

When Do Children and Teens Need Vaccinations?

Age	HepB Hepatitis B	DTaP/Tdap Diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis	Hib <i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> type b	Polio	PCV Pneumococcal conjugate	Rota Rotavirus	MMR Measles, mumps, rubella	Varicella Chickenpox	HepA Hepatitis A	HPV Human papillo- mavirus	MCV4 Meningococcal conjugate	Influenza	
Birth	✓												
2 months	✓ (1–2 mos)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓							
4 months	✓ ¹	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓							
6 months		✓	✓ ²		✓	✓							
12 months	✓ (6–18 mos)	✓ ⁴ (15–18 mos)	✓ (12–15 mos)	✓ (6–18 mos)	✓ (12–15 mos)		✓ (12–15 mos)	✓ (12–15 mos)	✓✓ (2 doses given 6 mos apart at 12–23 mos)			✓ ³ (6–59 mos) (given for each influenza season)	
15 months													
18 months													
19–23 months	Catch-up ⁵	Catch-up ⁵	Catch-up ⁵ (to 5 years)	Catch-up ⁵	Catch-up ⁵ (to 5 years)		Catch-up ⁵	Catch-up ⁵					
4–6 years		✓		✓			✓	✓					
7–10 years		Catch-up ⁵							Catch-up ⁵				Any child or teen who wants to avoid influenza may be vaccinated; all children with risk factors should be vaccinated. ⁸
11–12 years		✓ Tdap			Catch-up ⁵			Catch-up ⁵	Catch-up ⁵				
13–18 years		Catch-up ⁵ (Tdap/Td)								✓✓✓ (females only) ⁶	✓		

- Your infant may not need a dose of HepB at age 4 months depending on the type of vaccine that your healthcare provider uses.
- Your infant may not need a dose of Hib vaccine at age 6 months depending on the type of vaccine that your healthcare provider uses.
- If your child is younger than 9 years and is getting vaccinated against influenza for the first time, he or she should get 2 doses spaced at least 4 weeks apart.
- This dose of DTaP may be given as early as 12 months if it has been 6 months since the previous dose and you think you might not return for more shots by the time your child is age 18 months.

Please note: Some children may need additional vaccines. Talk to your healthcare provider.

- If your child's vaccinations are delayed or missed entirely, they should be given as soon as possible.
- All girls and women ages 9 through 26 years should be vaccinated with 3 doses of HPV vaccine, given over a 6-month period.
- If you have a teenager who is enrolling in college and planning to live in a dormitory and hasn't previously been vaccinated against meningococcal disease, they should be vaccinated now.
- Children and teens with certain medical conditions should be vaccinated against influenza. Vaccination is also important for close contacts of children younger than age 6 years and others who are at risk. Talk to your healthcare provider.