

When Do Children and Teens Need Vaccinations?

Age	Hep B Hepatitis B	DTaP Diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis	Hib <i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> type b	Polio	PCV Pneumococcal conjugate	MMR Measles, mumps, rubella	Varicella Chickenpox	MCV4 Meningococcal conjugate	Influenza	
Birth	✓ ¹									
1 month	✓ ²									
2 months		✓	✓	✓	✓					
4 months		✓	✓	✓	✓					
6 months	✓ ³	✓	✓ ⁴	✓	✓				✓ ⁵ (6–23 mos) (given for each influenza season)	
12–18 months		✓ (15–18 mos)	✓ (12–15 mos)		✓ (12–15 mos)	✓ (12–15 mos)	✓ (12–15 mos)	✓		
19–47 months	Catch-up ⁶	Catch-up ⁶	Catch-up ⁶ (to 5 years)	Catch-up ⁶	Catch-up ⁶ (to 5 years)	Catch-up ⁶	Catch-up ⁶			
4–6 years		✓		✓		✓				
11–12 years		✓ (Td only)							✓	
13–14 years	Catch-up ⁶	Catch-up ⁶		Catch-up ⁶		Catch-up ⁶	(unvaccinated teens at this age need 2 doses)			
15 years			Catch-up ⁶					Catch-up ⁶		Catch-up ⁶
16–18 years										College bound? ⁷

- All infants should be vaccinated prior to hospital discharge.
- Infants who receive hepatitis B vaccine at birth may receive up to 4 doses.
- If the infant's mother is HBsAg-positive, a minimum of 3 doses of hepatitis B vaccine should be given by 6 months of age.
- A dose of Hib vaccine at 6 months of age is not needed if either PedvaxHib or Comvax was used for doses #1 and #2.

- Infants who are receiving influenza vaccine for the first time should receive 2 doses, spaced 1 month apart.
- Vaccinations that have been delayed or missed entirely should be given as soon as possible, including throughout the "catch-up" period.
- College-bound adolescents who are planning to live in a dormitory should also be vaccinated for meningococcal disease.

Please note: Children 2 years of age and older may need additional vaccines, such as hepatitis A, pneumococcal polysaccharide, meningococcal polysaccharide, or influenza vaccines. Talk to your healthcare provider.

www.immunize.org/catg.d/when1.pdf • Item #P4050 (7/05)