

# Immunizations

## Recommended Immunizations for children from birth - 6 years old

BIRTH	1 MONTH	2 MONTHS	4 MONTHS	6 MONTHS	12 MONTHS	15 MONTHS	18 MONTHS	19-23 MONTHS	2-3 YEARS	4-6 YEARS
HepB	HepB			HepB						
	RV	RV	RV	RV						
	DTaP	DTaP	DTaP	DTaP		DTaP				DTaP
	Hib	Hib	Hib	Hib	Hib					
	PCV	PCV	PCV	PCV	PCV					
	IPV	IPV		IPV	IPV					IPV
					Influenza (yearly)*					
					MMR					MMR
					Varicella					Varicella
						HepA <sup>+</sup>				

Shaded boxes indicate the vaccine can be given during shown age range.

### Footnotes:

\* Two doses given at least four weeks apart are recommended for children aged 6 months through 8 years of age who are getting an influenza (flu) vaccine for the first time and for some other children in this age group.

+ Two doses of HepA vaccine are needed for lasting protection. The first dose of HepA vaccine should be given between 12 months and 23 months of age. The second dose should be given 6 to 18 months later. HepA vaccination may be given to any child 12 months and older to protect against HepA. Children and adolescents who did not receive the HepA vaccine and are at high-risk, should be vaccinated against HepA.

### Questions Parents Ask About Vaccinations for Babies

- **What if I missed an appointment?** If your child misses a shot, you don't need to start over, just go back to your child's doctor for the next shot. Talk with your child's doctor if you have questions about vaccines.
- **I don't know anybody who has had these diseases. Why does my baby need these vaccines?** While a few of these diseases have virtually disappeared because of vaccination, reported cases of people with diseases like measles and whooping cough have been on the increase lately. Even if some diseases do completely disappear in the U.S., they are common in other parts of the world and are just a plane ride away. If we stop vaccinating against these diseases, many more people will become infected. Vaccinating your child will keep him or her safe.
- **Are there better ways to protect my baby against these diseases?** No, breastfeeding offers temporary immunity against some minor infections like colds, but it is not an effective means of protecting a child from the specific diseases prevented by vaccines. Likewise, vitamins won't protect against the bacteria and viruses that cause these serious diseases. Chiropractic remedies, naturopathy, and homeopathy are totally ineffective in preventing vaccine-preventable diseases.
- **Are vaccines safe?** Vaccines are safe, and scientists continually work to make sure they become even safer. Every vaccine undergoes extensive testing before being licensed, and vaccine safety continues to be monitored as long as a vaccine is in use. Most side effects from vaccination are minor, such as soreness where the injection was given or a low-grade fever. These side effects do not last long and are treatable. Serious reactions are very rare. The tiny risk of a serious reaction from a vaccination has to be weighed against the very real risk of getting a dangerous vaccine-preventable disease.
- **What is my baby had a cold or fever, or is taking antibiotics? Can my baby still get vaccinated?** Yes, your child can still get vaccinated if your baby has mild illness, a low-grade fever, or is taking antibiotics.

# Immunizations

## Recommended Immunizations for children from 7 - 18 years old

7-10 YEARS	11-12 YEARS	13-18 YEARS
Tdap <sup>1</sup>	Tetanus, Diphtheria, Pertussis (Tdap) Vaccine	Tdap
	Human Papillomavirus (HPV) Vaccine (3 Doses) <sup>2</sup>	HPV
MCV4	Meningococcal Conjugate Vaccine (MCV4) Dose 1 <sup>3</sup>	MCV4 Dose 1 <sup>3</sup> Booster at age 16 years
Influenza (Yearly) <sup>4</sup>		
Pneumococcal Vaccine <sup>5</sup>		
Hepatitis A (HepA) Vaccine Series <sup>6</sup>		
Hepatitis B (HepB) Vaccine Series		
Inactivated Polio Vaccine (IPV) Series		
Measles, Mumps, Rubella (MMR) Vaccine Series		
Varicella Vaccine Series		

 These shaded boxes indicate when the vaccine is recommended for all children unless your doctor tells you that your child cannot safely receive the vaccine.

 These shaded boxes indicate the vaccine should be given if a child is catching-up on missed vaccines.

 These shaded boxes indicate the vaccine is recommended for children with certain health conditions that put them at high risk for serious diseases. Note that healthy children can get the HepA series<sup>6</sup>. See vaccine-specific recommendations at [www.cdc.gov/vaccines/pubs/ACIP-list.htm](http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/pubs/ACIP-list.htm).

### Footnotes:

- <sup>1</sup> Tdap vaccine is recommended at age 11 or 12 to protect against tetanus, diphtheria and pertussis. If your child has not received any or all of the DTaP vaccine series, or if you don't know if your child has received these shots, your child needs a single dose of Tdap when they are 7-10 years old. Talk to your child's health care provider to find out if they need additional catch-up vaccines.
- <sup>2</sup> All 11 or 12 year olds – both girls and boys – should receive 3 doses of HPV vaccine to protect against HPV-related disease. The full HPV vaccine series should be given as recommended for best protection.
- <sup>3</sup> Meningococcal conjugate vaccine (MCV) is recommended at age 11 or 12. A booster shot is recommended at age 16. Teens who received MCV for the first time at age 13 through 15 years will need a one-time booster dose between the ages of 16 and 18 years. If your teenager missed getting the vaccine altogether, ask their health care provider about getting it now, especially if your teenager is about to move into a college dorm or military barracks.
- <sup>4</sup> Everyone 6 months of age and older—including preteens and teens—should get a flu vaccine every year. Children under the age of 9 years may require more than one dose. Talk to your child's health care provider to find out if they need more than one dose.
- <sup>5</sup> Pneumococcal Conjugate Vaccine (PCV13) and Pneumococcal Polysaccharide Vaccine (PPSV23) are recommended for some children 6 through 18 years old with certain medical conditions that place them at high risk. Talk to your healthcare provider about pneumococcal vaccines and what factors may place your child at high risk for pneumococcal disease.
- <sup>6</sup> Hepatitis A vaccination is recommended for older children with certain medical conditions that place them at high risk. HepA vaccine is licensed, safe, and effective for all children of all ages. Even if your child is not at high risk, you may decide you want your child protected against HepA. Talk to your health care provider about HepA vaccine and what factors may place your child at high risk for HepA.