

DOSES OF VACCINES FOR AUSTRALIAN CHILDREN FROM BIRTH TO ADOLESCENCE

1960

TOTAL DOSES: 5

Polio
Smallpox
Diphtheria-Tetanus-Pertussis

1975

TOTAL DOSES: 19

Diphtheria-Tetanus-Pertussis (3 months)
Diphtheria-Tetanus-Pertussis (4 months)
Diphtheria-Tetanus-Pertussis (5 months)
Polio (6 months)
Polio (8 months)
Polio (10 months)
Measles (12 months)
Diphtheria-Tetanus-Pertussis (15 - 18 months)
Diphtheria-Tetanus (5 - 6 years)
Rubella (12 - 14 years, girls only)

1998

TOTAL DOSES: 32

Diphtheria-Tetanus-Pertussis (2 months)
Polio (2 months)
Hib (2 months)
Diphtheria-Tetanus-Pertussis (4 months)
Polio (4 months)
Hib (4 months)
Diphtheria-Tetanus-Pertussis (6 months)
Polio (6 months)
Hib (6 months)
Measles-Mumps-Rubella (12 months)
Diphtheria-Tetanus-Pertussis (18 months)
Hib (18 months)
Diphtheria-Tetanus-Pertussis (4 - 5 years)
Polio (4 - 5 years)
Measles-Mumps-Rubella (10 - 16 years)
Hepatitis B (3 doses, 10 - 16 years)*
*Commenced in VIC & TAS

2016

TOTAL DOSES: 52 (22 injections)

Diphtheria-Tetanus-Pertussis (pregnancy)
Influenza (pregnancy)
Hepatitis B (Birth)
Diphtheria-Tetanus-Pertussis-Hepatitis B-Polio-Hib (2 months)
Pneumococcal (2 months)
Rotavirus (2 months)
Diphtheria-Tetanus-Pertussis-Hepatitis B-Polio-Hib (4 months)
Pneumococcal (4 months)
Rotavirus (4 months)
Diphtheria-Tetanus-Pertussis-Hepatitis B-Polio-Hib (6 months)
Pneumococcal (6 months)
Rotavirus (6 months)
Measles-Mumps-Rubella (12 months)
Hib-Meningococcal C (12 months)
Measles-Mumps-Rubella-Varicella (18 months)
Diphtheria-Tetanus-Pertussis (18 months)
Diphtheria-Tetanus-Pertussis-Polio (4 years)
Human papillomavirus (HPV) (3 doses, 12 - 13 years)
Diphtheria-Tetanus-Pertussis (12 - 13 years)
Varicella (12 - 13 years)

The ACIR was expanded on 1st January 2016 to collect and record vaccinations given to young individuals under the age of 20 years. From 30th September 2016, it became the Australian Immunisation Register to capture all vaccines administered throughout a person's life (birth to death), given through General Practice and community clinics.

Seasonal influenza vaccine recommended for children aged 6 months to 5 years. Two doses in the first year. (5 additional doses not included above).

Sources of information

Commonwealth of Australia, 2016. National Immunisation Program Schedule (from 20 April 2015). Available from: <http://www.immunise.health.gov.au/internet/immunise/publishing.nsf/content/national-immunisation-program-schedule>

Commonwealth of Australia, 2016. Occasional Paper: Vaccination Coverage in Australian Children - ABS Statistics and the Australian Childhood Immunisation Register (ACIR), 2001. Available from: <http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@nsf/mf/4813.0.55.001#APPENDIX%20A.%20AAustralian%20Standard%20V>

State of Victoria, 2015. Australian Standard Vaccination Schedule Nov. 1996. Available from: https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/getfile?sc_itemid=%7b7ED6AA1D-4A54-4D7E-8712-0A5BC225348A%7d

State of Victoria, 2015. NHMRC Childhood Immunisation Schedule 1975. Available from: https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/getfile?sc_itemid=%7b07E2CA33-9B4F-439F-AA35-FA44CCA98DE2%7d

State of Victoria, 2015. Vaccine History Timeline. Available from: <https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/public-health/immunisation/immunisation-schedule-vaccine-eligibility-criteria/vaccine-history-timeline>

“Infectious deaths fell before widespread vaccination was implemented”

- Australian of the Year (2003), Prof. Fiona Stanley,
Child Health Since Federation, 2001.

Improved nutrition, sanitation and hygiene are understood to be the major factors that resulted in reduced mortality from infectious diseases.

Vaccines contain a wide array of ingredients other than the disease antigen components derived from the bacteria and viruses that the vaccines are targeting.

Some of these additional ingredients include:

- Heavy metals such as aluminium and mercury (thimerosal)
- Preservatives like formaldehyde and phenoxyethanol
- Antibiotics including neomycin and streptomycin
- Human cell cultures including aborted foetal (diploid) cells
- Animal proteins from cows, chickens, dogs, monkeys and pigs
- Other compounds such as polysorbate 80, sodium borate, MSG, gelatine and acetone.

DID YOU KNOW...

Although the Australian government adheres to the rhetoric that “Vaccines are safe and effective”, within the USA vaccines are legally classified as ‘unavoidably unsafe’.

The National Childhood Vaccine Injury Act (NCVIA) of 1986 grants drug companies’ immunity from lawsuits resulting from injuries or deaths associated with vaccinations. Although this is a US law it provides global protection provided the vaccine is first licensed in the USA.

Compensation Program (VICP) which has since paid out over \$3.5 billion to vaccine injured individuals (vaccine court). The funds to support this program are derived from what is essentially a tax on vaccines, paid for by those receiving the vaccinations. There is no similar program in Australia enabling compensation for affected individuals.

Rather than using inert placebos such as saline solution, vaccine safety studies typically compare the new vaccine against an existing vaccine, or against compounds commonly used in vaccines such as the heavy metal aluminium.

SO WHAT CAN I DO ABOUT ALL THIS...

Report adverse reactions to ALL pharmaceuticals to the TGA

<https://www.tga.gov.au/reportingmedicine-and-vaccine-adverse-events-0>

Report adverse reactions to vaccines to your doctor

Communicate your thoughts and concerns to politicians

phone, write or in person!

Join the Vaccination Decisions email list

www.vaccinationdecisions.net

Donate to the Vaccination Decisions website

www.vaccinationdecisions.net

Join the AVN

www.avn.org.au

Share what you know

and bring friends to community information nights

Register your interest to help with events

RESEARCH QUESTION EVERYTHING AND BE BRAVE

Resources:

www.vaccinationdecisions.net

www.avn.org.au

www.learntherisk.org

www.vaccinationcouncil.org

Dr. Judy Wilyman's thesis can be

downloaded from <http://ro.uow.edu.au/theses/4541/>