

## Our Recommended Vaccine Schedule

- 2 Month Visit
  - Vaxelis (DTaP, HiB, IPV, HepB), Rotateq (Rotavirus, oral), Vaxneuvance (Pneumococcal)
- 4 Month Visit
  - Vaxelis (DTaP, HiB, IPV, HepB), Rotateq (Rotavirus, oral), Vaxneuvance (Pneumococcal)
- 6 Month Visit
  - Vaxelis (DTaP, HiB, IPV, HepB), Rotateq (Rotavirus, oral), Vaxneuvance (Pneumococcal)
- 12 Month Visit
  - Vaxneuvance (Pneumococcal), Vaqta (HepA), MMR (Measles, Mumps, Rubella), and Varivax (Varicella)
- 15 Month Visit
  - Pentacel (DTaP, HiB, IPV)
- 18 Month Visit
  - Vaqta (HepA)
- 4 Year Visit
  - Varivax (Varicella), MMR (Measles, Mumps, Rubella), and Quadracel (DTaP, IPV)
- 9 year Visit
  - Gardasil 9 (HPV, 2 dose series, at least 6 months apart)
    - NOTE: HPV series started between ages 15-26 is a 3 dose series given at 0,2,6 months
- 11 Year Visit
  - Adacel (Tdap), MenQuadfi (MenACYW)
- 16 Year Visit
  - MenQuadfi (MenACYW)

## Available Vaccines

Brand Name	Vaccine/Disease	Manufacturer
ActHIB	Haemophilus influenza type b (HiB)	Sanofi Pasteur
Adacel	Tetanus, diphtheria, and pertussis	Sanofi Pasteur
Bexsero	Meningitis B	GSK
Daptacel	Diphtheria, tetanus, and pertussis	Sanofi Pasteur
Gardasil 9	Human papillomavirus	Merck
IPOL	Polio	Sanofi Pasteur
MenQuadfi	Meningitis A,C,Y,W	Sanofi Pasteur
MMR II	Measles, Mumps, and Rubella	Merck
Pentacel	Dtap, IPV, and HiB	Sanofi Pasteur
Vaxneuvance	Pneumococcal	Merck
Quadracel	Dtap and Polio	Sanofi Pasteur
Recombivax HB	Hepatitis B	Merck
Rotateq	Rotavirus	Merck
Varivax	Varicella	Merck
Vaqta	Hepatitis A	Merck
Vaxelis	Dtap, IPV, HiB and Hep B	Sanofi Pasteur

# Top Ten Reasons to Protect Your Child by Vaccinating

*Here are the top ten reasons to protect your child by vaccinating them against serious diseases.*

**1** Parents want to do all they can to be sure their children are healthy and protected from diseases. Vaccination is the best way to do that.

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**2** Vaccination protects children from serious illness. Vaccines prevent diseases that can lead to loss of an arm or leg, needing hospital care, pneumonia, hearing loss, convulsions, brain damage, and death.

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**3** Vaccination can prevent diseases such as measles, whooping cough, COVID-19, and influenza that are still a threat. These diseases keep harming U.S. children and leading to hospital care and deaths every year.

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**4** Some diseases, such as measles, are still common in other countries. A traveler can bring the disease to the U.S., or your child can get it while traveling.

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**5** Outbreaks of diseases that could be prevented by vaccination occur when many parents decide not to vaccinate their children.

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**6** Vaccination is safe and it works! Scientists, doctors, and the U.S. government do long and careful reviews of each vaccine to be sure they are safe.

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**7** Trusted leaders in the American Academy of Pediatrics, the American Academy of Family Physicians, and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention all strongly support protecting children with recommended vaccinations. And, they get their own kids vaccinated!

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**8** Vaccination protects others you care about, including family members, friends, and community members.

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**9** If children aren't vaccinated, they can spread disease to others. Disease could spread to another child who is too young to be vaccinated. It could spread to a person with a weak immune system due to cancer and certain medicines. No one wants to cause these vulnerable people long-term harm or even death.

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**10** We all work to make our communities stronger and to protect each other and each other's children. Vaccinating our own family members is the best for them and our communities.



# Questions Parents Ask About Vaccinations for Babies

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## Why are vaccinations important?

Vaccinations protect your child against serious diseases. They do this by teaching your immune system to watch for certain bacteria and viruses and to react quickly.

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## Why are vaccinations important?

Vaccinating your baby protects against serious diseases like measles, whooping cough, polio, tetanus (lockjaw), two forms of hepatitis, chickenpox, severe diarrhea, influenza, COVID-19, and more. Vaccines won't protect children from all minor illnesses, but they can prevent many serious diseases.

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## Why does my baby need these vaccines if the diseases are rare now?

