UK Health Security Agency

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Hepatitis A Vaccine Patient Group Direction (PGD)

This PGD is for the administration of Hepatitis A virus (inactivated) vaccine (adsorbed), to individuals considered at high risk of exposure to hepatitis A or post exposure to hepatitis A virus in accordance with national recommendations.

This PGD is for use by registered healthcare practitioners identified in section 3, subject to any limitations to authorisation detailed in section 2.

Reference no:	Hepatitis A vaccine PGD
Version no:	v6.0
Valid from:	31 October 2026
Review date:	31 March 2029
Expiry date:	31 October 2029

The UK Health Security Agency (UKHSA) has developed this PGD to facilitate the delivery of publicly funded immunisation in England in line with national recommendations.

Those using this PGD must ensure that it is organisationally authorised and signed in Section 2 by an appropriate authorising person, relating to the class of person by whom the product is to be supplied, in accordance with Human Medicines Regulations 2012 (HMR2012)[1]. **The PGD is not legal or valid without signed authorisation in accordance with HMR2012 Schedule 16 Part 2**.

Authorising organisations must not alter, amend or add to the clinical content of this document (sections 4, 5 and 6); such action will invalidate the clinical sign-off with which it is provided. In addition, authorising organisations must not alter section 3 (characteristics of staff). **Sections 2 and 7 can be edited within the designated editable fields provided, but only for the purposes for which these sections are provided, namely the responsibilities and governance arrangements of the NHS commissioned organisation using the PGD. The fields in sections 2 and 7 cannot be used to alter, amend or add to the clinical content. Such action will invalidate the UKHSA clinical content authorisation which is provided in accordance with the regulations. The legal validity of this PGD is contingent on those authorising sections 2 and 7 complying with the above.**

Operation of this PGD is the responsibility of commissioners and service providers. The final authorised copy of this PGD should be kept by the authorising organisation completing Section 2 for 8 years after the PGD expires if the PGD relates to adults only and for 25 years after the PGD expires if the PGD relates to children only, or adults and children. Provider organisations adopting authorised versions of this PGD should also retain copies for the periods specified above.

Individual practitioners must be authorised by name, under the current version of this PGD before working according to it.

Practitioners and organisations must check that they are using the current version of the PGD. Amendments may become necessary prior to the published expiry date. Current versions of UKHSA PGD templates for authorisation can be found from: Immunisation patient group direction (PGD) templates

[1] This includes any relevant amendments to legislation

Any concerns regarding the content of this PGD should be addressed to: immunisation@ukhsa.gov.uk

Enquiries relating to the availability of organisationally authorised PGDs and subsequent versions of this PGD should be directed to: england.nwsit@nhs.net

Change history

Version number	Change details	Date
v1.0	New PHE Hepatitis A vaccine PGD	12 October 2017
v2.0	PHE Hepatitis A vaccine PGD amended to: • include additional healthcare practitioners in Section 3 • refer to vaccine incident guidelines in off-label and storage sections • remove reference to the 'PHE hepatitis A vaccination temporary recommendations' and associated clinical recommendations for times of vaccine supply shortages • remove reference the protocol for ordering storage and handling of vaccines • include minor rewording, layout and formatting changes for clarity and consistency with other PHE PGD templates	12 September 2019
v3.0	PHE Hepatitis A vaccine PGD amended to: • insert missing amended paragraph into 'Additional information' section, relating to the hyperlink from the inclusion criteria for MSM.	4 October 2019
v4.0	PHE Hepatitis A vaccine PGD amended to include: • phenylalanine content in Avaxim® vaccine and action to be taken • booster dosing delays still provide protection • minor rewording, layout and formatting changes for clarity and consistency with other UKHSA PGD templates	8 October 2021
v5.0	UKHSA Hepatitis A vaccine PGD amended to include: • new vaccine licensed for children 1 to 15 years old (Avaxim® Junior) • phenylalanine content in Avaxim® Junior, Havrix® and Havrix® Junior Monodose® • removal of the subcutaneous route being off-label for Havrix® Monodose and Havrix® Monodose Junior • minor rewording, layout and formatting changes for clarity and consistency with other UKHSA PGD templates • replacement of 'Public Health England' and 'PHE' with UKHSA, including updated contact details	6 October 2023
v6.0	UKHSA Hepatitis A vaccine PGD amended to include: • minor rewording, layout and formatting changes for clarity and consistency with other UKHSA PGD templates	29 September 2026

