### Vaccines in the Child and Adolescent Immunization Schedule*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vaccine</th>
<th>Abbreviation(s)</th>
<th>Trade name(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>COVID-19</td>
<td>1vCOV-mRNA</td>
<td>Comirnaty®/Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 Vaccine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2vCOV-mRNA</td>
<td>Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 Vaccine, Bivalent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FLU04v-5AP</td>
<td>Moderna COVID-19 Vaccine, Bivalent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TdCOV-19</td>
<td>Novavax COVID-19 Vaccine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dengue vaccine</td>
<td>DEN4CYD</td>
<td>Dengvaxia*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diphtheria, tetanus, and acellular pertussis vaccine</td>
<td>DTaP</td>
<td>Daptacel®/Infanrix*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diphtheria, tetanus vaccine</td>
<td>DT</td>
<td>No trade name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haemophilus influenzae type b vaccine</td>
<td>Hib (PRP-T)</td>
<td>ActHIB®/Hibrix®/PedvaxHib®</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hib (PRP-OMP)</td>
<td>Menactra®/Engerix-B®/PPSV23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hepatitis A vaccine</td>
<td>HepA</td>
<td>Havrix®/Vaqta®</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hepatitis B vaccine</td>
<td>HepB</td>
<td>Engerix-B®/Recombivax HB®</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Human papillomavirus vaccine</td>
<td>HPV</td>
<td>Gardasil®/Gardasil 9®</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Influenza vaccine (inactivated)</td>
<td>IIV4</td>
<td>Fluvax®/Flumist®/Quadivalent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Influenza vaccine (live, attenuated)</td>
<td>Fluzone®</td>
<td>Fluzone®</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measles, mumps, and rubella vaccine</td>
<td>MMR</td>
<td>M-M-R®/Priorix*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meningococcal serogroups A, C, W, Y vaccine</td>
<td>MenACWY-D</td>
<td>Menactra®/Engerix-B®/PPSV23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MenACWY-CRM</td>
<td>Menev®/MenQuadrifil®</td>
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<td></td>
<td>MenACWY-TT</td>
<td>MenMultiac®/MenB®</td>
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<td></td>
<td>MenB-4C</td>
<td>Bexsero®</td>
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<td></td>
<td>MenB-FHbp</td>
<td>Trumenba®/Trumenba®/Prevnar 13®/Vaxneuvance™</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pneumococcal conjugate vaccine</td>
<td>PCV13</td>
<td>Prevnar 13®/Vaxneuvance™</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PCV15</td>
<td>Prevnar 13®/Vaxneuvance™</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pneumococcal polysaccharide vaccine</td>
<td>PPV23</td>
<td>Pneumovax 23®</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poliovirus vaccine (inactivated)</td>
<td>IPV</td>
<td>IPV®/IPOL®/Venvax®</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rotavirus vaccine</td>
<td>RV1</td>
<td>Rotarix®/RotaTeq®</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tetanus, diphtheria, and acellular pertussis vaccine</td>
<td>Tdap</td>
<td>Adacel®/Boostrix®</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tetanus and diphtheria vaccine</td>
<td>Td</td>
<td>TivaVac®/Tivax®</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Varicella vaccine</td>
<td>VAR</td>
<td>Varivax®</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### How to use the child and adolescent immunization schedule

1. Determine recommended vaccine by age (Table 1)
2. Determine recommended interval for catch-up vaccination (Table 2)
3. Assess need for additional recommended vaccines by medical condition or other indication (Table 3)
4. Review vaccine types, frequencies, intervals, and considerations for special situations (Notes)
5. Review contraindications and precautions for vaccine types (Appendix)

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**Report**

- Suspected cases of reportable vaccine-preventable diseases or outbreaks to your state or local health department
- Clinically significant adverse events to the Vaccine Adverse Event Reporting System (VAERS) at www.vaers.hhs.gov or 800-822-7967

**Questions or comments**

Contact www.cdc.gov/cdc-info or 800-CDC-INFO (800-232-4636), in English or Spanish, 8 a.m.–8 p.m. ET, Monday through Friday, excluding holidays

Download the CDC Vaccine Schedules app for providers at www.cdc.gov/vaccines/schedules/hcp/schedule-app.html

