

# 2015 RECOMMENDED IMMUNIZATIONS FOR INFANTS, CHILDREN AND TEENS

	Flu <i>Influenza</i>	Tdap/DTaP <i>Tetanus, diphtheria, pertussis</i>	Pneumococcal <i>PCV</i>	MMR <i>Measles, mumps, rubella</i>	HPV <i>Human papillomavirus</i>	Varicella <i>Chickenpox</i>	Hepatitis A	Hepatitis B	Hib <i>Haemophilus Influenzae Type b</i>	RV <i>Rotavirus</i>	IPV <i>Inactivated Poliovirus</i>	MCV 4 <i>Meningococcal Conjugate</i>	
Birth								Dose 1					
1 Month								Dose 2					
2 Months		DTaP Dose 1	Dose 1					Dose 2	Dose 1	Dose 1	Dose 1		
4 Months		DTaP Dose 2	Dose 2						Dose 2	Dose 2	Dose 2		
6 Months	Flu (Yearly) <sup>1</sup>	DTaP Dose 3	Dose 3						Dose 3	Dose 3			
12 Months			Final Dose	Dose 1		Dose 1		Dose 3	Final Dose		Dose 3		
15 Months		DTaP Dose 4					2 Doses <sup>4</sup>						
18 Months													
19-23 Months													
2-3 Years													
4-6 Years			DTaP Final Dose		Final Dose		Final Dose					Final Dose	
7-10 Years				Recommended for certain health conditions <sup>2</sup>				Recommended for certain health conditions <sup>5</sup>					Recommended for certain health conditions
11-12 Years			Tdap 1 Dose			3 Doses <sup>3</sup>							Dose 1 <sup>6</sup>
13-18 Years													Booster at age 16

**Teal:** 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.

**Yellow:** These shaded boxes indicate the vaccine can be given during shown age range.

**Orange:** 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>5</sup>

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Note: If your child missed a vaccination, you do not need to start over. Talk to your physician to find out your options. You can view detailed CDC vaccination schedules [here](#).

## Footnotes:

- <sup>1</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. Two doses given at least four weeks apart are recommended for children aged 6 months through 8 years of age who are getting a flu vaccine for the first time and for some other children in this age group.
- <sup>2</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>3</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>4</sup> 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.
- <sup>5</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 healthcare provider about HepA vaccine and what factors may place your child at high risk for HepA.
- <sup>6</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.