- Some of these diseases are almost gone, but if your baby is not protected, she can get sick if she is ever exposed even once.
  - Some diseases are common in others parts of the world and are just a plane ride away.
  - Some diseases, such as measles and whooping cough, spread very easily, so babies need protection from unvaccinated people.
  - If we stop vaccinating against these diseases, many more people will become infected.
  - Vaccinating your child will keep him or her safe.
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## Are there better ways to protect my baby against these diseases?

- Vaccines are the most reliable way to keep babies safe from infection
- Breastfeeding has many benefits, including short-term immunity from some illnesses. Still, experts agree that it does not protect babies from diseases prevented by vaccines.
- Vitamins won't protect against the bacteria and viruses that cause these serious diseases.
- Chiropractic remedies, naturopathy, and homeopathy do not work to prevent vaccine-preventable diseases.

If a baby gets certain diseases, he may develop "natural" immunity. But he must go through the disease before he gets natural immunity. That illness may be terrible and leave him with long-term disabilities such as brain injury, paralysis, deafness, blindness, or even death. When you consider disease risks, vaccination is definitely the better choice.

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## Are vaccines safe?

- Vaccines are safe. We know this because scientists constantly gather information to make sure vaccines are safe.
- Every vaccine in the U.S. goes through many levels of testing *before* being licensed. Vaccine safety continues to be monitored as long as the vaccine is in use.
- Most vaccine side effects are minor, such as feeling sore where the vaccine was given or a low-grade fever. These side effects go away quickly and are easy to treat.
- Serious reactions are very rare. The tiny risk of a serious vaccine reaction should be weighed against the very real risk of getting a dangerous vaccine-preventable disease.

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<b>Can my baby get a vaccine if she has a cold or fever, or is taking antibiotics?</b>	Yes. Your child can still get a vaccine, despite having a mild illness, a low-grade fever, or while taking an antibiotic. Talk with your child's healthcare provider if you have questions.
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<b>How many times do I need to bring my baby in for vaccinations?</b>	At least five visits are needed before age two years, but the visits can be timed to coincide with well-child check-ups. Your baby should get the first vaccine (hepatitis B) at birth, while still in the hospital. Multiple visits during the first two years are necessary because there are 15 diseases your baby can be protected against, and most require two or more doses of vaccine for the best protection.
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<b>How do I know when to take my baby in for vaccinations?</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Your healthcare provider should let you know when the next doses are due. If you are not sure, call your healthcare provider's office to find out.</li> <li>• Doses cannot be given too close together or immunity doesn't have time to build up.</li> <li>• On the other hand, you don't want to delay your child's vaccinations and get behind schedule because during this time, your child remains unprotected against these serious diseases.</li> </ul>
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<b>If we miss an appointment, does my baby need to start the vaccines all over again?</b>	No. If your baby misses some doses, just keep going with the series. Your provider will continue from where she left off.
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<b>How do I keep track of my baby's vaccinations?</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• After each vaccination visit, ask for a copy of the vaccination record. Whenever your child receives a vaccine, make sure your copy gets updated.</li> <li>• Bring your copy of the record to all visits. Take a picture of it with your smartphone after it is updated so you have a back-up copy.</li> <li>• Make sure your child's vaccination record is also in the state registry for safe keeping. Your child's healthcare provider enters all vaccination records in the state immunization registry for safe-keeping.</li> </ul>
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<b>What if I can't afford to get my child vaccinated?</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The U.S. Vaccines for Children program guarantees that vaccinations are free or low cost for all children younger than age 19 years when families can't afford them.</li> <li>• Call your healthcare provider or local/state health department to find out where to go for low-cost vaccinations.</li> <li>• You can get telephone numbers and website for state immunization programs at <a href="http://www.immunize.org/coordinators">www.immunize.org/coordinators</a>.</li> </ul>
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**Your child's health depends on timely vaccinations.**

## **For parents with concerns about vaccines and autism**

AAP has issued a statement that can be printed at:

[www2.aap.org/advocacy/releases/autismparentfacts.htm](http://www2.aap.org/advocacy/releases/autismparentfacts.htm).

Parents may wish to investigate further at:

[www.healthychildren.org/English/health-issues/conditions/developmental-disabilities/Pages/Autism-Spectrum-Disorders.aspx](http://www.healthychildren.org/English/health-issues/conditions/developmental-disabilities/Pages/Autism-Spectrum-Disorders.aspx)

IAC also recommends these books:

1. Autism's False Prophets: Bad Science, Risky Medicine, and the Search for a Cure, by Paul A. Offit, MD
2. Unstrange Minds: Remapping the World of Autism, by Roy Richard Grinker, PhD

And, here are three well-researched handouts from IAC and the one from VEC:

