

Table A7.1: Key dates when vaccines first came into widespread use in Australia

Year	Vaccine
1945	Tetanus toxoid
1953	Diphtheria-tetanus-pertussis, whole-cell (DTPw)
1956	Poliomyelitis (Salk) (inactivated poliomyelitis vaccine [IPV])
1966	Poliomyelitis (Sabin) (live attenuated oral poliomyelitis vaccine [OPV])
1970	Measles
1971	Rubella
1975	Child diphtheria-tetanus (CDT)
1982	Adult diphtheria-tetanus (ADT)
1982	Measles-mumps
1982	Hepatitis B (hepB) (serum-derived vaccine)
1987	Hepatitis B (recombinant vaccine)
1989	Measles-mumps-rubella (MMR)
1993	Hib (<i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> type b)
1994	Hepatitis A
1997	Diphtheria-tetanus-pertussis, acellular (DTaP)
1999	Influenza
1999	23-valent pneumococcal polysaccharide (23vPPV)
2000	DTaP-hepB
2000	Hib(OMP)-hepB
2001	7-valent pneumococcal conjugate (7vPCV)
2003	Varicella
2003	Meningococcal C conjugate
2004	Diphtheria-tetanus-pertussis, acellular; reduced antigen content formulations (dTpa and dTpa-IPV)
2005	Pentavalent and hexavalent combination DTaP vaccines (DTaP-hepB-IPV-Hib; DTaP-IPV; DTaP-hepB-IPV; DTaP-IPV-Hib)
2007	Human papillomavirus (HPV)
2007	Rotavirus
2009	10-valent pneumococcal conjugate (10vPCV)
2011	13-valent pneumococcal conjugate (13vPCV)
2013	Measles-mumps-rubella-varicella (MMRV)

Source: Australian Technical Advisory Group on Immunisation. *The Australian Immunisation Handbook*. 10th ed. Canberra: Australian Government Department of Health and Ageing; 2013. p.498-499.