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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Flu</th>
<th>Tdap</th>
<th>HPV</th>
<th>Meningococcal</th>
<th>Pneumococcal</th>
<th>Hepatitis B</th>
<th>Hepatitis A</th>
<th>Inactivated Polio</th>
<th>MMR</th>
<th>Chickenpox</th>
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<td>7-8 Yrs</td>
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<td>9-10 Yrs</td>
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<td>11-12 Yrs</td>
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<td>13-15 Yrs</td>
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<td>16-18 Yrs</td>
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More information:
- Preteens and teens should get a flu vaccine every year.
- Preteens and teens should get one shot of Tdap at age 11 or 12 years.
- Both girls and boys should receive 3 doses of HPV vaccine to protect against HPV-related disease. HPV vaccination can start as early as age 9 years.
- All 11-12 year olds should be vaccinated with a single dose of a quadrivalent meningococcal conjugate vaccine (MenACWY). A booster shot is recommended at age 16.
- Teens, 16-18 years old, may be vaccinated with a 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/index.html

This shaded box indicates the vaccine is recommended for children not at increased risk but who wish to get the vaccine after speaking to a provider.
Vaccine-Preventable Diseases and the Vaccines that Prevent Them

**Diphtheria** *(Can be prevented by Tdap vaccination)*

Diphtheria is a very contagious bacterial disease that affects the respiratory system, including the lungs. Diphtheria bacteria can be passed from person to person by direct contact with droplets from an infected person's cough or sneeze. When people are infected, the diphtheria bacteria produce a toxin (poison) in the body that can cause weakness, sore throat, fever, and swollen glands in the neck. Effects from this toxin can also lead to swelling of the heart muscle and, in some cases, heart failure. In serious cases, the illness can cause coma, paralysis, and even death.

**Hepatitis A** *(Can be prevented by HepA vaccination)*

Hepatitis A is an infection in the liver caused by hepatitis A virus. The virus is spread primarily person-to-person through the fecal-oral route. In other words, the virus is taken in by mouth from contact with objects, food, or drinks contaminated by the feces (stool) of an infected person. Symptoms can include fever, tiredness, poor appetite, vomiting, stomach pain, and sometimes jaundice (when skin and eyes turn yellow). An infected person may have no symptoms, may have mild illness for a week or two, may have severe illness for several months, or may rarely develop liver failure and die from the infection. In the U.S., about 100 people a year die from hepatitis A.

**Hepatitis B** *(Can be prevented by HepB vaccination)*

Hepatitis B causes a flu-like illness with loss of appetite, nausea, vomiting, rashes, joint pain, and jaundice. Symptoms of acute hepatitis B include fever, fatigue, loss of appetite, nausea, vomiting, pain in joints and stomach, dark urine, grey-colored stools, and jaundice (when skin and eyes turn yellow). The infection is spread through exchange of blood, sexual contact, or contact with objects, food, or drinks contaminated by the feces (stool) of an infected person. Symptoms of hepatitis B usually appear within 1-6 months after infection and can include fever, fatigue, muscle aches, loss of appetite, nausea, vomiting, stomach pain, and sometimes jaundice. Severe complications for children who get hepatitis B can be very serious, but can include meningitis (infection of the covering around the brain and spinal cord), encephalitis (inflammation of the brain), permanent hearing loss, or swelling of the testicles, which rarely results in decreased fertility.

**Human Papillomavirus** *(Can be prevented by HPV vaccination)*

Human papillomavirus is a common virus. HPV is most common in people in their teens and early 20s. It is the major cause of cervical cancer in women and genital warts in women and men. The strains of HPV that cause cervical cancer and genital warts are spread during sex.

**Influenza** *(Can be prevented by annual flu vaccination)*

Influenza is a highly contagious viral infection of the nose, throat, and lungs. The virus spreads easily through droplets when an infected person coughs or sneezes. It can also spread from the blisters on the skin, either by touching them or by breathing in these viral particles. Typical symptoms of chickenpox include a rash, fever, cough, and red, watery eyes. Fever can persist, rash can last for up to a week, and coughing can last about 10 days. Measles can also cause pneumonia, seizures, brain damage, or death.

**Meningococcal Disease** *(Can be prevented by meningococcal vaccination)*

Meningococcal disease is caused by bacteria and is a leading cause of bacterial meningitis (infection around the brain and spinal cord) in children. The bacteria are spread through the exchange of nose and throat droplets, such as when coughing, sneezing or kissing. Symptoms include nausea, vomiting, sensitivity to light, confusion, and sleepiness. Meningococcal bacteria also cause blood infections. About one of every ten people who get the disease dies from it. Survivors of meningococcal disease may lose their arms or legs, become deaf, have problems with their nervous systems, become developmentally disabled, or suffer seizures or strokes.

**Mumps** *(Can be prevented by MMR vaccination)*

Mumps is an infectious disease caused by the mumps virus, which is spread in the air by a cough or sneeze from an infected person. A child can also get infected with mumps by coming in contact with a contaminated object, like a toy. The mumps virus causes swollen salivary glands under the ears or jaw, fever, muscle aches, tiredness, abdominal pain, and loss of appetite. Severe complications for children who get mumps include convulsions, deafness, and sterility. In about 1% of cases, mumps can cause paralysis. Among those who are paralyzed, About 2 to 10 children out of 100 die because the virus affects the muscles that help them breathe.

**Rubella** *(German Measles). (Can be prevented by MMR vaccination)*

Rubella is caused by a virus that is spread through coughing and sneezing. In children, rubella usually causes a mild illness with fever, swollen glands, and a rash that lasts about 3 days. Rubella rarely causes serious illness or complications in children, but can be very serious to a baby in the womb. If a pregnant woman is infected, the result to the baby can be devastating, including miscarriage, serious heart defects, mental retardation and loss of hearing and eye sight.

**Tetanus** *(Lockjaw). (Can be prevented by Tdap vaccination)*

Tetanus is caused by bacteria found in soil, dust, and manure. The bacteria enter the body through a puncture, cut, or sore on the skin. When people are infected, the bacteria produce a toxin (poison) that causes muscles to become tight, which is very painful. Tetanus mainly affects the neck and belly. This can lead to “locking” of the jaw so a person cannot open his or her mouth, swallow, or breathe. Complete recovery from tetanus can take months. One out of five people who get tetanus die from the disease.

**Varicella** *(Chickenpox). (Can be prevented by varicella vaccination)*

Chickenpox is caused by the varicella zoster virus. Chickenpox is very contagious and spreads very easily from infected people. The virus can spread from either a cough, sneeze. It can also spread from the blisters on the skin, either by touching them or by breathing in these viral particles. Typical symptoms of chickenpox include an itchy rash with blisters, tiredness, headache, and fever. Chickenpox is usually mild, but it can lead to severe skin infections, pneumonia, encephalitis (brain swelling), or even death.

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If you have any questions about your child's vaccines, talk to your healthcare provider.