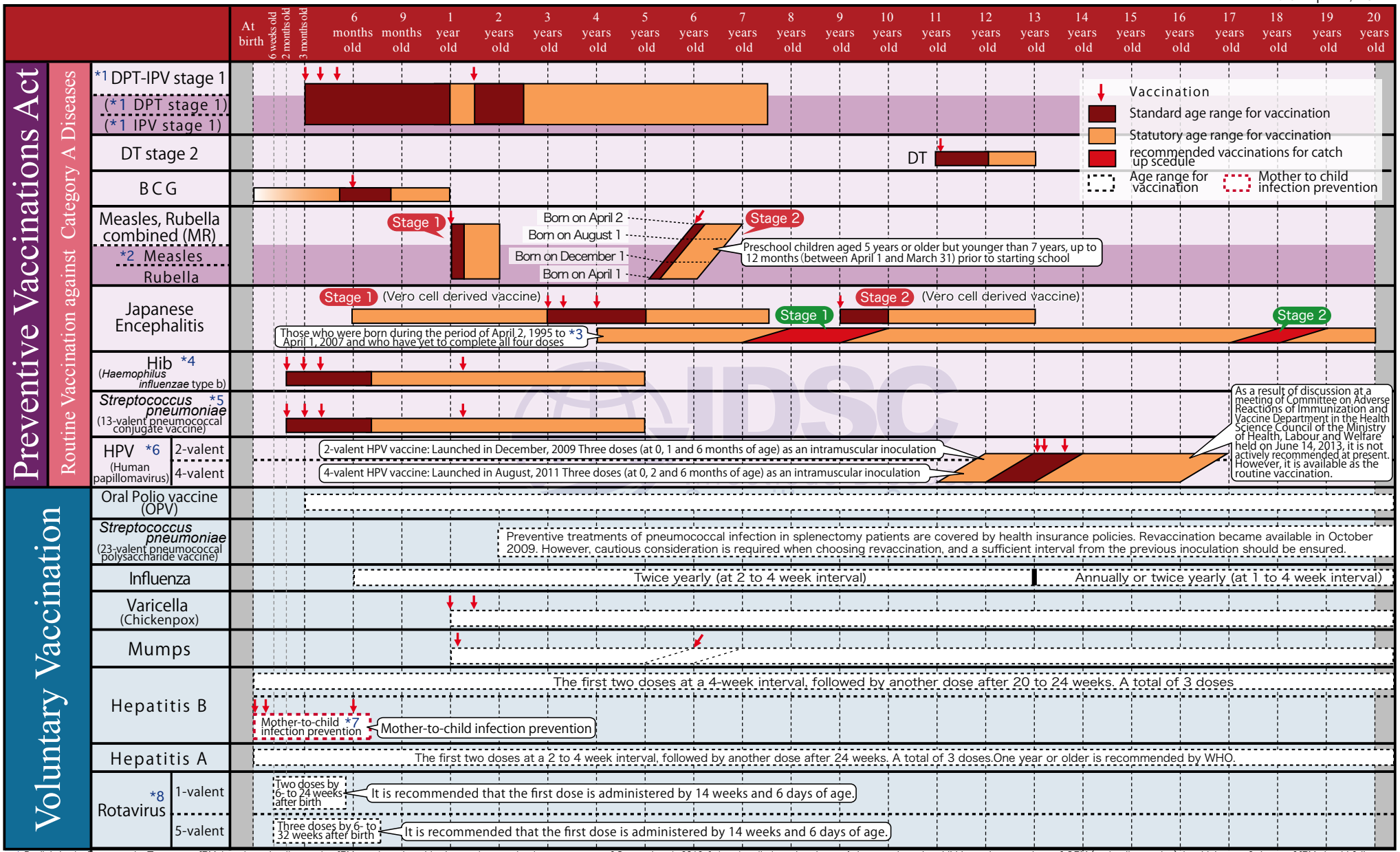
As of April 1, 2014



*1 D: diphtheria, P: pertussis, T: tetanus, IPV: inactivated polio vaccine IPV was introduced in the routine vaccination program as of September 1, 2012. It is primarily inoculated over 4 doses, unless the child has taken one dose of OPV (oral polio vaccine), in which case 3 doses of IPV should follow. Since September 1, 2012, OPV is no longer available as the routine vaccination. Since November 1, 2012, DPT-IPV combined vaccine has been added to the routine vaccination schedule. If the first inoculated dose was IPV or DPT-IPV, then the following doses should be same as the first doses, in principle.