1. PGD development

This PGD has been developed by the following health professionals on behalf of UKHSA

Developed by:	Name	Signature	Date
Pharmacist (Lead Author)	Christina Wilson Lead Pharmacist – Immunisation Programmes Division, UKHSA		28 September 2026
Doctor	Dr Sema Mandal Deputy Director and Consultant Epidemiologist, Blood Safety, Hepatitis, STIs and HIV, UKHSA		28 September 2026
Registered Nurse (Chair of Expert Panel)	Laura Craig Lead Immunisation Nurse Specialist, Immunisation Programmes Division, UKHSA		28 September 2026

This PGD has been peer reviewed by the UKHSA Immunisations PGD Expert Panel in accordance with the UKHSA PGD and Protocol Policy. It has been ratified by the UKHSA Medicines Governance Committee.

Expert Panel (continued overleaf)

Name	Designation
Dr Nicholas Aigbogun	Consultant in Communicable Disease Control, Yorkshire and Humber Health Protection Team, UKHSA
Helen Beynon	Clinical Advisor, Immunisation Clinical Advice Response Service (ICARS), NHS England (London)
Alison Campbell	Screening and Immunisation Coordinator, Clinical, NHS England (Midlands)
Naveen Dosanjh	Senior Clinical Advisor, Vaccinations and Screening Directorate, NHS England (National)
Rosie Furner	Advanced Specialist Pharmacist, Medicines Governance (Patient Group Directions and Medicines Mechanisms), NHS Specialist Pharmacy Service
Ed Gardner	Advanced Paramedic Practitioner Independent Prescriber, Sussex Health Primary Care
Shilan Ghafoor	Lead Medicines Governance Pharmacist, Medicines Governance, UKHSA
Gemma Hudspeth	Senior Health Protection Practitioner, North East Health Protection Team, UKHSA
Michelle Jenkins	Clinical Nurse Specialist, Sexual Health Services (Central Lancashire), Blackpool Teaching Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust
Michelle Jones	Principal Medicines Optimisation Pharmacist, NHS Bristol North Somerset and South Gloucestershire Integrated Care Board
Elizabeth Luckett	Senior Screening & Immunisation Manager, Screening and Immunisation Team- Kent and Medway, NHS England (South East)
Dr Vanessa MacGregor	Consultant in Communicable Disease Control, East Midlands Health Protection Team, UKHSA
Katrina Marsden	Immunisation Nurse Specialist, Immunisation Programmes, UKHSA

Briony Mason	Vaccination Manager and Professional Midwifery Advocate, Vaccination and Screening, NHS England (West Midlands)
Dr Dipti Patel OBE	Director, National Travel Health Network and Centre (NaTHNaC)
Tushar Shah	Lead Pharmacy Adviser, NHS England (London)
Kirsty Smith	Immunisation Nurse Specialist, Immunisation Programmes, UKHSA

2. Organisational authorisations

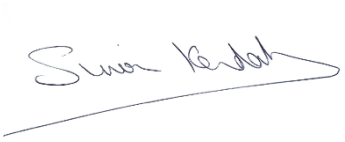
The PGD is not legally valid until it has had the relevant organisational authorisation.

The fields in this section cannot be used to alter, amend or add to the clinical or other PGD content (sections 3 to 6 inclusive). Such action will invalidate the UKHSA clinical content authorisation which is provided in accordance with the regulations. See page one for full details.

It is the responsibility of the organisation that has legal authority to authorise the PGD, to ensure that all legal and governance requirements are met. The authorising body accepts governance responsibility for the appropriate use of the PGD.

NHS England North West authorises this PGD for use by the services or providers listed below:

Authorised for use by the following organisations and/or services
Immunisation services in Lancashire, South Cumbria, Cheshire and Merseyside commissioned by NHS England - North West
Limitations to authorisation
Users of this PGD should note that where they are commissioned to immunise certain groups, this PGD does not constitute permission to offer immunisation beyond groups they are commissioned to immunise.

