

# When Do Children and Teens Need Vaccinations?

Age	HepB Hepatitis B	DTaP/Tdap Diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis (whooping cough)	Hib <i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> type b	IPV Polio	PCV13 Pneumococcal conjugate	RV Rotavirus	MMR Measles, mumps, rubella	Varicella Chickenpox	HepA Hepatitis A	HPV Human papillomavirus	Men- ACWY	MenB	Influenza Flu
											Meningococcal		
at Birth (within 24 hours of birth)	✓												
2 months	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓							
4 months	✓ <sup>1</sup>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓							
6 months	✓ (6–18 mos)	✓	✓ <sup>1</sup>	✓ (6–18 mos)	✓	✓ <sup>1</sup>							✓ (6 mos and older)
12 months			✓ (12–15 mos)		✓ (12–15 mos)		✓ (12–15 mos)	✓ (12–15 mos)	✓✓ (2 doses given 6 months apart routinely at age 12-23 months)				
15 months		✓ <sup>2</sup> (15–18 mos)											
18 months													
19–23 months									HepA vaccine (2 doses) is also recom- mended for children and teens not previously vaccinated.				
4–6 years		✓		✓			✓	✓					
7–10 years													
11–12 years		✓ (Tdap)								✓✓ <sup>3</sup>	✓		
13–15 years													
16–18 years											✓	✓✓ <sup>4,5</sup>	

One dose each fall or winter to all people ages 6 mos and older. Some children younger than age 9 years need 2 doses; ask your child's health-care provider if your child needs more than 1 dose.

**Influenza vaccine is recommended every year for everyone age 6 months and older.**

#### FOOTNOTES

- 1 Your child may not need this dose depending on the brand of vaccine that your healthcare provider uses.
- 2 This dose of DTaP may be given as early as age 12 months if it has been 6 months since the previous dose.
- 3 Children with certain medical conditions will need a third dose.
- 4 This vaccine may be given to healthy teens. It is also recommended for adolescents with certain health conditions.
- 5 Your teen may need an additional dose depending on your healthcare provider's recommendation.