

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	Influenza
Birth	✓ ¹							
1 month								
2 months	✓ ²	✓	✓	✓	✓			
4 months		✓	✓	✓	✓			
6 months	✓ ³	✓	✓ ⁴	✓	✓			✓ (6–23 mos) (given for each influ- enza season; first time vaccinees should receive 2 doses spaced 1 mo apart)
12–18 months		✓ (15–18 mos)	✓ (12–15 mos)		✓ (12–15 mos)	✓ (12–15 mos)	✓ (12–15 mos)	✓
19–47 months	Catch-up ⁵	Catch-up ⁵	Catch-up ⁵ (to 5 years)	Catch-up ⁵	Catch-up ⁵	Catch-up ⁵	Catch-up ⁵	
4–6 years		✓		✓	✓	✓		
11–12 years		✓ (Td only)		Catch-up ⁵		Catch-up ⁵		
13–18 years		Catch-up ⁵			Catch-up ⁵	Catch-up ⁵	(unvaccinated children at this age need 2 doses)	

¹ All infants should be vaccinated prior to hospital discharge.

² Infants who receive hepatitis B vaccine at birth may receive up to 4 doses.

³ 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.

⁴ 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.

⁵ Vaccinations that have been delayed or missed entirely should be given as soon as possible, including throughout the “catch-up” period.

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