

Talk to your child's doctor or nurse about the vaccines recommended for their age.

	Flu Influenza	Tdap Tetanus, diphtheria, pertussis	HPV Human papillomavirus	Meningococcal		Pneumococcal	Hepatitis B	Hepatitis A	Polio	MMR Measles, mumps, rubella	Chickenpox Varicella
				MenACWY	MenB						
7-8 Years	Shaded Green	Shaded Orange		Shaded Dark Blue		Shaded Dark Blue	Shaded Orange	Shaded Orange	Shaded Orange	Shaded Orange	Shaded Orange
9-10 Years	Shaded Green	Shaded Orange	Shaded Dark Blue, Shaded Light Blue	Shaded Dark Blue	Shaded Dark Blue	Shaded Dark Blue	Shaded Orange	Shaded Orange	Shaded Orange	Shaded Orange	Shaded Orange
11-12 Years	Shaded Green	Shaded Orange	Shaded Green, Shaded Orange	Shaded Green, Shaded Orange	Shaded Dark Blue	Shaded Dark Blue	Shaded Orange	Shaded Orange	Shaded Orange	Shaded Orange	Shaded Orange
13-15 Years	Shaded Green	Shaded Orange	Shaded Orange	Shaded Orange	Shaded Dark Blue	Shaded Dark Blue	Shaded Orange	Shaded Orange	Shaded Orange	Shaded Orange	Shaded Orange
16-18 Years	Shaded Green	Shaded Orange	Shaded Orange	Shaded Green, Shaded Orange	Shaded Dark Blue, Shaded Light Blue	Shaded Dark Blue	Shaded Orange	Shaded Orange	Shaded Orange	Shaded Orange	Shaded Orange

More information:


Everyone 6 months and older should get a flu vaccine every year.


All 11- through 12-year olds should get one shot of Tdap.


All 11- through 12-year olds should get a 2-shot series of HPV vaccine. A 3-shot series is needed for those with weakened immune systems and those who start the series at 15 years or older.


All 11- through 12-year olds should get one shot of meningococcal conjugate (MenACWY). A booster shot is recommended at age 16.

Teens 16–18 years old may be vaccinated with a serogroup B meningococcal (MenB) vaccine.

 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 or lifestyle conditions that put them at an increased risk for serious diseases. See vaccine-specific recommendations at www.cdc.gov/vaccines/hcp/acip-recs/.

 This shaded box indicates children not at increased risk may get the vaccine if they wish after speaking to a provider.



U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Vaccine-Preventable Diseases and the Vaccines that Prevent Them

Disease	Vaccine	Disease spread by	Disease symptoms	Disease complications
Chickenpox	Varicella vaccine protects against chickenpox.	Air, direct contact	Rash, tiredness, headache, fever	Infected blisters, bleeding disorders, encephalitis (brain swelling), pneumonia (infection in the lungs)
Diphtheria	Tdap* and Td** vaccines protect against diphtheria.	Air, direct contact	Sore throat, mild fever, weakness, swollen glands in neck	Swelling of the heart muscle, heart failure, coma, paralysis, death
Hepatitis A	HepA vaccine protects against hepatitis A.	Direct contact, contaminated food or water	May be no symptoms, fever, stomach pain, loss of appetite, fatigue, vomiting, jaundice (yellowing of skin and eyes), dark urine	Liver failure, arthralgia (joint pain), kidney, pancreatic and blood disorders
Hepatitis B	HepB vaccine protects against hepatitis B.	Contact with blood or body fluids	May be no symptoms, fever, headache, weakness, vomiting, jaundice (yellowing of skin and eyes), joint pain	Chronic liver infection, liver failure, liver cancer
Human Papillomavirus	HPV vaccine protects against human papillomavirus.	Direct skin contact	May be no symptoms, genital warts	Cervical, vaginal, vulvar, penile, anal, oropharyngeal cancers
Influenza (Flu)	Flu vaccine protects against influenza.	Air, direct contact	Fever, muscle pain, sore throat, cough, extreme fatigue	Pneumonia (infection in the lungs)
Measles	MMR*** vaccine protects against measles.	Air, direct contact	Rash, fever, cough, runny nose, pink eye	Encephalitis (brain swelling), pneumonia (infection in the lungs), death
Meningococcal Disease	MenACWY and MenB vaccines protect against meningococcal disease.	Air, direct contact	Sudden onset of fever, headache, and stiff neck, dark purple rash	Loss of limb, deafness, nervous system disorders, developmental disabilities, seizure disorder, stroke, death
Mumps	MMR*** vaccine protects against mumps.	Air, direct contact	Swollen salivary glands (under the jaw), fever, headache, tiredness, muscle pain	Meningitis (infection of the covering around the brain and spinal cord), encephalitis (brain swelling), inflammation of testicles or ovaries, deafness
Pertussis	Tdap* vaccine protects against pertussis.	Air, direct contact	Severe cough, runny nose, apnea (a pause in breathing in infants)	Pneumonia (infection in the lungs), death
Pneumococcal Disease	Pneumococcal vaccine protects against pneumococcal disease.	Air, direct contact	May be no symptoms, pneumonia (infection in the lungs)	Bacteremia (blood infection), meningitis (infection of the covering around the brain and spinal cord), death
Polio	Polio vaccine protects against polio.	Air, direct contact, through the mouth	May be no symptoms, sore throat, fever, nausea, headache	Paralysis, death
Rubella	MMR*** vaccine protects against rubella.	Air, direct contact	Sometimes rash, fever, swollen lymph nodes	Very serious in pregnant women—can lead to miscarriage, stillbirth, premature delivery, birth defects
Tetanus	Tdap* and Td** vaccines protect against tetanus.	Exposure through cuts on skin	Stiffness in neck and abdominal muscles, difficulty swallowing, muscle spasms, fever	Broken bones, breathing difficulty, death

*Tdap combines protection against diphtheria, tetanus, and pertussis.

**Td combines protection against diphtheria and tetanus.

***MMR combines protection against measles, mumps, and rubella.

If you have any questions about your child's vaccines, talk to your child's doctor or nurse.