



# Figure 1. Recommended Immunization Schedule for Persons Ages 0 through 6 Years, U.S., 2010

For those who fall behind or start late, see the catch-up schedule (Table 1).

Vaccine ▼	Age ►	Birth	1 mo	2 mo	4 mo	6 mo	12 mo	15 mo	18 mo	19–23 mo	2–3 yrs	4–6 yrs
Hepatitis B <sup>1</sup>	HepB	HepB	HepB			HepB						
Rotavirus <sup>2</sup>				RV	RV	RV <sup>2</sup>						
Diphtheria, Tetanus, Pertussis <sup>3</sup>				DTaP	DTaP	DTaP	See footnote 3	DTaP				DTaP
Haemophilus influenzae type b <sup>4</sup>				Hib	Hib	Hib <sup>4</sup>	Hib					
Pneumococcal <sup>5</sup>				PCV	PCV	PCV	PCV				PPSV	
Inactivated Poliovirus <sup>6</sup>				IPV	IPV	IPV						IPV
Influenza <sup>7</sup>						Influenza (Yearly)						
Measles, Mumps, Rubella <sup>8</sup>							MMR			See footnote 8		MMR
Varicella <sup>9</sup>							Varicella			See footnote 9		Varicella
Hepatitis A <sup>10</sup>							HepA (2 doses)				HepA Series	
Meningococcal <sup>11</sup>											MCV	

 Range of recommended ages for all children except certain high-risk groups

 Range of recommended ages for certain high-risk groups

This schedule includes recommendations in effect as of December 15, 2009. Any dose not given at the recommended age should be given at a subsequent visit, when indicated and feasible. The use of a combination vaccine generally is preferred over separate injections of its equivalent component vaccines. Considerations should include provider assessment, patient preference, and

the potential for adverse events. Providers should consult the relevant Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices statement for detailed recommendations: [www.cdc.gov/vaccines/pubs/acip-list.htm](http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/pubs/acip-list.htm). Clinically significant adverse events that follow immunization should be reported to the Vaccine Adverse Event Reporting System (VAERS) at [www.vaers.hhs.gov](http://www.vaers.hhs.gov) or by telephone, 800-822-7967.

## 1. Hepatitis B vaccine (HepB). (Minimum age: birth)

### At birth:

- Give monovalent HepB to all newborns before hospital discharge.
- If mother is hepatitis B surface antigen (HBsAg)-positive, give newborn HepB and 0.5 mL of hepatitis B immune globulin (HBIG) within 12 hours of birth.
- If mother's HBsAg status is unknown, give newborn HepB within 12 hours of birth. Determine mother's HBsAg status as soon as possible and, if HBsAg-positive, give newborn HBIG (no later than age 1 week).

### After the birth dose:

- The HepB series should be completed with either monovalent HepB or a combination vaccine containing HepB. The second dose should be given at age 1 or 2 months. Monovalent HepB vaccine should be used for doses given before age 6 weeks. The final dose should be given no earlier than age 24 weeks.
- Infants born to HBsAg-positive mothers should be tested for HBsAg and antibody to HBsAg 1 to 2 months after completion of at least 3 doses of the HepB series, at age 9 through 18 months (generally at the next well-child visit).
- Administration of 4 doses of HepB to infants is permissible when a combination vaccine containing HepB is given after the birth dose. The fourth dose should be given no earlier than age 24 weeks.

## 2. Rotavirus vaccine (RV). (Minimum age: 6 weeks)

- Give the first dose at age 6 through 14 weeks (maximum age: 14 weeks 6 days). Vaccination should not be initiated for infants ages 15 weeks 0 days or older.
- The maximum age for the final dose in the series is 8 months 0 days.
- If Rotarix is given at ages 2 and 4 months, a dose at 6 months is not indicated.

## 3. Diphtheria and tetanus toxoids and acellular pertussis vaccine (DTaP). (Minimum age: 6 weeks)

- The fourth dose may be given as early as age 12 months, provided at least 6 months have elapsed since the third dose.
- Give the final dose in the series at age 4 through 6 years.

## 4. Haemophilus influenzae type b conjugate vaccine (Hib). (Minimum age: 6 weeks)

- If PRP-OMP (PedvaxHIB or Comvax [HepB-Hib]) is given at ages 2 and 4 months, a dose at age 6 months is not indicated.
- TriHibit (DTaP/Hib) and Hiberix (PRP-T) should not be used for doses at ages 2, 4, or 6 months for the primary series but can be used as the final dose in children age 12 months through 4 years.