**Helpful information**

- Complete Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP) recommendations: www.cdc.gov/vaccines/hcp/acip-recs/index.html
- General Best Practice Guidelines for Immunization (including contraindications and precautions): www.cdc.gov/vaccines/hcp/acip-recs/general-recs/index.html
- Vaccine information statements: www.cdc.gov/vaccines/hcp/vs/index.html

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*Administer recommended vaccines if immunization history is incomplete or unknown. Do not restart or add doses to vaccine series for extended intervals between doses. When a vaccine is not administered at the recommended age, administer at a subsequent visit. The use of trade names is for identification purposes only and does not imply endorsement by the ACIP or CDC.
**Table 1**

Recommended Child and Adolescent Immunization Schedule for ages 18 years or younger, United States, 2023

These recommendations must be read with the notes that follow. For those who fall behind or start late, provide catch-up vaccination at the earliest opportunity as indicated by the green bars.

To determine minimum intervals between doses, see the catch-up schedule (Table 2).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vaccine</th>
<th>Birth</th>
<th>1 mo</th>
<th>2 mos</th>
<th>4 mos</th>
<th>6 mos</th>
<th>9 mos</th>
<th>12 mos</th>
<th>15 mos</th>
<th>18 mos</th>
<th>19–23 mos</th>
<th>2–3 yrs</th>
<th>4–6 yrs</th>
<th>7–10 yrs</th>
<th>11–12 yrs</th>
<th>13–15 yrs</th>
<th>16 yrs</th>
<th>17–18 yrs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hepatitis B (HepB)</td>
<td>1st</td>
<td>2nd</td>
<td>3rd</td>
<td>4th</td>
<td>5th</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rotavirus (RV): RV1 (2-dose series), RV5 (3-dose series)</td>
<td>1st</td>
<td>2nd</td>
<td>3rd</td>
<td>4th</td>
<td>5th</td>
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<tr>
<td>Diphtheria, tetanus, acellular pertussis (DTaP &lt;7 yrs)</td>
<td>1st</td>
<td>2nd</td>
<td>3rd</td>
<td>4th</td>
<td>5th</td>
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<tr>
<td>Haemophilus influenzae type b (Hib)</td>
<td>1st</td>
<td>2nd</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pneumococcal conjugate (PCV13, PCV15)</td>
<td>1st</td>
<td>2nd</td>
<td>3rd</td>
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<tr>
<td>Inactivated poliovirus (IPV &lt;18 yrs)</td>
<td>1st</td>
<td>2nd</td>
<td>3rd</td>
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<td>COVID-19 (1vCOV-mRNA, 2vCOV-mRNA, 1vCOV-aPS)</td>
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<td>2- or 3- dose primary series and booster</td>
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<td>Influenza (IIV4)</td>
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<td>Annual vaccination 1 or 2 doses</td>
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<tr>
<td>Influenza (LAIV4)</td>
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<td>Annual vaccination 1 dose only</td>
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<tr>
<td>Measles, mumps, rubella (MMR)</td>
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<td>Annual vaccination 1 or 2 doses</td>
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<tr>
<td>Varicella (VAR)</td>
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<td>Annual vaccination 1 dose only</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hepatitis A (HepA)</td>
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<td>2-dose series, See Notes</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tetanus, diphtheria, acellular pertussis (Tdap ≥7 yrs)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Human papillomavirus (HPV)</td>
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<td>See Notes</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meningococcal (MenACWY-D ≥9 mos, MenACWY-CRM ≥2 mos, MenACWY-TT ≥2years)</td>
<td></td>
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<td>See Notes</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meningococcal B (MenB-4C, MenB-FHbp)</td>
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<td>See Notes</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pneumococcal polysaccharide (PPSV23)</td>
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<td>See Notes</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dengue (DEN4CYD; 9-16 yrs)</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Seropositive in endemic dengue areas (See Notes)</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Range of recommended ages for all children*  
*Range of recommended ages for catch-up vaccination*  
*Range of recommended ages for certain high-risk groups*  
*Recommended vaccination can begin in this age group*  
*Recommended vaccination based on shared clinical decision-making*  
*No recommendation/not applicable*
### Minimum Age for Dose 1

