

Publicly Funded Immunization Schedules for Ontario – June 2022

Publicly funded vaccines may be provided only to eligible individuals and must be free of charge

Routine Schedule: Children Starting Immunization in Infancy

Vaccine	Age	2 Months	4 Months	6 Months	1 Year ^Φ	15 Months	18 Months	4 Years	Grade 7	14 Years	24 Years	≥34 Years ^Υ	65 Years
DTaP-IPV-Hib Diphtheria, Tetanus, Pertussis, Polio, <i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> type b		◆	◆	◆			◆						
Pneu-C-13 Pneumococcal Conjugate 13		◆	◆		◆								
Rot-1 Rotavirus		▲	▲										
Men-C-C Meningococcal Conjugate C					◆								
MMR Measles, Mumps, Rubella					■								
Var Varicella						■							
MMRV Measles, Mumps, Rubella, Varicella								■					
Tdap-IPV Tetanus, diphtheria, pertussis, Polio								◆					
HB Hepatitis B									●				
Men-C-ACYW Meningococcal Conjugate ACYW-135									●				
HPV-9 Human Papillomavirus									●				
Tdap Tetanus, diphtheria, pertussis										◆	◆		
Td (booster) Tetanus, diphtheria												◆ Every 10 years	
HZ Herpes Zoster													I
Pneu-P-23 Pneumococcal Polysaccharide 23													■ / ◆
Tdap Tetanus, diphtheria, pertussis									◆ One dose in every pregnancy, ideally between 27-32 weeks of gestation				
Inf Influenza									◆ Every year in the fall*				

- ◆ - A single vaccine dose given by intramuscular injection
- - A single vaccine dose given by subcutaneous injection
- ▲ - A single vaccine dose given by mouth
- - Provided through school-based immunization programs. Men-C-ACYW is a single dose; HB is a 2 dose series (see Table 6); HPV-9 is a 2 dose series (see Table 10). Each vaccine dose is given by intramuscular injection
- Φ - Given no earlier than the 1st birthday, and prior to 16 months of age

- Υ - Once a dose of Tdap is given in adulthood (24 years of age), adults should receive Td boosters every 10 years thereafter
 - I - HZ is a 2 dose series (see Table 12) given by intramuscular injection
 - * - Children 6 months to 8 years of age who have not previously received a dose of influenza vaccine require 2 doses given ≥4 weeks apart. Children who have previously received ≥1 dose of influenza vaccine should receive 1 dose per season thereafter
- Note:** A different schedule and/or additional doses may be needed for high risk individuals (see Table 3) or if doses of a vaccine series are missed (see appropriate Tables 4-24)

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Catch-up Schedule 1: Children Starting Immunization between 1-6 Years

Vaccine	1 st Visit:			2 nd Visit: 2 months after 1 st visit					3 rd Visit: 2 months after 2 nd visit		4 th Visit: 6-12 months after 3 rd visit		5 th Visit (only required if child was <4 years at 4 th visit): 4-6 yrs of age and 6-12 months after 4 th visit	Grade 7	14-18 yrs [§]	24-28 yrs		≥34 yrs [¶]	65 yrs
	If child is			If child is <5 years and was			If child is		If child is		If adult was								
	<4 yrs	4 yrs	5-6 yrs	<2 yrs at 1 st visit	2-3 yrs at 1 st visit	4 yrs at 1 st visit	5-6 yrs	7 yrs	<7 yrs	7 yrs	<4 yrs	4-8 yrs				<18 yrs at previous visit [†]	≥18 yrs at previous visit [¶]		
DTaP-IPV-Hib	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆		◆		◆								
Pneu-C-13	◆	◆		◆															
MMR	■																		
MMRV		■	■									■	■						
Var				■	■														
Men-C-C	◆	◆	◆																
Tdap-IPV								◆		◆		◆	◆						
HB														●					
Men-C-ACYW														●					
HPV-9														●					
Tdap															◆	◆			
Td																	◆	◆	Every 10 years
HZ																			■
Pneu-P-23																			■ / ◆
Tdap	◆ One dose in every pregnancy, ideally between 27-32 weeks of gestation																		
Inf	Every year in the fall*																		

- ◆ - A single vaccine dose given by intramuscular injection
- - A single vaccine dose given by subcutaneous injection
- - Provided through school-based immunization programs. Men-C-ACYW is a single dose; HB is a 2 dose series (see Table 6); HPV-9 is a 2 dose series (see Table 10). Each vaccine dose is given by intramuscular injection
- § - Given 10 years after the (4-8 year old) Tdap-IPV dose
- † - Given 10 years after the adolescent Tdap dose

