



Immunization Schedule

This schedule may vary depending upon where you live, your child's health, the type of vaccine, and the vaccines available. Ask your doctor about the vaccines your child should receive.

- Birth
- 1–4 months
- 2 months
- 4 months
- >6 months and annually
- 6 months
- 6–18 months
- 12–15 months
- 12–23 months
- 15–18 months
- 4–6 years
- 11–12 years
- College entrants

Birth

- **Hep B:** Hepatitis B vaccine; may be given at any age for those not previously immunized.

1–4 months

Hep B: Second dose should be administered 1 to 2 months after the first dose. If the first dose of Hep B vaccine is not given until a child is 2 months old, the second will be given when the child is 3 to 4 months old.

2 months

- **DTaP:** Diphtheria, tetanus, and acellular pertussis vaccine
- **Hib:** Haemophilus influenzae type b vaccine
- **IPV:** Inactivated poliovirus vaccine
- **PCV:** Pneumococcal conjugate vaccine
- **RV:** Rotavirus vaccine, recommended for infants at 2, 4, and 6 months of age

4 months

- **DTaP**
- **Hib**
- **IPV**
- **PCV**
- **RV**

>6 months and annually

- **Influenza.** Influenza vaccine is recommended every year for high-risk children older than 6 months. High-risk groups include, but aren't limited to, kids with asthma, heart problems, sickle cell anemia, diabetes, and human immunodeficiency virus (HIV). The American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP) recommends vaccinating all infants 6 to 59 months old against the influenza virus, and all those in contact with children in that age range. Annual vaccination is available for other children; but in times when the vaccine is in short supply, certain people need it more than others. You and your family's doctor(s) should determine who in your family should get the flu vaccine in a particular flu season. For kids under 9 who are getting a flu shot for the first time, it's given in two separate shots 1 month apart. It can take up to 1 or 2 weeks after the shot for the body to build up protection to the flu.

6 months

- **DTaP**
- **Hib**
- **PCV**
- **RV**

6–18 months

- **Hep B**
- **IPV**

12–15 months

- **Hib**
- **MMR:** Measles, mumps, and rubella (German measles) vaccine
- **PCV**
- **Var:** Varicella (chickenpox) vaccine; may be given at any visit after first birthday. A second dose should be given between 4 and 6 years of age.

12–23 months

- **Hep A:** Hepatitis A vaccine; recommended for kids 12–23 months old, given as two shots at least 6 months apart

15–18 months

- **DTaP**

4–6 years

- **DTaP**
- **MMR**
- **IPV**
- **Var**

11–12 years

- **HPV:** The AAP recommends the vaccine to prevent the human papillomavirus (HPV) be given to girls 11–12 years old, in addition to a catch-up immunization for girls ages 13–18. The vaccine prevents most cases of genital warts and cervical cancer.
- **Tdap:** Tetanus, diphtheria, and pertussis booster
- **MCV:** Meningitis vaccine; recommended for kids at age 11 years, and for kids age 15 who

haven't had the vaccine or are entering high school, whichever comes first. Also recommended for kids age 11 or older with a chronic illness or HIV or traveling to countries where meningitis is common. Also recommended for college entrants who plan to live in dormitories.

College entrants

- **MCV4:** Meningitis vaccine; recommended for previously unvaccinated college entrants who will live in dormitories.

Reviewed by: Larissa Hirsch, MD

Date reviewed: September 2007

[About Us](#) / [Contact Us](#) / [Partners](#) / [Editorial Policy](#) / [Privacy Policy & Terms of Use](#)



Note: All information on KidsHealth is for educational purposes only. For specific medical advice, diagnoses, and treatment, consult your doctor.

©1995-2008 The Nemours Foundation All rights reserved.