Organisational approval (legal requirement)			
Role	**Name**	**Sign**	**Date**
Medical Director for Commissioning, NHS England - North West	Simon Kendall		**23/10/2026**

Additional signatories according to locally agreed policy			
Role	**Name**	**Sign**	**Date**
Adoption by Independent Contractor/Provider			

Local enquiries regarding the use of this PGD may be directed to england.nwsit@nhs.net

Section 7 provides a practitioner authorisation sheet. Individual practitioners must be authorised by name to work to this PGD. Alternative practitioner authorisation sheets may be used where appropriate in accordance with local policy but this should be an individual agreement or a multiple practitioner authorisation sheet as included at the end of this PGD.

3. Characteristics of staff

Qualifications and professional registration	**All practitioners should only administer vaccinations where it is within their clinical scope of practice to do so. Practitioners must also fulfil the additional requirements and continued training requirements to ensure their competency is up to date, as outlined in the sections below.** Practitioners working to this PGD must also be one of the following registered professionals who can legally supply and administer under a PGD[2]: • nurses and midwives currently registered with the Nursing and Midwifery Council (NMC) • pharmacists and pharmacy technicians currently registered with the General Pharmaceutical Council (GPhC) (Note: This PGD is not relevant to privately provided community pharmacy services) • dieticians, occupational therapists, paramedics, physiotherapists and podiatrists currently registered with the Health and Care Professions Council (HCPC) Check section 2 (limitations to authorisation) to confirm whether all practitioners listed above have organisational authorisation to work under this PGD.
Additional requirements	Additionally, practitioners: • must be authorised by name as an approved practitioner under the current terms of this PGD before working to it • must have undertaken appropriate training for working under PGDs for supply and administration of medicines • must be competent in the use of PGDs (see NICE Competency framework for healthcare professionals using PGDs) • must be familiar with the vaccine product and alert to changes in the Summary of Product Characteristics (SPC), Immunisation Against Infectious Disease (the Green Book), and national and local immunisation programmes • must have undertaken training appropriate to this PGD as required by local policy and in line with the UKHSA national minimum standards and core curriculum for vaccination training • must be competent to undertake immunisation and to discuss issues related to immunisation • must be competent in the handling and storage of vaccines, and management of the cold chain • must be competent in the recognition and management of anaphylaxis • must have access to the PGD and associated online resources • should fulfil any additional requirements defined by local policy **The individual practitioner must be authorised by name, under the current version of this PGD before working according to it.**
Continued training requirements (continued over page)	Practitioners must ensure they are up to date with relevant issues and clinical skills relating to immunisation and management of anaphylaxis, with evidence of appropriate Continued Professional Development (CPD).

[2] other healthcare professional groups are named under Schedule 16, Part 4 as able to supply and administer under a PGD. These include dental hygienists, dental therapists, optometrists, orthoptists, orthotists and prosthetists, radiographers and speech and language therapists who hold a current registered with their professional body. These individuals **are not included** in the scope of UKHSA immunisation PGDs, as it is not expected that such individuals routinely support delivery of the national immunisation programmes.

Continued training requirements (continued)	Practitioners should be constantly alert to any subsequent recommendations from the UKHSA, NHS England and other sources of medicines information. Note: the most current national recommendations should be followed but a Patient Specific Direction (PSD) may be required to administer the vaccine in line with updated recommendations that are outside the criteria specified in this PGD.

