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<th>Schedule for catch-up vaccination and related issues</th>
<th>Contraindications and precautions (mild illness is not a contraindication)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hepatitis B (HepB)</strong></td>
<td>Give IM • Give HepB dose #1 within 24hrs of birth to all medically stable infants weighing (\geq 2000)g and born to HBsAg-negative mothers. Give dose #2 at age 1–2m and the final dose at age 6–18m (the last dose in the infant series should not be given earlier than age 24wks). After the birth dose, the series may be completed using 2 doses of single-antigen vaccine (ages 1–2m, 6–18m) or with 3 doses of Pediarix (ages 2m, 4m, 6m), which may result in giving a total of 4 doses of HepB vaccine. • If mother is HBsAg-positive: Give HBIG and HepB dose #1 within 12hrs of birth; complete series by age 6m. • If mother's HBsAg status is unknown: Give HepB dose #1 within 12hrs of birth. If low birth weight (less than 2000g), also give HBIG within 12hrs. For infants weighing 2000g or more whose mother is subsequently found to be HBsAg positive, give the infant HBIG ASAP (no later than age 7d) and follow HepB immunization schedule for infants born to HBsAg-positive mothers. • Vaccinate all other children and teens who have not completed a series of HepB vaccine.</td>
<td>Do not restart series, no matter how long since previous dose. • 3-dose series can be started at any age. • Minimum intervals between doses: 4wks between #1 and #2, 8wks between #2 and #3, and at least 16wks between #1 and #3 (and give dose #3 no earlier than age 24wks).</td>
<td>Previous severe allergic reaction (e.g., anaphylaxis) to this vaccine or to any of its components, including hypersensitivity to yeast. Precautions • Moderate or severe acute illness, with or without fever. • For infants who weigh less than 2000g, see ACIP recommendations at <a href="http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/PDF/rr/rr5416.pdf">www.cdc.gov/mmwr/PDF/rr/rr5416.pdf</a>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DTaP, DT (Diphtheria, tetanus, acellular pertussis)</td>
<td>Give IM • Give to children at ages 2m, 4m, 6m, 15–18m, and 4–6yrs. • May give dose #1 as early as age 6wks. • May give #4 as early as age 12m if 6m have elapsed since #3. • Do not give DTaP/DT to children age 7yrs and older. • If possible, use the same DTaP product for all doses.</td>
<td>Dose #2 and #3 may be given 4wks after previous dose. • Dose#4 may be given 6m after #3. • If dose #4 is given before 4th birthday, wait at least 6m for #5 (age 4–6yrs). • If dose #4 is given after 4th birthday, #5 is not needed.</td>
<td>Previous severe allergic reaction (e.g., anaphylaxis) to this vaccine or to any of its components, with or without fever. For all pertussis-containing vaccines: Encephalopathy not attributable to an identifiable cause, within 7d after DTP/DTaP/Tdap. Precautions • Moderate or severe acute illness. • History of Arthus reaction following a prior dose of tetanus or diphtheria toxoid-containing vaccine (including MenACWY); defer vaccination until at least 10yrs have elapsed since the last tetanus toxoid-containing vaccine. • Guillain-Barré syndrome (GBS) within 6wks after previous dose of tetanus toxoid-containing vaccine. • For DTaP only: Any of these events following a previous dose of DTP/DTaP: 1) temperature of 105°F (40.5°C) or higher within 48hrs; 2) continuous crying for 3hrs or more within 48hrs; 3) collapse or shock-like state within 48hrs; 4) seizure within 3d. For all pertussis-containing vaccines: Progressive or unstable neurologic disorder, uncontrolled seizures, or progressive encephalopathy until a treatment regimen has been established and the condition has stabilized.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Td, Tdap (Tetanus, diphtheria, acellular pertussis)</td>
<td>Give IM • For children and teens lacking previous Tdap: Give Tdap routinely at age 11–12yrs and vaccinate older teens on a catch-up basis; then boost every 10yrs with Td. • Make special efforts to give Tdap to children and teens who are 1) in contact with infants younger than age 12m and, 2) healthcare workers with direct patient contact. • Give Tdap to pregnant adolescents during each pregnancy (preferred during the early part of gestational weeks 27 through 36wks), regardless of interval since prior Td or Tdap.</td>
<td>DTaP and DT should not be used for children age 7yrs and older; use Td and Tdap instead. • Children as young as age 7yrs and teens who are unvaccinated or behind schedule should complete a primary Td series (3 doses, with an interval of 1–2m between dose #1 and #2, and an interval of 6–12m between dose #2 and #3); substitute Tdap for any dose in the series, preferably as dose #1. • Tdap should be given regardless of interval since previous Td.</td>
<td>For all pertussis-containing vaccines: Progressive or unstable neurologic disorder, uncontrolled seizures, or progressive encephalopathy until a treatment regimen has been established and the condition has stabilized.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Special Notes on Hepatitis B Vaccine (HepB)**

