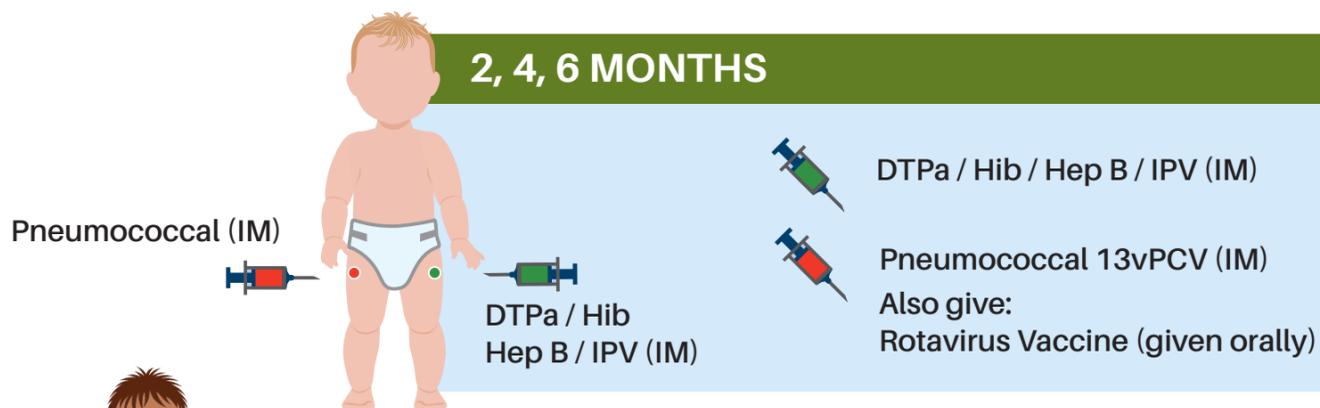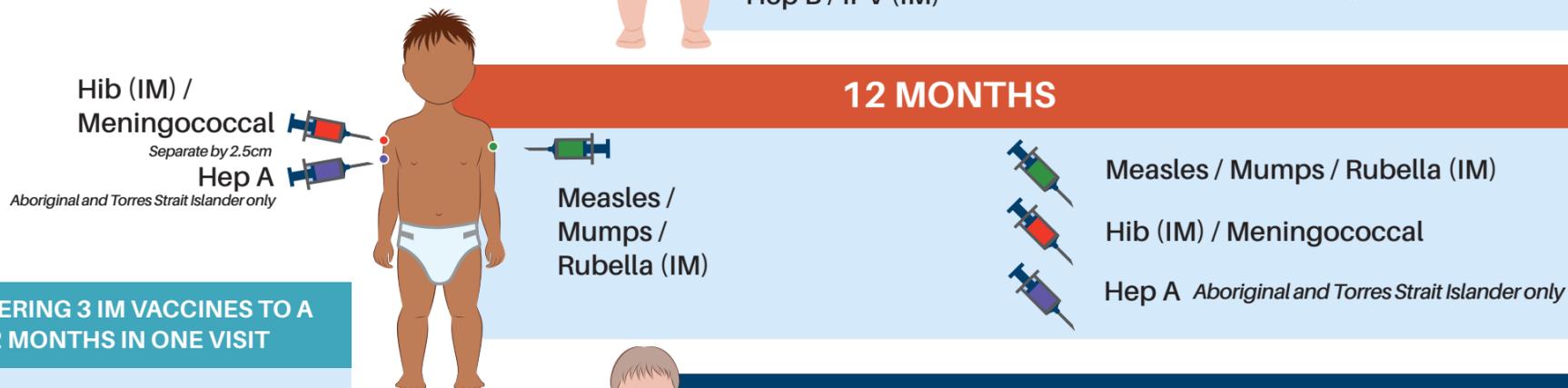# Multiple Injection Sites for
Vaccination

BEFORE YOU BEGIN: Is an anaphylaxis response kit available? Are there any contraindications or precautions to the scheduled vaccines for this child? Is there a need for any additional/catch up vaccines? Have you discussed the risks and benefits of the vaccinations with the parent/carer and documented that consent was given? Have the vaccines been stored correctly (between +2 to +8°C)? Are you giving any vaccines that require reconstitution (e.g. Infanrix Hexa)? Rotavirus vaccine dosage schedule (dose 1 given between 6-12 weeks; dose 2 given between 10-32 weeks; dose 3 given between 14-32 weeks); Refer to RotaTeq Dosing Interval Aid for cut off dates; No catch up for rotavirus vaccines. Have you checked if the vaccines are administered intramuscularly, subcutaneously or orally? When giving multiple vaccines to children, give the most painful vaccine last (e.g. pneumococcal conjugate vaccine). Evidence suggests this may decrease the overall pain response.
For more information refer to the Australian Immunisation Handbook 10th edition 2015.

