

IMMUNIZATION SCHEDULE

For children until six years old

ATUALIZADO 11.10.2022

AGE	VACCINES
FROM BIRTH	BCG ¹
	HEPATITIS B ²
2 MONTHS	VACCINE VIP ³
	PENTAVALENT (DTP+Hib+HB)
	ROTAVIRUS ⁴
	PNEUMOCOCCAL 10 VALENT
3 MONTHS	MENIGOCOCCAL C
4 MONTHS	VACCINE VIP ³
	PENTAVALENT (DTP+Hib+HB)
	ROTAVIRUS ⁵
	PNEUMOCOCCAL 10 VALENT
5 MONTHS	MENIGOCOCCAL C
6 MONTHS	VACCINE VIP ³
	PENTAVALENT (DTP+Hib+HB)
9 MONTHS	YELLOW FEVER
12 MONTHS	MEASLES-MUMPUMBA-RUBELLA (SCR)
	PNEUMOCOCCAL 10 VALENT
	MENIGOCOCCAL C
15 MONTHS	TETRAVIRAL (SCR+CHICKENPOX) ⁸
	VOP ⁶
	DTP ⁷
	HEPATITIS A ¹¹
4 YEARS	VOP ⁷
	DTP
	CHICKENPOX (2 ^a dose) ⁹
	YELLOW FEVER ¹²
ANNUALLY	INFLUENZA ¹⁰

- If the BCG vaccine has not been administered in the maternity ward, apply it on the first visit to the health service.
- Hepatitis B vaccine should be administered preferably in the first 12 hours of life, still in the maternity ward. If it has not been administered in the maternity ward, apply it on the first visit to the health service. If the first visit occurs after the 6th week of life, administer the pentavalent vaccine (DTP-Hib-HB).
- Inactivated polio vaccine.
- The 1st dose of rotavirus vaccine should be applied at 2 months of age. The minimum age for administration of this dose is 1 month and 15 days and the maximum age is 3 months and 15 days.
- The 2nd dose of rotavirus vaccine should be applied at 4 months of age. The minimum age for administration of this dose is 3 months and 15 days and the maximum age is 7 months and 29 days.
- Oral polio vaccine.
- The DTP vaccine (diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis) can only be administered to children up to 6 years, 11 months and 29 days. From 7 years of age, use the double adult vaccine.
- The tetraviral vaccine should be administered to children who have already received a dose of measles-mumps-rubella.
- The 2nd dose should be applied from 4 years to 6 years, 11 months and 29 days.
- Available on the public network during campaign periods. For children from 6 months old.
- Vaccine available for children up to 4 years, 11 months and 29 days.
- The yellow fever vaccine should be applied as a booster for those children who received the first dose of vaccine before 5 years of age. A minimum interval of 30 days between doses must be respected.

BCG – Vacina BCG (contra tuberculose)

VIP – Vacina poliomielite 1,2 e 3 (inativada)

VOP – Polio vaccine 1 and 3 (attenuated)

DTP – Vaccine adsorbed diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (triple bacterial)

Note: At the moment, the São Paulo State Secretary of Health, due to the epidemiological situation, recommends the application of Dose Zero (D0) of SCR at 6 months of life.

Fonte: Secretaria de Estado da Saúde/CVE/Divisão de Imunização



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IMMUNIZATION SCHEDULE

For children (over than 7 years) and teenagers¹

UPDATED 27.07.2022

INTERVAL BETWEEN DOSIS	VACCINES	SCHEME
FIRST VISIT	BCG ²	SINGLE DOSE
	HEPATITIS B	FIRST DOSE
	dT- DIPHTHERIA/TETANUS ³	FIRST DOSE
	VIP	FIRST DOSE
	HPV ⁴	FIRST DOSE
2 MONTHS AFTER FIRST VISIT	MEASLES, MUMPS AND RUBELLA - SCR	FIRST DOSE
	MENINGOCOCCAL ACWY ⁵	SINGLE DOSE
	HEPATITIS B ⁶	SECOND DOSE
	dT - DIPHTHERIA/TETANUS ³	SECOND DOSE
	VIP	SECOND DOSE
4-6 MONTHS AFTER FIRST VISIT	MEASLES, MUMPS AND RUBELLA - SCR	SECOND DOSE
	HPV ⁷	SECOND DOSE
	HEPATITIS B ⁸	THIRD DOSE
	dT- DIPHTHERIA/TETANUS ³	THIRD DOSE
	VIP	THIRD DOSE
EVERY 10 YEARS	YELLOW FEVER	SINGLE DOSE
	dT - DIPHTHERIA/TETANUS ³	ADDITIONAL DOSE