**Dosing of HepB:** Monovalent vaccine brands are interchangeable. For people age 0 through 19yrs, give 0.5 mL of either Engerix-B or Recombivax HB. Alternative dosing schedule for unvaccinated adolescents age 11 through 15yrs: Give 2 doses Recombivax HB 1.0 mL (adult formulation) spaced 4–6m apart. (Engerix-B is not licensed for a 2-dose schedule.)

**Contraindications**

- Previous severe allergic reaction (e.g., anaphylaxis) to this vaccine or to any of its components, including hypersensitivity to yeast.
- Moderate or severe acute illness, with or without fever.
- For infants who weigh less than 2000g, see ACIP recommendations at www.cdc.gov/mmwr/PDF/rr/rr5416.pdf.

**Precautions**

- For all pertussis-containing vaccines: Encephalopathy not attributable to an identifiable cause, within 7d after DTP/DTaP/Tdap.
- Moderate or severe acute illness.
- History of Arthus reaction following a prior dose of tetanus or diphtheria toxoid-containing vaccine (including MenACWY); defer vaccination until at least 10yrs have elapsed since the last tetanus toxoid-containing vaccine.
- Guillain-Barré syndrome (GBS) within 6wks after previous dose of tetanus toxoid-containing vaccine.
- For DTaP only: Any of these events following a previous dose of DTP/DTaP: 1) temperature of 105°F (40.5°C) or higher within 48hrs; 2) continuous crying for 3hrs or more within 48hrs; 3) collapse or shock-like state within 48hrs; 4) seizure within 3d.
- For all pertussis-containing vaccines: Progressive or unstable neurologic disorder, uncontrolled seizures, or progressive encephalopathy until a treatment regimen has been established and the condition has stabilized.

**Technical content reviewed by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention**

## Rotavirus (RV)

**Give orally**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vaccine name</th>
<th>Schedule for routine vaccination and other guidelines (any vaccine can be given with another, unless otherwise noted)</th>
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<th>Contraindications and precautions (mild illness is not a contraindication)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Rotarix (RV1):</strong> Give at ages 2m, 4m.</td>
<td>• Rotarix (RV1): Give at ages 2m, 4m.</td>
<td>• Do not begin series in infants older than age 14wks 6d.</td>
<td>• Previous severe allergic reaction (e.g., anaphylaxis) to this vaccine or to any of its components. If allergy to latex, use RV5.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>RotaTeq (RV5):</strong> Give at ages 2m, 4m, 6m.</td>
<td>• RotaTeq (RV5): Give at ages 2m, 4m, 6m.</td>
<td>• Intervals between doses may be as short as 4wks.</td>
<td>• History of intussusception.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>May give dose #1 as early as age 6wks.</strong></td>
<td>• Give dose #1 as early as age 6wks.</td>
<td>• If prior vaccination included use of different or unknown brand(s), a total of 3 doses should be given.</td>
<td>• Diagnosis of severe combined immunodeficiency (SCID).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Give final dose no later than age 8m–0d.</strong></td>
<td>• Give final dose no later than age 8m–0d.</td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Precautions</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Contraindications**
- Previous severe allergic reaction (e.g., anaphylaxis) to this vaccine or to any of its components.
- Age younger than 6wks.

**Precautions**
- Moderate or severe acute illness, with or without fever.
- Altered immunocompetence other than SCID.
- Chronic gastrointestinal disease.
- For RV1 only, spina bifida or bladder extrophy.

