

PREVENT WHAT'S  
PREVENTABLE WITH  
VACCINATION



**You can also monitor your child's development  
with Childhood Developmental Screening (CDS)  
during the vaccination visits.**

Full **subsidies\*** for vaccinations under the National Childhood Immunisation Schedule (NCIS) and Childhood Developmental Screening (CDS) are available for Singaporean children at CHAS GP clinics and polyclinics.

Vaccinations to protect against influenza and chickenpox (varicella) have been newly added to the NCIS from 1 November 2020.

\*Applicable for certain vaccine brands. Please refer to <https://go.gov.sg/vaccine-list> for the latest subsidised vaccine brands.

# Why childhood vaccinations?



Childhood vaccinations under the NCIS are recommended as the standard of care for protection against vaccine-preventable diseases that can lead to severe complications, hospitalisations and deaths.

Under the Infectious Diseases Act, it is compulsory for a child to be vaccinated against diphtheria and measles.



# How safe are they?

Globally, vaccines are assessed by the relevant authorities to ensure they meet the required standards of quality, safety and efficacy before they are approved for use, based on the best scientific evidence available. Vaccines for use in Singapore are registered with the Health Sciences Authority (HSA). Following approval of the vaccines, the safety of these vaccines will still be closely monitored and safety concerns will be investigated.

All vaccines, as with any medicines, can have side effects. Mild side effects, such as low-grade fever or pain and redness at the injection site are expected and will go away on their own. Severe side effects are very rare. Getting vaccinated is much safer than getting the infections or complications that result from the infections.

# Make an appointment with your clinic for your child's vaccinations and developmental screening.



## National Childhood Immunisation Schedule (NCIS) (from birth to age 17 years, effective from 1 November 2020)

Age	Vaccinations	Developmental Milestones
4 – 8 weeks	<p><b>At birth:</b> BCG (D1), Hep B (D1)</p> <p><b>2 months:</b> DTaP, IPV and Hib (D1) and HepB (D2) as part of 6-in-1</p>	<p><b>4 weeks</b> Age range: 4-8 weeks</p>
3 – 5 months	<p><b>4 months:</b> DTaP, IPV and Hib (D2) as part of 5-in-1, PCV (D1)</p>	<p><b>3 months or 4 months</b> Age range: 3-5 months</p>
6 – 12 months	<p><b>6 months:</b> DTaP, IPV, Hib and Hep B (D3) as part of 6-in-1, PCV (D2)</p> <p><b>12 months:</b> PCV (B1), MMR (D1) and VAR (D1)</p>	<p><b>6 months</b> <b>12 months</b> Age range: 6-12 months</p>
15 – 22 months	<p><b>15 months:</b> MMR and VAR (D2) as part of MMRV</p> <p><b>18 months:</b> DTaP, IPV and Hib (B1) as part of 5-in-1</p>	<p><b>18 months</b> Age range: 15-22 months</p>
2 – 3 years	<p><b>Influenza.</b> Annual vaccination or per season for children age 6 months to &lt;5 years (59 months).</p>	<p><b>30 months</b> Age range: 24-36 months</p>
4 – 5 years	<p><b>Influenza.</b> Annual vaccination or per season for children and adolescents age 5 to 17 years with specific medical condition or indication.</p> <p><b>PPSV23.</b> One or two doses for children and adolescents age 2 to 17 years with specific medical condition or indication.</p>	<p><b>48 months</b> Age range: 48-60 months</p>
10 – 11 years	<p><b>10-11 years:</b> Tdap (B2) and IPV (B2)</p>	
12 – 17 years	<p><b>12-13 years:</b> HPV (D1) (for females)</p> <p><b>13-14 years:</b> HPV (D2) (for females)</p>	

■ Recommended ages and doses for all children
 ■ Recommended for children with specific medical conditions or indications

### Footnotes:

- **D1, D2, D3:** Dose 1, dose 2, dose 3
- **B1, B2:** Booster 1, booster 2
- **10-11, 12-13, 13-14 years:** Primary 5, Secondary 1, Secondary 2 (Tdap, IPV, HPV (for females) and MMR (as catch-up) vaccines are provided as part of Health Promotion Board's school-based vaccination programme)
- **HepB:** Doses 2 and 3 are recommended to be given as part of the 6-in-1 vaccine at 2 and 6 months, respectively
- **MMR:** Only the dose 2 is recommended to be given as part of the MMRV vaccine

## National Childhood Immunisation Schedule (NCIS)

(from birth to age 17 years, effective from 1 November 2020)

Vaccine	Birth	2 months	4 months	6 months	12 months	15 months	18 months	2-4 years	5-9 years	10-11 years	12-13 years	13-14 years	15-17 years	
Bacillus Calmette-Guérin (BCG)	D1													
Hepatitis B (HepB)	D1	D2		D3										
Diphtheria, tetanus and acellular pertussis (paediatric) (DTaP)		D1	D2	D3			B1							
Tetanus, reduced diphtheria and acellular pertussis (Tdap)										B2				
Inactivated poliovirus (IPV)		D1	D2	D3			B1			B2				
<i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> type b (Hib)		D1	D2	D3			B1							
Pneumococcal conjugate (PCV10 or PCV13)			D1	D2	B1									
Pneumococcal polysaccharide (PPSV23)								One or two doses for children and adolescents age 2-17 years with specific medical condition or indication.						
Measles, mumps and rubella (MMR)					D1	D2								
Varicella (VAR)					D1	D2								
Human papillomavirus (HPV2 or HPV4)											D1 (females)	D2 (females)		
Influenza (INF)				Annual vaccination or per season for <u>all children</u> age 6 months to <5 years (6-59 months).					Annual vaccination or per season for children and adolescents age 5-17 years with specific medical condition or indication.					



Recommended ages and doses for all children



Recommended for children with specific medical conditions or indications



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# What is Childhood Developmental Screening (CDS) ?

Childhood Developmental Screening (CDS) is part of preventive care for all children to identify those at risk of developmental delays, so early intervention can take place.

- There are seven recommended touchpoints from zero to six years old. Besides a physical examination and growth-monitoring, each screening visit also includes a developmental check on personal-social, motor and language skills. These screenings are usually conducted together with the recommended childhood vaccinations in the early years.
- Prior to each CDS visit, parents/caregivers should complete the age-appropriate developmental and child safety checklists in the Child Health Booklet.
- Each child follows a known set of developmental milestones. There is an established age range to reach each milestone, even though rates and age of attainment might vary.
- The recommended frequency of screening allows regular monitoring of your child's development.

Go to your doctor for your child's vaccinations and developmental screening.

Visit [healthhub.sg/vaccinate](https://healthhub.sg/vaccinate) for more information on vaccine-preventable diseases, subsidies available and frequently asked questions.