

Meningococcal vaccines

ACW-135Y

Age	Recommended Brand	Primary Immunisation	Interval between primary doses	Timing of booster doses
2-6 months	Menveo	4 doses	8 weeks	The 4th dose should be given at 2nd year of life (at 12-16 months). Then 3 years later, then every 5 years
7-11 months	Menveo	2 doses	8 weeks	2nd dose administered in the 2nd year of life. 3 years after the primary doses then every 5 years
12-23 months	Menveo	2 doses	8 weeks	2nd dose administered in the 2nd year of life. 3 years after the primary doses then every 5 years
	OR Nimenrix	1 dose	Not applicable	3 years after the primary dose then every 5 years
2-6 years	Menactra, Menveo or Nimenrix	1 dose	Not applicable	3 years after the primary dose then every 5 years
More than 7 years	Menactra, Menveo or Nimenrix	1 dose	Not applicable	Every 5 years after the previous dose

**Recommended by the Australian Immunisation Handbook 2018*

Meningococcal B

Age	Number of doses required for primary immunisation	Recommended intervals between doses	Recommended age for single booster dose
BEXSERO			
6 weeks – 5 months	3 doses	8 weeks	12 months
6-11 months	2 doses	8 weeks	12 months or 8 weeks after previous dose whichever is later
More than 12 months	2 doses	8 weeks	No booster required
TRUMENBA			
More than 10 years	2 doses	6 months	3 doses for high risk groups

**Recommended by the Australian Immunisation Handbook 2018*

Whilst these are the recommended doses outlined by the Federal Health Department, Meningitis Centre Australia advises you discuss the suitability of vaccinations with your own GP or Paediatrician.

For further information about meningitis visit:

meningitis.com.au



**MENINGITIS
CENTRE
AUSTRALIA**

*Raising awareness.
Every second counts.*

Free Call 1800 250 223
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Founding member of the Confederation of Meningitis Organisations (CoMO)
www.comomeningitis.org



Disclaimer: Meningitis Centre Australia is a 'not for profit' organisation based in Australia, not a professional medical authority. Meningitis Centre Australia's literature provides general information about meningitis, not medical advice. Please consult your doctor to discuss the information or if you are concerned someone may be ill. Produced by Meningitis Centre Australia. Acknowledgements to The Great Southern Aboriginal Health Service, Meningitis Research Foundation and Meningitis Now.

Meningococcal and Meningitis

What You Need To Know



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STATE	VACCINE	AGE	AVAILABLE UNTIL
Western Australia (08) 9321 1312	ACWY	12 months - 4 years, 11 months	2018
	ACWY	15 years	2020
	ACWY	16 - 19 years	2018
Victoria 1300 882 008	ACWY	15 & 16 years	2018
NSW 1300 066 055	ACWY	15 & 16 years	2018
Queensland 13 4325 84	ACWY	15-19 years	2018
Northern Territory (08) 8922 8044	ACWY	1-19 years	Ongoing
Tasmania 1800 671 738	ACWY	15-19 years	2018
South Australia 1300 232 272	Men B – B Part of it study	15-17 years	2018
Australian Capital Territory (02) 6205 2300	ACWY	15-19 years	2018
Federal Government 1800 671 811	ACWY	12 months	Starting in July 2018



How do I know if I have meningitis?

	Babies	Children & Adults
Fever, cold hands and feet	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Vomiting	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Tired/floppy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Blank expression	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Dislikes being handled	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Rapid breathing/grunting	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Pale blotchy skin/spots/rash	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Unusual crying/refuses to feed	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Bulging soft spot on top of head	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Stiff neck/dislikes bright lights	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Severe headache	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Fitting/stiff jerking movements	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

These are common symptoms and can appear in any order. Some may not appear at all. If concerned, see a doctor immediately.

Types of meningitis, continued

Bacterial meningitis can kill very fast. It is important to get help straight away. It may take people a long time to get well from this sickness.

People can have a vaccine (needle) to stop them getting some types of bacterial meningitis (see National Immunisation Plan heading).

Viral meningitis is caused by different types of viruses. It is not always life threatening.



The difference between meningitis and meningococcal

Although referred to broadly as similar diseases, **Meningococcal** is a bacteria that enters the body, however it does not always lead to meningitis.

Meningitis is the inflammation of the lining of the brain and spinal cord. Many people can suffer from meningococcal disease without getting meningitis or the bacteria travelling to the brain.

Septicaemia, also known as blood poisoning and the cause of the rash can also develop, but doesn't always. Don't wait for the rash to occur before seeking medical treatment.

These diseases are extremely serious and need urgent hospital attention.



What is meningitis?

Meningitis is an infection of the lining of the brain. Meningitis can kill very fast, if you don't see a doctor urgently.

It is important to know the signs and get help straight away.

Anyone can get meningitis at any time and any age.

What causes meningitis?

Meningitis can be caused by infection with:

- A virus
- Bacteria (germs)
- Parasites or fungi



Types of meningitis

Bacterial meningitis is common. It is caused by the meningococcal, pneumococcal and Hib bacteria.

