

**SHARE THIS CHART WITH YOUR PARENTS. ASK YOUR DOCTOR ABOUT THE VACCINATIONS YOU NEED.**

## When Do Children and Teens Need Vaccinations?

Vaccinations start at birth and continue throughout life.

	Birth	1 month	2 months	4 months	6 months	12 months	15 months	18 months	24 months	4–6 years	11–12 years	13–14 years	15 years	16–18 years
<b>Hepatitis B<sup>1</sup></b>	HepB	HepB <sup>1</sup>	HepB <sup>1</sup>		HepB					HepB Series				
<b>Diphtheria, Tetanus, Pertussis<sup>2</sup></b>			DTaP	DTaP	DTaP		DTaP			DTaP	Tdap		Tdap	
<b>Haemophilus influenzae type b<sup>3</sup></b>			Hib	Hib	Hib <sup>3</sup>	Hib								
<b>Inactivated Poliovirus</b>			IPV	IPV	IPV					IPV				
<b>Measles, Mumps, Rubella<sup>4</sup></b>						MMR				MMR		MMR		
<b>Varicella<sup>5</sup></b>						Varicella					Varicella			
<b>Meningococcal<sup>6</sup></b>										MPSV4	MCV4		MCV4	MCV4
<b>Pneumococcal<sup>7</sup></b>			PCV	PCV	PCV	PCV				PCV		PPV		
<b>Influenza<sup>8</sup></b>					Influenza (Yearly)						Influenza (Yearly)			
<b>Hepatitis A<sup>9</sup></b>						HepA Series								
<b>Human papillomavirus (HPV)</b>											HPV		HPV	

Range of recommended ages Catch-up immunization<sup>10</sup> 11–12 year old assessment

<sup>1</sup> All newborns should get HepB before leaving the hospital. Infants whose mothers are HBsAg-positive should get HepB and hepatitis B immune globulin within 12 hours of birth (these infants will also need to be checked again after the HepB series is finished). Depending on the type of vaccine used, your child may not need a dose at 4 months of age.

<sup>2</sup> The fourth dose of DTaP can be given as early as 12 months of age, as long as 6 months have gone by since the third dose. Tdap is a vaccine preparation recommended at 11–12 years old for those who have finished DTaP.

<sup>3</sup> Your infant may not need a dose at 6 months of age, depending on the type of vaccine your health care provider uses.

<sup>4</sup> The second MMR dose is recommended at 4–6 years old. MMR can be given at any visit as long as at least 4 weeks have passed since the first dose and both doses are given at or after 12 months of age.

<sup>5</sup> Varicella vaccine is recommended after 12 months of age for children at risk of getting chicken pox.

<sup>6</sup> Meningococcal vaccine should be given at the 11–12 year visit and given to unvaccinated adolescents entering high school. All college freshmen living in dormitories should be vaccinated, preferably with MCV4, although meningococcal polysaccharide vaccine (MPSV4) is an acceptable alternative. MPSV4 is recommended starting at age 2 and above for children and adolescents with certain health problems.

<sup>7</sup> Pneumococcal conjugate vaccine (PCV) is recommended for all children 2–23 months old and for certain children 2–5 years old. PPV is recommended in addition to PCV for certain high risk groups.

<sup>8</sup> Influenza vaccine is recommended for infants younger than 6 months old with certain risk factors, such as asthma, heart disease, or sickle cell disease. The vaccine is recommended for healthy children ages 6–23 months.

<sup>9</sup> HepA is recommended at one year of age, and for older high risk children and adolescents.

<sup>10</sup> At these ages, children who have not been vaccinated should get catch-up doses.

Source: Adapted from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention