

Vaccinations for Infants and Children, Age 0–10 Years

Getting your child vaccinated on time will help protect him or her against 15 vaccine-preventable diseases. Ask your child's healthcare provider if your child is up to date with all recommended vaccines.

Vaccine	Is your child up to date?
Chickenpox (varicella; Var)	Your child needs 2 doses of chickenpox vaccine. The first dose is given at 12–15 months and the second at 4–6 years.
Diphtheria, tetanus, and whooping cough (pertussis; DTaP)	Your child needs 5 doses of DTaP vaccine. The first dose is given at 2 months, the second at 4 months, the third at 6 months, the fourth at 15–18 months, and the fifth at 4–6 years.
Haemophilus influenzae type b (Hib)	Your child needs 3–4 doses of Hib vaccine, depending on the brand of vaccine. The first dose is given at 2 months, the second at 4 months, the third at 6 months (if needed), and the last at 12–15 months.
Hepatitis A (HepA)	Your child needs 2 doses of hepatitis A vaccine. The first dose is given at age 1 year and the second 6–12 months later.
Hepatitis B (HepB)	Your child needs 3–4 doses of hepatitis B vaccine, depending on the brand of vaccine. The first dose is given at birth, the second at 1–2 months, the third at 4 months (if needed), and the last at 6–18 months.
Influenza (Flu)	Everyone age 6 months and older needs influenza vaccination every fall or winter and for the rest of their lives. Some children younger than age 9 years need 2 doses. Ask your child's healthcare provider if your child needs more than 1 dose.
Measles, mumps, rubella (MMR)	Your child needs 2 doses of MMR vaccine. The first dose is given at 12–15 months and the second at 4–6 years.
Meningococcal (MenACWY [MCV4], MenB)	Infants and children age 0–10 years with certain health conditions (such as a non-functioning spleen) need one or both meningococcal vaccines. Talk with your healthcare provider to find out if your child needs meningococcal vaccination.
Pneumococcal (Pnevnar [conjugate vaccine, PCV], Pneumovax [polysaccharide vaccine, PPSV])	Your child needs 4 doses of Pnevnar (PCV). The first dose is given at 2 months, the second at 4 months, the third at 6 months, and the fourth at 12–15 months. Some children also need a dose of Pneumovax (PPSV). Ask your child's healthcare provider if your child needs this extra protection against pneumococcal disease.
Polio (IPV)	Your child needs 4 doses of polio vaccine (IPV). The first dose is given at 2 months, the second at 4 months, the third at 6–18 months, and the fourth at 4–6 years.
Rotavirus (RV)	Your child needs 2–3 doses of rotavirus vaccine (RV), depending on the brand of vaccine. The first dose is given at 2 months, the second at 4 months, and the third (if needed) at 6 months.

Will your child be traveling outside the United States? Visit the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC) website at wwwnc.cdc.gov/travel/destinations/list for travel information, or consult a travel clinic.

Vaccinations for Preteens and Teens, Age 11–19 Years

Getting immunized is a lifelong, life-protecting job. Make sure you and your healthcare provider keep your immunizations up to date. Check to be sure you've had all the vaccinations you need.

Vaccine	Do you need it?
Chickenpox (varicella; Var)	If you haven't been vaccinated and haven't had chickenpox, you need 2 doses of this vaccine. Anybody who was vaccinated with only 1 dose should get a second dose.
Hepatitis A (HepA)	You need 2 doses of hepatitis A vaccine if you would like to be protected from this disease or if you have a risk factor for hepatitis A. Check with your healthcare provider to find out if you need this vaccine.
Hepatitis B (HepB)	This vaccine is recommended for all people age 0–18 years. You need a series of doses of hepatitis B vaccine if you have not already received them.
Human papillomavirus (HPV)	All preteens and teens age 11 and older need 3 doses of HPV vaccine. The vaccine protects against HPV, the most common cause of cervical cancer. It also protects against some other types of cancers, such as cancer of the anus and penis.
Influenza (Flu)	Everyone age 6 months and older needs influenza vaccination every fall or winter and for the rest of their lives.
Measles, mumps, rubella (MMR)	You need 2 doses of MMR vaccine if you have not already received them. MMR vaccine is usually given in childhood.
Meningococcal (MCV4)	All preteens and teens age 11–18 years need 2 doses of MCV4. If you are a first-year college student living in a residence hall, you need a dose of MCV4 if you have never received it or received it when you were younger than 16. Check with your healthcare provider.
Pneumococcal (PCV13, PPSV23)	Do you have a chronic health problem? If so, check with your healthcare provider to find out if you need the pneumococcal vaccine.
Polio (IPV)	You need a series of at least 3 doses of polio vaccine if you have not already received them. Polio vaccine is usually given in childhood.
Tetanus, diphtheria, and whooping cough (pertussis; Tdap)	All preteens and teens (and adults!) need a dose of Tdap vaccine, a vaccine that protects you from tetanus, diphtheria, and whooping cough (pertussis). After getting a dose of Tdap, you will need a tetanus-diphtheria (Td) shot every ten years.

If you will be traveling outside the United States, additional vaccines may be needed. For information, consult your healthcare provider, a travel clinic, or the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention at www.cdc.gov/travel.