*2 Use an MR vaccine in principle. If either a measles or rubella vaccine was inoculated within the period, if a single antigen vaccine is requested, a single antigen vaccine may be used.

*3 Those who were born between April 2, 1995 and April 1, 2007, are under the age of 20, and did not receive the stage 1 inoculation can still receive the remaining doses as a part of his/her routine vaccinations at this age. Please note: In FY2014, the following become actively recommended vaccinations: Stage I additional inoculation for children turning 8 or 9 years old in FY2014 (those who were born from April 2, 2005 to April 1, 2007) and Stage II inoculation for people turning 18 years old in FY2014 (those who were born from April 2, 1996 to April 1, 1997).

*4 Vaccination started in Japan on December 19, 2008. Although those of 2 months or older but younger than 5 years are targeted, the standard period for the first dose is from at least 2 months to younger than 7 months old. Vaccination is done by three subcutaneous inoculations. Normally 3 doses are given subcutaneously at intervals of 27 or more days before 12 months of age. (possibly at 20-day intervals if the physician deems it necessary). If the first dose is given after 7 months or older but younger than 12 months, usually two doses are given subcutaneously at a 27- to 56-day interval (possibly as a 20-day interval, if the physician deems it necessary). After the first dose, the following dose is given by subcutaneous inoculation after an interval of more than 7 months. If the first dose is given when a child is 1 year or older but younger than 5 years old, it is normally one dose by subcutaneous inoculation.

*5 This has been introduced as a routine vaccination replacing 7-valent conjugate vaccines since November 1, 2013. Those who received one dose of 7-valent vaccine, the remaining 3 doses are given with 13-valent vaccines. Those who received two dose of 7-valent vaccine, the remaining 2 doses are given with 13-valent vaccines. Those who received three doses of 7-valent vaccine, the remaining 1 dose is given with 13-valent vaccine. Those who did not receive any of the doses must receive the first dose at 2 months or older but younger than 7 months, followed by three more doses given at intervals of at least 27 days. Normally 2 doses are given subcutaneously at intervals of 27 or more days before 12 months of age. Those who missed out on the vaccination may be vaccinated according to the following schedule: if the child is 7 months or older but younger than 12 months, two doses are given at an interval of at least 27 days, followed by a booster shot at least 60 days later, when the child is at least 12 months old. If the child is one year old, two doses at an interval of at least 60 days. If the child is 2 years or older but 9 years or younger, one dose is given. If the child is 60 months or older, vaccination is voluntary.

*6 As there are no data on the compatibility of vaccines, the same vaccines should be given by intramuscular inoculation three times. inoculation intervals differ by vaccination types.

*7 Health insurance coverage: [HB vaccines] Usually, it is preferable to administer a subcutaneous dose of 0.25 mL HB vaccine within about 12 hours of birth (It is also possible to administer after 12 hours depending on the condition of the infant. In such cases, it should be given as soon as possible.) followed by 2 doses of 0.25 mL subcutaneous inoculations at 1 month and 6 months after the first dose. Note that when active HB antibody is not acquired, a booster shot is given. [HBIG (used with HB vaccines in principle)] An intramuscular dose 0.5 to 1.0 mL HBIG is given as the first dose. The inoculation time is within 5 days of birth (preferably within 12 hours of birth). A booster shot of 0.16 to 0.24 mL/kg dose is given. The inoculation time was changed on October 18, 2013. (issued by the Division of the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare)

*8 Rotavirus vaccinations. If the first dose was a 1 valent vaccine, it is followed by "a second dose of 1 valent vaccine." If the first dose was a 5-valent vaccine, it is followed by "second and third doses of 5 valent vaccine." It is recommended that the first dose be given by 14 weeks and 6 days of age.