4. Clinical condition or situation to which this PGD applies

Clinical condition or situation to which this PGD applies	Indicated for the active immunisation of individuals against hepatitis A infection in accordance with national recommendations including: • chapter 7 and the Hepatitis A chapter of Immunisation Against Infectious Disease: the Green Book • NaTHNaC - Hepatitis A (travelhealthpro.org.uk) recommendations for hepatitis A vaccination for travel • public health control and management of hepatitis A guidance
Criteria for inclusion	Individuals over one year of age who: • intend to travel, where hepatitis A vaccination is currently recommended (or is a consideration) for travel by NaTHNaC (see the Travel Health Pro website for country-specific advice on hepatitis A vaccine recommendations) • are at risk of hepatitis A infection because of their sexual behaviour, including gay, bisexual and other men who have sex with men (GBMSM), see additional information section • are people who inject drugs (PWID) • have haemophilia • have chronic liver disease (including alcoholic cirrhosis, chronic hepatitis B, chronic hepatitis C, autoimmune hepatitis, primary biliary cirrhosis) Individuals from 2 months old who: • are recommended to receive hepatitis A vaccine in accordance with public health control and management of hepatitis A guidance
Criteria for exclusion[3]	Individuals for whom no valid consent has been received (or for whom a best-interests decision in accordance with the Mental Capacity Act 2005, has not been obtained). For further information on consent, see chapter 2 of the Green Book. Several resources are available to inform consent (see written information to be given to individual or carer section). Individuals who: • are under one year of age, with the exception of those over 2 months of age requiring vaccination in accordance with public health control and management of hepatitis A guidance • have had a confirmed anaphylactic reaction to a previous dose of hepatitis A vaccine or to any component of the vaccine (including trace components from the manufacturing process which may include formaldehyde, neomycin, phenylalanine (see cautions) and ethanol - see SPCs for further information) • are at increased risk of hepatitis A infection solely because of their occupation • are suffering from acute severe febrile illness (the presence of a minor infection is not a contraindication for immunisation)
Cautions including any relevant action to be taken (continued over page)	Facilities for management of anaphylaxis should be available at all vaccination premises (see chapter 8 of the Green Book and advice issued by the Resuscitation Council UK). Note that the presentation of Avaxim® supplied with an attached needle may occasionally be supplied with a syringe cap made of natural rubber. For individuals with a latex allergy, an alternative latex-free vaccine should be

[3] Exclusion under this PGD does not necessarily mean the medication is contraindicated, but it would be outside its remit and another form of authorisation will be required.

Cautions including any relevant action to be taken (continued)	administered, such as one of the presentations of Avaxim® supplied without a fixed needle. Individuals who are immunosuppressed or have HIV infection may not make a full antibody response and revaccination on cessation of treatment/recovery may be required. This should be discussed with the appropriate specialist. **Phenylalanine and individuals with phenylketonuria (PKU)** Avaxim® and Avaxim® Junior vaccines contains 10 microgram phenylalanine in each 0.5 ml dose, which is equivalent to 0.17 microgram/kg for a 60 kg person. Havrix Monodose® contains 166 micrograms phenylalanine per 0.5ml dose. Havrix Junior Monodose® vaccine contains 83 micrograms per 0.25ml dose. Though phenylalanine may be harmful for individuals with phenylketonuria (PKU), the individual (or their parent or carer) will be well versed as to the amounts of phenylalanine tolerable in their diet.The National Society for Phenylketonuria (NSPKU) advise the amount of phenylalanine contained in vaccines is negligible and therefore strongly advise individuals with PKU to take up the offer of immunisation. The individual (or their parent or carer) should be advised of the phenylalanine content but reassured that vaccination is still strongly recommended by NSPKU. Syncope (fainting) can occur following, or even before, any vaccination especially in adolescents as a psychogenic response to the needle injection. This can be accompanied by several neurological signs such as transient visual disturbance, paraesthesia and tonic-clonic limb movements during recovery. It is important that procedures are in place to avoid injury from faints.
Action to be taken if the individual is excluded	Pre-exposure hepatitis A vaccination is not recommended for individuals under one year of age. Individuals from 2 months of age may be considered for immunisation in accordance with public health control and management of hepatitis A. Where vaccination is not recommended (and even when it is), the importance of stringent hygiene measures should be reinforced. Individuals who have had a confirmed anaphylactic reaction to a previous dose of hepatitis A vaccine or to any components of the vaccine should be referred to a clinician for specialist advice and appropriate management. Individuals who are solely at occupational risk of hepatitis A exposure should be referred to their employer's occupational health provider for vaccination. In case of postponement due to acute severe febrile illness, advise when the individual can be vaccinated and ensure another appointment is arranged at the earliest opportunity. Seek appropriate advice from the local Screening and Immunisation Team, local Health Protection Team or the individual's clinician as required. The risk to the individual of not being immunised must be taken into account. Document the reason for exclusion and any action taken in the individual's clinical records. Inform or refer to the individual's GP or a prescriber as appropriate.
Action to be taken if the individual or carer declines treatment	Advise the individual, parent or carer about the protective effects of the vaccine, the risks of infection and potential complications. Document advice given and the decision reached. Inform or refer to the GP as appropriate.

