Recommended Child and Adolescent Immunization Schedule for ages 18 years or younger, United States, 2019

Notes

• Only trivalent OPV (tOPV) counts toward the U.S. vaccination requirements. For guidance to assess doses documented as “OPV,” see www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/66/wr/mm6606a7.htm?__cid=mm6606a7_w.
• For other catch-up guidance, see Table 2.

Influenza vaccination (minimum age: 6 months [IIV], 2 years [LAIV], 18 years [RIV])

Routine vaccination
• 1 dose any influenza vaccine appropriate for age and health status annually (2 doses separated by at least 4 weeks for children 6 months–8 years who did not receive at least 2 doses of influenza vaccine before July 1, 2018)

Special situations
• Egg allergy, hives only: Any influenza vaccine appropriate for age and health status annually
• Egg allergy more severe than hives (e.g., angioedema, respiratory distress): Any influenza vaccine appropriate for age and health status annually in medical setting under supervision of health care provider who can recognize and manage severe allergic conditions
• LAIV should not be used for those with a history of severe allergic reaction to any component of the vaccine (excluding egg) or to a previous dose of any influenza vaccine, children and adolescents receiving concomitant aspirin or salicylate-containing medications, children age 2 through 4 years with a history of asthma or wheezing, those who are immunocompromised due to any cause (including immunosuppression caused by medications and HIV infection), anatomic and functional asplenia, cochlear implants, cerebrospinal fluid-oropharyngeal communication, close contacts and caregivers of severely immunosuppressed persons who require a protected environment, pregnancy, and persons who have received influenza antiviral medications within the previous 48 hours.

Measles, mumps, and rubella vaccination (minimum age: 12 months for routine vaccination)

Routine vaccination
• 2-dose series at 12–15 months, 4–6 years
• Dose 2 may be administered as early as 4 weeks after dose 1.

Catch-up vaccination
• Unvaccinated children and adolescents: 2 doses at least 4 weeks apart
• The maximum age for use of MMRV is 12 years.

Special situations

International travel
• Infants age 6–11 months: 1 dose before departure; revaccinate with 2 doses at 12–15 months (12 months for children in high-risk areas) and dose 2 as early as 4 weeks later.
• Unvaccinated children age 12 months and older: 2-dose series at least 4 weeks apart before departure

Meningococcal serogroup A,C,W,Y vaccination (minimum age: 2 months [MenACWY-CRM, Menactra], 9 months [MenACWY-D, Menveo])

Routine vaccination
• 2-dose series: 11–12 years, 16 years

Catch-up vaccination
• Age 13–15 years: 1 dose now and booster at age 16–18 years (minimum interval: 8 weeks)
• Age 16–18 years: 1 dose

Special situations

Anatomic or functional asplenia (including sickle cell disease), HIV infection, persistent complement component deficiency, eculizumab use:

• Menveo
  - Dose 1 at age 8 weeks: 4-dose series at 2, 4, 6, 12 months
  - Dose 1 at age 7–23 months: 2-dose series (dose 2 at least 12 weeks after dose 1 and after the 1st birthday)
  - Dose 1 at age 24 months or older: 2-dose series at least 8 weeks apart
• Menactra
  - Persistent complement component deficiency:
    • Age 9–23 months: 2 doses at least 12 weeks apart
    • Age 24 months or older: 2 doses at least 8 weeks apart
  - Anatomic or functional asplenia, sickle cell disease, or HIV infection:
    • Age 9–23 months: Not recommended
    • 24 months or older: 2 doses at least 8 weeks apart
  - Menactra must be administered at least 4 weeks after completion of PCV13 series.

Travel in countries with hyperendemic or epidemic meningococcal disease, including countries in the African meningitis belt or during the Hajj (wwwnc.cdc.gov/travel/):
• Children age less than 24 months:
  • Menveo (age 2–23 months):
    • Dose 1 at 8 weeks: 4-dose series at 2, 4, 6, 12 months
    • Dose 1 at 7–23 months: 2-dose series (dose 2 at least 12 weeks after dose 1 and after the 1st birthday)
  • Menactra (age 9–23 months):
    • 2-dose series (dose 2 at least 12 weeks after dose 1; dose 2 may be administered as early as 8 weeks after dose 1 in travelers)
• Children age 2 years or older: 1 dose Menveo or Menactra

First-year college students who live in residential housing (if not previously vaccinated at age 16 years or older) or military recruits:
• 1 dose Menveo or Menactra

Note: Menactra should be administered either before or at the same time as DTaP. For MenACWY booster dose recommendations for groups listed under “Special situations” above and additional meningococcal vaccination information, see meningococcal MMWR publications at www.cdc.gov/vaccines/hcp/acip-recs/vacc-specific/mening.html.

Meningococcal serogroup B vaccination (minimum age: 10 years [MenB-4C, Bexsero; MenB-FHbp, Trumenba])

Clinical discretion
• MenB vaccine may be administered based on individual clinical decision to adolescents not at increased risk age 16–23 years (preferred age 16–18 years):
• Bexsero: 2-dose series at least 1 month apart
• Trumenba: 2-dose series at least 6 months apart; if dose 2 is administered earlier than 6 months, administer a 3rd dose at least 4 months after dose 2.

Special situations

Anatomic or functional asplenia (including sickle cell disease), persistent complement component deficiency, eculizumab use:

• Bexsero:
  • 2-dose series at least 1 month apart
• Trumenba:
  • 3-dose series at 0, 1–2, 6 months

Bexsero and Trumenba are not interchangeable; the same product should be used for all doses in a series. For additional meningococcal vaccination information, see meningococcal MMWR publications at www.cdc.gov/vaccines/hcp/acip-recs/vacc-specific/mening.html.