

Is your child missing the school entry booster!

Complete the circle of protection with

DTP & IPV Booster Vaccines



DTP & IPV - Diphtheria, Tetanus, Pertussis and Inactivated Poliomyelitis Vaccine

What is DTP & IPV vaccine?

DTP & IPV booster vaccines are given to protect your child against infections caused by¹

- Diphtheria
- Tetanus
- Pertussis
- Poliovirus

The vaccine causes the body to produce a shield against these diseases¹

How serious are these diseases?

- These diseases can cause breathing difficulties, heart problems, muscle spasms and inability to walk, paralysis, and even death¹



Vaccination is the best way to prevent these diseases²

Why do we NEED BOOSTERS?

High disease transmission and waning of immunity against the disease among school entry children^{3,4}

Once vaccinated the child is protected for long term⁵

New ACVIP guideline recommends the DTP & IPV booster shot in school entry children⁵

DTP & IPV as school ENTRY BOOSTERS

Booster can be given independent to the primary vaccine(s) or previous vaccination schedule⁶

Maintains high immunity from early childhood up until the adolescent booster⁷

Is well-tolerated in toddlers⁸



Vaccine	Age in completed weeks / months / years																		
	Birth	6w	10w	14w	6m	7m	9m	12m	13m	15m	16-18m	18-24m	2-3 Y	4-6 Y	9-14 Y	15-18 Y			
BCG																			
Hepatitis B	HB 1 ^a	HB 2	HB 3	HB 4 ^b															
Polio	OPV	IPV 1 ^c	IPV 2 ^c	IPV 3 ^c							IPV B1			IPV B2					
DTaP/DTaP		DTP 1	DTP 2	DTP 3							DTP B1			DTP B2					
Hib	Hib 1	Hib 2	Hib 3								Hib B1								
PCV	PCV 1	PCV 2	PCV 3					PCV B											
Rotavirus	RV 1	RV 2	RV 3 ^d																
Influenza					Dose 1 ^e	Dose 2			Annual Vaccination										
MMR							Dose 1							Dose 3					
TCV																			
Hepatitis A								Dose 1						Dose 2 ^f					
Varicella														Dose 2 ^g					
Tdap/Td														Dose 1					
HPV																	1 & 2 ^h , 1, 2 & 3 ⁱ		
Meningococcal ^k								Dose 1	Dose 2										
JE																			
Cholera									Dose 1	Dose 2									
PPSV 23									Dose 1	Dose 2									
Rabies																			
Yellow Fever																			

(a) To be given within 24 h after birth. When this is missed, it can be administered at first contact with health facility; (b) An extra dose of Hepatitis B vaccine is permitted as part of a combination vaccine when use of this combination vaccine is necessary; (c) IPV can be given as part of a combination vaccine; (d) 3rd dose of Rotavirus vaccine is not necessary for RV1; (e) Influenza vaccine should be started after 6 mo of age, 2 doses 4 wks apart, usually in the pre-monsoon period. At other times of the year, the most recent, available strain should be used. Annual influenza vaccination should be continued, for all, till 5 y of age; this vaccine is recommended in the high-risk group only; (f) Single dose is to be given for the live attenuated Hepatitis A vaccine. The inactivated vaccine needs two doses; (g) 2nd dose of Varicella vaccine should be given 3-6 mo of age after dose 1. However, it can be administered anytime 3 mo after dose 1 or at 4-6 y; (h) Tdap should not be administered as the second booster of DTP at 4-6 y. For delayed 2nd booster, Tdap can be given after 7 y of age. A dose of Tdap is necessary at 10-12 y, irrespective of previous Tdap administration. If Tdap is unavailable/unaffordable, it can be substituted with Td; (i) Before 14 completed years, HPV vaccines are recommended as a 2-dose schedule, 6 mo apart; (j) From 15th y onwards and the immunocompromised subjects at all ages, HPV vaccines are recommended as a 3-dose schedule, 0-1-6 (IPV2) or 0-2-6 (IPV3); (k) Menactra is approved in a 2-dose schedule between 9-23 mo. Minimum interval between two doses should be 3 mo. Menveo is recommended as a single dose schedule after 2 y of age.

ACVIP recommends DTP & IPV boosters in school entry children⁵

DTP & IPV - Diphtheria, Tetanus, Pertussis and Inactivated Poliomyltitis Vaccine; IAP - Indian Academy of Pediatrics; ACVIP - Advisory Committee on Vaccines and Immunization Practices.

References: 1. Diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis and polio vaccine [Internet]. [Updated Mar 01, 2021]. Available at: https://www.mayoclinic.org/drugs-supplements/diphtheria-tetanus-acellular-pertussis-polio-vaccine-intramuscular-route/description/0132071938?from_results=1&text=diphtheria%2Ctetanus%2C&cellular%2Cpertussis,whooping%2C&band%2Cpoliovirus. Accessed on May 26, 2022. 2. Prevention [Internet]. [Updated May 26, 2020]. Available at: <https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/imz/immunization/immunization-practices/immunization-practices/immunization-practices.html>. Accessed on May 26, 2022. 3. Prevention [Internet]. [Updated May 26, 2020]. Available at: <https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/imz/immunization/immunization-practices/immunization-practices/immunization-practices.html>. Accessed on May 26, 2022. 4. Prevention [Internet]. [Updated May 26, 2020]. Available at: <https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/imz/immunization/immunization-practices/immunization-practices/immunization-practices.html>. Accessed on May 26, 2022. 5. Kosi SG, Shivananda S, Marathe S, Chatterjee K, Agarwala S, Dhir SK, et al. Indian Academy of Pediatrics (IAP) Advisory Committee on vaccines and immunization practices (ACVIP): Recommended immunization schedule (2020-21) and update on immunization for children aged 0 through 18 years. *Indian Pediatrics*. 2021 Jan;58(1):44-53. Available at: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC7840391/pdf/13312_2021_Article_20916.pdf. 6. Mallick E, Maitis N, Mathieu N, Langue J, Boisnard B, Pentavac Study Group. Antibody persistence against diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis, poliomyelitis and Haemophilus influenzae type b (Hib) in 5-6-year-old children after primary vaccination and first booster with a pentavalent combined acellular pertussis vaccine: immunogenicity and tolerance of a tetavalent acellular pertussis vaccine given as a second booster. *Vaccine*. 2004 Mar 25;22(11-12):1415-22. Available at: <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0264403003007734?via=ihl>. 7. John T, Joyce M, Lu C, et al. A pre-school booster in UK children: A 5-year follow-up of a randomised controlled study. *Vaccine*. 2015 Aug 26;33(36):4579-85. Available at: <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0264403015009226?via=ihl>. 8. Ferreira G, Cuccia M, Miereu G, Icardi G, Bona G, Esposito S, et al. Booster vaccination of pre-school children with reduced-antigen-content diphtheria-tetanus-acellular pertussis-inactivated poliovirus vaccine co-administered with measles-mumps-rubella-vaccine: A randomized, controlled trial in children primed according to a 2 + 1 schedule in infancy. *Hum Vaccin Immunother*. 2012 Mar;8(3):355-62. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3426082/pdf/hvi-8-355.pdf>.

Based on public interest by

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