1. "MMR Vaccine Does Not Cause Autism: Examine the Evidence!"
  - a. [www.immunize.org/catg.d/p4026.pdf](http://www.immunize.org/catg.d/p4026.pdf)
2. "Evidence shows vaccines unrelated to autism"
  - a. [www.immunize.org/catg.d/p4028.pdf](http://www.immunize.org/catg.d/p4028.pdf)
3. "Vaccines and Autism: What you should know"
  - a. [www.chop.edu/export/download/pdfs/articles/vaccine-education-center/austim.pdf](http://www.chop.edu/export/download/pdfs/articles/vaccine-education-center/austim.pdf)

# Reliable Sources of Immunization Information: Where Parents Can Go to Find Answers!

## Websites

**American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP)**

[www.healthychildren.org](http://www.healthychildren.org)

**Centers for Disease Control & Prevention (CDC)**

For parents: [www.cdc.gov/vaccines/parents](http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/parents)

For healthcare providers: [www.cdc.gov/vaccines](http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines)

**Immunize.org's websites**

For the public: [www.vaccineinformation.org](http://www.vaccineinformation.org)

For healthcare providers: [www.immunize.org](http://www.immunize.org)

**Vaccinate Your Family**

[www.vaccinateyourfamily.org](http://www.vaccinateyourfamily.org)

**Vaccine Education Center (VEC), Children's Hospital of Philadelphia**

[www.chop.edu/centers-programs/vaccine-education-center](http://www.chop.edu/centers-programs/vaccine-education-center)

**Vaxopedia**

[www.vaxopedia.org/about/](http://www.vaxopedia.org/about/)

**Voices for Vaccines**

[www.voicesforvaccines.org](http://www.voicesforvaccines.org)

Use [www.vaccines.gov](http://www.vaccines.gov) to find influenza and COVID-19 vaccines near you.

## Apps for Mobile Devices

**CDC Mobile App** – This app provides 24 hour, 7 days a week access to timely CDC vital health information. With direct links to social media, text and email, this app lets you immediately share information with friends and family. Available for Android and Apple devices.

**Vaccines on the Go: What You Should Know** – This app provides reliable information about the science, safety, and importance of vaccines and about the diseases they prevent. The app links to videos and resources as well as offering an opportunity to email vaccine-related questions directly to the experts at VEC. Created by VEC and available for Android and Apple devices.

**Voices for Vaccines App** – A free app, created by the Task Force for Global Health, helps debunk misinformation, guide vaccine conversations, and inspire advocacy. Available for Android and Apple devices.

## Books for Parents

(available from your favorite book seller)

***Baby 411: Your Baby, Birth to Age 1*** by Denise Fields and Ari Brown, MD, Windsor Peak Press, 10th edition, 2022. See [baby411.com/](http://baby411.com/)

***Immunization Information: The Benefits and the Risks*** by Martin Myers, MD., Houndstooth Press, 2021.

***Vaccines and Your Child, Separating Fact from Fiction*** by Paul Offit, MD and Charlotte Moser, 2011. See excerpts in <https://media.chop.edu/data/files/pdfs/vaccine-education-center-vaccine-safety-eng.pdf>

## Video Suites

**Immunize.org's Video Library** – This website has hundreds of video clips about vaccines and vaccine-preventable diseases. Compiled by Immunize.org. <https://vaccineinformation.org/videos>

**Shot by Shot Video Collection** – Go to [www.shotbyshot.org](http://www.shotbyshot.org) to see videos of people's stories of vaccine-preventable diseases shared on the California Immunization Coalition website.

**Vaccine Education Center (VEC), Children's Hospital of Philadelphia Videos**

Go to [www.chop.edu/centers-programs/vaccine-education-center/resources/vaccine-videos-and-dvds](http://www.chop.edu/centers-programs/vaccine-education-center/resources/vaccine-videos-and-dvds) for videos such as "Vaccine Conversations," "Dr. Offit Answers Your Questions @ Vaccines," "Doctors Talk Diseases," "My COVID-19 Vaccine Experience," "Perspectives on COVID-19 Vaccine for Kids," and the Vaccine Makers Project animations.

## Getting Answers

**CDC-INFO Contact Center** – Operated by the CDC, this number is for anyone with questions about immunization and vaccine-preventable disease. At any time, email CDC via an online form at [wwwn.cdc.gov/dcs/ContactUs/Form](http://wwwn.cdc.gov/dcs/ContactUs/Form). Or, call (800) CDC-INFO or (800) 232-4636. TTY: (888) 232-6348; Monday through Friday from 8:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. (ET).

**Vaccine Education Center (VEC), Children's Hospital of Philadelphia** – Parents and healthcare professionals can email their questions to VEC directly at [vacinfo@chop.edu](mailto:vacinfo@chop.edu).