## 5. Pneumococcal vaccine. (Minimum age: 6 weeks for pneumococcal conjugate vaccine [PCV]; 2 years for pneumococcal polysaccharide vaccine [PPSV])

- PCV is recommended for all children age younger than 5 years. Give 1 dose of PCV to all healthy children ages 24 through 59 months who are not completely vaccinated for their age.
- Give PPSV 2 or more months after last dose of PCV to children age 2 years or older with certain underlying medical conditions, including a cochlear implant. See *MMWR* 1997;46(No. RR-8).

## 6. Inactivated poliovirus vaccine (IPV). (Minimum age: 6 weeks)

- The final dose in the series should be given on or after the fourth birthday and at least 6 months following the previous dose.
- If 4 doses are given prior to age 4 years, a fifth dose should be given at age 4 through 6 years. See *MMWR* 2009;58(30):829–30.

## 7. Influenza vaccine (seasonal). (Minimum age: 6 months for trivalent inactivated influenza vaccine [TIV]; 2 years for live, attenuated influenza vaccine [LAIV])

- Give annually to children ages 6 months through 18 years.
- For healthy children ages 2 through 6 years (i.e., those who do not have underlying medical conditions that predispose them to influenza complications), either LAIV or TIV may be used, except LAIV should not be given to children age 2 through 4 years who have had wheezing in the past 12 months.
- Children receiving TIV should receive 0.25 mL if age 6 through 35 months or 0.5 mL if age 3 years or older.
- Give 2 doses (separated by at least 4 weeks) to children age younger than 9 years who are receiving influenza vaccine for the first time or who were vaccinated for the first time during the previous influenza season but only received 1 dose.
- For recommendations for use of influenza A (H1N1) 2009 monovalent vaccine, see *MMWR* 2009;58(No. RR-10).

## 8. Measles, mumps, and rubella vaccine (MMR). (Minimum age: 12 months)

- Give the second dose routinely at age 4 through 6 years. However, the second dose may be given before age 4, provided at least 28 days have elapsed since the first dose.

## 9. Varicella vaccine. (Minimum age: 12 months)

- Give the second dose routinely at age 4 through 6 years. However, the second dose may be given before age 4, provided at least 3 months have elapsed since the first dose.
- For children ages 12 months through 12 years, the minimum interval between doses is 3 months. However, if the second dose was given at least 28 days after the first dose, it can be accepted as valid.

## 10. Hepatitis A vaccine (HepA). (Minimum age: 12 months)

- Give to all children age 1 year (i.e., ages 12 through 23 months). Give 2 doses at least 6 months apart.
- Children not fully vaccinated by age 2 years can be vaccinated at subsequent visits.
- HepA also is recommended for older children who live in areas where vaccination programs target older children, who are at increased risk for infection, or for whom immunity against hepatitis A is desired.

## 11. Meningococcal vaccine. (Minimum age: 2 years for meningococcal conjugate vaccine [MCV4] and for meningococcal polysaccharide vaccine [MPSV4])

- Give MCV4 to children ages 2 through 10 years with persistent complement component deficiency, anatomic or functional asplenia, and certain other conditions placing them at high risk.
- Give MCV4 to children previously vaccinated with MCV4 or MPSV4 after 3 years if first dose given at age 2 through 6 years. See *MMWR* 2009;58(37):1042–3.

## Figure 2. Recommended Immunization Schedule for Persons Ages 7 through 18 Years, U.S., 2010

For those who fall behind or start late, see the schedule below and the catch-up schedule (Table 1).

Vaccine ▼	Age ►	7–10 yrs	11–12 yrs	13–18 yrs
Tetanus, Diphtheria, Pertussis <sup>1</sup>			Tdap	Tdap
Human Papillomavirus <sup>2</sup>	See footnote 2		HPV (3 doses)	HPV Series
Meningococcal <sup>3</sup>		MCV	MCV	MCV
Influenza <sup>4</sup>		Influenza (Yearly)		
Pneumococcal <sup>5</sup>		PPSV		
Hepatitis A <sup>6</sup>		HepA Series		
Hepatitis B <sup>7</sup>		HepB Series		
Inactivated Poliovirus <sup>8</sup>		IPV Series		
Measles, Mumps, Rubella <sup>9</sup>		MMR Series		
Varicella <sup>10</sup>		Varicella Series		