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## Hib (Haemophilus influenzae type b)

**Give IM**

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<th>Vaccine name</th>
<th>Schedule for routine vaccination and other guidelines (any vaccine can be given with another, unless otherwise noted)</th>
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<th>Contraindications and precautions (mild illness is not a contraindication)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>ActHib (PRP-T), Hiberix, or Pentacel:</strong> Give at age 2m, 4m, 6m, 12–15m (booster dose).</td>
<td>• ActHib (PRP-T), Hiberix, or Pentacel: Give at age 2m, 4m, 6m, 12–15m (booster dose).</td>
<td>• Do not begin series in infants older than age 14wks 6d.</td>
<td>• Previous severe allergic reaction (e.g., anaphylaxis) to this vaccine or to any of its components.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PedvaxHIB (containing PRP-OMP):</strong> Give at age 2m, 4m, 12–15m (booster dose).</td>
<td>• PedvaxHIB (containing PRP-OMP): Give at age 2m, 4m, 12–15m (booster dose).</td>
<td>• Intervals between doses may be as short as 4wks.</td>
<td>• History of intussusception.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dose #1 of Hib vaccine should not be given earlier than age 6wks.</strong></td>
<td>• Dose #1 of Hib vaccine should not be given earlier than age 6wks.</td>
<td>• If prior vaccination included use of different or unknown brand(s), a total of 3 doses should be given.</td>
<td>• Diagnosis of severe combined immunodeficiency (SCID).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Give final dose (booster dose) no earlier than age 12m and a minimum of 8wks after the previous dose.</strong></td>
<td>• Give final dose (booster dose) no earlier than age 12m and a minimum of 8wks after the previous dose.</td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Precautions</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hib vaccines are interchangeable; however, if different brands of Hib vaccines are administered for dose #1 and dose #2, a total of 3 doses is necessary to complete the primary series in infants, followed by a booster after age 12m.</strong></td>
<td>• Hib vaccines are interchangeable; however, if different brands of Hib vaccines are administered for dose #1 and dose #2, a total of 3 doses is necessary to complete the primary series in infants, followed by a booster after age 12m.</td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Moderate or severe acute illness, with or without fever.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>For vaccination of children 12 through 59m who are immunocompromised (immunoglobulin deficiency, complement component deficiency, HIV infection, receipt of chemotherapy or radiation therapy for cancer) or asplenic:</strong></td>
<td>• For vaccination of children 12 through 59m who are immunocompromised (immunoglobulin deficiency, complement component deficiency, HIV infection, receipt of chemotherapy or radiation therapy for cancer) or asplenic:</td>
<td>• If dose #1 was given at 12–14m, give booster in 8wks.</td>
<td>• Altered immunocompetence other than SCID.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>or asplenic:</strong></td>
<td>if previously received no doses or only 1 dose before age 12m, give 2 additional doses at least 8wks apart; if previously received 2 or more doses before age 12m, give 1 additional dose.</td>
<td>• Give only 1 dose to unvaccinated children ages 15–59m.</td>
<td>• Chronic gastrointestinal disease.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hib vaccines are interchangeable; however, if different brands of Hib vaccines are administered for dose #1 and dose #2, a total of 3 doses is necessary to complete the primary series in infants, followed by a booster after age 12m.</strong></td>
<td>• Hib vaccines are interchangeable; however, if different brands of Hib vaccines are administered for dose #1 and dose #2, a total of 3 doses is necessary to complete the primary series in infants, followed by a booster after age 12m.</td>
<td>• ActHib:</td>
<td>• For RV1 only, spina bifida or bladder extrophy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>If dose #1 was given at 7–11m, only 3 doses are needed; #2 is given at least 4wks after #1, then final dose at age 12–15m (wait at least 8wks after dose #2).</strong></td>
<td>• If dose #1 was given at 7–11m, only 3 doses are needed; #2 is given at least 4wks after #1, then final dose at age 12–15m (wait at least 8wks after dose #2).</td>
<td>• PedvaxHIB:</td>
<td>• Age younger than 6wks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Recipients of hematopoietic stem cell transplant should receive 3 doses of Hib vaccine at least 4wks apart beginning 6–12m after transplant, regardless of Hib vaccination history.</strong></td>
<td>• Recipients of hematopoietic stem cell transplant should receive 3 doses of Hib vaccine at least 4wks apart beginning 6–12m after transplant, regardless of Hib vaccination history.</td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Precaution</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Contraindications**
- Prescribed severe allergic reaction (e.g., anaphylaxis) to this vaccine or to any of its components.
- Age younger than 6wks.