- Adolescence - period between 10 and 19 years old. If the person presents documentation with an incomplete vaccination schedule, complete the started schedule.
- The BCG vaccine is indicated for people up to 15 years old.
- If the adolescent has received three or more doses of the DTP, DT and dT vaccines, apply a booster dose, if 10 years have passed since the last dose
- Human papillomavirus vaccine for girls aged 9 years to 14 years, 11 months and 29 days. And boys from 11 years to 14 years, 11 months and 29 days.
- ACWY Meningococcal Vaccine from 11 years to 14 years, 11 months and 29 days.
- The minimum interval between the first and second dose of hepatitis B vaccine is 4 weeks.
- The minimum interval between the first and second dose of the human papillomavirus vaccine is 6 months.
- The interval for the third dose of hepatitis B vaccine may be two months after the second, provided that the time interval between the first dose is at least four months.
- In tetanus prophylaxis after some types of injuries, this interval should be reduced to 5 years

BCG - BCG vaccine (against tuberculosis)

dT - Adult diphtheria and tetanus adsorbed vaccine (double adult type)

VIP - Polio vaccine 1, 2 and 3 (inactivated)

HPV - Human papillomavirus 6, 11, 16 and 18 vaccine (recombinant)

Source: State Department of Health/CVE/Division of Immunization



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IMMUNIZATION SCHEDULE

For adults between 20 and 59 years ¹

UPDATED 28.04.2022

INTERVAL BETWEEN DOSES	VACCINES	SCHEME
FIRST VISIT	dT ² - DIPHTHERIA/TETANUS	FIRST DOSE
	HEPATITIS B	FIRST DOSE
	MEASLES, MUMPS AND RUBELLA - SCR	SINGLE DOSE
2 MONTHS AFTER THE FIRST VISIT	dT - DIPHTHERIA/TETANUS	SECOND DOSE
	HEPATITIS B ⁴	SECOND DOSE
	YELLOW FEVER ⁵	SINGLE DOSE
4-6 MONTHS AFTER THE FIRST VISIT	dT - DIPHTHERIA/TETANUS	THIRD DOSE
	HEPATITIS B ⁶	THIRD DOSE
EVERY 10 YEARS	dT ⁷ - DIPHTHERIA/TETANUS	ADDITIONAL DOSE

Source: State Department of Health/CVE/Division of Immunization:

- If the person presents documentation with an incomplete vaccination schedule, it is sufficient to complete the schedule already started.
- If the adult has received 3 or more doses of DTP, DT, dT vaccines, apply a booster dose, if 10 years have passed since the last dose.
- For people between 20 and 29 years of age and health professionals, two doses of the SCR vaccine are recommended, with an interval of 4 weeks. All adults born after 1960 should have at least one dose. The vaccine is also available for postpartum women; if it has not been administered in the puerperium, administer it on the first visit to the health service.
- The minimum interval between the first and second dose of hepatitis B vaccine is 4 weeks.
- If the person has received only one dose of the yellow fever vaccine before completing 5 years of age, they must receive an additional dose, regardless of the age at which the individual seeks the vaccination service.
- The interval for the third dose of hepatitis B vaccine may be 2 months after the second, provided that the time interval after the first dose is at least 4 months.
- In tetanus prophylaxis, after some types of injuries, this interval should be reduced to 5 years. In case of pregnancy, observe the specific calendar for pregnant women.

Note: The HPV vaccine is available for young people up to 26 years of age living with HIV/AIDS, undergoing solid organ transplants, bone marrow transplants or cancer patients (3-dose schedule - 0, 2, 6 months).

dT vaccine - adsorbed diphtheria and tetanus vaccine (double adult type).