Range of recommended ages for all children except certain high-risk groups

Range of recommended ages for catch-up immunization

Range of recommended ages for certain high-risk groups

This schedule includes recommendations in effect as of December 15, 2009. Any dose not given at the recommended age should be given at a subsequent visit, when indicated and feasible. The use of a combination vaccine generally is preferred over separate injections of its equivalent component vaccines. Considerations should include provider assessment, patient preference, and

the potential for adverse events. Providers should consult the relevant Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices statement for detailed recommendations: [www.cdc.gov/vaccines/pubs/acip-list.htm](http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/pubs/acip-list.htm). Clinically significant adverse events that follow immunization should be reported to the Vaccine Adverse Event Reporting System (VAERS) at [www.vaers.hhs.gov](http://www.vaers.hhs.gov) or by telephone, 800-822-7967.

### 1. Tetanus and diphtheria toxoids and acellular pertussis vaccine (Tdap). (Minimum age: 10 years for Boostrix and 11 years for Adacel)

- Give at age 11 or 12 years for those who have completed the recommended childhood DTP/DTaP vaccination series and have not received a tetanus and diphtheria toxoid (Td) booster dose.
- Persons ages 13 through 18 years who have not received Tdap should receive a dose.
- A 5-year interval from the last Td dose is encouraged when Tdap is used as a booster dose; however, a shorter interval may be used if pertussis immunity is needed.

### 2. Human papillomavirus vaccine (HPV). (Minimum age: 9 years)

- Two HPV vaccines are licensed: a quadrivalent vaccine (HPV4) for the prevention of cervical, vaginal and vulvar cancers (in females) and genital warts (in females and males), and a bivalent vaccine (HPV2) for the prevention of cervical cancers in females.
- HPV vaccines are most effective for both males and females when given before exposure to HPV through sexual contact.
- HPV4 or HPV2 is recommended for the prevention of cervical precancers and cancers in females.
- HPV4 is recommended for the prevention of cervical, vaginal and vulvar precancers and cancers and genital warts in females.
- Give the first dose to females at age 11 or 12 years.
- Give the second dose 1 to 2 months after the first dose and the third dose 6 months after the first dose (at least 24 weeks after the first dose).
- Give the series to females at age 13 through 18 years if not previously vaccinated.
- HPV4 may be given in a 3-dose series to males ages 9 through 18 years to reduce their likelihood of acquiring genital warts.

### 3. Meningococcal conjugate vaccine (MCV4).

- Give at age 11 or 12 years, or at age 13 through 18 years if not previously vaccinated.
- Give to previously unvaccinated college freshmen living in a dormitory.
- Give MCV4 to children ages 2 through 10 years with persistent complement component deficiency, anatomic or functional asplenia, or certain other conditions placing them at high risk.
- Give to children previously vaccinated with MCV4 or MPSV4 who remain at increased risk after 3 years (if first dose given at age 2 through 6 years) or after 5 years (if first dose given at age 7 years or older). Persons whose only risk factor is living in on-campus housing are not recommended to receive an additional dose. See *MMWR* 2009;58(37):1042–3.

### 4. Influenza vaccine (seasonal).

- Give annually to children ages 6 months through 18 years.
- For healthy nonpregnant persons ages 7 through 18 years (i.e., those who do not have

underlying medical conditions that predispose them to influenza complications), either LAIV or TIV may be used.

- Give 2 doses (separated by at least 4 weeks) to children age younger than 9 years who are receiving influenza vaccine for the first time or who were vaccinated for the first time during the previous influenza season but only received 1 dose.
- For recommendations for use of influenza A (H1N1) 2009 monovalent vaccine, see *MMWR* 2009;58(No. RR-10).

### 5. Pneumococcal polysaccharide vaccine (PPSV).

- Give to children with certain underlying medical conditions, including a cochlear implant. A single revaccination should be given after 5 years to children with functional or anatomic asplenia or an immunocompromising condition. See *MMWR* 1997;46(No. RR-8).

### 6. Hepatitis A vaccine (HepA).

- Give 2 doses at least 6 months apart.
- HepA is recommended for children older than age 23 months who live in areas where vaccination programs target older children, who are at increased risk for infection, or for whom immunity against hepatitis A is desired.

### 7. Hepatitis B vaccine (HepB).

- Give the 3-dose series to those not previously vaccinated.
- A 2-dose series (separated by at least 4 months) of adult formulation Recombivax HB is licensed for children ages 11 through 15 years.

