GOVERNMENT OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA
Department of Health

Western Australian Immunisation Schedule

BE WISE IMMUNISE

Always refer to online Immunisation Schedule and decision aids for the most up-to-date information

Online schedules and decision aids

Pregnancy

Updated 5 November 2026

Age and eligibility	Disease/antigen	Brand®	Important information
Pregnant	dTpa	Adacel or Boostrix	Each pregnancy, ideally between 20 to 32 weeks
	RSV	Abrysvo	Each pregnancy, from 28 weeks gestation. Refer to RSV decision aid
	Influenza	Vaxigrip or Flucelvax	Each pregnancy, any trimester

Birth

Age and eligibility	Disease/antigen	Brand®	Important information
Birth to < 7 days	RSV	Beyfortus*	Infants in the Kimberley and Pilbara are eligible for immunisation year-round if the mother was not vaccinated with Abrysvo at least 2 weeks before birth. Beyfortus is offered statewide from 1 April until 30 September, each year. Can be given up to 8 months of age, but preferably as close to birth as possible. Catch up immunisations are available for some children under 2 years of age Refer to RSV decision aid
	Hepatitis B	Engerix B Paed	

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Infant (6 weeks to <12 months)

Updated 5 November 2026

Age and eligibility	Disease/antigen	Brand®	Important information
6 to 8 weeks	DTPa-hepB-IPV-Hib	Infanrix hexa or Vaxelis	The 2 brands of DTPa-containing vaccine are interchangeable
	20vPCV	Prevenar 20	
	Rotavirus	Rotarix	Oral dose 1: Must be given by 14 weeks of age
Aboriginal	MenACWY	Nimenrix*	
	MenB	Bexsero	Prophylactic paracetamol recommended
MRC	MenACWY	Nimenrix	
	MenB	Bexsero	Prophylactic paracetamol recommended
4 months	DTPa-hepB-IPV-Hib	Infanrix hexa or Vaxelis	The 2 brands of DTPa-containing vaccine are interchangeable
	20vPCV	Prevenar 20	
	Rotavirus	Rotarix	Oral dose 2: Must be given by 24 weeks of age
Aboriginal	MenACWY	Nimenrix*	
	MenB	Bexsero	Prophylactic paracetamol recommended
MRC	MenACWY	Nimenrix	
	MenB	Bexsero	Prophylactic paracetamol recommended
6 months	DTPa-hepB-IPV-Hib	Infanrix hexa or Vaxelis	The 2 brands of DTPa-containing vaccine are interchangeable
Aboriginal	20vPCV	Prevenar 20	
	MenB	Bexsero	Specifically for Aboriginal children with MRC. See Australian Immunisation Handbook
MRC	20vPCV	Prevenar 20	
	MenACWY	Nimenrix	
	MenB	Bexsero	Prophylactic paracetamol recommended
	Influenza	Vaxigrip	Annual dose from 6 months of age. See Australian Immunisation Handbook

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Infant (6 weeks to <12 months)

Updated 5 November 2026

Age and eligibility	Disease/antigen	Brand®	Important information
6 months to <12 months travelling to countries experiencing measles outbreak, or exposed to someone with measles	MMR	Priorix*	2 additional MMR doses are still required after 12 months. Give the next dose at 12 months of age or 4 weeks after the first dose, whichever is later.

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Early childhood (12 months to <5 years)

Updated 5 November 2026

Age and eligibility		Disease/antigen	Brand®	Important information
12 months		MMR	Priorix	Do not administer MMRV as the first dose of a measles-containing vaccine in children <4 years of age
		20vPCV	Prevenar 20	Refer to Childhood pneumococcal vaccination decision aid
		MenACWY	Nimenrix	
	Aboriginal	MenB	Bexsero	Prophylactic paracetamol recommended
		RSV	Beyfortus*	Refer to RSV Decision aid
	MRC	MenB	Bexsero	Prophylactic paracetamol recommended
		RSV	Beyfortus*	Refer to RSV Decision aid
		Hepatitis B	Engerix B Paed*	<32 weeks gestation or <2000g birth weight
12 months to <2 years		Influenza	Vaxigrip	Annual dose recommended. See Australian Immunisation Handbook
18 months		DTPa	Infanrix or Tripacel	
		Hib	Act-HIB	
		MMRV	Priorix-Tetra	
	Aboriginal	Hepatitis A	Vaqta Paed/Adol (0.5mL)	Dose 1 of 2. Dose 2 administered ≥6 months after dose 1.
		MenB	Bexsero	Catch-up is available for Aboriginal children <2 years of age. For more information see the Australian Immunisation Handbook and Meningococcal immunisation. Prophylactic paracetamol recommended.

