Immunisation for adults pre-/post-solid organ transplantation (excluding kidney transplantation)



Immunisations should be delivered prior to transplant if possible as response may be better and some vaccines are contraindicated following transplant. For children aged under 18 years, please refer to the current *Immunisation Handbook*.

Vaccine	Additional notes	Recommended schedule	Pre-/Post-solid organ transplant
Haemophilus influenzae type b Hib (Hiberix)		Administer one dose	FUNDED
Hepatitis A (Havrix)		Administer two doses 6–12 months apart	FUNDED
Hepatitis B (Engerix-B)	 Liver transplant – Coadminister two doses of 20mcg/mL (i.e. 40 mcg) at each visit Other solid organ transplant – Administer one dose of 20mcg/mL at each visit 	 If pre-transplant Administer appropriate vaccine dose at 0, 1, 2 month intervals If post-transplant Administer appropriate vaccine dose at 0, 1, 6 month intervals 	FUNDED
Human papilloma virus HPV (Gardasil 9)	Males and females up to 45 years of age	Administer three doses at 0, 2, and 6 month intervals	FUNDED up to 27 years of age
Influenza	Annually, during the funded Influenza Immunisation Programme	If pre-transplant • Administer one dose annually	
		 If post-transplant Wait until 3 months post-transplant unless at high-risk of infection: If at high risk of infection, e.g. during influenza epidemic, wait until1 month post-transplant Administer two doses four weeks apart in the first year post-transplant, only the first dose is funded. In subsequent years only one dose is required annually 	FUNDED
Pneumococcal PCV13 (Prevenar 13)	 A minimum of 4 weeks is required between administration of Prevenar 13 and Menactra If Pneumovax 23 has been administered before Prevenar 13, wait one year to give Prevenar 13 	Administer one dose	FUNDED
Pneumococcal 23PPV (Pneumovax 23)	Administer Pneumovax 23 a minimum of 8 weeks after Prevenar 13	 If aged 18 years to under 60 years Administer one dose Schedule a precall for the second dose in 5 years Schedule a precall for the third/final dose 5 years after second dose or at age 65 years, whichever is later If aged 60 years or older Administer one dose Schedule a precall for the second/final dose in 5 years 	FUNDED
Meningococcal B 4CMenB (Bexsero)	Can be coadministered with any other vaccine	 Administer two doses 8 weeks apart Schedule a precall for a booster dose every 5 years † 	FUNDED

[†] Although the need for a booster dose after this vaccination schedule has not been established, it is recommended and funded for certain special groups (Refer to Immunisation Handbook – Section 13.5)



Immunisation for adults pre-/post-solid organ transplantation (excluding kidney transplantation)



Vaccine	Additional notes	Recommended schedule	Pre-/Post-solid organ transplant
Meningococcal MCV4-D (Menactra)	 No NeisVac-C (MenCCV)required A minimum of 4 weeks is required between administration of Prevenar 13 and Menactra 	 If pre-transplant Administer one dose Schedule a precall for a booster dose every 5 years If post-transplant Administer two doses 8 weeks apart Schedule a precall for a booster dose every 5 years 	FUNDED
Polio IPV (Ipol)	Check immunisation history for a primary course of three polio containing vaccines	If unsure of polio immunisation history • Administer three doses with a minimum of 4 weeks between each dose	FUNDED
SARS-CoV-2 (COVID-19)	 A third primary dose of mRNA-CV is recommended for severely immunocompromised individuals Third dose should be given 8 weeks after second dose See Immunisation Handbook in relation to timing for current/planned immunosuppressive therapies 	 If pre-transplant Administer vaccine doses following the recommended schedule for the available COVID-19 vaccine If post-transplant Wait until 3 months post-transplant Administer vaccine doses following the recommended schedule for the available COVID-19 vaccine 	FUNDED
Tetanus/diphtheria/pertussis Tdap (Boostrix)	Check immunisation history for a primary course of three tetanus/diphtheria containing vaccines	If unsure of tetanus/diphtheria immunisation history • Administer three doses with a minimum of 4 weeks between each dose If confident recollection of completed tetanus/diphtheria immunisation • Administer one Tdap at age 45 years if less than four documented tetanus containing vaccine doses • Administer one Tdapat age 65 years	FUNDED
Measles, mumps, rubella MMR (Priorix)	 Individuals born in 1969 or later who do not have two documented doses of MMR vaccine MMR vaccination is not required for adults born prior to 1969 	If less than two documented doses Complete a documented course of two MMR doses Administer up to two doses at least 4 weeks aparta,b,c,d	FUNDED for individuals who meet the eligibility criteria
Varicella (chickenpox) VV (Varivax)	Individuals with no clinical history of varicella infection or vaccination	Administer two doses at least 4 weeks apart ^{a,b,c,d,e}	CONTRAINDICATED from 4 weeks pre-transplant
Herpes zoster Recombinant rZV (Shingrix)	Recommended for: • Adults from the age of 50 years and above • Adults from the age of 18 years who are at increased risk of shingles	Administer two doses, at least 2–6 months apart	Recommended NOT FUNDED 50–64 years FUNDED Aged 65 years

Foot notes

- a. Individuals who have received immunoglobulin or other blood products may require time for passive antibodies to decrease prior to administration of live MMR and varicella vaccines. Refer to TableA6.1: Suggested intervals between immunoglobulin product administration or blood transfusion and MMR or varicella vaccination (does not apply to rotavirus vaccine) in the current *Immunisation Handbook*.
- b. Two or more live vaccines can be given at the same visit. However, when live vaccines are administered at different visits, a minimum interval of 4 weeks is required.
- c. Live vaccines should not be given during the 4 weeks prior to transplant.
- d. Consider normal immunoglobulin or zoster immunoglobulin for post-exposure measles or varicella prophylaxis respectively in immunosuppressed, non-immune individuals.
- e. Two doses of varicella vaccine are funded for a household contact of an individual who is severely immunocompromised or undergoing a procedure leading to immune compromise, where the household contact has no clinical history of varicella infection or immunisation.

GET THE FACTS ON IMMUNISATION