### 8. Inactivated poliovirus vaccine (IPV).

- The final dose in the series should be given on or after the fourth birthday and at least 6 months following the previous dose.
- If both OPV and IPV were given as part of a series, a total of 4 doses should be given, regardless of the child's current age.

### 9. Measles, mumps, and rubella vaccine (MMR).

- If not previously vaccinated, give 2 doses or the second dose for those who have received only 1 dose, with at least 28 days between the doses.

### 10. Varicella vaccine.

- For persons ages 7 through 18 years without evidence of immunity (see *MMWR* 2007;56 [No. RR-4]), give 2 doses if not previously vaccinated or the second dose if only 1 dose has been given.
- For persons ages 7 through 12 years, the minimum interval between doses is 3 months. However, if the second dose was given at least 28 days after the first dose, it can be accepted as valid.
- For persons age 13 years and older, the minimum interval between doses is 28 days.

**Table 1. Catch-up Immunization Schedule for Persons Ages 4 Months through 18 Years Who Start Late or Who Are More Than 1 Month Behind, United States, 2010**

The table below provides catch-up schedules and minimum intervals between doses for children whose vaccinations have been delayed. A vaccine series does not need to be restarted, regardless of the time that has elapsed between doses. Use the section appropriate for the child's age.

Catch-up schedule for persons ages 4 months through 6 years					
Vaccine	Minimum Age for Dose 1	Minimum Interval Between Doses			
		Dose 1 to Dose 2	Dose 2 to Dose 3	Dose 3 to Dose 4	Dose 4 to Dose 5
Hepatitis B <sup>1</sup>	Birth	4 weeks	8 weeks (and at least 16 wks after first dose)		
Rotavirus <sup>2</sup>	6 wks	4 weeks	4 weeks <sup>2</sup>		
Diphtheria, Tetanus, Pertussis <sup>3</sup>	6 wks	4 weeks	4 weeks	6 months	6 months <sup>3</sup>
<i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> type b <sup>4</sup>	6 wks	4 weeks if first dose given before age 12 mos 8 weeks (as final dose) if first dose given at age 12–14 mos No further doses needed if first dose given at age 15 mos or older	4 weeks <sup>4</sup> if current age is younger than 12 mos or older and first dose given before age 12 mos and second dose given before age 15 mos No further doses needed if previous dose given at age 15 mos or older	8 weeks (as final dose) This dose only necessary for children ages 12 mos through 59 mos who received 3 doses before age 12 mos	
Pneumococcal <sup>5</sup>	6 wks	4 weeks if first dose given before age 12 mos 8 weeks (as final dose for healthy children) if first dose given at age 12 mos or older or current age is 24 through 59 mos No further doses needed for healthy children if first dose given at age 24 mos or older	4 weeks if current age is younger than 12 mos 8 weeks (as final dose for healthy children) if current age is 12 mos or older No further doses needed for healthy children if previous dose given at age 24 mos or older	8 weeks (as final dose) This dose only necessary for children ages 12 mos through 59 mos who received 3 doses before age 12 mos or for high-risk children who received 3 doses at any age	
Inactivated Poliovirus <sup>6</sup>	6 wks	4 weeks	4 weeks	6 months <sup>6</sup>	
Measles, Mumps, Rubella <sup>7</sup>	12 mos	4 weeks			
Varicella <sup>8</sup>	12 mos	3 months			
Hepatitis A <sup>9</sup>	12 mos	6 months			
Catch-up schedule for persons ages 7 through 18 years					
Tetanus, Diphtheria/Tetanus, Diphtheria, Pertussis <sup>10</sup>	7 yrs <sup>10</sup>	4 weeks	4 weeks if first dose given before age 12 mos 6 months if first dose given at age 12 mos or older	6 months if first dose given before age 12 mos	
Human Papillomavirus <sup>11</sup>	9 yrs	Routine dosing intervals are recommended <sup>11</sup>			
Hepatitis A <sup>9</sup>	12 mos	6 months			
Hepatitis B <sup>1</sup>	Birth	4 weeks	8 weeks (and at least 16 wks after first dose)		
Inactivated Poliovirus <sup>6</sup>	6 wks	4 weeks	4 weeks	6 months	
Measles, Mumps, Rubella <sup>7</sup>	12 mos	4 weeks			
Varicella <sup>8</sup>	12 mos	3 months if person is younger than age 13 yrs 4 weeks if person is age 13 years or older			

**1. Hepatitis B vaccine (HepB).**

- Give the 3-dose series to those not previously vaccinated.
- A 2-dose series (separated by at least 4 months) of adult formulation Recombivax HB is licensed for children ages 11 through 15 years.