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Early childhood (12 months to <5 years)

Updated 5 November 2026

Age and eligibility		Disease/antigen	Brand®	Important information
2 years to <5 years		Influenza	Vaxigrip	For information on annual dosing see the Australian Immunisation Handbook
4 years		DTPa-IPV	Quadracel or Infanrix IPV	
	Aboriginal	20vPCV	Prevenar 20	Refer to Childhood pneumococcal vaccination decision aid
		Hepatitis A	Vaqta Paed/Adol (0.5mL)	Not required if previously received 2 doses (first dose at age ≥12 months) at least 6 months apart
	MRC	20vPCV	Prevenar 20	Refer to Childhood pneumococcal vaccination decision aid

Childhood (5 years to <12 years)

Age and eligibility		Disease/antigen	Brand®	Important information
5 years to <12 years		Influenza	Fluzone*	Annual dose. See Australian Immunisation Handbook
	Aboriginal	Influenza	Flucelvax or Vaxigrip	Annual dose. See Australian Immunisation Handbook
	MRC	Influenza	Flucelvax or Vaxigrip	Annual dose. See Australian Immunisation Handbook

Western Australian Immunisation Schedule

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Adolescent (11 to <18 years)

Updated 5 November 2026

Age and eligibility	Disease/antigen	Brand®	Important information
School Year 7	HPV	Gardasil9	Catch-up available for adolescents <26 years of age
	dTpa	Boostrix or Adacel	Catch-up available for adolescents <20 years of age
School Year 10	MenACWY	MenQuadfi	Catch-up available for adolescents <20 years of age
12 years to <18 years			
Aboriginal	Influenza	Flucelvax or Vaxigrip	Annual dose. See Australian Immunisation Handbook
MRC	Influenza	Flucelvax or Vaxigrip	Annual dose. See Australian Immunisation Handbook

All children and adolescents aged over 12 months to under 18 years with specified MRC should receive 1 dose of Prevenar 20 at diagnosis.
Refer to the Australian Immunisation Handbook for details

Vaccination is most effective if the vaccine is administered according to the recommended schedule. However, the National Immunisation Program funds catch-up scheduled childhood and adolescent vaccines for people aged <20 years, and catch-up HPV vaccination (Gardasil9) for people aged <26 years.

Western Australian Immunisation Schedule

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Adult (≥18 years)

Updated 5 November 2026

Age and eligibility		Disease/antigen	Brand®	Important information
≥18 years				
	Priority cohorts	Influenza	Fluzone*	For non-NIP eligible residents in congregate living and people experiencing homelessness. Annual dose. See Australian Immunisation Handbook
	Aboriginal	Influenza	Flucelvax or Vaxigrip	Annual dose. Australian Immunisation Handbook
	MRC	21vPCV	Capvaxive	People who have previously received a dose of any pneumococcal vaccine are recommended to receive 21vPCV at least 12 months after last dose. See the Australian Immunisation Handbook for timing of doses.
		Herpes-zoster	Shingrix	2 doses, given 1 to 2 months apart
		COVID-19	Comirnaty	Specifically for those with severe immunocompromise. 1 dose every 12 months.
		Influenza	Flucelvax or Vaxigrip	Annual dose. See Australian Immunisation Handbook
<20 years catch-up		People aged <20 years can catch-up on scheduled childhood and adolescent vaccines. dTpa (Adacel or Boostrix), HepB (H-B-Vax II (1mL)), IPV (IPOL), MMR (Priorix), VZV (Varilrix). HPV (Gardasil9) for people aged <26 years		See the Australian Immunisation Handbook for timing of doses
Born after 1965		MMR	Priorix*	Give 1 or 2 doses as required. Whilst serology is not routinely recommended, see WA adult measles vaccination program for details. The 2 brands of MMR vaccine are interchangeable.
Refugees and humanitarian entrants		dTpa (Adacel or Boostrix), HepB (H-B-Vax II (1mL), IPV (IPOL), MMR (Priorix), VZV Varilrix,). HPV (Gardasil9) for people aged <26 years		See the Australian Immunisation Handbook for timing of doses