# 2023 Recommended Immunizations for Children from Birth Through 6 Years Old

VACCINE	Birth	1 MONTH	2 MONTHS	4 MONTHS	6 MONTHS	12 MONTHS	15 MONTHS	18 MONTHS	19-23 MONTHS	2-3 YEARS	4-6 YEARS
<b>HepB</b> Hepatitis B	HepB	HepB			HepB						
<b>RV*</b> Rotavirus			RV	RV	RV*						
<b>DTaP</b> Diphtheria, Pertussis, & Tetanus			DTaP	DTaP	DTaP		DTaP				DTaP
<b>Hib*</b> <i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> type b			Hib	Hib	Hib*	Hib					
<b>PCV13, PCV15</b> Pneumococcal disease			PCV	PCV	PCV	PCV					
<b>IPV</b> Polio			IPV	IPV	IPV						IPV
<b>COVID-19**</b> Coronavirus disease 2019					COVID-19**						
<b>Flu†</b> Influenza					Flu (One or Two Doses Yearly)†						
<b>MMR</b> Measles, Mumps, & Rubella						MMR					MMR
<b>Varicella</b> Chickenpox						Varicella					Varicella
<b>HepA<sup>‡</sup></b> Hepatitis A						HepA <sup>‡</sup>		HepA <sup>‡</sup>			

## FOOTNOTES

**RV\*** **Hib\***  
Administering a third dose at age 6 months depends on the brand of Hib or rotavirus vaccine used for previous dose.

**COVID-19\*\*** Number of doses recommended depends on your child's age and type of COVID-19 vaccine used.

**Flu†** Two doses given at least 4 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.

**HepA<sup>‡</sup>** Two doses of Hep A vaccine are needed for lasting protection. The 2 doses should be given between age 12 and 23 months. Both doses should be separated by at least 6 months. Children 2 years and older who have not received 2 doses of Hep A should complete the series.

## ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

1. If your child misses a shot recommended for their age, talk to your child's doctor as soon as possible to see when the missed shot can be given.

2. If your child has any medical conditions that put them at risk for infection (e.g., sickle cell, HIV infection, cochlear implants) or is traveling outside the United States, talk to your child's doctor about additional vaccines that they may need.

**Talk with your child's doctor if you have questions about any shot recommended for your child.**



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

### FOR MORE INFORMATION

Call toll-free: **1-800-CDC-INFO (1-800-232-4636)**  
Or visit: **[cdc.gov/vaccines/parents](https://cdc.gov/vaccines/parents)**



American Academy of Pediatrics



DEDICATED TO THE HEALTH OF ALL CHILDREN™

# Diseases and the Vaccines that Prevent Them

BIRTH–6 YEARS OLD

DISEASE	VACCINE	DISEASE SPREAD BY	DISEASE SYMPTOMS	DISEASE COMPLICATIONS
<b>Hepatitis B</b>	<b>HepB</b> 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, death
<b>Rotavirus</b>	<b>RV</b> vaccine protects against rotavirus.	Through the mouth	Diarrhea, fever, vomiting	Severe diarrhea, dehydration, death
<b>Diphtheria</b>	<b>DTaP*</b> 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>Pertussis (whooping cough)</b>	<b>DTaP*</b> 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>Tetanus</b>	<b>DTaP*</b> 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
<b>Haemophilus influenzae type b (Hib)</b>	<b>Hib</b> 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>Pneumococcal disease (PCV13, PCV15)</b>	<b>PCV</b> 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>	<b>IPV</b> vaccine protects against polio.	Air, direct contact, through the mouth	May be no symptoms, sore throat, fever, nausea, headache	Paralysis, death
<b>Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19)</b>	<b>COVID-19</b> vaccine protects against severe complications from coronavirus disease 2019.	Air, direct contact	May be no symptoms, fever, muscle aches, sore throat, cough, runny nose, diarrhea, vomiting, new loss of taste or smell	Pneumonia (infection in the lungs), respiratory failure, blood clots, bleeding disorder, injury to liver, heart or kidney, multi-system inflammatory syndrome, post-COVID syndrome, death
<b>Influenza (Flu)</b>	<b>Flu</b> vaccine protects against influenza.	Air, direct contact	Fever, muscle pain, sore throat, cough, extreme fatigue	Pneumonia (infection in the lungs), bronchitis, sinus infections, ear infections, death
<b>Measles</b>	<b>MMR**</b> 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>	<b>MMR**</b> 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, death
<b>Rubella</b>	<b>MMR**</b> 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>Chickenpox</b>	<b>Varicella</b> vaccine protects against chickenpox.	Air, direct contact	Rash, tiredness, headache, fever	Infected blisters, bleeding disorders, encephalitis (brain swelling), pneumonia (infection in the lungs), death
<b>Hepatitis A</b>	<b>HepA</b> 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, death

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

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

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