**Precautions**
- Moderate or severe acute illness, with or without fever.
- Altered immunocompetence other than SCID.
- Chronic gastrointestinal disease.
- For RV1 only, spina bifida or bladder extrophy.
### Summary of Recommendations for Child/Teen Immunization (Age birth through 18 years)

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<td><strong>Varicella (Var) (Chickenpox)</strong>&lt;br&gt;<strong>Give Subcut</strong></td>
<td>• Give dose #1 at age 12–15m.&lt;br&gt;• Give dose #2 at age 4–6yrs. Dose #2 of Var or MMRV may be given earlier if at least 3m since dose #1. If dose #2 was given at least 4wks after dose #1, it can be accepted as valid.&lt;br&gt;• Give a 2nd dose to all older children/teens with history of only 1 dose.&lt;br&gt;• MMRV may be used in children age 12m through 12yrs (see note below).</td>
<td>• If younger than age 13yrs, space dose #1 and #2 at least 3m apart. If age 13yrs or older, space at least 4wks apart.&lt;br&gt;• May use as postexposure prophylaxis if given within 5d.&lt;br&gt;• If Var and either MMR, and/or yellow fever vaccine are not given on the same day, space them at least 28d apart. (If yellow fever vaccine, space by 30d.)</td>
<td><strong>Contraindications</strong>&lt;br&gt;• Previous severe allergic reaction (e.g., anaphylaxis) to this vaccine or to any of its components.&lt;br&gt;• Pregnancy or possibility of pregnancy within 4wks.&lt;br&gt;• Severe immunodeficiency (e.g., hematologic and solid tumors; receiving chemotherapy; congenital immunodeficiency; long-term immunosuppressive therapy, or severely symptomatic HIV).&lt;br&gt;• Family history of congenital or hereditary immunodeficiency in first-degree relatives (e.g., parents and siblings), unless the immune competence of the potential vaccine recipient has been substantiated clinically or verified by a laboratory test.&lt;br&gt;• Children on high-dose immunosuppressive therapy or who are immunocompromised because of malignancy and primary or acquired immunodeficiency, including HIV/AIDS (although vaccination may be considered if CD4+ T-lymphocyte percentages are 15% or greater in children age 1 through 8yrs or 200 cells/µL in children age 9yrs and older).&lt;br&gt;<strong>Precautions</strong>&lt;br&gt;• Moderate or severe acute illness, with or without fever.&lt;br&gt;• If blood, plasma, and/or immune globulin (IG or VZIG) were given in past 11m, see ACIP’s Best Practices Guidance regarding time to wait before vaccinating.&lt;br&gt;• Receipt of specific antivirals (i.e., acyclovir, famciclovir, or valacyclovir) 24hrs before vaccination, if possible; delay resumption of these antiviral drugs for 14d after vaccination.&lt;br&gt;• For MMRV only, personal or family (i.e., sibling or parent) history of seizures.&lt;br&gt;<strong>Note:</strong> For patients with humoral immunodeficiency or leukemia, see ACIP recommendations at <a href="http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/pdf/rr/rr5604.pdf">www.cdc.gov/mmwr/pdf/rr/rr5604.pdf</a>.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>MMR (Measles, mumps, rubella)</strong>&lt;br&gt;<strong>Give Subcut</strong></td>
<td>• Give dose #1 at age 12–15m.&lt;br&gt;• Give MMR at age 6–11m if traveling internationally; revaccinate with 2 doses of MMR at age 12–15m and at least 4wks later. The dose given at younger than 12m does not count toward the 2-dose series.&lt;br&gt;• Give dose #2 at age 4–6yrs. Dose #2 may be given earlier if at least 4wks since dose #1. For MMRV: dose #2 may be given earlier if at least 3m since dose #1.&lt;br&gt;• Give a 2nd dose to all older children and teens with history of only 1 dose.&lt;br&gt;• MMRV may be used in children age 12m through 12yrs (see note above).</td>
<td>• If MMR and either Var, and/or yellow fever vaccine are not given on the same day, space them at least 28d apart. (If yellow fever vaccine, space by 30d.)&lt;br&gt;• When using MMR for both doses, minimum interval is 4wks.&lt;br&gt;• When using MMRV for both doses, minimum interval is 3m.&lt;br&gt;• May use as postexposure measles prophylaxis if given within 3d.</td>
<td><strong>Contraindications</strong>&lt;br&gt;• Previous severe allergic reaction (e.g., anaphylaxis) to this vaccine or to any of its components.&lt;br&gt;• Pregnancy or possibility of pregnancy within 4wks.&lt;br&gt;• Severe immunodeficiency (e.g., hematologic and solid tumors; receiving chemotherapy; congenital immunodeficiency; long-term immunosuppressive therapy, or severely symptomatic HIV).&lt;br&gt;• Family history of congenital or hereditary immunodeficiency in first-degree relatives (e.g., parents and siblings), unless the immune competence of the potential vaccine recipient has been substantiated clinically or verified by a laboratory test.&lt;br&gt;• Children on high-dose immunosuppressive therapy or who are immunocompromised because of malignancy and primary or acquired immunodeficiency, including HIV/AIDS (although vaccination may be considered if CD4+ T-lymphocyte percentages are 15% or greater in children age 1 through 8yrs or 200 cells/µL in children age 9yrs and older).&lt;br&gt;<strong>Precautions</strong>&lt;br&gt;• Moderate or severe acute illness, with or without fever.&lt;br&gt;• If blood, plasma, and/or immune globulin (IG or VZIG) were given in past 11m, see ACIP’s Best Practices Guidance regarding time to wait before vaccinating.&lt;br&gt;• Receipt of specific antivirals (i.e., acyclovir, famciclovir, or valacyclovir) 24hrs before vaccination, if possible; delay resumption of these antiviral drugs for 14d after vaccination.&lt;br&gt;• For MMRV only, personal or family (i.e., sibling or parent) history of seizures.&lt;br&gt;<strong>Note:</strong> For patients with humoral immunodeficiency or leukemia, see ACIP recommendations at <a href="http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/pdf/rr/rr5604.pdf">www.cdc.gov/mmwr/pdf/rr/rr5604.pdf</a>.</td>
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**Note:** For the first dose of MMR and varicella given at age 12–47m, either MMR and Var or MMRV may be used. Unless the parent or caregiver expresses a preference for MMRV, CDC recommends that MMR and Var be used for the first doses in this age group.