Western Australian Immunisation Schedule

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Adult (≥18 years)

Updated 5 November 2026

Age and eligibility	Disease/antigen	Brand®	Important information
≥20 years			
Aboriginal	Hepatitis B	Engerix B*	For non-immune people, see the Australian Immunisation Handbook for recommendations and timing of doses.
≥25 years			
Aboriginal	21vPCV	Capvaxive	People who have previously received a dose of any pneumococcal vaccine are recommended to receive 21vPCV at least 12 months after last dose. See the Australian Immunisation Handbook for timing of doses.
≥50 years			
Aboriginal	Herpes-zoster	Shingrix	2 doses, given 2 to 6 months apart
50 to <60 years priority individuals who are			
Aboriginal	RSV	Arexvy*	Refer to WA RSV VOA decision aid
MRC	RSV	Arexvy*	Refer to WA RSV VOA decision aid
50 to <75 years			
Aboriginal	COVID-19	Comirnaty	1 dose per 12 months
60 to <75 years			
Vulnerable groups	RSV	Arexvy*	Refer to WA RSV VOA decision aid
MRC	RSV	Arexvy	Refer to WA RSV VOA decision aid
65 to <75 years	COVID-19	Comirnaty	1 dose per 12 months

Western Australian Immunisation Schedule

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Adult (≥18 years)

Updated 5 November 2026

Age and eligibility	Disease/antigen	Brand®	Important information
≥65 years	Herpes-zoster	Shingrix	2 doses, given 2 to 6 months apart
	21vPCV	Capvaxive	People who have previously received a dose of any pneumococcal vaccine are recommended to receive 21vPCV at least 12 months after last dose. See Australian Immunisation Handbook for timing of doses.
	Influenza	Fluad	For information on annual dosing see Australian Immunisation Handbook
≥75 years	RSV	Arexvy	Refer to WA RSV VOA decision aid
	COVID-19	Comirnaty	1 dose per 6 months
WA Health staff^	Influenza	Flucelvax or Fluzone*	>65 years use Fluad

Additional Haemophilus influenzae type b (Hib), meningococcal and pneumococcal vaccines are recommended for people with specified risk conditions. Refer to the Australian Immunisation Handbook for details.

2026 regional WA diphtheria outbreak vaccination program

Updated 5 November 2026

Age and eligibility	Disease/antigen	Brand®	Important information
Children and adolescents as per the National Immunisation Program (NIP)	DTPa-hepB-IPV-Hib, DTPa-IPV, DTPa or dTpa	See childhood and adolescent schedule points for age-appropriate vaccine brands	Children and adolescents eligible for vaccines under the NIP (including School-Based Immunisation Program) who are not up to date with their scheduled diphtheria containing vaccines. See information below on vaccination of cases and contacts.
Aboriginal people residing in WA	dTpa	Boostrix* or Adacel (as appropriate for age)	Eligible for a booster if more than 5 years since the last diphtheria-containing vaccine and not currently due a dose under the NIP. See information below on vaccination of cases and contacts.
Non-Aboriginal people residing in the Kimberley, Pilbara, Goldfields and Midwest regions	dTpa	Boostrix* or Adacel (as appropriate for age)	Eligible for a booster if more than 5 years since the last diphtheria-containing vaccine and not currently due a dose under the NIP. See information below on vaccination of cases and contacts.
People with regular face-to-face contact with Aboriginal communities in the Kimberley, Pilbara, Goldfields and Midwest regions	dTpa	Boostrix* or Adacel (as appropriate for age)	Eligible for a booster if more than 5 years since the last diphtheria-containing vaccine and not currently due a dose under the NIP. This may include patient-facing healthcare workers and other frontline workers who work but do not reside in the Kimberley, Pilbara, Goldfields and Midwest regions. See information below on vaccination of cases and contacts.

Vaccination of diphtheria cases

Vaccination during recovery: Age-appropriate diphtheria-containing vaccine booster if it has been more than 12 months since their last dose. Unvaccinated or incompletely vaccinated people should commence a primary or catch-up course as per the Australian Immunisation Handbook. Vaccination should be delayed for 4 weeks from date of administration if diphtheria antitoxin (DAT) has been given.

