

When Do Children and Teens Need Vaccinations?

Age	Hep B Hepatitis B	Influenza	DTaP/Tdap Diphtheria, tetanus, acellular Pertussis	Hib Haemophilus influenzae type b pertussis	Polio	PCV Pneumococcal conjugate	MMR Measles, mumps, rubella	Varicella Chickenpox	Hep A Hepatitis A	MCV Meningococcal conjugate	Rotavirus	
Birth	✓											
1 mo.	✓											
2 mos.			✓	✓	✓	✓					✓	
4 mos.	✓ ¹		✓	✓	✓	✓					✓	
6 mos.	✓	✓ ³ (6-23 mos, given for each influenza season)	✓	✓ ²	✓	✓					✓ ⁶	
12-18 mos.			✓ ³ (15-18 mos)	✓ ² (15-18 mos)		✓ ³ (12-15 mos)	✓ ³ (12-15 mos)		✓✓ (2 doses 6-18 mos apart)			
19-23 mos.	Catch-up ⁴		Catch-up ⁴	Catch-up ⁴ (to 5 years)	Catch-up ⁴	Catch-up ⁴ (to 5 years)	Catch-up ⁴	Catch-up ⁴				
24-47 mos.												
4-6 yrs.			✓		✓		✓					
11-12 yrs.			✓ Tdap									
13-14 yrs.												
15 yrs.				Catch-up ⁴ (Tdap/Td)		Catch-up ⁴		Catch-up ⁴	(unvaccinated teens ages 13 yrs and older need 2 doses)		Catch-up ⁴	
16-18 yrs.										College bound? ⁵		

1. Your infant may not need the dose of Hep B at 4 months of age depending on the type of vaccine that your healthcare provider uses.
2. Your infant may not need a dose of Hib vaccine at 6 months of age 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, they should get 2 doses spaced at least 4 weeks apart.

4. If your child's vaccinations are delayed or missed entirely, they should be given as soon as possible.
5. If you have a teenager who is enrolling in college and planning to live in a dormitory, they should also be vaccinated against meningococcal disease.
6. All 3 doses must be complete before the child reaches 8 months of age.

Please note: Children 2 years of age and older may need additional vaccines (e.g., pneumococcal polysaccharide, meningococcal polysaccharide, or influenza). Talk to your healthcare provider.