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IMMUNIZATION SCHEDULE

For elderly of 60 years and over¹

ATUALIZADO 28.04.2022

INTERVAL BETWEEN DOSES	VACCINE	SCHEME
FIRST VISIT	dT - DIPHTHERIA/TETANUS ²	FIRST DOSE
	YELLOW FEVER ³	SINGLE DOSE
	HEPATITIS B	FIRST DOSE
	MEASLES, MUMPS, AND RUBELLA, ⁴	SINGLE DOSE
2 MONTHS AFTER FIRST VISIT	dT - DIPHTHERIA/TETANUS	SECOND DOSE
	HEPATITIS B ⁵	SECOND DOSE
4-6 MONTHS AFTER FIRST VISIT	dT - DIPHTHERIA/TETANUS	THIRD DOSE
	HEPATITIS B ⁶	THIRD DOSE
ANNUALLY	INFLUENZA ⁷	
EVERY 10 YEARS	dT - DIPHTHERIA/TETANUS ⁸	BOOSTER DOSE

Source: State Department of Health/CVE/Division of Immunization

Note : Pneumococcal Vaccine 23-Valent. Indicated during national vaccination campaigns, for people aged 60 or over and individuals living in closed institutions such as: geriatric homes, hospitals, nursing homes, nursing homes. Administer 1 (one) additional dose, only once, respecting the minimum interval of 5 (five) years from the initial dose, under the condition of starting the scheme before reaching 65 years of age.

dT (DIPHTHERIA/TETANUS) vaccine - adsorbed diphtheria and tetanus vaccine (double adult type).

- If the person presents documentation with a vaccination schedule incomplete, it suffices to complete the scheme started.
- If the adult has received 3 or more doses of DTP, DT, dT vaccines, apply a booster dose, if 10 years have passed since the last dose.
- Evaluate the risk-benefit of vaccination taking into account the risk of disease and adverse events in this age group or due to comorbidities.
- Adults, born after 1960 should receive at least one dose.
- The minimum interval between the first and second dose of hepatitis B vaccine is 4 weeks.
- The interval for the third dose of hepatitis B vaccine may be two months after the second, provided that the time interval between the first dose is at least four months.
- Available on the public network during campaign periods.
- In tetanus prophylaxis, after some types of injuries, this interval should be reduced to 5 years.



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IMMUNIZATION SCHEDULE

For pregnant women¹ and puerperal women

ATUALIZADO 28.04.2022

INTERVAL BETWEEN DOSES	VACCINE	SCHEME
FIRST VISIT	dT ²	FIRST DOSE
	HEPATITIS B	FIRST DOSE
2 MONTHS AFTER FIRST VISIT	dT	SECOND DOSE
	HEPATITIS B ³	SECOND DOSE
4-6 MONTHS AFTER FIRST VISIT	dTpa ⁴	THIRD DOSE
	HEPATITIS B ⁵	THIRD DOSE
AT ANY STAGE OF PREGNANCY	INFLUENZA ⁶	SINGLE DOSE
PUERPERAL	INFLUENZA ⁷	SINGLE DOSE
	MEASLES, MUMPS, RUBELLA ⁸	SINGLE DOSE

Source: Secretaria de Estado da Saúde/CVE/Divisão de Imunização

Note: The dTpa vaccine is available for puerperal women who have lost opportunity for vaccination during pregnancy. It is recommended to vaccinate as early as possible.

dT vaccine - adsorbed diphtheria and tetanus vaccine (double adult type).

dTpa vaccine - diphtheria, tetanus and acellular pertussis adsorbed vaccine (adult acellular triple).

- If the person presents documentation with an incomplete vaccination schedule, it is sufficient to complete the started schedule.
- If the pregnant or puerperal woman has received three or more doses of the DTP, DT, dT vaccines, apply a booster dose with the dTpa vaccine.
- The minimum interval between the first and second dose of the vaccine Hepatitis B is 4 weeks.
- The dTpa vaccine should preferably be administered between the 20th and 36th week of each pregnancy. Pregnant women with late initiation of the vaccination scheme should receive dTpa in the first or second visit, if necessary, complementing the scheme with dT. If the dTpa vaccine has not been administered during pregnancy, administer it during the puerperium.
- The interval for the third dose of hepatitis B vaccine may be two months after the second, provided that the time interval elapsed from the first dose is at least 4 months.
- Available on the public network during campaign periods.
- Administer if the vaccine has not been applied during pregnancy.
- For adolescent mothers, adults up to 29 years of age and health professionals, two doses of the SCR vaccine are recommended, with an interval of at least 4 weeks. Other puerperal women over 29 years of age should have at least one dose.



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