

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 him or her against serious diseases.

1 Parents want to do everything possible to make sure their children are healthy and protected from preventable diseases. Vaccination is the best way to do that.

2 Vaccination protects children from serious illness and complications of vaccine-preventable diseases which can include amputation of an arm or leg, paralysis of limbs, hearing loss, convulsions, brain damage, and death.



3 Vaccine-preventable diseases, such as measles, mumps, and whooping cough, are still a threat. They continue to infect U.S. children, resulting in hospitalizations and deaths every year.



4 Though vaccination has led to a dramatic decline in the number of U.S. cases of several infectious diseases, some of these diseases are quite common in other countries and are brought to the U.S. by international travelers. If children are not vaccinated, they could easily get one of these diseases from a traveler or while traveling themselves.

5 Outbreaks of preventable diseases occur when many parents decide not to vaccinate their children.



6 Vaccination is safe and effective. All vaccines undergo long and careful review by scientists, doctors, and the federal government to make sure they are safe.

7 Organizations such as 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.



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

9 If children aren't vaccinated, they can spread disease to other children who are too young to be vaccinated or to people with weakened immune systems, such as transplant recipients and people with cancer. This could result in long-term complications and even death for these vulnerable people.

10 We all have a public health commitment to our communities to protect each other and each other's children by vaccinating our own family members.

Questions Parents Ask About Vaccinations for Babies

Why are vaccinations important?

Vaccinations protect your child against serious diseases by stimulating the immune system to create antibodies against certain bacteria or viruses.

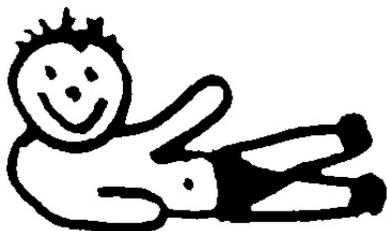
What diseases do vaccines protect against?

Immunizing your baby with vaccines protects against serious diseases like measles, whooping cough, polio, meningococcal disease, tetanus, rotavirus, hepatitis A, hepatitis B, chickenpox, influenza, and more. Vaccines won't protect children from minor illnesses like colds, but they can keep children safe from many serious diseases.

I don't know anybody who has had these diseases. Why does my baby need these vaccines?

While a few of these diseases have virtually disappeared because of vaccination, reported cases of people with diseases like measles and whooping cough have been on the increase lately. Even if some diseases do completely disappear in the U.S., they are common in other parts of the world and are just a plane ride away. If we stop vaccinating against these diseases, many more people will become infected. Vaccinating your child will keep him or her safe.

Are there better ways to protect my baby against these diseases?



No. Breastfeeding offers temporary immunity against some minor infections like colds, but it is not an effective means of protecting a child from the specific diseases prevented by vaccines. Likewise, vitamins won't protect against the bacteria and viruses that cause these serious diseases. Chiropractic remedies, naturopathy, and homeopathy are totally ineffective in preventing vaccine-preventable diseases.

Some parents think that getting the "natural" disease is preferable to "artificial" vaccination, leading to a "natural" immunity. Some even arrange chickenpox "parties" to ensure their child gets infected. It's true that for some diseases, getting infected will lead to immunity, but the price paid for natural disease can include paralysis, brain injury, liver cancer, deafness, blindness, or even death. When you consider the seriousness of these risks, vaccination is definitely the better choice.

Are vaccines safe?

Vaccines are safe, and scientists continually work to make sure they become even safer. Every vaccine undergoes extensive testing before being licensed, and vaccine safety continues to be monitored as long as a vaccine is in use.

Most side effects from vaccination are minor, such as soreness where the injection was given or a low-grade fever. These side effects do not last long and are treatable.

Serious reactions are very rare. The tiny risk of a serious reaction from a vaccination has to be weighed against the very real risk of getting a dangerous vaccine-preventable disease.

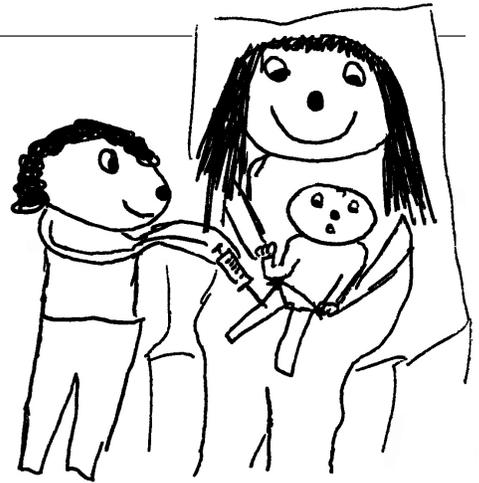
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What if my baby has a cold or fever, or is taking antibiotics? Can he or she still get vaccinated?