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### Summary of Recommendations for Child/Teen Immunization (Age birth through 18 years)

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<tr>
<td><strong>Pneumococcal conjugate</strong>&lt;br&gt;(PCV13)&lt;br&gt;Prevnar 13&lt;br&gt;Give IM</td>
<td>• Give at ages 2m, 4m, 6m, 12–15m (booster dose).&lt;br&gt;• Dose #1 may be given as early as age 6wks.&lt;br&gt; • For age 24 through 59m and healthy: If unvaccinated or any incomplete schedule of 3 doses of PCV 13 was received previously, give 1 supplemental dose of PCV13 at least 8wks after the most recent dose.&lt;br&gt; • For high-risk** children ages 2 through 5yrs: Give 2 doses at least 8 wks apart if they previously received an incomplete schedule of fewer than 3 doses; give 1 dose at least 8 wks after the most recent dose if they previously received 3 doses.&lt;br&gt; • For high-risk** children: All recommended PCV13 doses should be given prior to PPSV vaccination.&lt;br&gt; • PCV13 is not routinely given to healthy children age 5yrs or older.&lt;br&gt;** High-risk&lt;br&gt;For both PCV13 and PPSV23, those with sickle cell disease; anatomic or functional asplenia; chronic cardiac, pulmonary, or renal disease; diabetes; cerebrospinal fluid leaks; HIV infection; immunosuppression; diseases associated with immunosuppressive and/or radiation therapy; solid organ transplantation; or who have or will have a cochlear implant.&lt;br&gt;For PPSPV23 only in children ages 6–18yrs, alcoholism and/or chronic liver disease.</td>
<td>• When children are behind on PCV13 schedule, minimum interval for doses given to children younger than age 12m is 4wks; for doses given at 12m and older, it is 8wks.&lt;br&gt; • For age 7 through 11m: If history of 0 doses, give 2 doses of PCV13, 4wks apart, with a 3rd dose at age 12–15m; if history of 1 or 2 doses, give 1 dose of PCV13 with a 2nd dose at age 12–15m at least 8wks later.&lt;br&gt; • For age 12 through 23m: If unvaccinated or history of 1 dose before age 12m, give 2 doses of PCV13 8wks apart; if history of 1 dose at or after age 12m or 2 or 3 doses before age 12m, give 1 dose of PCV13 at least 8wks after most recent dose.&lt;br&gt; • For age 2 through 5yrs and at high risk**: If unvaccinated or any incomplete schedule of 1 or 2 doses, give 2 doses of PCV13, 1 at least 8wks after the most recent dose and another dose at least 8wks later; if any incomplete series of 3 doses, give 1 supplemental dose of PCV13 at least 8wks after the most recent dose.&lt;br&gt; • For children ages 6 through 18yrs with functional or anatomic asplenia (including sickle cell disease), HIV infection or other immunocompromising condition, cochlear implant, or CSF leak, give 1 dose of PCV13 if no previous history of PCV13.</td>
<td>Contraindication&lt;br&gt;Previous severe allergic reaction (e.g., anaphylaxis) to a PCV vaccine, to any of its components, or to any diphtheria toxoid-containing vaccine.&lt;br&gt;Precaution&lt;br&gt;Moderate or severe acute illness, with or without fever.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pneumococcal polysaccharide</strong>&lt;br&gt;(PPSV23)&lt;br&gt;Pneumovax 23&lt;br&gt;Give IM or Subcut</td>
