

IMMUNIZATIONS

Birth to 15 Months Schedule

- Birth: 1st dose of Hepatitis B.
- From 1 month to 2 months: 2nd dose of Hepatitis B.
- 2 months: the first dose of Rotavirus (RV), Diphtheria, tetanus, & acellular pertussis (DTaP), Haemophilus influenzae type B (HiB), Pneumococcal conjugate (PCV13), and Inactivated poliovirus (IPV).
- 4 months: 2nd dose of Rotavirus (RV), Diphtheria, tetanus, & acellular pertussis (DTaP), Haemophilus influenzae type B (HiB), Pneumococcal conjugate (PCV13), and Inactivated poliovirus (IPV).
- 6 months: 3rd round of DTaP, and PCV13. You can also give your baby their 3rd dose of HepB and IPV. Start yearly flu shots.



- 9 months: Optional HepB, IPV, or yearly flu shots if not done at 6 months.
- 12 months: Optional 3rd dose of HepB, IPV, and yearly flu shot if not done already. 3rd dose of Hib and 4th dose of PCV13 can be completed. The first dose of Measles, mumps, rubella (MMR), and Varicella (VAR) may also be completed. The 2nd dose series of Hepatitis A may be started at 12 months.
- 15 months: 4th dose of DTaP, 3rd or 4th dose of Hib, 4 dose or PCV, 3rd dose of IPV, and yearly flu shots may be completed at 15 months depending on your compliance to the schedule.

FOR MORE INFORMATION
AND PRINTABLE SCHEDULE



IMMUNIZATIONS



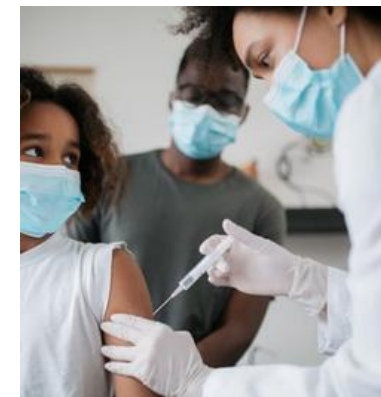
Immunization helps your child become protected from diseases caused by bacteria or viruses. It also helps protect others around him or her. Without immunization, the only way to become immune is to get the disease. This is dangerous because your child can develop medical problems from the disease that may be long-term or difficult to treat. Immunization helps control diseases and prevents them from coming back after they are controlled

18 Months to 18 Years Schedule

- 18 months: You can complete the 3rd dose of the HepB and IPV vaccines. You can complete the 4th dose of the DTaP vaccine. 1st or 2nd dose series of Hepatitis A may be started. Yearly flu shots can be administered.
- 19-23 months: Yearly flu shots may be administered at this tie. Completing the 2-dose series of HepA for this age group.
 - 2-3 years: Yearly flu shots may be administered during this age group.
- 4-6 years: 5th dose of DTaP may be completed. 4th dose of IPV may be completed. 2nd dose of MMR and VAR may be completed at this age group. Yearly flu shots may be given for this age group.

- 7 to 10 years: You may talk to your doctor about starting the Human Papillomavirus (HPV) at 9 years old. Yearly flu shots may be given to this age group.
 - 11-12 years: 1st dose of Tetanus, diphtheria, and acellular pertussis (Tdap), and the Meningococcal dose may be started as well. Yearly flu shots may be given to this age group.
- 13-15 years: Yearly flu shots may be given to this age group.
- 16 years: 2nd dose of Meningococcal is given at this age group. Yearly flu shots may be given to this age group.
- 17-18 years: Yearly flu shots may be given to this age group.

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WHY?

- Immunizations can save your child's life.
- Vaccination is very safe and effective.
- Immunization protects others you care about.
- Immunizations can save your family time and money. The Vaccines for Children program is a federally funded program that provides vaccines at no cost to children from low-income families. To find out more about the VFC program, visit <https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/programs/vfc/parents> or ask your child's health care professional.
 - Immunization protects future generations.