Vaccination of diphtheria contacts

High or medium risk contact: Age-appropriate diphtheria-containing vaccine booster if it has been more than 12 months since their last dose. Note: It is safe to provide a booster vaccination with a diphtheria-containing vaccine in a shorter timeframe than recommended, if necessary (that is, a booster can be provided if it is uncertain when the last dose was given). Unvaccinated or incompletely vaccinated people should commence a primary catch up course as per Australian Immunisation Handbook guidance.

Low risk contact: Age-appropriate diphtheria-containing vaccine booster if it has been more than 5 years since their last dose. Unvaccinated or incompletely vaccinated people should commence a primary or catch-up course as per Australian Immunisation Handbook guidance.

Western Australian Immunisation Schedule

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Special Risk Immunisation Programs

Updated 5 November 2026

Eligibility	Disease/antigen	Brand®	Important information
• Men who have sex with men • People who inject drugs • Sex industry workers • People living with HIV, chronic hepatitis B or C infection or chronic liver disease • People newly notified with hepatitis C (newly acquired or chronic/unspecified) or hepatitis B (newly acquired or chronic/unspecified).	Hepatitis A and/or Hepatitis B	Havrix*, Engerix* or Twinrix*	See Provision of Hepatitis A and B Vaccine to Adults in Western Australia for details. See the Australian Immunisation Handbook for timing of doses.

• All Aboriginal residents of the Kimberley aged 2 months or older
• All non-Aboriginal residents of the Kimberley aged 2 months or older residing outside the suburbs of Broome, Cable Beach, Djugun, Minyirr and Bilingurr
• All non-Aboriginal people experiencing homelessness residing in Broome
• Pilbara residents aged 2 months or older who meet the following criteria:
  • Residents of postcode 6753 including Newman
  • Residents of postcode 6762 (Western Desert)
  • Persons living and/or working in an eligible suburb or postcode for at least a 30-day period who spend significant time (at least 4 hours per day) outdoors for unavoidable work, recreation, education or other essential activities. This excludes those working in the mining industry.
  • Persons who work directly with mosquitoes, and indirectly through sentinel animal surveillance systems in the Kimberley and Pilbara regions (for example, environmental health officers, entomologists, environmental consultants involved in mosquito management, rangers and park staff, and depot workers).
  • Diagnostic and research laboratory workers who are likely to handle live JEV.
	Japanese encephalitis virus	JEspect* (2 to 8 months, pregnant women and immuno-compromised people)
		Imojev* (≥9 months)
			Free JEV vaccine available through the WA JEV vaccination program for eligible people. Refer to current WA Health eligibility criteria and recommendations

Special Risk Immunisation Programs

Updated 5 November 2026

Eligibility	Disease/antigen	Brand®	Important information
• Gay, bisexual or other men who have sex with men (GBMSM) including transgender and gender diverse people • Sex workers, particularly those whose clients are at risk of mpox exposure • People living with HIV, if at risk of mpox exposure • Sexual partners of the people above, including GBMSM • Laboratory personnel working with orthopox viruses • Travellers (regardless of sexual orientation or gender identity) who may undertake sexual risk activities during travel to countries with transmission of clade I mpox, such as to countries within Central and Eastern Africa • Healthcare and humanitarian workers who are at risk for mpox. For example, working at sexual health clinics and administering vaccinations to individuals requiring post exposure vaccination.	Mpox	JYNNEOS*	Refer to the Australian Immunisation Handbook for eligibility, dosing schedules and pre-/post-exposure use.
Anyone with a possible rabies exposure overseas or to bat lyssavirus in Australia	Rabies	Kamrab* - human rabies immunoglobulin (HRIg) and/or Verorab* depending on public health recommendation	Assessment and approval by public health. State funded for post exposure prophylaxis only. Only available at rabies cache sites (see Appendix B and C) and managed by public health.

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***Refers to WA State-funded programs**

^Refers to all persons attending WA Health staff influenza vaccination services.

The term 'Aboriginal' is inclusive of all Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people.

MRC refers to people with medical risk conditions. Refer to the current online edition of Australian Immunisation Handbook for all medical risk conditions, recommendations and timing of doses.

The WA Immunisation Schedule provides information about free government-funded vaccines. The Australian Immunisation Handbook may recommend additional vaccines for at-risk individuals.

This document can be made available in alternative formats on request.

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