



Vaccination for people at occupational risk



Laboratory personnel

If working with ...	Vaccinate with ...
<i>Bacillus anthracis</i>	Anthrax
<i>Corynebacterium diphtheriae</i>	Diphtheria (dT or dTpa)
<i>Coxiella burnetii</i> or veterinary specimens	Q fever
Japanese encephalitis virus	Japanese encephalitis
Lyssavirus or bat tissue	Rabies
<i>Neisseria meningitidis</i>	Meningococcal
Poliovirus	Polio
<i>Salmonella enterica</i> subspecies <i>enterica</i> serovar Typhi (S. Typhi)	Typhoid
Vaccinia poxviruses	Smallpox (available through the Special Access Scheme)
Yellow fever virus	Yellow fever



Emergency and essential services workers

Police and emergency workers:

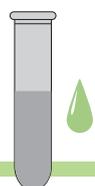
- ▶ Hepatitis B
- ▶ Influenza
- ▶ MMR (if non-immune)
- ▶ Tetanus (as dT or dTpa)

Staff of correctional facilities, and detention and immigration centres:

- ▶ Hepatitis B
- ▶ Influenza
- ▶ MMR (if non-immune)
- ▶ Tetanus (as dT or dTpa)

Armed forces personnel:

- ▶ Hepatitis B
- ▶ Influenza
- ▶ Meningococcal
- ▶ MMR (if non-immune)
- ▶ Tetanus (dT or dTpa)
- ▶ Other vaccines, as relevant to deployment



People who are exposed to human tissue, blood, body fluids or sewage

People working with human tissue, blood or body fluids, such as embalmers and funeral workers, and tattooists and body-piercers:

- ▶ Hepatitis B

Plumbers or other people working with untreated sewage:

- ▶ Hepatitis A
- ▶ Tetanus (as dT or dTpa)



People who work in specific communities

People working in the outer Torres Strait islands for ≥30 days during the wet season:

- ▶ Japanese encephalitis

People living with, or making frequent visits to, remote Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities in the Northern Territory, Queensland, South Australia or Western Australia:

- ▶ Hepatitis A