



# Immunizations for Babies

## A Guide for Parents

These are the vaccinations your baby needs!

At birth	HepB
2 months	HepB <sup>1</sup> + DTaP + PCV13 + Hib + Polio + RV
4 months	HepB <sup>2</sup> + DTaP + PCV13 + Hib + Polio + RV
6 months	HepB <sup>1</sup> + DTaP + PCV13 + Hib <sup>3</sup> + Polio + RV <sup>4</sup> + Influenza <sup>5</sup>
12 months and older	MMR <sup>1</sup> + DTaP <sup>1</sup> + PCV13 + Hib + Chickenpox + HepA <sup>6</sup> + Influenza <sup>5</sup>

Check with your doctor or nurse to make sure your baby is receiving all vaccinations on schedule. Many times vaccines are combined to reduce the number of injections. Be sure you ask for a record card with the dates of your baby's vaccinations; bring this with you to every visit.

Here's a list of the diseases your baby will be protected against:

**HepB:** hepatitis B, a serious liver disease

**DTaP:** diphtheria, tetanus (lockjaw), and pertussis (whooping cough)

**PCV13:** pneumococcal conjugate vaccine protects against a serious blood, lung, and brain infection

**Hib:** *Haemophilus influenzae* type b, a serious brain, throat, and blood infection

**Polio:** polio, a serious paralyzing disease

**RV:** rotavirus infection, a serious diarrheal disease

**Influenza:** a serious lung infection

**MMR:** measles, mumps, and rubella

**HepA:** hepatitis A, a serious liver disease

**Chickenpox:** also called varicella

Footnotes to above chart:

1. This is the age range in which this vaccine should be given.
2. Your baby may not need a dose of Hep B vaccine at age 4 months, depending on the vaccine used. Check with your doctor or nurse.
3. Your baby may not need a dose of Hib vaccine at age 6 months, depending on the vaccine used. Check with your doctor or nurse.
4. Your baby may not need a dose of RV vaccine at age 6 months, depending on the vaccine used. Check with your doctor or nurse.
5. All children age 6 months and older should be vaccinated against influenza in the fall or winter of each year.
6. Your child will need 2 doses of HepA vaccine, given at least 6 months apart.

# When Do Children and Teens Need Vaccinations?

Age	HepB Hepatitis B	DTaP/Tdap Diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis (whooping cough)	Hib <i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> type B	IPV Polio	PCV13 Pneumococcal conjugate	RV Rotavirus	MMR Measles, mumps, rubella	Varicella Chickenpox	HepA Hepatitis A	HPV Human papillomavirus	MCV4 Meningococcal conjugate	Influenza Flu
Birth	✓											
2 months	✓ <sup>1</sup> (1-2 mos)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓						
4 months	✓ <sup>1</sup>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓ <sup>1</sup>						
6 months		✓	✓ <sup>1</sup>		✓	✓ <sup>1</sup>						
12 months	✓ <sup>1</sup> (6-18 mos)	✓ <sup>2</sup> (15-18 mos)	✓ <sup>1</sup> (12-15 mos)	✓ <sup>1</sup> (6-18 mos)	✓ <sup>1</sup> (12-15 mos)		✓ <sup>1</sup> (12-15 mos)	✓ <sup>1</sup> (12-15 mos)	✓✓ <sup>1</sup> (2 doses given 6 mos apart at age 12-23 mos)			✓ <sup>1</sup>
15 months												
18 months												
19-23 months		Catch-up <sup>3</sup>	Catch-up <sup>3</sup>	Catch-up <sup>3</sup>	Catch-up <sup>3</sup>		Catch-up <sup>3</sup>	Catch-up <sup>3</sup>				
4-6 years		✓		✓			✓	✓				
7-10 years			Catch-up <sup>3</sup>									
11-12 years		Catch-up <sup>3</sup>										
13-15 years		✓ (Tdap)					Catch-up <sup>3</sup>	Catch-up <sup>3</sup>	Catch-up <sup>3</sup>	✓✓✓	✓	
16-18 years		Catch-up <sup>3</sup> (Tdap)								Catch-up <sup>3</sup>	Catch-up <sup>3</sup>	✓

**FOOTNOTES**

- 1 Your infant may not need this dose depending on the type of vaccine that your health-care provider uses.
- 2 This dose of DTaP may be given as early as age 12 months if it has been 6 months since the previous dose.
- 3 If your child's vaccinations are overdue or missing, get your child caught up as soon as possible. If your child has not completed a series of vaccinations on time, he or she will need only the remainder of the vaccinations in the series. There's no need to start over.

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Technical content reviewed by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention  
 Saint Paul, Minnesota • 651-647-9009 • [www.immunize.org](http://www.immunize.org) • [www.vaccineinformation.org](http://www.vaccineinformation.org)  
[www.immunize.org/catg.d/p4050.pdf](http://www.immunize.org/catg.d/p4050.pdf) • Item #P4050 (8/14)

# 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 other man age 22 through 26 who wants to be protected from HPV may receive it, too. The vaccine is given in 3 doses over 6 months.
<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> (MCV4, MPSV4)	<b>Maybe.</b> You need this vaccine if you have one of several health conditions, or if you are 19–21 and a first-year college student living in a residence hall and you either have never been vaccinated or were vaccinated before age 16.* †
<b>Pneumococcal</b> (PPSV23, PCV13)	<b>Maybe.</b> You need 1 dose of PPSV23 at age 65 years (or older) if you've never been vaccinated or you were previously vaccinated at least 5 years ago when you were younger than age 65 years. You also need 1–2 doses if you smoke cigarettes or have certain chronic health conditions. Some adults with certain high-risk conditions also need vaccination with PCV13. Talk to your healthcare provider to find out if you need this vaccine.* †
<b>Tetanus, diphtheria, whooping cough</b> (pertussis) (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-containing shots sometime in your life or 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> ( <i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> type b)	<b>Maybe.</b> Some adults with certain high-risk conditions need vaccination with Hib. Talk to your healthcare 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.

† People who lack a spleen need this vaccine.

**Are you planning to travel outside the United States?** If so, you may need additional vaccines. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) provides information to assist travelers and their healthcare providers in deciding which vaccines, medications, and other measures are necessary to prevent illness and injury during international travel. Visit CDC's website at [wwwnc.cdc.gov/travel/destinations/list](http://wwwnc.cdc.gov/travel/destinations/list), or call 800-CDC-INFO (800-232-4636). You may also consult a travel clinic or your healthcare provider.