Arrangements for referral for medical advice	As per local policy

5. Description of treatment

Name, strength and formulation of drug	Hepatitis A (inactivated) vaccine (adsorbed), either: • **Havrix® Monodose®** vaccine, hepatitis A virus in a pre-filled syringe or vial • **Havrix® Junior Monodose®** vaccine, hepatitis A virus in a pre-filled syringe or vial • **Avaxim®**, hepatitis A virus, suspension for injection in a pre-filled syringe • **Avaxim® Junior**, hepatitis A virus suspension for injection in a prefilled syringe • **Vaqta® Adult**, hepatitis A virus suspension for injection in a pre-filled syringe or vial • **Vaqta® Paediatric**, hepatitis A virus suspension for injection in a pre-filled syringe or vial An appropriate vaccine product should be selected for the individual, see dose and frequency of administration section.
Legal category	Prescription only medicine (POM)
Black triangle▼	No
Off-label use	Hepatitis A vaccine may be administered off-label to infant hepatitis A contacts from 2 months of age in accordance with public health control and management of hepatitis A guidance. The vaccine should be stored according to the conditions detailed in the storage section below. However, in the event of an inadvertent or unavoidable deviation of these conditions, refer to Vaccine Incident Guidance. Where vaccines are assessed in accordance with these guidelines as appropriate for continued use, this would constitute off-label administration under this PGD. Where a vaccine is recommended off-label consider, as part of the consent process, informing the individual, parent or carer that the vaccine is being offered outside the product licence but in accordance with national guidance.
Route and method of administration (continued over page)	Administer by intramuscular injection, preferably into the anterolateral aspect of the thigh in infants under one year of age. The deltoid muscle of the upper arm may be used in individuals over one year of age. The buttocks should not be used because vaccine efficacy may be reduced. When administering at the same time as other vaccines, care should be taken to ensure that the appropriate route of injection is used for all the vaccinations. The vaccines should be given at separate sites, preferably in different limbs. If given in the same limb, they should be given at least 2.5cm apart. The site at which each was given should be noted in the individual's records. Individuals with bleeding disorders may be vaccinated intramuscularly if in the opinion of a clinician familiar with the individual's bleeding risk, vaccines or similar small volume intramuscular injections can be administered with reasonable safety by this route. Individuals on stable anticoagulation therapy, including individuals on warfarin who are up to date with their scheduled INR testing and whose latest INR was below the upper threshold of their therapeutic range, can be vaccinated via the intramuscular route. If the individual receives medication or other treatment to reduce bleeding, for example treatment for haemophilia, intramuscular vaccination can be scheduled shortly after such medication or other treatment is administered. A fine needle (equal to 23 gauge or finer calibre such as 25 gauge) should be used for the vaccination, followed by firm

Route and method of administration

(continued)

pressure applied to the site (without rubbing) for at least 2 minutes. The individual, parent or carer should be informed about the risk of haematoma from the injection.

For individuals with an unstable bleeding disorder or where the intramuscular route is otherwise deemed unsuitable, vaccines normally given by the intramuscular route may be given by deep subcutaneous injection to reduce the risk of bleeding (see the Green Book chapter 4). The vaccine must not be given via the intradermal or intravascular route.

All the listed hepatitis A vaccines in the PGD are licensed for subcutaneous administration.

The suspension for injection may sediment during storage. Shake the vaccine well before administration to obtain a homogenous (Avaxim® and Avaxim® Junior) or slightly opaque, white suspension (Havrix® Monodose, Havrix® Junior Monodose, Vaqta® Adult and Vaqta® Paediatric).

