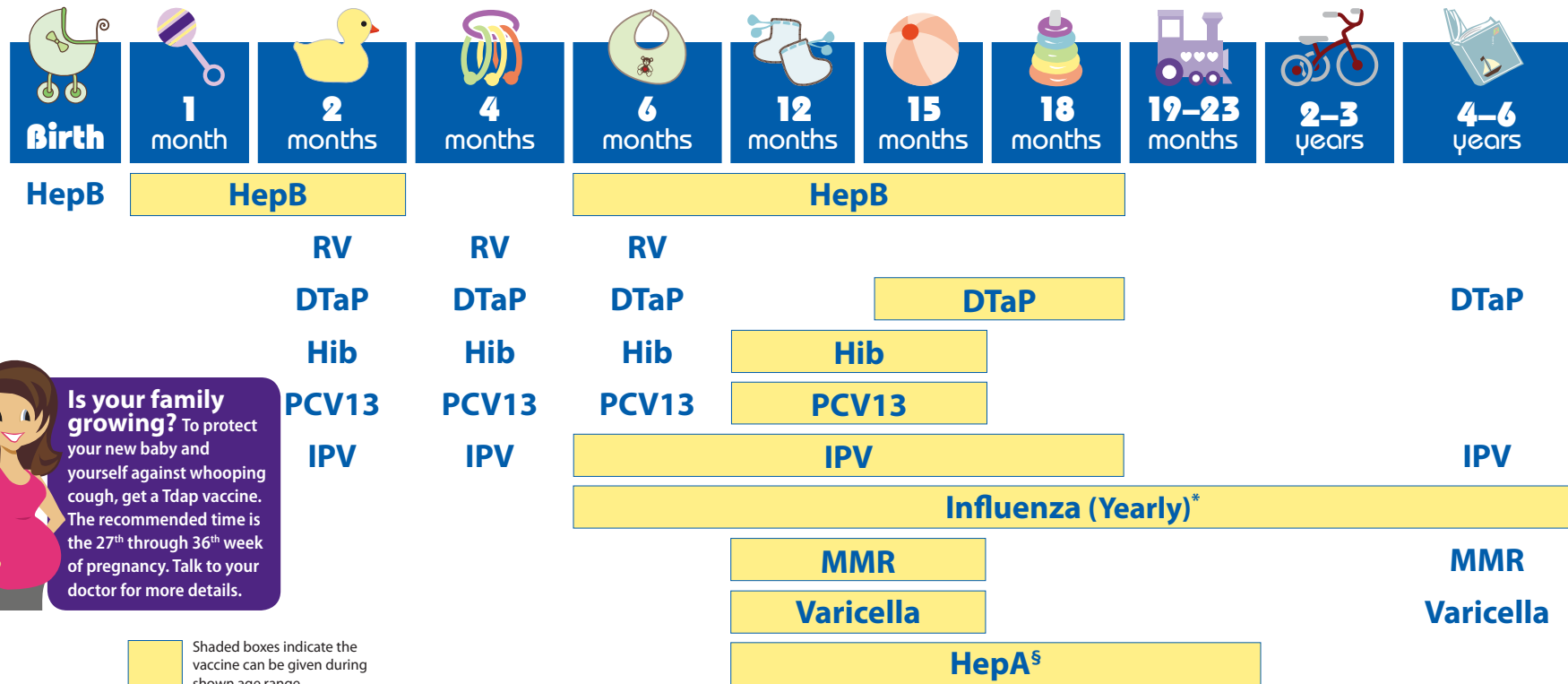


For Parents: Recommended immunizations for children from birth through 6 years old[†]



Is your family growing? To protect your new baby and yourself 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 aged 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.

⁵ 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 to 18 months later. HepA vaccination may be given to any child 12 months and older to protect against HepA. Children and adolescents who did not receive the HepA vaccine and are at high-risk, should be vaccinated against HepA.

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 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



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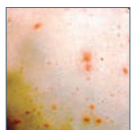
DTaP=diphtheria, tetanus, and pertussis; HepA=hepatitis A; HepB=hepatitis B; Hib=Haemophilus influenzae type b; IPV=inactivated polio vaccine; MMR=measles, mumps, and rubella; PCV=pneumococcal conjugate vaccine; RV=rotavirus vaccine.

This content was adapted by Pfizer from the CDC's 2018 childhood immunization schedule.