- ¶ - Once a dose of Tdap is given in adulthood (>18 yrs), adults should receive Td boosters every 10 years thereafter
 - - HZ is a 2 dose series (see Table 12) given by intramuscular injection
 - * - Children 6 months to 8 years of age who have not previously received a dose of influenza vaccine require 2 doses given ≥4 weeks apart. Children who have previously received ≥1 dose of influenza vaccine should receive 1 dose per season thereafter
- Note:** A different schedule and/or additional doses may be needed for high risk individuals (see Table 3) or if doses of a vaccine series are missed (see appropriate Tables 4-24)

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Catch-up Schedule 2: Children Starting Immunization between 7–17 Years

Vaccine \ Age	1 st Visit		2 nd Visit: 2 months after 1 st Visit		3 rd Visit: 6-12 months after 2 nd Visit	Grades 7-12	10 Years after 3 rd Visit	10 years after previous visit (only required if child was <18 yrs old at previous visit)	Every 10 years after the previous visit [¶]	65 Years
	If child is <13 yrs	If child is 13 to 17 yrs	If child is <13 yrs	If child is 13 to 18 yrs						
Tdap-IPV	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆					
MMRV	■		■							
MMR		■		■						
Var		■		■						
Men-C-C	▷									
HB						●				
Men-C-ACYW						●				
HPV-9						●				
Tdap							◆	◆		
Td									◆	
HZ										┃
Pneu-P-23										■ / ◆
Tdap	◆ One dose in every pregnancy, ideally between 27-32 weeks of gestation									
Inf	Every year in the fall*									

- ◆ - A single vaccine dose given by intramuscular injection
 - - A single vaccine dose given by subcutaneous injection
 - ▷ - Individuals born on or after 2003/Sept/01 are eligible to receive a dose of Men-C-C (given by intramuscular injection). These individuals are also eligible to receive Men-C-ACYW when they enter Grade 7. If the individual is immunized with Men-C-ACYW, in or after Grade 7, Men-C-C is no longer recommended
 - - Provided through school-based immunization programs. Men-C-ACYW is a single dose; HB is a 2 dose series (see Table 6); HPV-9 is a 2 or 3 dose series (see Tables 10 and 11). Each vaccine dose is given by intramuscular injection
 - ¶ - Once a dose of Tdap is given in adulthood, adults should receive Td boosters every 10 years thereafter
 - ┃ - HZ is a 2 dose series (see Table 12) given by intramuscular injection
 - * - Children 6 months to 8 years of age who have not previously received a dose of influenza vaccine require 2 doses given ≥4 weeks apart. Children who have previously received ≥1 dose of influenza vaccine should receive 1 dose per season thereafter
- Note:** A different schedule and/or additional doses may be needed for high risk individuals (see Table 3) or if doses of a vaccine series are missed (see appropriate Tables 4-24)

Catch-up Schedule 3: Adults Starting Immunization at 18 Years and Older

Vaccine \ Age	1 st Visit				2 nd Visit: 2 months after 1 st Visit			3 rd Visit: 6-12 months after 2 nd Visit	Every 10 years after the 3 rd Visit	65 Years
	If adult is born				If adult is born					
	in or prior to 1985	between 1986 and 1996	between 1997 and 1999	in or after 2000	in or after 2000 and is 18 to 25 yrs	in or prior to 1999 and is 20 to 25 yrs	in or prior to 1999 and is ≥26 yrs			
Tdap-IPV	◆	◆	◆	◆						
MMR	■	■	■	■	■	■				
Var				■	■					
Men-C-ACYW			◆	◆						
Men-C-C		◆								
Td					◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	
IPV					■	■	■	■		
HZ										┃
Pneu-P-23										■ / ◆
Tdap	◆ One dose in every pregnancy, ideally between 27-32 weeks of gestation									
Inf	Every year in the fall ◆									

- ◆ - A single vaccine dose given in a syringe and needle by intramuscular injection
 - - A single vaccine dose given in a syringe and needle by subcutaneous injection
 - ┃ - HZ is a 2 dose series (see Table 12) given by intramuscular injection
- Note:** A different schedule and/or additional doses may be needed for high risk individuals (see Table 3) or if doses of a vaccine series are missed (see appropriate Tables 4-24)