

# 2023 recommended immunization schedule 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
Hepatitis B (HepB)	1 <sup>ST</sup> DOSE	2 <sup>ND</sup> DOSE			3 <sup>RD</sup> DOSE						
Rotavirus (RV)*			1 <sup>ST</sup> DOSE	2 <sup>ND</sup> DOSE	3 <sup>RD</sup> DOSE						
Diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis (DTaP)			1 <sup>ST</sup> DOSE	2 <sup>ND</sup> DOSE	3 <sup>RD</sup> DOSE		4 <sup>TH</sup> DOSE				5 <sup>TH</sup> DOSE
Haemophilus influenzae type b (Hib)*			1 <sup>ST</sup> DOSE	2 <sup>ND</sup> DOSE	3 <sup>RD</sup> DOSE	4 <sup>TH</sup> DOSE					
Pneumococcal disease (PCV13, PCV15)			1 <sup>ST</sup> DOSE	2 <sup>ND</sup> DOSE	3 <sup>RD</sup> DOSE	4 <sup>TH</sup> DOSE					
Polio (IPV)			1 <sup>ST</sup> DOSE	2 <sup>ND</sup> DOSE	3 <sup>RD</sup> DOSE						4 <sup>TH</sup> DOSE
Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19)†					NUMBER OF RECOMMENDED DOSES MAY VARY†						
Influenza (flu)‡					ONE OR TWO DOSES YEARLY‡						
Measles, mumps, rubella (MMR)						1 <sup>ST</sup> DOSE					2 <sup>ND</sup> DOSE
Varicella (chickenpox)						1 <sup>ST</sup> DOSE					2 <sup>ND</sup> DOSE
Hepatitis A (HepA)§						TWO DOSE SERIES†					

Adapted from the CDC Immunization Schedule. Ask your healthcare professional for more information.

Note: Doses and schedules of immunizations can vary based on the child and type of vaccine.

Visit [cdc.gov/vaccines](https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines) for the complete immunization schedule and information.

CDC = Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

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

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

‡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.

§ Two doses of HepA vaccine are needed for lasting protection. The 2 doses should be given between age 12 and 23 months. Children 2 years and older who have not received 2 doses of Hep A should complete the series.



### When to talk to your pediatrician

- If your child has any medical conditions
- If your child will be traveling outside of the United States
- If your child misses an immunization (shot)
- If you have any questions

# Understand the diseases that vaccines can help prevent

DISEASE	VACCINE	DISEASE SPREAD BY	DISEASE SYMPTOMS	DISEASE COMPLICATIONS
<b>Hepatitis B</b>	<b>HepB</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>	Through the mouth	Diarrhea, fever, vomiting	Severe diarrhea, dehydration, death
<b>Diphtheria</b>	<b>DTaP*</b>	Air, direct contact	Sore throat, mild fever, weakness, swollen glands in neck	Swelling of the heart muscle, heart failure, coma, paralysis, death
<b>Pertussis</b> (whooping cough)	<b>DTaP*</b>	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>	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>	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</b> (PCV13, PCV15)	<b>PCV</b>	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>	Air, direct contact, through the mouth	May be no symptoms, sore throat, fever, nausea, headache	Paralysis, death
<b>Coronavirus disease 2019</b> (COVID-19)	<b>COVID-19 vaccine</b>	Air, direct contact	Symptoms can range from mild symptoms to severe illness. Possible symptoms can include: fever, muscle aches, headache, sore throat, cough, runny nose, shortness of breath, diarrhea, nausea or 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 vaccine</b>	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>	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>	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>	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>	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>	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

## Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

For more information, talk to your healthcare professional and visit [cdc.gov/vaccines](https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines).

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

†MMR combines protection against measles, mumps, and rubella.

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## Did you know?

Immunizations (also known as vaccinations) are shots that can protect your child from disease.