

Table 1: Pneumococcal vaccination		
Brand	Prevenar 13® (<i>Pneumococcal Conjugate Vaccine 13vPCV</i>)	Pneumovax 23® (<i>Pneumococcal Polysaccharide Vaccine 23vPPV</i>)
Dose	Single dose at diagnosis ^Σ ‡§ [^]	Single dose ^Σ (min. 8 weeks following Prevenar 13 ^{§β})
Additional booster doses	NA	5 years following completion of initial dose ^{Σ β}

^ΣPlease note that pneumococcal vaccination for adults is recommended and funded under the NIP. In instances where doses have already been given in accordance with the NIP, they do not need to be repeated with a new diagnosis of asplenia/hyposplenia.

[‡]Dose only required if patient has never received a dose of Prevenar 13® before.

[§]Ideally Prevenar 13® is administered first, followed by Pneumovax 23® a minimum of 8 weeks later. If Pneumovax 23® is inadvertently administered first, a minimum of 12 months should elapse before administering Prevenar 13®.

[^]Individuals who previously received Synflorix® or Prevenar 7® are recommended to receive a single dose of Prevenar 13® at diagnosis.

^β Maximum of 2 doses of Pneumovax 23® in a lifetime.

Table 2: Meningococcal vaccination		
Brand	Nimenrix® (<i>Meningococcal Quadrivalent Conjugate Vaccine 4vMenCV ACWY</i>)	Bexsero® [€] (<i>Meningococcal B Recombinant Multicomponent Vaccine MenBV</i>)
Dose	2 doses (min. 8 weeks apart) ^{Σ§} ‡ ^{¥Ω}	2 doses (min. 8 weeks apart) ^Σ
Additional booster doses	Every 5 years ^β	Every 5 years ^β

[€]Trumenba® is an alternate meningococcal B vaccine available as a 3-dose course for individuals with asplenia/hyposplenia. It is not funded on the NIP but may be considered where vaccine supply is an issue. Completing a course/booster dose with the same brand is preferred. For more information refer to <https://immunisationhandbook.health.gov.au/vaccine-preventable-diseases/meningococcal-disease>

^ΣIn instances where a primary course has previously been given, there is no need to repeat the course.

^βThere is no maximum number of doses in a lifetime.

[§]Individuals who previously received meningococcal C only vaccines (NeisVac-C®, Menjugate® or Meningitec®) should be re-immunised with Nimenrix as recommended in these guidelines. The first dose of Nimenrix® can be administered once a minimum of 8 weeks following the previous brand of meningococcal C has elapsed.

[¥]Individuals who previously received polysaccharide meningococcal ACWY vaccines (Menomume® or Mencevax®) should be re-immunised with Nimenrix® as recommended in these guidelines. The first dose of Nimenrix® can be administered once a minimum of 6 months has elapsed since the previous brand of meningococcal ACWY has elapsed.

^ΩPrevious doses of other conjugate meningococcal ACWY vaccines are accepted as valid doses. Nimenrix® should be provided as future doses.

Table 3: Haemophilus influenzae type b (Hib) vaccination	
Brand	ActHIB®
Dose	Single dose at diagnosis [^]
Additional booster doses	NA

[^] Dose only required if patient did not previously complete their primary course.

Influenza vaccination	
Brand	Variable [¥]
Dose	Single dose given annually ^{€€}

[¥]refer to <http://www.mvec.vic.edu.au/immunisation-references/influenza-vaccine-recommendations/> for age-appropriate brands and details.

[€] Immunisation of family members recommended.

^{€€} 2 doses, given 4 weeks apart is recommended for people who have also received a solid organ transplant/HSCT in the 1st year of receiving the vaccine following their transplant.

Table 5. COVID-19 vaccination	
Brand	Variable- refer to https://mvec.mcri.edu.au/covid-19/ for more information
Dose	2 doses (min. 3- 4 weeks apart [^])
Additional booster doses	All individuals aged ≥16 years are recommended to receive a booster dose ≥3 months following the primary course to be considered up to date [§] . Only Comirnaty (Pfizer) 30µ (purple cap) or Spikevax (Moderna) 50µ (0.25ml) are recommended for use as booster doses [§]
[£] Immunisation of family members recommended. [^] Recommended interval varies depending on the brand being used. [§] Nuvaxovid (Novavax) and Vaxzevria (AstraZeneca) may be used as booster doses in some instances. Refer to https://www.health.gov.au/resources/publications/atagi-recommendations-on-the-use-of-a-booster-dose-of-covid-19-vaccine for more information.	