The child should remain in the practice for a minimum of 15 minutes after vaccination for post-vaccination monitoring

2, 4, 6 MONTHS

Pneumococcal (IM)

DTPa / Hib
Hep B / IPV (IM)

DTPa / Hib / Hep B / IPV (IM)

Pneumococcal 13vPCV (IM)
Also give:
Rotavirus Vaccine (given orally)

12 MONTHS

Hib (IM) /
Meningococcal
Separate by 2.5cm

Hep A
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander only

Measles /
Mumps /
Rubella (IM)

Measles / Mumps / Rubella (IM)

Hib (IM) / Meningococcal

Hep A *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander only*

ADMINISTERING 3 IM VACCINES TO A CHILD≥ 12 MONTHS IN ONE VISIT

If deltoid mass adequate, give a further injection into deltoid (separated by 2.5cm).

If deltoid muscle is inadequate, give further injections into the anterolateral thigh.

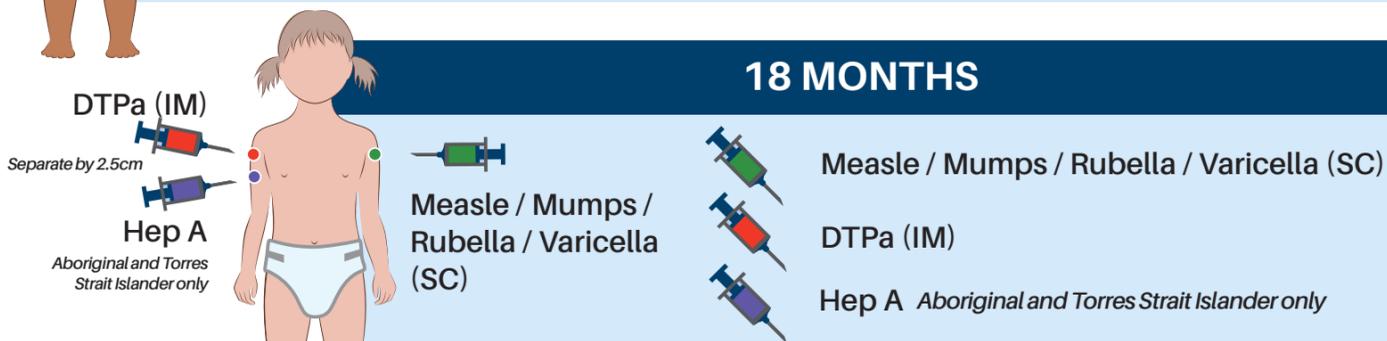Learn more on p.83 Australian Immunisation Handbook 10th Edition 2015

INTRAMUSCULAR (IM) ANTEROLATERAL THIGH OR DELTOID

Angle of needle 90° to the skin
23 or 25 gauge needle
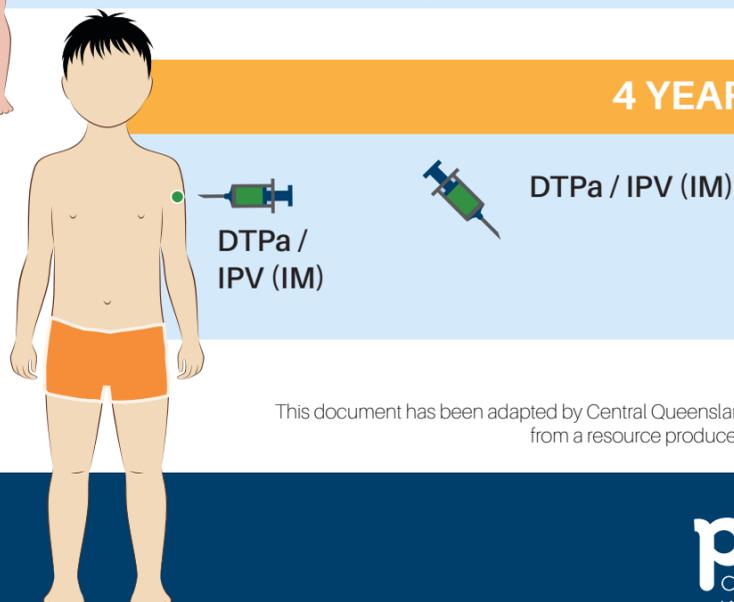25mm in length (16mm may be used for small infants)

SUBCUTANEOUS (SC)

Angle of needle 45° to the skin
25 or 26 gauge needle
16mm in length

18 MONTHS

DTPa (IM)
Separate by 2.5cm

Hep A
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander only

Measle / Mumps /
Rubella / Varicella
(SC)

Measle / Mumps / Rubella / Varicella (SC)

DTPa (IM)

Hep A *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander only*

4 YEARS OLD

DTPa /
IPV (IM)

DTPa / IPV (IM)

This document has been adapted by Central Queensland, Wide Bay, Sunshine Coast PHN
from a resource produced by General Practice Queensland

phn
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WIDE BAY, SUNSHINE COAST
An Australian Government Initiative