The vaccine should be visually inspected for foreign particulate matter and other variation of expected appearance prior to preparation and administration. Should either occur, do not administer the dose and discard the vaccine in accordance with local procedures.

The vaccine SPCs provide further guidance on preparation and administration.

Dose and frequency of administration

To provide long-term protection, 2 doses of vaccine are required, with the second dose 6 to 12 months after the first.

Current UK licensed hepatitis A vaccines contain different concentrations of antigen per millilitre (see Table 1 below). The choice of vaccine and dose used should be guided by the individual's age, immunocompetence and dose recommendations in the vaccine manufacturer's SPC.

Table 1: Primary dosing information for Hepatitis A vaccines in the UK

Vaccine	Age (licenced use)	Dose*	Volume
Havrix Monodose®	16 years or over	1440 ELISA units	1.0ml
Havrix® Junior Monodose®	One to 15 years	720 ELISA units	0.5ml
Avaxim®	16 years or over	160 ELISA units	0.5ml
Avaxim® Junior	One to 15 years	80 ELISA units	0.5ml
Vaqta® Adult	18 years of age and older	50 units	1ml
Vaqta® Paediatric	One to 17 years	25 units	0.5ml

*in the absence of an international standardised reference, the antigen content is expressed using an in-house method of the manufacturer

1. Primary course

A single dose (see Table 1 above).

Vaccination should ideally occur at least 2 weeks prior to possible exposure to infection with hepatitis A.

For travellers, vaccine should preferably be given at least 2 (preferably 4) weeks before departure, but can be given up to the day of departure.

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Dose and frequency of administration (continued)	**2. Reinforcing immunisation** For those who require long-term or subsequent protection against infection caused by hepatitis A virus, a single reinforcing dose appropriate to the individual's age (as per Table 1 above) should be given, leaving a minimum interval of 6 to 12 months after the first dose. Studies have shown successful boosting can occur even when the second dose is delayed for several years, so a course does not need to be restarted. Hepatitis A containing vaccines may be used interchangeably, as appropriate, to complete a course. Specific details regarding recommended intervals when using the same and mixed brands of vaccine may be found in the product's SPC. Until further evidence is available on persistence of protective immunity, a further booster at 25 years is indicated for those at ongoing risk. **3. Post-exposure prophylaxis** The vaccine is most effective when given within 14 days of exposure but may be given beyond this timeframe (see public health control and management of hepatitis A). For post-exposure prophylaxis, individuals requiring a second dose of vaccine should be vaccinated 6 to 12 months after the first dose, in line with advice from local health protection teams and public health control and management of hepatitis A. Infants requiring long-term protection against hepatitis A should be offered the full course of 2 doses from the age of one.
Duration of treatment	Dependent on vaccine schedule. See dose and frequency of administration.
Quantity to be supplied and administered	Dose of 0.5ml or 1.0ml per administration depending on the age of the individual and vaccine product used, see dose and frequency of administration and Table 1.
Supplies	Hepatitis A vaccine is not centrally supplied (cannot be ordered via ImmForm). The vaccine should be obtained directly from manufacturers or their wholesalers. Protocols for the ordering, storage and handling of vaccines should be followed to prevent vaccine wastage (see the Green Book chapter 3).
Storage	Store between +2°C to +8°C. Store in original packaging in order to protect from light. Do not freeze. Stability data indicate that Havrix® Monodose® and Havrix® Junior Monodose® vaccine is stable at temperatures up to 25°C for 3 days. These data are intended to guide healthcare professionals in case of temporary temperature excursion only. This PGD may be used to administer vaccine that has not exceeded these stability data parameters. In the event of an inadvertent or unavoidable deviation of these conditions, vaccines that have been stored outside of the +2°C to +8°C recommended storage temperature range should be quarantined and risk assessed on a case-by-case basis for suitability of continued off-label use or appropriate disposal. Refer to Vaccine Incident Guidance and contact the vaccine manufacturer where specific advice is required.
Disposal	Follow local clinical waste policy and operating procedures to ensure safe and secure waste disposal. Equipment used for immunisation, including used vials, ampoules, or discharged vaccines in a syringe or applicator, should be disposed of safely in a UN-approved puncture-resistant sharps box, according to waste disposal arrangements and NHS England guidance (HTM 07-01): safe and sustainable management of healthcare waste.

