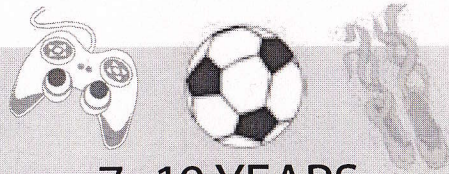
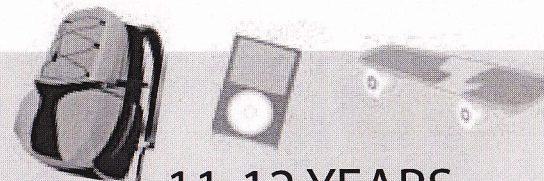


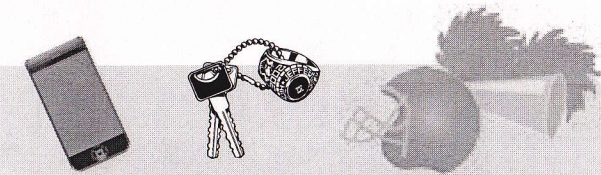
2011 Recommended Immunizations for Children from 7 Through 18 Years Old



7-10 YEARS



11-12 YEARS



13-18 YEARS

Tdap¹

Tetanus, Diphtheria, Pertussis (Tdap) Vaccine

Tdap

Human Papillomavirus (HPV) Vaccine (3 Doses)²

HPV

MCV4

Meningococcal Conjugate Vaccine (MCV4) Dose 13

MCV4 Dose 23

Influenza (Yearly)⁴

Pneumococcal Vaccine⁵

Hepatitis A (HepA) Vaccine Series⁶

Hepatitis B (HepB) Vaccine Series

Inactivated Polio Vaccine (IPV) Series

Measles, Mumps, Rubella (MMR) Vaccine Series

Varicella Vaccine Series

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 conditions that put them at high risk for serious diseases. Note that healthy children **can** get the HepA series⁶. See vaccine-specific recommendations at www.cdc.gov/vaccines/pubs/ACIP-list.htm.

FOOTNOTES

¹ Tdap vaccine is combination vaccine that is recommended at age 11 or 12 to protect against tetanus, diphtheria and pertussis. If your child has not received any or all of the DTaP vaccine series, or if you don't know if your child has received these shots, your child needs a single dose of Tdap when they are 7-10 years old. Talk to your child's health care provider to find out if they need additional catch-up vaccines.

² HPV vaccination is recommended for girls 11 through 12 years old. All girls and women age 11 through 26 should be vaccinated with the 3 dose series of HPV vaccine. The HPV vaccine that prevents genital warts and anal cancer is also licensed, safe, and effective for boys and men 9 through 26 years old. Talk to your son's health care provider if you want your son protected against HPV-related disease.

³ Meningococcal conjugate vaccine (MCV) is recommended at age 11 or 12. A booster shot is recommended at age 16. Teens who received MCV for the first time at age 13 through 15 years will need a one-time booster dose between the ages of 16 and 18 years. If your teenager missed getting the vaccine altogether, ask their health care provider about getting it now, especially if your teenager is about to move into a college dorm or military barracks.

⁴ Everyone 6 months of age and older—including preteens and teens—should get a flu vaccine every year. Children under the age of 9 years may require more than one dose. Talk to your child's health care provider to find out if they need more than one dose.

⁵ A single dose of Pneumococcal Conjugate Vaccine (PCV13) is recommended for children who are 6-18 years old with certain medical conditions that place them at high risk. Talk to your healthcare provider about pneumococcal vaccine and what factors may place your child at high risk for pneumococcal disease.

⁶ Hepatitis A vaccination is recommended for older children with certain medical conditions that place them at high risk. HepA vaccine is licensed, safe, and effective for all children of all ages. Even if your child is not at high risk, you may decide you want your child protected against HepA. Talk to your healthcare provider about HepA vaccine and what factors may place your child at high risk for HepA.

For more information, call toll free **1-800-CDC-INFO** (1-800-232-4636) or visit <http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/teens>



U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
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American Academy
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