<td>• Give 1 dose at least 8wks after final dose of PCV13 to high-risk** children age 2yrs and older.&lt;br&gt; • For children who have sickle cell disease, functional or anatomic asplenia, HIV infection, or other immunocompromising condition, give a 2nd dose of PPSV 5 yrs after previous PPSV. (See ACIP pneumococcal recommendations at <a href="http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/pdf/rr/rr5911.pdf">www.cdc.gov/mmwr/pdf/rr/rr5911.pdf</a>.)</td>
<td>** Contraindication&lt;br&gt;Previous severe allergic reaction (e.g., anaphylaxis) to this vaccine or to any of its components.&lt;br&gt;Precaution&lt;br&gt;Moderate or severe acute illness, with or without fever.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Human papillomavirus (HPV)&lt;br&gt;Give IM</td>
<td>• Give a 2-dose series of HPV to girls and boys at age 11–12yrs on a 0, 6–12m schedule. (May give as early as age 9yrs.)&lt;br&gt; • Give a 3-dose series of HPV to girls and boys age 15yrs or older or who are immunocompromised on a 0, 1–2, 6m schedule. (May give as early as age 9yrs.)&lt;br&gt; • Give a 3-dose series of HPV to all older girls/women (through age 26yrs) and boys/men (through age 21yrs) who were not previously vaccinated.</td>
<td>• With the exception of immunocompromised persons, or persons with autoimmune disease, a 2-dose schedule may be followed for all persons initiating the HPV vaccine series before age 15yrs.&lt;br&gt; • A 3-dose schedule must be followed for all persons initiating the series at age 15yrs or older, as well as for immunocompromised persons or persons with autoimmune disease ages 9 through 26yrs.&lt;br&gt; • Minimum intervals between doses: 2-dose schedule: 5m; 3-dose schedule: 4wks between #1 and #2; 12wks between #2 and #3 and 5m between #1 and #3.</td>
<td>Contraindication&lt;br&gt;Previous severe allergic reaction (e.g., anaphylaxis) to this vaccine or to any of its components.&lt;br&gt;Precautions&lt;br&gt;• Moderate or severe acute illness, with or without fever.&lt;br&gt;• Pregnancy.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Schedule for routine vaccination and other guidelines

- **Hepatitis A** (HepA)
  - **Give IM**
  - Give 2 doses spaced 6–18m apart to all children at age 1yr (12–23m).
  - Vaccinate all previously unvaccinated children and adolescents age 2yrs and older who
    - Want to be protected from HAV infection and lack a specific risk factor.
    - Live in areas where vaccination programs target older children.
    - Have chronic liver disease, clotting factor disorder, or are adolescent males who have sex with other males.
    - Use illicit drugs (injectable or non-injectable).
  - Give 1 dose to children age 6–11m who travel anywhere outside the U.S., except Western Europe, New Zealand, Australia, Canada, or Japan. This dose does not count toward the routine 2-dose series given at age 1yr.
  - Minimum interval between doses is 6m.
  - Children who are not fully vaccinated by age 2yrs can be vaccinated at a subsequent visit.
  - Give 1 dose as postexposure prophylaxis to incompletely vaccinated children and teens age 12m and older who have recently (during the past 2wks) been exposed to hepatitis A virus.

