

# 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	Rota 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	✓ <sup>1</sup>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓							
6 months		✓	✓ <sup>2</sup>		✓	✓							
12 months	✓ (6-18 mos)	✓ <sup>4</sup> (15-18 mos)	✓ (12-15 mos)	✓ (6-18 mos)	✓ (12-15 mos)		✓ (12-15 mos)	✓ (12-15 mos)	✓✓ (2 doses given 6 mos apart at 12-23 mos)			✓ <sup>3</sup> (6-59 mos) (given for each influenza season)	
15 months													
18 months													
19-23 months	Catch-up <sup>5</sup>	Catch-up <sup>5</sup>	Catch-up <sup>5</sup> (to 5 years)	Catch-up <sup>5</sup>	Catch-up <sup>5</sup> (to 5 years)		Catch-up <sup>5</sup>	Catch-up <sup>5</sup>					
4-6 years		✓		✓			✓	✓					
7-10 years		Catch-up <sup>5</sup>								Catch-up <sup>5</sup>			
11-12 years		✓ Tdap			Catch-up <sup>5</sup>			Catch-up <sup>5</sup>	Catch-up <sup>5</sup>		✓✓✓ <sup>6</sup> (females only)	✓	
13-18 years		Catch-up <sup>5</sup> (Tdap/Td)									Catch-up <sup>5,6</sup>	Catch-up <sup>5,7</sup>	Any child or teen who wants to avoid influenza may be vaccinated; all children with risk factors should be vaccinated. <sup>8</sup>

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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. Your infant may not need a dose of Hib vaccine at age 6 months depending on the type of vaccine that your healthcare provider uses.
3. If your child is younger than 9 years and is getting vaccinated against influenza for the first time, he or she should get 2 doses spaced at least 4 weeks apart.
4. This dose of DTaP may be given as early as 12 months if it has been 6 months since the previous dose and you think you might not return for more shots by the time your child is age 18 months.

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

5. If your child's vaccinations are delayed or missed entirely, they should be given as soon as possible.
6. All girls and women ages 9 through 26 years should be vaccinated with 3 doses of HPV vaccine, given over a 6-month period.
7. If you have a teenager who is enrolling in college and planning to live in a dormitory and hasn't previously been vaccinated against meningococcal disease, they should be vaccinated now.
8. Children and teens with certain medical conditions should be vaccinated against influenza. Vaccination is also important for close contacts of children younger than age 6 years and others who are at risk. Talk to your healthcare provider.