

When Do Children and Teens Need Vaccinations?

Age	HepB Hepatitis B	DTaP/Tdap Diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis	Hib <i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> type b	Polio	PCV Pneumococcal conjugate	RV Rotavirus	MMR Measles, mumps, rubella	Varicella Chickenpox	HepA Hepatitis A	HPV Human papillo- mavirus	MCV4 Meningococcal conjugate	Influenza	
Birth	✓												
2 months	✓ (1–2 mos)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓							
4 months	✓ ¹	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓							
6 months	✓ (6–18 mos)	✓	✓ ⁵	✓ (6–18 mos)	✓	✓ ⁵	✓ (12–15 mos)	✓ (12–15 mos)	✓✓ (2 doses given 6 mos apart at age 12–23 mos)			✓ ⁸ (given each fall or winter to all people ages 6 mos and older)	
12 months		✓ ³	✓		✓								
15 months		✓ ³	✓		✓								
18 months		✓ ³	✓		✓								
19–23 months	Catch-up ²	Catch-up ²	Catch-up ² (to 5 years)	Catch-up ²	Catch-up ² (to 5 years)		Catch-up ²	Catch-up ²					
4–6 years		✓		✓			✓	✓					
7–10 years		Catch-up ²	Catch-up ^{2,4}						Catch-up ²				
11–12 years			✓ Tdap		Catch-up ²			Catch-up ²	Catch-up ²		✓✓✓ ⁶	✓	
13–18 years		Catch-up ² (Tdap)								Catch-up ^{2,6}	Catch-up ^{2,7}		

1. Your infant may not need a dose of HepB at age 4 months depending on the type of vaccine that your healthcare provider uses.
2. If your child's vaccinations are delayed or missed, they should be given as soon as possible.
3. This dose of DTaP may be given as early as age 12 months if it has been 6 months since the previous dose.
4. If your child is age 7–10 years and never completed the series of DTaP, they need to catch up now. For protection against pertussis, it's important that they and all teens get a dose of Tdap.
5. Your infant may not need a dose of Hib vaccine or RV vaccine at age 6 months depending on the type of vaccine that your healthcare provider uses.

Please note: Some children may need additional vaccines. Talk to your healthcare provider.

6. All girls and women ages 11 through 26 years should be vaccinated with 3 doses of HPV vaccine, given over a 6-month period. Boys and men ages 9 through 26 years may also be vaccinated with one of the HPV vaccines (Gardasil) to reduce their likelihood of getting genital warts. The vaccine may be given to children as young as age 9 years.
7. All adolescents and teens ages 11 through 18 years should be vaccinated with MCV4, as should unvaccinated young adults 19 through 21 years who are attending college. Booster doses will be necessary for those who got their first dose before age 16 years.
8. Only one dose of influenza vaccine is recommended for most children. However, those younger than age 9 years who are receiving influenza vaccine for the first time, or who received only 1 dose in the previous season (if it was their first time receiving influenza vaccine), should receive 2 doses spaced at least 4 weeks apart.