







2015 Recommended Immunizations for Children from 7 Through 18 Years Old

7-10 YEARS	11-12 YEARS	13-18 YEARS
		
Tdap ¹	Tetanus, Diphtheria, Pertussis (Tdap) Vaccine	Tdap
MCV4	Human Papillomavirus (HPV) Vaccine (3 Doses) ²	HPV
	Meningococcal Conjugate Vaccine (MCV4) Dose 1 ³	MCV4 Dose 1 ³
	Influenza (Yearly) ⁴	Booster at age 16 years
	Pneumococcal Vaccine ⁵	
	Hepatitis A (HepA) Vaccine Series ⁶	
	Hepatitis B (HepB) Vaccine Series	
	Inactivated Polio Vaccine (IPV) Series	
	Mesles, Mumps, Rubella (MMR) Vaccine Series	
	Varicella Vaccine Series	

 These shaded boxes indicate when the vaccine is recommended for all children unless your doctor tells you that your child cannot safely receive the vaccine.

 These shaded boxes indicate the vaccine should be given if a child is catching-up on missed vaccines.

 These shaded boxes indicate the vaccine is recommended for children with certain health conditions that put them at high risk for serious diseases. Note that healthy children can get the Hepa series⁶. See vaccine-specific recommendations at www.cdc.gov/vaccines/pubs/ACIP-1st.htm.

FOOTNOTES

¹ Tdap vaccine is recommended at age 11 or 12 to protect against tetanus, diphtheria and pertussis. If your child has not received any or all of the DTaP vaccine series, or if you don't know if your child has received these shots, your child needs a single dose of Tdap when they are 7-10 years old. Talk to your child's health care provider to find out if they need additional catch-up vaccines.

² All 11 or 12 year olds – both girls and boys – should receive 3 doses of HPV vaccine to protect against HPV-related disease. The full HPV vaccine series should be given as recommended for best protection.

³ Meningococcal conjugate vaccine (MCV) is recommended at age 11 or 12. A booster shot is recommended at age 16. Teens who received MCV for the first time at age 13 through 15 years will need a one-time booster dose between the ages of 16 and 18 years. If your teenager missed getting the vaccine altogether, ask their health care provider about getting it now, especially if your teenager is about to move into a college dorm or military barracks.

⁴ Everyone 6 months of age and older—including preteens and teens—should get a flu vaccine every year. Children under the age of 9 years may require more than one dose. Talk to your child's health care provider to find out if they need more than one dose.

⁵ Pneumococcal Conjugate Vaccine (PCV13) and Pneumococcal Polysaccharide Vaccine (PPSV23) are recommended for some children 6 through 18 years old with certain medical conditions that place them at high risk. Talk to your healthcare provider about pneumococcal vaccines and what factors may place your child at high risk for pneumococcal disease.

⁶ Hepatitis A vaccination is recommended for older children with certain medical conditions that place them at high risk. Hepa vaccine is licensed, safe, and effective for all children of all ages. Even if your child is not at high risk, you may decide you want your child protected against Hepa. Talk to your healthcare provider about Hepa vaccine and what factors may place your child at high risk for Hepa.

For more information, call toll free 1-800-CDC-INFO (1-800-232-4636) or visit <http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/teens>



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