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Diploma in Pharmacy 1st Year
Social Pharmacy
Experiment

To study and understand the immunization schedule for infants and children

Aim:

To study and understand the immunization schedule for infants and children

Reference :

Dr. Gupta G.D , Dr. Sharma Shailesh , Dr. Sharma Anshu , " Practical Manual of Social Pharmacy " Published by Nirali Prakashan , Pg.No 1 - 4

Theory :

A national immunization programme (NIP) is the organizational component of Ministries of Health charged with preventing disease, disability, and death from vaccine-preventable diseases in children and adults.

A NIP is a government programme that operates within the framework of overall health policy.

Immunizations, also known as vaccinations, help to protect you from getting an infectious disease. When you get vaccinated, you help to protect others as well.

Vaccines are very safe. It is much safer to get the vaccine than an infectious disease. There are several types of vaccines, including:

I. Inactivated vaccines.
II. Live-attenuated vaccines.
III. Messenger RNA (mRNA) vaccines.
IV. Subunit, recombinant, polysaccharide, and conjugate vaccines.
V. Toxoid vaccines. o Viral vector vaccines.

Universal Immunization Programme (UIP) is a vaccination programme launched the Government of India in 1985.

It became a part of Child Survival and Safe Motherhood Programme in 1992 and is currently one of the key areas under National Rural Health Mission since 2005.

The programme now consists of vaccination for 12 diseases –

- Tuberculosis,
- diphtheria,
- pertussis (whooping cough),
- tetanus,
- poliomyelitis,
- measles,
- hepatitis B,
- diarrhea,
- Japanese encephalitis,
- rubella,
- pneumonia (haemophilus influenzae type B) and
- Pneumococcal diseases (pneumococcal pneumonia and meningitis).

- Hepatitis B and Pneumococcal diseases were added to the UIP in 2007 and 2017 respectively.
- The purpose of the recommended immunization schedule is to protect infants and children by providing immunity.
- early in life, before they are exposed to potentially life-threatening diseases.
- The protection developed after vaccination usually lasts for many years and is able to stop the disease in most cases.
- Even if the child does get the disease after being vaccinated, the symptoms will be much milder than symptoms in achild who was never vaccinated.
- For some vaccines, booster doses are given to children at specified ages to further raise the protection up to an optimum level.
- Vaccines ensure the best protection to children when they are given at the right ages, and in required number of doses.
- At certain period of life, there is a maximum incidence of a particular disease. Therefore, to prevent harm caused by the disease, vaccines are provided at that particular age.

For example, the occurrence of Polio is maximum in children below 5 years of age; hence, vaccination against polio is given in routine immunization as well as in campaigns to children below 5 years of age.
Similarly, number of doses required is determined by the level of protection required to prevent serious infections.
The National Immunization Schedule clearly mentions different vaccines, ages at which they are to be given, and doses required for ensuring full protection from vaccine-preventable diseases.
All vaccines available in the country are licensed by Drug Controller General of India (DCGI).
Therefore, are safe for use. However, complete immunization services are given to all the children and pregnant women free of cost, at the government health facilities.

Result : The national immunization schedule is studied and understood.

National Immunization Schedule for Children

Vaccine	When to give	Max age	Dose	Diluent	Route	Site
For Children						
DPT Booster-1	16-24 months	7 years of age	0.5 ml	NO	Intra-muscular	Antero-lateral side of mid-thigh – LEFT
Measles / Rubella 2nd dose ##	16-24 months	5 years of age	0.5 ml	YES Manufacturer supplied diluent (Sterile water)	Sub-cutaneous	Upper Arm - RIGHT
OPV Booster	16-24 months	5 Years	2 drops	NO	Oral	Oral
Japanese Encephalitis – 2 @ (Where applicable)	16-24 months @	till 15 years of age	0.5 ml	YES Manufacturer supplied diluent (Phosphate Buffer Solution)	Sub-cutaneous	Upper Arm - LEFT
Vitamin A $ (2nd to 9th dose)	At 16 months. Then, one dose every 6 months.	up to the age of 5 years	2 ml (2 lakh IU)	-	Oral	Oral
DPT Booster-2	5-6 years	7 Years of age	0.5 ml	NO	Intra-muscular	Upper Arm
TT	10 years & 16 years	16 Years	0.5 ml	NO	Intra-muscular	Upper Arm

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