Drug interactions	The immunological response may be diminished in those receiving immunosuppressive treatment. Vaccination is recommended even if the antibody response may be limited. Hepatitis A vaccine may be given at the same time as other vaccines and human normal immunoglobulin (HNIG). A detailed list of drug interactions is available from the product's SPC.
Identification and management of adverse reactions	Adverse reactions to hepatitis A vaccines are usually mild and confined to the first few days after immunisation. Very common reactions include mild and transient soreness, erythema and induration at the injection site. A small, painless nodule may form at the injection site; this usually disappears and is of no consequence. Commonly reported adverse reactions include fever, malaise, headache, nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea, abdominal pain and loss of appetite. Irritability and drowsiness were respectively very commonly and commonly reported with Havrix Junior Monodose® and Avaxim Junior® vaccines. Myalgia and arthralgia are commonly reported side effects with both Avaxim® and Avaxim Junior® vaccines. Hypersensitivity reactions and anaphylaxis can occur but are very rare. A detailed list of adverse reactions associated with the vaccine is available from the product's SPC.
Reporting procedure of adverse reactions	Healthcare professionals and individuals, parents and carers are encouraged to report suspected adverse reactions to the Medicines and Healthcare products Regulatory Agency (MHRA) using the Yellow Card reporting scheme or by searching for MHRA Yellow Card in the Google Play or Apple App Store. Any adverse reaction to a vaccine should be documented in the individual's record and the individual's GP should be informed.
Written information to be given to individual or carer	Offer the marketing authorisation holder's patient information leaflet (PIL) provided with the vaccine. For resources in accessible formats and alternative languages, please visit Find public health resources. Where applicable, inform the individual or carer that large print, Braille or audio CD PILs may be available from emc accessibility by providing the medicine name and product code number, as listed on the product SPC.
Advice and follow-up treatment	Advise the individual, parent or carer of preventative measures to reduce exposure to hepatitis A including careful attention to food and water hygiene and scrupulous hand washing. Inform the individual, parent or carer of possible side effects and their management. The individual, parent or carer should be advised to seek medical advice in the event of an adverse reaction and report this via the Yellow Card reporting scheme. When applicable, advise the individual, parent or carer when the subsequent dose is due. When administration is postponed, advise the individual, parent or carer when to return for vaccination.
Special considerations and additional information (continued over page)	Ensure there is immediate access to adrenaline (epinephrine)1 in 1000 injection and access to a telephone at the time of vaccination. Immunisation is recommended for GBMSM and they should also be informed about the risks of hepatitis A and about the need to maintain high standards of personal hygiene during sex.

Special considerations and additional information (continued)	There is no evidence of risk from vaccinating pregnant women or those who are breast feeding with inactivated vaccines. Hepatitis A vaccines may be given when clinically indicated. Hepatitis A vaccine will not prevent infection caused by other pathogens known to infect the liver such as hepatitis B, hepatitis C and hepatitis E viruses
Records	The practitioner must ensure the following is recorded: • that valid informed consent was given or a decision to vaccinate made in the individual's best interests in accordance with the Mental Capacity Act 2005 • name of individual, address, date of birth and GP with whom the individual is registered (or record where an individual is not registered with a GP) • name of immuniser • name and brand of vaccine • date of administration • dose, form and route of administration of vaccine • quantity administered • batch number and expiry date • anatomical site of vaccination • advice given, including advice given if excluded or declines immunisation • details of any adverse drug reactions and actions taken • supplied via PGD Records should be signed and dated (or password-controlled on e-records). All records should be clear, legible and contemporaneous. PGD use should be audited as part of an organisation's medicines audit programme. An audit tool is available from SPS.