**2. Rotavirus vaccine (RV).**

- The maximum age for the first dose is 14 weeks 6 days. Vaccination should not be initiated for infants age 15 weeks 0 days or older.
- The maximum age for the final dose in the series is 8 months 0 days.
- If Rotarix was given for the first and second doses, a third dose is not indicated.

**3. Diphtheria and tetanus toxoids and acellular pertussis vaccine (DTaP).**

- The fifth dose is not necessary if the fourth dose was given at age 4 years or older.

**4. *Haemophilus influenzae* type b conjugate vaccine (Hib).**

- Hib vaccine is not generally recommended for persons age 5 years or older. No efficacy data are available on which to base a recommendation concerning use of Hib vaccine for older children and adults. However, studies suggest good immunogenicity in persons who have sickle cell disease, leukemia, or HIV infection, or who have had a splenectomy; giving 1 dose of Hib vaccine to these persons who have not previously received Hib vaccine is not contraindicated.
- If the first 2 doses were PRP-OMP (PedvaxHIB or Comvax), and given at age 11 months or younger, the third (and final) dose should be given at age 12 through 15 months and at least 8 weeks after the second dose.
- If the first dose was given at age 7 through 11 months, give the second dose at least 4 weeks later and a final dose at age 12 through 15 months.

**5. Pneumococcal vaccine.**

- Give 1 dose of pneumococcal conjugate vaccine (PCV) to all healthy children ages 24 through 59 months who have not received at least 1 dose of PCV on or after age 12 months.
- For children ages 24 through 59 months with underlying medical conditions, give 1 dose of PCV if 3 doses were received previously or give 2 doses of PCV at least 8 weeks apart if fewer than 3 doses were received previously.
- Give pneumococcal polysaccharide vaccine (PPSV) to children ages 2 years or older with certain underlying medical conditions, including a cochlear implant, at least 8 weeks after the last dose of PCV. See *MMWR* 1997;46(No. RR-8).

**6. Inactivated poliovirus vaccine (IPV).**

- The final dose in the series should be given on or after the fourth birthday and at least 6 months following the previous dose.
- A fourth dose is not necessary if the third dose was given at age 4 years or older and at least 6 months following the previous dose.
- In the first 6 months of life, minimum age and minimum intervals are only recommended if the person is at risk for imminent exposure to circulating poliovirus (i.e., travel to a polio-endemic region or during an outbreak).

**7. Measles, mumps, and rubella vaccine (MMR).**

- Give the second dose routinely at age 4 through 6 years. However, the second dose may be given before age 4, provided at least 28 days have elapsed since the first dose.
- If not previously vaccinated, give 2 doses with at least 28 days between doses.

**8. Varicella vaccine.**

- Give the second dose routinely at age 4 through 6 years. However, the second dose may be given before age 4, provided at least 3 months have elapsed since the first dose.
- For persons ages 12 months through 12 years, the minimum interval between doses is 3 months. However, if the second dose was given at least 28 days after the first dose, it can be accepted as valid.
- For persons ages 13 years and older, the minimum interval between doses is 28 days.

**9. Hepatitis A vaccine (HepA).**

- HepA is recommended for children older than 23 months who live in areas where vaccination programs target older children, who are at increased risk for infection, or for whom immunity against hepatitis A is desired.

**10. Tetanus and diphtheria toxoids (Td) and tetanus and diphtheria toxoids and acellular pertussis vaccine (Tdap).**

- Doses of DTaP are counted as part of the Td/Tdap series.
- Tdap should be substituted for a single dose of Td in the catch-up series or as a booster for children ages 10 through 18 years; use Td for other doses.

**11. Human papillomavirus vaccine (HPV).**

- Give the series to females at age 13 through 18 years if not previously vaccinated.
- Use recommended routine dosing intervals for series catch-up (i.e., the second and third doses should be given at 1 to 2 and 6 months after the first dose). The minimum interval between the first and second doses is 4 weeks. The minimum interval between the second and third doses is 12 weeks, and the third dose should be given at least 24 weeks after the first dose.