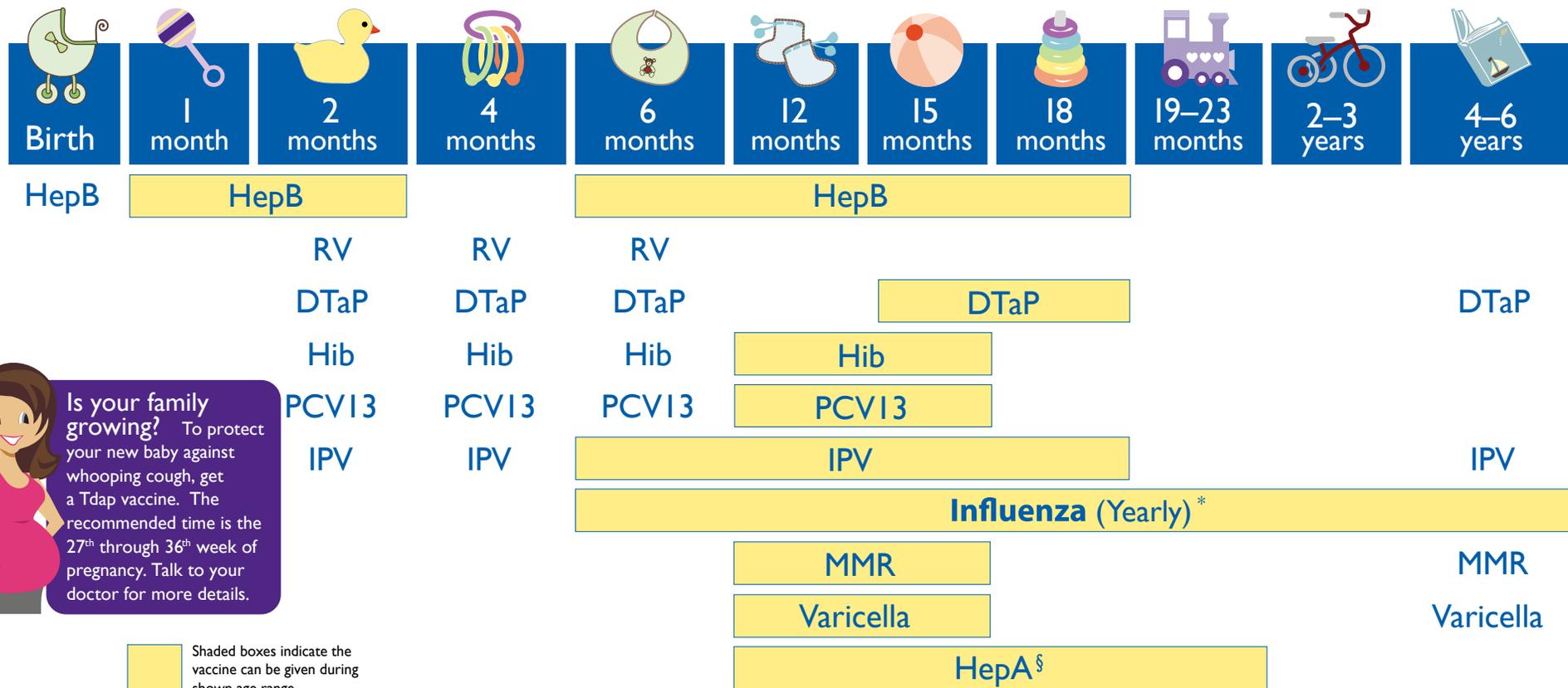


# 2021 Recommended Immunizations for Children from Birth Through 6 Years Old



**Is your family growing?** To protect your new baby against whooping cough, get a Tdap vaccine. The recommended time is the 27<sup>th</sup> through 36<sup>th</sup> week of pregnancy. Talk to your doctor for more details.

Shaded boxes indicate the vaccine can be given during shown age range.

**NOTE:**  
If your child misses a shot, you don't need to start over. Just go back to your child's doctor for the next shot. Talk with your child's doctor if you have questions about vaccines.

**FOOTNOTES:**  
\* Two doses given at least four weeks apart are recommended for children age 6 months through 8 years of age who are getting an influenza (flu) vaccine for the first time and for some other children in this age group.  
§ Two doses of HepA vaccine are needed for lasting protection. The first dose of HepA vaccine should be given between 12 months and 23 months of age. The second dose should be given 6 months after the first dose. All children and adolescents over 24 months of age who have not been vaccinated should also receive 2 doses of HepA vaccine.  
If your child has any medical conditions that put him at risk for infection or is traveling outside the United States, talk to your child's doctor about additional vaccines that he or she may need.

See back page for more information on vaccine-preventable diseases and the vaccines that prevent them.



