### 2013 Recommended Immunizations for Children from 7 Through 18 Years Old

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>7–10 YEARS</th>
<th>11-12 YEARS</th>
<th>13-18 YEARS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tdap</td>
<td>Tetanus, Diphtheria, Pertussis (Tdap) Vaccine</td>
<td>Tdap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Human Papillomavirus (HPV) Vaccine (3 Doses)²</td>
<td></td>
<td>HPV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MCV4</td>
<td>Meningococcal Conjugate Vaccine (MCV4) Dose 1³</td>
<td>MCV4 Dose 1³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Influenza (Yearly)⁴</td>
<td>Booster at age 16 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pneumococcal Vaccine⁵</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hepatitis A (HepA) Vaccine Series⁶</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hepatitis B (HepB) Vaccine Series</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Inactivated Polio Vaccine (IPV) Series</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Measles, Mumps, Rubella (MMR) Vaccine Series</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Varicella Vaccine Series</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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](http://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 All 11 or 12 year olds – both girls and boys – should receive 3 doses of HPV vaccine to protect against HPV-related disease. Either HPV vaccine (Cervarix® or Gardasil®) can be given to girls and young women; only one HPV vaccine (Gardasil®) can be given to boys and young men.

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 Pneumococcal Vaccine 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](http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/teens)
Vaccine-Preventable Diseases and the Vaccines that Prevent Them

Diphtheria (Can be prevented by Tdap vaccine)
Diphtheria is a very contagious bacterial disease that affects the respiratory system, including the lungs. Diphtheria bacteria can be passed from person to person by direct contact with droplets from an infected person's cough or sneeze. When people are infected, the diphtheria bacteria produce a toxin (poison) in the body that can cause weakness, sore throat, low-grade fever, and swollen glands in the neck. Effects from this toxin can also lead to swelling of the heart muscle and, in some cases, heart failure. In severe cases, the illness can cause coma, paralysis, and even death.

Measles is one of the most contagious viral diseases. Measles or even death, even among previously healthy children. can last from several days to weeks. Influenza may lead to hospitalization due to acute bronchitis or pneumonia. Extreme fatigue can last from several days to weeks. Influenza may lead to hospitalization due to acute bronchitis or pneumonia. Extreme fatigue can last for weeks. Pertussis must be hospitalized.

Meningococcal Disease (Can be prevented by MCV vaccine)
Meningococcal disease is caused by bacteria and is a leading cause of bacterial meningitis (infection around the brain and spinal cord) in children. The bacteria are spread through the exchange of nose and throat droplets, such as when coughing, sneezing or kissing. Symptoms include headache, vomiting, sensitivity to light, confusion and sleepiness. Meningococcal disease is a leading cause of illness. About one of every ten people who get the disease dies from it. Survivors of meningococcal disease may lose their arms or legs, become deaf or have problems with their nervous systems, become developmentally disabled, or suffer seizures or strokes.

Hepatitis A (Can be prevented by HepA vaccine)
Hepatitis A is an infection in the liver caused by hepatitis A virus. The virus is spread primarily person-to-person through the fecal-oral route. In other words, the virus is taken in by mouth from contact with objects, food, or drink contaminated by the feces (stool) of an infected person. Symptoms include fever, tiredness, loss of appetite, nausea, abdominal discomfort, dark urine, and jaundice (yellowing of the skin and eyes). An infected person may have no symptoms, may have mild illness for a week or two, or may have severe illness for several months that requires hospitalization. In the U.S., about 100 people a year die from hepatitis A.

Hepatitis B (Can be prevented by HepB vaccine)
Hepatitis B is an infection of the liver caused by hepatitis B virus. The virus spreads through exchange of blood or other body fluids, for example, from sharing personal items, such as razors or during sex. Hepatitis B causes a flu-like illness with loss of appetite, nausea, vomiting, rashes, joint pain, and jaundice. The virus stays in the liver of some people for the rest of their lives and can result in severe liver diseases, including fatal cancer.

Human Papillomavirus (Can be prevented by HPV vaccine)
Human papillomavirus is a common virus. HPV is most common in people in their teens and early 20s. It is the major cause of cervical cancer in women and genital warts in women and men. The strains of HPV that cause cervical cancer and genital warts are spread during sex.

Influenza (Can be prevented by annual flu vaccine)
Influenza is a highly contagious viral infection of the nose, throat, and lungs. The virus spreads easily through droplets when an infected person coughs or sneezes and can cause mild to severe illness. Typical symptoms include a sudden high fever, chills, a dry cough, headache, muscle and joint pain, nausea, vomiting, rashes, joint pain, and jaundice. The virus stays in the liver of some people for the rest of their lives and can result in severe liver diseases, including fatal cancer.

Polio (Can be prevented by IPV vaccine)
Polio is caused by a virus that lives in an infected person's throat and intestines. It spreads through contact with the feces (stool) of an infected person and through droplets from a sneeze or cough. Symptoms typically include sudden fever, sore throat, headache, muscle weakness, and pain. In about 1% of cases, polio can cause paralysis. Among those who are paralyzed, up to 5% of children may die because they become unable to breathe.

Rubella (German Measles) (Can be prevented by MMR vaccine)
Rubella is caused by a virus that is spread through coughing and sneezing. In children rubella usually causes a mild illness with fever, swollen glands, and a rash that lasts about 3 days. Rubella rarely causes serious illness or complications of children, but can be very serious to a baby in the womb. If a pregnant woman is infected, the result to the baby can be devastating, including miscarriage, serious heart defects, mental retardation and loss of hearing and eye sight.

Tetanus (Lockjaw) (Can be prevented by Tdap vaccine)
Tetanus is caused by bacteria found in soil. The bacteria enter the body through a wound, such as a deep cut. When people are infected, the bacteria produce a toxin (poison) in the body that causes serious, painful spasms and stiffness of all muscles in the body. This can lead to “locking” of the jaw so a person cannot open his or her mouth, swallow, or breathe. Complete recovery from tetanus can take months. Three of ten people who get tetanus die from the disease.

Varicella (Chickenpox) (Can be prevented by varicella vaccine)
Chickenpox is caused by the varicella zoster virus. Chickenpox is very contagious and spreads very easily from infected people. The virus can spread from either a cough, sneeze. It can also spread from the blisters on the skin, either by touching them or by breathing in these viral particles. Typical symptoms of chickenpox include an itchy rash with blisters, tiredness, headache and fever. Chickenpox is usually mild, but it can lead to severe skin infections, pneumonia, encephalitis (brain swelling), or even death.

If you have any questions about your child’s vaccines, talk to your healthcare provider.