

Wellness by the Month



Childhood Vaccination Schedule*

| Vaccine | Disease Prevented | Immunization Schedule |
|--|---|--|
| Hepatitis (Hep B) | Hepatitis B , an infection that can cause chronic, severe liver disease | 1st: Birth 2nd: 1 through 2 months after the 1st 3rd: 6 through 18 months |
| Rotavirus (Rota) | Rotavirus infection, which causes severe diarrhea in infants and children up to 2 years old | 1st: 2 months 2nd: 4 months 3rd: 6 months |
| Diphtheria, Tetanus, Pertussis (DTaP) | Diphtheria , a disease that causes inflammation of the throat and airways, which can block breathing Tetanus (lockjaw), a disease that causes severe, painful spasms of neck, jaw, and other muscles; can cause death Pertussis (whooping cough), a disease that causes prolonged loud coughing and gasping; can prevent breathing and cause death | 1st: 2 months 2nd: 4 months 3rd: 6 months 4th: 15 through 18 months 5th: 4 through 6 years Note: Your child also needs an extra dose (called the Tdap) at 11–12 years old, if he or she has not received a tetanus and diphtheria (Td) booster. The Td booster should then be received every 10 years throughout life. |
| <i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> Type b (Hib) | A severe bacterial infection that can lead to pneumonia (lung infection), meningitis (brain infection), and other serious infections | 1st: 2 months 2nd: 4 months 3rd: 6 months (your healthcare provider will tell you if this one is needed) 4th: 12 through 15 months |
| Inactivated Poliovirus | Polio , an infection that can paralyze the muscles | 1st: 2 months 2nd: 4 months 3rd: 6 through 18 months |

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| | | 4th: 4 through 6 years |
| Measles, Mumps, Rubella (MMR) | <p>Measles, a disease that can lead to brain inflammation</p> <p>Mumps, a disease that may affect ovaries and testes</p> <p>Rubella (German measles), a disease that, if caught by a pregnant woman, can cause birth defects</p> | <p>1st: 12 through 15 months</p> <p>2nd: 4 through 6 years</p> |
| Varicella (Var) | Chickenpox , a disease that causes itchy skin bumps, with fever and fatigue; can lead to scarring, pneumonia, or brain inflammation | <p>1st: 12 through 15 months</p> <p>2nd: 4 through 6 years</p> |
| Meningococcal (MCV4) | Bacterial meningitis , inflammation of the membrane covering the brain and spinal cord. It can result in death. | Once at 11 through 12 years or at 15 years (high school entry). College freshmen should be vaccinated if they have not been immunized before. |
| Pneumococcal | Pneumococcal disease , which can lead to pneumonia (lung infection), meningitis (brain infection), or bacteremia (blood infection). It can also cause ear infections. | <p>1st: 2 months</p> <p>2nd: 4 months</p> <p>3rd: 6 months</p> <p>4th: 12 through 15 months</p> |
| Influenza | Flu , different strains of which appear each year. | <p>Yearly for children 6 months through 4 years old.</p> <p>Note: Children 6 months through 8 years old who have never received the flu vaccine will be given 2 doses.</p> |
| Hepatitis A (HepA) | Hepatitis A , an infection that can result in acute inflammation and jaundice (yellow skin and whites of the eyes) | Starting at age 1, two doses at least 6 months apart |

*Based on the CDC National Immunization Program recommendations (January 2007).

Note: Certain immunizations can still be given after the ages shown on this schedule. These vaccinations are recommended for the general population. Additional vaccinations may be recommended for children in high-risk groups or in certain states or regions. Talk to your child's healthcare provider.

Online Source: Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/mm5451-Immunizationa1.htm?s_cid=mm5451-Immunizationa1_e

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