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



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## Vaccine-Preventable Diseases and the Vaccines that Prevent Them

| Disease                | Vaccine  | Disease spread by                          | Disease symptoms  | Disease complications   |
|------------------------|--|--|---|---|
| <b>Chickenpox</b>      | Varicella vaccine protects against chickenpox.                     | Air, direct contact                        | Rash, tiredness, headache, fever  | Infected blisters, bleeding disorders, encephalitis (brain swelling), pneumonia (infection in the lungs)  |
| <b>Diphtheria</b>      | DTaP* vaccine protects against diphtheria.                         | Air, direct contact                        | Sore throat, mild fever, weakness, swollen glands in neck   | Swelling of the heart muscle, heart failure, coma, paralysis, death   |
| <b>Hib</b>             | Hib vaccine protects against <i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> type b. | Air, direct contact                        | May be no symptoms unless bacteria enter the blood  | Meningitis (infection of the covering around the brain and spinal cord), intellectual disability, epiglottitis (life-threatening infection that can block the windpipe and lead to serious breathing problems), pneumonia (infection in the lungs), death |
| <b>Hepatitis A</b>     | 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  |
| <b>Hepatitis B</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  |
| <b>Influenza (Flu)</b> | Flu vaccine protects against influenza.                            | Air, direct contact                        | Fever, muscle pain, sore throat, cough, extreme fatigue   | Pneumonia (infection in the lungs)  |
| <b>Measles</b>         | MMR** vaccine protects against measles.                            | Air, direct contact                        | Rash, fever, cough, runny nose, pink eye  | Encephalitis (brain swelling), pneumonia (infection in the lungs), death  |
| <b>Mumps</b>           | 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  |
| <b>Pertussis</b>       | DTaP* vaccine protects against pertussis (whooping cough).         | Air, direct contact                        | Severe cough, runny nose, apnea (a pause in breathing in infants)   | Pneumonia (infection in the lungs), death   |
| <b>Polio</b>           | IPV vaccine protects against polio.                                | Air, direct contact, through the mouth     | May be no symptoms, sore throat, fever, nausea, headache  | Paralysis, death  |
| <b>Pneumococcal</b>    | PCV13 vaccine protects against pneumococcus.                       | 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  |
| <b>Rotavirus</b>       | RV vaccine protects against rotavirus.                             | Through the mouth                          | Diarrhea, fever, vomiting   | Severe diarrhea, dehydration  |
| <b>Rubella</b>         | 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   |
| <b>Tetanus</b>         | DTaP* vaccine protects against tetanus.                            | Exposure through cuts in skin              | Stiffness in neck and abdominal muscles, difficulty swallowing, muscle spasms, fever  | Broken bones, breathing difficulty, death   |

\* DTaP combines protection against diphtheria, tetanus, and pertussis.

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

Talk to your child’s doctor or nurse about the vaccines recommended for their age. COVID-19 vaccination is recommended for some adolescents.

|             | Flu<br>Influenza | Tdap<br>Tetanus,<br>diphtheria,<br>pertussis | HPV<br>Human<br>papillomavirus | Meningococcal |              | Pneumococcal | Hepatitis B | Hepatitis A | Polio  | MMR<br>Measles,<br>mumps,<br>rubella | Chickenpox<br>Varicella |
|-------------|------------------|--|--------------------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|--------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|
|             |                  |  |                                | MenACWY       | MenB         |              |             |             |        |                                      |                         |
| 7-8 Years   | Green            | Orange                                       |                                | Orange        |              | Orange       | Orange      | Orange      | Orange | Orange                               | Orange                  |
| 9-10 Years  | Green            | Orange                                       | Green, Blue                    | Orange        | Orange       | Orange       | Orange      | Orange      | Orange | Orange                               | Orange                  |
| 11-12 Years | Green            | Orange                                       | Green                          | Orange        | Orange       | Orange       | Orange      | Orange      | Orange | Orange                               | Orange                  |
| 13-15 Years | Green            | Orange                                       | Orange                         | Orange        | Orange       | Orange       | Orange      | Orange      | Orange | Orange                               | Orange                  |
| 16-18 Years | Green            | Orange                                       | Orange                         | Orange, Green | Orange, Blue | Orange       | Orange      | Orange      | Orange | Orange                               | 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/](http://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.



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| <b>Diphtheria</b>            | 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  |
| <b>Hepatitis A</b>           | 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   |
| <b>Hepatitis B</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   |
| <b>Human Papillomavirus</b>  | HPV vaccine protects against human papillomavirus.               | Direct skin contact                        | May be no symptoms, genital warts   | Cervical, vaginal, vulvar, penile, anal, oropharyngeal cancers   |
| <b>Influenza (Flu)</b>       | Flu vaccine protects against influenza.                          | Air, direct contact                        | Fever, muscle pain, sore throat, cough, extreme fatigue   | Pneumonia (infection in the lungs)   |
| <b>Measles</b>               | MMR*** vaccine protects against measles.                         | Air, direct contact                        | Rash, fever, cough, runny nose, pink eye  | Encephalitis (brain swelling), pneumonia (infection in the lungs), death   |
| <b>Meningococcal Disease</b> | 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  |
| <b>Mumps</b>                 | 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 |
| <b>Pertussis</b>             | 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  |
| <b>Pneumococcal Disease</b>  | 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   |
| <b>Polio</b>                 | Polio vaccine protects against polio.                            | Air, direct contact, through the mouth     | May be no symptoms, sore throat, fever, nausea, headache  | Paralysis, death   |
| <b>Rubella</b>               | 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  |
| <b>Tetanus</b>               | 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.