

# Vaccination Schedules for All Age Groups: Infants, Children, Preteens, Teens, and Adults

## 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?
<b>Chickenpox</b> (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.
<b>Hepatitis A</b> (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 (such as international travel) for hepatitis A. Check with your healthcare provider to find out if you need this vaccine.
<b>Hepatitis B</b> (HepB)	This vaccine is recommended for all people age 0–18 years. You need a series of 3 doses of hepatitis B vaccine if you have not already received them.
<b>Human papillomavirus</b> (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 cancer such as cancer of the anus, penis, and throat. HPV vaccine also protects against genital warts.
<b>Influenza</b> (Flu)	Everyone age 6 months and older needs annual influenza vaccination every fall or winter and for the rest of their lives.
<b>Measles, mumps, rubella</b> (MMR)	You need 2 doses of MMR vaccine if you have not already received them. MMR vaccine is usually given in childhood.
<b>Meningococcal</b> (MenACWY [MCV4], MenB)	All preteens and teens need 2 doses of MenACWY vaccine, the first at age 11–12 years and the second at age 16 years. Teens can also receive the MenB vaccine series at ages 16–18 years; it is given at either 2 or 3 doses, depending on the brand. If you are a first-year college student living in a residence hall, you need a dose of MenACWY if you never received it or received it when you were younger than 16. Check with your healthcare provider.
<b>Pneumococcal</b> (Pneumovax [polysaccharide vaccine, PPSV])	Do you have an on-going health condition? If so, check with your healthcare provider to find out if you need one or both of the pneumococcal vaccines.
<b>Polio</b> (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.
<b>Tetanus, diphtheria, and whooping cough</b> (Tdap, Td)	All preteens and teens need a dose of Tdap, which protects you from tetanus, diphtheria, and whooping cough. If you've never had a dose of Tdap, you will need one. If you've had a dose of Tdap, you will need another dose every 10 years. If you've never had a dose of Tdap, you will need one. If you've had a dose of Tdap, you will need another dose every 10 years.

These documents reflect current ACIP recommendations.

Download, make copies, and give them to patients and parents!

## Vaccinations for Adults

You're never too old to get immunized!

Getting immunized is a lifelong, life-protecting job. Don't leave your healthcare provider's office without making sure you've had all the vaccinations you need.

Vaccine	Do you need it?
<b>Hepatitis A</b> (HepA)	<b>Maybe.</b> You need this vaccine if you have a specific risk factor for hepatitis A virus infection* or simply want to be protected from this disease. The vaccine is usually given in 2 doses, 6–18 months apart.
<b>Hepatitis B</b> (HepB)	<b>Maybe.</b> You need this vaccine if you have a specific risk factor for hepatitis B virus infection* or simply want to be protected from this disease. The vaccine is given in 3 doses, usually over 6 months.
<b>Human papillomavirus</b> (HPV)	<b>Maybe.</b> You need this vaccine if you are a woman age 26 years or younger or a man age 21 years or younger. Men age 22 through 26 years with a risk condition* also need vaccination. Any man age 22 through 26 who wants to be protected from HPV may receive it, too. The vaccine is given in 3 doses over a 6-month period.
<b>Influenza</b>	<b>Yes!</b> You need a dose every fall (or winter) for your protection and for the protection of others around you.
<b>Measles, mumps, rubella</b> (MMR)	<b>Maybe.</b> You need at least 1 dose of MMR if you were born in 1957 or later. You may also need a 2nd dose.*
<b>Meningococcal</b> (MenACWY [MCV4], MenB, MPSV4)	<b>Maybe.</b> You may need MenACWY and/or MenB vaccine if you have one of several health conditions, for example, if you don't have a functioning spleen. You need MenACWY if you are age 21 or younger and a first-year college student living in a residence hall and you either have never been vaccinated or were vaccinated before age 16.* You should consider MenB if you are age 23 or younger (even if you don't have a high-risk medical condition).
<b>Pneumococcal</b> (Pneumovax [polysaccharide vaccine, PPSV]; Prevnar [conjugate vaccine] PCV)	<b>Maybe.</b> If you are age 65 years (or older), you need both pneumococcal vaccines, Prevnar (if you haven't had it before) and Pneumovax. Get Prevnar first and then get Pneumovax 1 year later. If you are younger than age 65 and have certain high-risk conditions (for example, asthma, heart, lung, or kidney disease, immunosuppression, or lack of a functioning spleen, or are a smoker),* you need 1 or both vaccines. Talk to your healthcare provider to find out when you need them.*
<b>Tetanus, diphtheria, and whooping cough</b> (Tdap, Td)	<b>Yes!</b> All adults who have not yet received a dose of Tdap, as an adolescent or adult, need to get Tdap vaccine (the adult whooping cough vaccine). And, all women need to get a dose during each pregnancy. After that, you need a Td booster dose every 10 years. Consult your healthcare provider if you haven't had at least 3 tetanus and diphtheria toxoid-containing shots sometime in your life or if you have a deep or dirty wound.
<b>Varicella</b> (Chickenpox)	<b>Maybe.</b> If you've never had chickenpox or were vaccinated but received only 1 dose, talk to your healthcare provider to find out if you need this vaccine.*
<b>Zoster</b> (shingles)	<b>Maybe.*</b> If you are age 60 years or older, you should get a 1-time dose of this vaccine now.
<b>Hib</b> (Haemophilus influenzae type b)	<b>Maybe.</b> Some adults with certain high-risk conditions, for example, lack of a functioning spleen, need vaccination with Hib. Talk to your health care provider to find out if you need this vaccine.

\* Consult your healthcare provider to determine your level of risk for infection and your need for this vaccine.

Are you planning to travel outside the United States? Visit the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC) website at [www.cdc.gov/travel/destinations/list](http://www.cdc.gov/travel/destinations/list) for travel information, or consult a travel clinic.



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Technical content reviewed by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention  
[www.immunize.org/catg.d/p4030.pdf](http://www.immunize.org/catg.d/p4030.pdf) • Item #P4030 (1/16)

## 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?
<b>Chickenpox</b> (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.
<b>Diphtheria, tetanus, and whooping cough</b> (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.
<b>Haemophilus influenzae type b</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.
<b>Hepatitis A</b> (HepA)	Your child needs 2 doses of hepatitis A vaccine. The first dose is given at 12–15 months and the second 6–12 months later.
<b>Hepatitis B</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.
<b>Influenza</b> (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.
<b>Measles, mumps, rubella</b> (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.
<b>Meningococcal</b> (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.
<b>Pneumococcal</b> (Prevnar [conjugate vaccine, PCV], Pneumovax [polysaccharide vaccine, PPSV])	Your child needs 4 doses of Prevnar (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.
<b>Polio</b> (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.
<b>Rotavirus</b> (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 [www.cdc.gov/travel/destinations/list](http://www.cdc.gov/travel/destinations/list) for travel information, or consult a travel clinic.



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