[†] This is a resource intended for parents or caregivers; there is a more detailed healthcare professional version of the schedule available on the CDC website.

Help protect your child from serious disease— vaccinate on time, every time

14 VACCINE-PREVENTABLE DISEASES*



Chickenpox

Chickenpox is a virus that can cause an itchy, blistery rash all over the body, and is generally accompanied by a fever and drowsiness. It is transmitted from person to person through the air or by contact with fluid from the rash. Serious complications may include skin infections, pneumonia, encephalitis, and even death.

Vaccine: Varicella



Diphtheria

Diphtheria is caused by bacteria that live in an infected person's mouth or throat, and can cause a sore throat or fever, and may obstruct breathing. Sneezing or coughing can spread these bacteria from person to person. Serious complications may include heart failure, paralysis, and death.

Vaccine: DTaP



Hib (*Haemophilus influenzae* type b)

Hib is caused by bacteria that are spread through the air by coughing or sneezing. It can cause ear infections and serious throat swelling. If Hib bacteria enter a person's bloodstream, they can cause meningitis, pneumonia, and other problems. Serious complications may include permanent brain damage and death.

Vaccine: Hib



Hepatitis A

Hepatitis A is a virus found mostly in bowel movements, and is spread by personal contact or through contaminated food or water. It can cause liver disease, which can result in stomach pain, vomiting, fever, and other problems. Serious complications may include liver failure that leads to death.

Vaccine: HepA



Hepatitis B

Hepatitis B is a virus that can cause liver disease and yellow skin or eyes (jaundice). It can spread through contact with infected blood or other body fluids, or from mother to baby at birth. Serious complications may include chronic liver disease, cirrhosis (scarring of the liver), liver cancer, and death.

Vaccine: HepB



Flu (influenza)

Influenza is a virus that is spread from person to person by droplets from coughing, sneezing, or talking, or from surfaces that have the virus on them. The flu can cause fever, sore throat, cough, chills, and muscle aches. Serious complications may include pneumonia, inflammation of the heart, and death.

Vaccine: Flu



Measles

Measles is a virus that can cause a rash all over the body, fever, runny nose, and cough. It is very contagious and is spread from person to person through coughing, sneezing, and even breathing. Serious complications may include pneumonia, seizures, permanent brain damage, and even death.

Vaccine: MMR



Mumps

Mumps is a virus that can cause fever, headache, and inflammation of the salivary glands, which leads to swelling of the cheeks and jaws. Person-to-person transmission occurs through the air. Serious complications may include meningitis, and occasionally encephalitis or deafness, and even death.

Vaccine: MMR



Pertussis (whooping cough)

Pertussis is caused by bacteria that are spread from person to person through the air. The disease can cause violent coughing spells that can affect eating, drinking, and even breathing. Serious complications may include pneumonia, seizures, encephalopathy (brain infection), and death.

Vaccine: DTaP



Polio

Polio is a very contagious virus that can cause paralysis. Most infected people show no symptoms. It is spread through contact with the stool of an infected person or by droplets from a sneeze or cough. Serious complications may include weakness in arms or legs (or both), paralysis, and death.

Vaccine: IPV



Pneumococcal disease

Pneumococcal disease is caused by bacteria that are spread by airborne droplets, or by direct contact with infected saliva or mucus. Invasive disease can cause cough, fever and chills, chest pain, ear infections, blood infections, and difficulty breathing. Serious complications may include bacterial meningitis, which may lead to death.

Vaccine: PCV

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Rotavirus

Rotavirus spreads easily by hands, diapers, or objects that have a small amount of infected stool on them. This virus causes severe diarrhea, vomiting, and fever. Serious complications may include severe diarrhea leading to extreme dehydration, which can cause death.

Vaccine: RV



Rubella (German measles)

Rubella is an airborne virus that causes swollen glands, a slight fever, rash, and occasionally arthritis-like symptoms. It is a mild disease in children. Serious complications are found in babies if the mother has been infected during pregnancy. The baby may be born deaf or blind, with a damaged heart or small brain, or be mentally impaired.

Vaccine: MMR



Tetanus (Lockjaw)

Tetanus is a bacterial disease that enters through the skin from deep cuts and puncture wounds. Tetanus may cause headache, irritability, and spasms in the jaw muscles. Serious complications may include inability to swallow, muscle cramps so strong that they can break a child's bones, and often death.

Vaccine: DTaP

*Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

This content was adapted by Pfizer from information provided by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.