



*1 D: diphtheria, P: pertussis, T: tetanus

*2 Use an MR vaccine in principle. If either a measles or rubella vaccine was administered within the period, or a single antigen vaccine is requested, a single antigen vaccine may be used.

*3 Vaccination started in Japan on December 19, 2008. Although those 2 months or older and younger than 5 years are the subjects, the standard period for the first dose is at least 2 months of age but younger than 7 months. Vaccination is done by three hypodermic inoculations. Normally 3 doses are given at 4 to 8 week intervals (may be at 3 week intervals if a physician deems it necessary). After the first 3 doses, the following dose is given by hypodermic inoculation after about 12 months. If the first dose is given during or after the seventh month up till the 11th month, usually two doses are given hypodermically at a 4 to 8 week interval (may be a 3-week interval if a physician deems it necessary). After the first 2 doses, the following dose is given by hypodermic inoculation after about 12 months. If the first dose is given between 1 to 5 years, normally one dose is given by hypodermic inoculation.

*4 The marketing of this vaccine was approved pursuant to the Pharmaceutical Affairs Law on October 16, 2009. Vaccinations in Japan started on February 24, 2010. The first dose is given to those 2 months or older but younger than 7 months, followed by two more doses given at intervals of at least 27 days. Booster shot is given normally at the age of 12 to 15 months. A total of 4 doses are given. Those who missed the vaccination may be vaccinated according to the following schedule: If the child is 7 months or older but younger than 12 months, two doses are given at an interval of at least 27 days, followed by a booster shot at least 60 days later and when the child is at least 12 months old. If the child is one year old, two doses are given at an interval of at least 60 days. If 2 years or older but 9 years or younger, one dose is given.

*5 Test to be performed during pregnancy. If the child is born to a mother who is HBs antigen positive (whether HBe antigen positive or negative), HB immunoglobulin (HBIG) is given as soon as possible after birth and at 2 months old. If the mother is HBe antigen negative, the second HBIG administration may be omitted. In addition, a HB vaccine is given in the 2nd, 3rd, and 5th months. HBs antigen and antibody tests are performed after 6 months, and, if necessary give additional doses (health insurance covered).

*6 HPV types 16 & 18 for prevention of cervical cancers. According to the "Joint statement concerning promotion of Human Papillomavirus (HPV) vaccination" As of October 16, 2009, made by the Japan Society of Obstetrics and Gynecology, the Japan Pediatric Society, and the Japan Society of Gynecologic Oncology, the following are the recommended age ranges for vaccination: Recommended age range for priority vaccination: 11 to 14 years of age (females); Recommended age range for priority vaccination, if not vaccinated at ages 11 to 14: 15 to 45 years of age (female).