Yes. Your child can still get vaccinated if he or she has a mild illness, a low-grade fever, or is taking antibiotics. Talk with your child's healthcare provider if you have questions.

How many times do I need to bring my baby in for vaccinations?

At least five visits are needed before age two, 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 14 diseases your baby can be protected against, and most require two or more doses of vaccine for the best protection.



How do I know when to take my baby in for vaccinations?

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 when your child should return for vaccinations. Doses cannot be given too close together or immunity doesn't have time to build up. 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.

What if I miss an appointment? Does my baby have to start the vaccines all over again?

No. If your baby misses some doses, it's not necessary to start over. Your provider will continue from where he or she left off.

How do I keep track of my baby's vaccinations?

In many medical practices, your child's immunization record is entered into an electronic record-keeping system. It's important that you keep home records too, so be sure to ask for a personal record card or a printed copy of your child's vaccinations. If you don't receive it, be sure to ask. Bring your copy of the record to all medical appointments. Whenever your child receives a vaccine, make sure your copy gets updated. Your child will benefit by having an accurate vaccination record throughout his or her life.

What if I can't afford to get my child vaccinated?

Vaccinations are free or low cost for children when families can't afford them. Call your healthcare provider or local/state health department to find out where to go for affordable vaccinations. You can access a listing of telephone numbers for state immunization programs at www.immunize.org/coordinators. 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.

Parents may wish to investigate further at:

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
2. "Evidence shows vaccines unrelated to autism"
 - a. 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

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

Websites

American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP)

www.aap.org/immunization

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)

FOR PARENTS: www.cdc.gov/vaccines/parents

FOR HEALTHCARE PROVIDERS: www.cdc.gov/vaccines

Every Child by Two (ECBT)

www.vaccinateyourfamily.org

www.ecbt.org

History of Vaccines

www.historyofvaccines.org

Immunization Action Coalition (IAC)

FOR THE PUBLIC: www.vaccineinformation.org

FOR HEALTHCARE PROVIDERS: www.immunize.org

U.S. Dept of Health and Human Services (HHS)

www.vaccines.gov

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

www.vaccine.chop.edu

Voices for Vaccines (VFV)

FOR PARENTS, OTHER ADULTS, AND HEALTHCARE PROVIDERS:

www.voicesforvaccines.org

Apps for Mobile Devices

Healthy Children – Parents can look up age-by-age health information for their children, check immunization schedules, and access other resources in a format designed for tablets and smartphones. A free app from the American Academy of Pediatrics.

Vaccines on the Go: What you should know – This app provides parents with reliable information about the science, safety, and importance of vaccines and the diseases they prevent. A free app from the Vaccine Education Center at the Children's Hospital of Philadelphia. Available for Android and Apple devices.

TravWell – Use this app to build a trip to get destination-specific vaccine recommendations, a checklist of what is needed to prepare for travel and much more. A free app from Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Books for Parents

Baby 411 by Denise Fields and Ari Brown, MD, Windsor Peak Press, 7th edition, 2015. Available from your favorite local or online bookstore.

Mama Doc Medicine: Finding Calm and Confidence in Parenting, Child Health, and World-Life Balance by Wendy Sue Swanson, MD (aka "Seattle Mama Doc"), 2014. Available from American Academy of Pediatrics at <http://shop.aap.org/for-parents>.

Parents Guide to Childhood Immunization from Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Available at www.cdc.gov/vaccines/pubs/parents-guide/default.htm to download or order.

Vaccine-Preventable Diseases: The Forgotten Story by Texas Children's Hospital vaccine experts R. Cunningham, et al. Available at www.tchorderprocessing.com to order.

Vaccines and Your Child, Separating Fact from Fiction by Paul Offit, MD, and Charlotte Moser, Columbia University Press, 2011. Available at your favorite local or online bookstore.