- **Inactivated polio (IPV)**
  - **Give Subcut or IM**
  - Give to children at ages 2m, 4m, 6-18m, 4–6yrs.
  - May give dose #1 as early as age 6wks.
  - Not routinely recommended for U.S. residents age 18yrs and older (except certain travelers). For information on polio vaccination for international travelers, see [wwwnc.cdc.gov/travel/diseases](http://wwwnc.cdc.gov/travel/diseases).
  - The final dose should be given on or after the 4th birthday and at least 6m from the previous dose.
  - If dose #3 is given after 4th birthday, dose #4 is not needed if dose #3 is given at least 6m after dose #2.

- **Influenza**
  - **Give IM**
  - **Inactivated influenza* vaccine (IIV)**
  - For children age 6m through 8yrs, give 2 doses of age-appropriate vaccine, spaced 4 wks apart, who 1) are first-time vaccinees, or 2) have received only one lifetime dose previous to this current season (season runs July to June).
  - For IIV in children age 6–35m: Give one of the following: Fluarix 0.5 mL dose, FluLaval 0.5 mL dose, or Fluzone 0.25 mL dose.
  - For IIV in children age 3yrs and older: Give 0.5 mL dose of any age-appropriate influenza vaccine.
  - For teens age 18yrs and older, intradermal vaccine (Fluzone Intradermal) or recombinant influenza vaccine (RIV) may also be used.

### Schedule for catch-up vaccination and related issues

- **Contraindications** and precautions
  - **Hepatitis A**
    - Previous severe allergic reaction (e.g., anaphylaxis) to this vaccine or to any of its components.
  - **Inactivated polio**
  - **Influenza**
    - Moderate or severe acute illness, with or without fever.

### Contraindications and precautions

- **Mild illness is not a contraindication**
## Meningococcal conjugate, quadrivalent (MenACWY)

Menactra and Menveo

**Give IM**

- Give a 2-dose series of MenACWY with dose #1 at age 11–12yrs and dose #2 at age 16yrs.
- If unvaccinated at 11–12yrs, give dose #1 at age 13 through 15yrs. Give dose #2 at age 16 through 18yrs with a minimum interval of at least 8wks between doses.
- If unvaccinated at 11 through 15yrs, give dose #1 at 16 through 18yrs.
- For college students, give 1 (initial) dose to unvaccinated first-year students age 19 through 21yrs who live in a residence hall; give dose #2 if most recent dose given when younger than age 16yrs.
- Give Menveo to children age 2–18m with persistent complement component deficiency, HIV infection, or anatomic/functional asplenia; give doses at 2, 4, 6, 12–15m.
- For unvaccinated or partially vaccinated children age 7–23m with persistent complement component deficiency: 1) if age 7–23m and using Menveo, give a 2-dose series at least 3m apart with dose #2 given after age 12m or, 2) if age 9–23m and using Menactra, give a 2-dose series at least 3m apart. Give either brand of MenACWY to unvaccinated children age 24m and older with persistent complement component deficiency or anatomic or functional asplenia; give 2 doses, 2m apart. If Menactra is given, it must be separated by 4wks from the final dose of PCV13.
- Give age-appropriate series of meningococcal conjugate vaccine (brand must be licensed for age of child) to 1) children age 2m and older at risk during a community outbreak attributable to a vaccine serogroup and 2) children age 2m and older traveling to or living in countries with hyperendemic or epidemic meningococcal disease. Prior receipt of MenHibrix is not sufficient for children traveling to the meningitis belt or the Hajj.

### Contraindications

- Previous severe allergic reaction (e.g., anaphylaxis) to this vaccine or any of its components.

### Precautions

- Moderate or severe acute illness, with or without fever.

## Meningococcal serogroup B (MenB)

Bexsero and Trumenba

**Give IM**

- Teens age 16 through 18yrs may be vaccinated routinely as a Category B recommendation (provider-patient discussion). Give 2 doses of either MenB vaccine: Bexsero, spaced 1m apart; Trumenba, spaced 6m apart. MenB brands are not interchangeable.
- For children age 10yrs and older with persistent complement component deficiencies, functional or anatomic asplenia, including sickle cell disease, or who are at risk during a community outbreak of serotype B, give either 2 doses of Bexsero, 1m apart, or 3 doses of Trumenba on a 0, 1–2, and 6m schedule. MenB brands are not interchangeable.
- MenB vaccine may be given concomitantly with MenACWY vaccine.