



\*1 D: diphtheria, P: pertussis, T: tetanus, IPV: inactivated polio vaccine  
 IPV was introduced in the scheduled 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 scheduled vaccinations. Since November 1, 2012, DPT-IPV combined vaccine has been added to the scheduled 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 did not receive the stage 1 inoculation can still receive the remaining doses as a part of his/her scheduled vaccinations at this age. Please note: In 2012, the following became actively recommended vaccinations: Stage one, the first dose for children turning 8 or 9 years old, and one additional dose for children turning 10 years old. For the details, please refer to the notice by the Directors of Health Service Bureau and Pharmaceutical and Food Safety Bureau, "Concerning Scheduled Preventative Vaccinations for Japanese Encephalitis" (HSB issued 0228 No. 2; PFSB issued 0228 No. 1), dated February 28, 2012.

\*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 at 4- to 8-week intervals (may be at 3-week intervals if the physician deems it necessary). After the first 3 doses, the following dose is given by subcutaneous inoculation after about 12 months. If the first dose is given after the 7 months or older but younger than 12 months, usually two doses are given subcutaneously at a 4- to 8-week interval (may be as a 3-week interval, if the physician deems it necessary). After the first 2 doses, the following dose is given by subcutaneous inoculation after about 12 months. If the first dose is given between 1 to 5 years of age, it is normally one dose by subcutaneous inoculation. This vaccination is included in the Program to Promote Cervical Cancer & Other Vaccinations.

\*5 Manufacturing and sales approved under the provisions of Pharmaceutical Affairs Act on October 16, 2009. The vaccination program in Japan started on February 24, 2010. The first dose is given to those of 2 months or older but younger than 7 months, followed by two more doses given at intervals of at least 27 days. A booster shot is normally given from the 12th to the 15th month. A total of 4 doses are given. 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. This vaccination is included in the Program to Promote Cervical Cancer & Other Vaccinations.

\*6 Included in the Program to Promote Cervical Cancer & Other Vaccinations, available for those turning 13 years old by the end of the financial year, until the end of the financial year in which the person turns 16 years old. (Alternatively those turning 12 years old by the end of the financial year, until the end of the financial year in which the person turns 15 years old).

\*7 Test to be performed during pregnancy. If the child is born to a mother who is HBs antigen positive (independent of whether HBe antigen positive or negative), HB immunoglobulin (HBIG) is given as soon as possible after birth and at 2 months old. If the mother is HBe antigen negative, the second HBIG administration may be omitted. In addition, an HB vaccine is given in the 2nd, 3rd and 5th months. HBs antigen and antibody tests are performed after 6 months, and additional doses are given if necessary (covered by health insurance).

\*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."