Videos

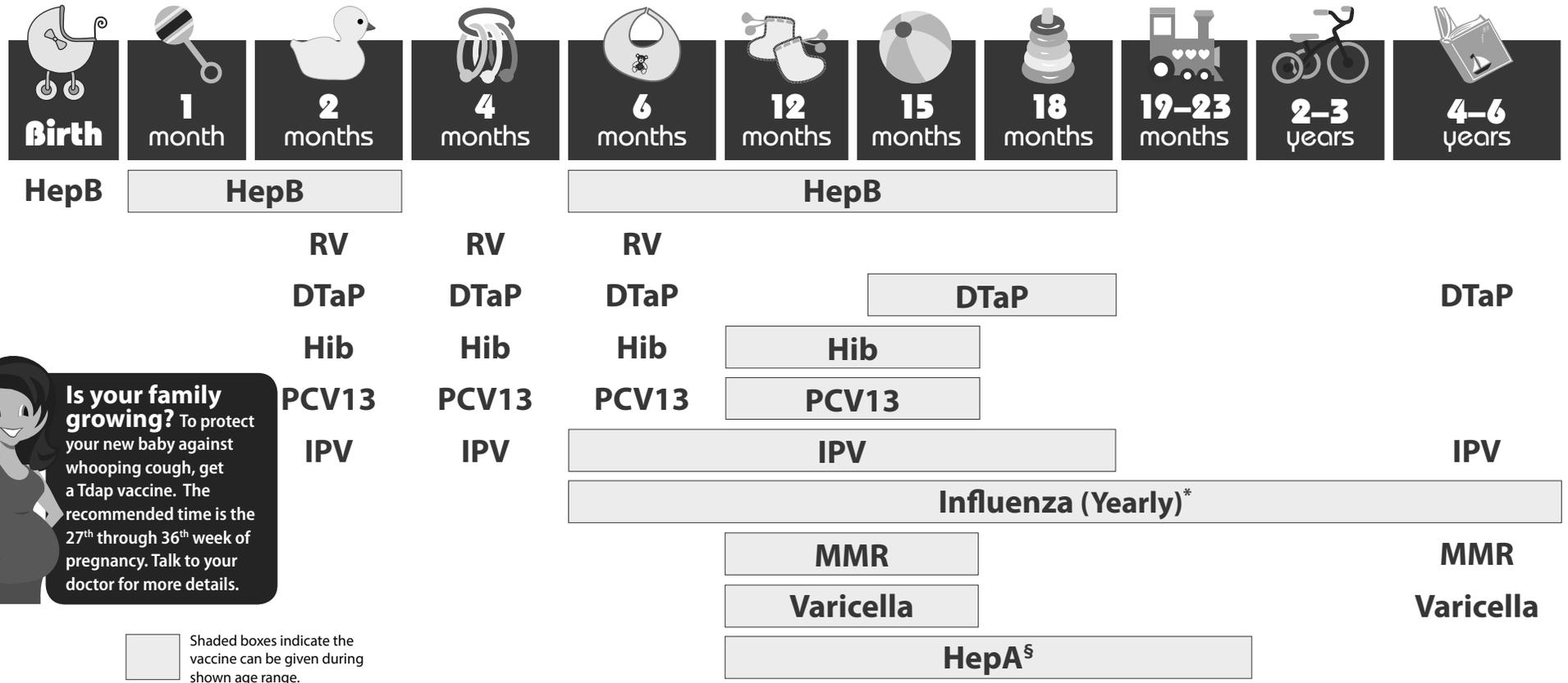
IAC's Video Library – Go to the Immunization Action Coalition's website for parents and the public, www.vaccineinformation.org/videos, for hundreds of video clips about vaccines and vaccine-preventable diseases.

Shot by Shot Video Collection – Go to www.shotbyshot.org to read people's stories of vaccine-preventable diseases shared on the California Immunization Coalition website.

Phone Numbers

CDC-INFO Contact Center – Operated by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, this number is for consumers and healthcare professionals who have questions about immunization and vaccine-preventable diseases. Call (800) CDC-INFO or (800) 232-4636. TTY: (888) 232-6348. CDC-INFO's operating hours are Monday through Friday from 8:00 A.M. to 8:00 P.M. (ET).

2019 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 27th through 36th 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 last dose. HepA vaccination may be given to any child 12 months and older to protect against hepatitis A. Children and adolescents who did not receive the HepA vaccine and are at high risk should be vaccinated against hepatitis A.

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.



For more information, call toll-free
1-800-CDC-INFO (1-800-232-4636)
or visit
www.cdc.gov/vaccines/parents



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



American Academy of Pediatrics



DEDICATED TO THE HEALTH OF ALL CHILDREN™

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	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
Hib	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
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
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
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	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
Polio	IPV vaccine protects against polio.	Air, direct contact, through the mouth	May be no symptoms, sore throat, fever, nausea, headache	Paralysis, death
Pneumococcal	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
Rotavirus	RV vaccine protects against rotavirus.	Through the mouth	Diarrhea, fever, vomiting	Severe diarrhea, dehydration
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	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.