6. Key references

Key references	Hepatitis A vaccine

Hepatitis A vaccine

- Immunisation Against Infectious Disease: The Green Book Chapter 4, updated June 2012, Chapter 7, updated 10 January 2020, and hepatitis A chapter, updated 15 January 2024
- Summary of Product Characteristics for Avaxim®, Sanofi Pasteur, last updated 6 August 2025 https://www.medicines.org.uk/emc/medicine/6206
- Summary of Product Characteristics for Avaxim® Junior, Sanofi Pasteur, last updated 20 June 2023. https://www.medicines.org.uk/emc/product/14684/smpc
- Summary of Product Characteristics for Havrix® Junior Monodose®, GlaxoSmithKline UK, last updated 20 November 2024. https://www.medicines.org.uk/emc/medicine/2040
- Summary of Product Characteristics for Havrix® Monodose®, GlaxoSmithKline UK, last updated 27 November 2024. https://www.medicines.org.uk/emc/medicine/2041
- Summary of Product Characteristics for Vaqta® Paediatric, MSD Ltd, last updated 5 January 2026 https://www.medicines.org.uk/emc/product/1397/smpc
- Summary of Product Characteristics for Vaqta® Adult, MSD Ltd, last updated 5 January 2026 https://www.medicines.org.uk/emc/medicine/6210
- NaTHNaC recommendations for hepatitis A vaccination for travel, accessed 27 July 2026 https://travelhealthpro.org.uk/disease/70/hepatitis-a
- UKHSA Public health control and management of hepatitis A guidance, updated 20 February 2024 https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/hepatitis-a-infection-prevention-and-control-guidance
- NHS – travel vaccinations, last reviewed 30 April 2026 https://www.nhs.uk/conditions/travel-vaccinations/
- The National Society for Phenylketonyluria (NSPKU) – vaccines and PKU 2024, last updated 2 October 2024. Accessed 15 July 2026 at https://nspku.org/download/vaccines-and-pku/
- Best use of medicines in pregnancy (Bumps) – hepatitis A vaccine, version 5, issued August 2025. Accessed 15 July 2026 at https://www.medicinesinpregnancy.org/leaflets-a-z/hepatitis-a-vaccine/
- UK Teratology Information Service (UKTIS) – use of hepatitis A vaccine in pregnancy, version 5, issued July 2025. Accessed 15 July 2026 at https://uktis.org/monographs/use-of-hepatitis-a-vaccine-in-pregnancy/

General

- NHS England Health Technical Memorandum 07-01: safe management of healthcare waste, updated 7 March 2023 https://www.england.nhs.uk/publication/management-and-disposal-of-healthcare-waste-htm-07-01/
- National Minimum Standards and Core Curriculum for Vaccination Training, updated July 2025 https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-minimum-standards-and-core-curriculum-for-immunisation-training-for-registered-healthcare-practitioners
- NICE MPG2 Patient group directions: competency framework for health professionals using patient group directions, updated March 2017

(continued over page)

Key references (continued)	https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/mpg2/resources • Vaccine Incident Guidance: responding to errors in vaccination storage, handling and administration, updated 7 July 2022 https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/vaccine-incident-guidance-responding-to-vaccine-errors

7. Practitioner authorisation sheet

Hepatitis A vaccine PGD v6.0 Valid from: 31 October 2026 Expiry: 31 October 2029

Before signing this PGD, check that the document has had the necessary authorisations in section 2. Without these, this PGD is not lawfully valid.

Practitioner

By signing this PGD you are indicating that you agree to its contents and that you will work within it.

PGDs do not remove inherent professional obligations or accountability.

It is the responsibility of each professional to practise only within the bounds of their own competence and professional code of conduct.

I confirm that I have read and understood the content of this PGD and that I am willing and competent to work to it within my professional code of conduct.			
Name	**Designation**	**Signature**	**Date**

Authorising manager

I confirm that the practitioners named above have declared themselves suitably trained and competent to work under this PGD. I give authorisation on behalf of **insert name of organisation** for the above named healthcare professionals who have signed the PGD to work under it.			
Name	**Designation**	**Signature**	**Date**

Note to authorising manager

Score through unused rows in the list of practitioners to prevent practitioner additions post managerial authorisation.

This authorisation sheet should be retained to serve as a record of those practitioners authorised to work under this PGD.