- Hepatitis B: Birth
- Rotavirus: 6 weeks
- Diphtheria, tetanus, and acellular pertussis: 6 weeks
- Haemophilus influenzae type b: 6 weeks
- Pneumococcal conjugate: 6 weeks
- Inactivated poliovirus: 6 weeks
- Measles, mumps, rubella: 12 months
- Varicella: 12 months
- Hepatitis A: 12 months
- Meningococcal ACWY: 2 months

### Minimum Interval Between Doses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vaccine</th>
<th>Minimum Age for Dose 1</th>
<th>Minimum Interval Between Doses</th>
<th>Children age 4 months through 6 years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dose 1 to Dose 2</td>
<td>Dose 2 to Dose 3</td>
<td>Dose 3 to Dose 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hepatitis B</td>
<td>Birth</td>
<td>4 weeks</td>
<td>8 weeks and at least 16 weeks after first dose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rotavirus</td>
<td>6 weeks</td>
<td>Maximum age for first dose is 14 weeks, 6 days.</td>
<td>Maximum age for first dose is 8 weeks, 0 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diphtheria, tetanus, and acellular pertussis</td>
<td>6 weeks</td>
<td>4 weeks</td>
<td>4 weeks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haemophilus influenzae type b</td>
<td>6 weeks</td>
<td>No further doses needed</td>
<td>No further doses needed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pneumococcal conjugate</td>
<td>6 weeks</td>
<td>No further doses needed</td>
<td>No further doses needed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inactivated poliovirus</td>
<td>6 weeks</td>
<td>4 weeks</td>
<td>4 weeks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measles, mumps, rubella</td>
<td>12 months</td>
<td>4 weeks</td>
<td>4 weeks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Varicella</td>
<td>12 months</td>
<td>3 months</td>
<td>4 weeks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hepatitis A</td>
<td>12 months</td>
<td>6 months</td>
<td>4 weeks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meningococcal ACWY</td>
<td>2 months</td>
<td>See Notes</td>
<td>See Notes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Children and adolescents age 7 through 18 years

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vaccine</th>
<th>Minimum Age for Dose 1</th>
<th>Minimum Interval Between Doses</th>
<th>Children and adolescents age 7 through 18 years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Meningococcal ACWY</td>
<td>Not applicable (N/A)</td>
<td>8 weeks</td>
<td>6 months (if first dose of DTaP/DT was administered before the 1st birthday)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tetanus, diphtheria; tetanus, diphtheria, and acellular pertussis</td>
<td>7 years</td>
<td>4 weeks</td>
<td>6 months (as final dose)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Human papillomavirus</td>
<td>9 years</td>
<td>Routine dosing intervals are recommended.</td>
<td>A fourth dose of IPV is indicated if all previous doses were administered at &lt;4 years or if the third dose was administered &lt;6 months after the second dose.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hepatitis A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>6 months</td>
<td>8 weeks and at least 16 weeks after first dose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hepatitis B</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>4 weeks</td>
<td>6 months and at least 16 weeks after first dose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inactivated poliovirus</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>4 weeks</td>
<td>4 weeks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measles, mumps, rubella</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>4 weeks</td>
<td>4 weeks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Varicella</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>3 months if younger than age 13 years.</td>
<td>4 weeks if age 13 years or older</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dengue</td>
<td>9 years</td>
<td>6 months</td>
<td>6 months</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Table 3
Recommended Child and Adolescent Immunization Schedule by Medical Indication, United States, 2023

Always use this table in conjunction with Table 1 and the Notes that follow.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>VACCINE</th>
<th>Pregnancy</th>
<th>Immunocompromised status (excluding HIV infection)</th>
<th>HIV infection CD4+ counts</th>
<th>Kidney failure, end-stage renal disease, or on hemodialysis</th>
<th>Heart disease or chronic lung disease</th>
<th>CSF leak or cochlear implant</th>
<th>Asplenia or persistent complement deficiencies</th>
<th>Chronic liver disease</th>
<th>Diabetes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hepatitis B</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rotavirus</td>
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<tr>
<td>Diphtheria, tetanus, and acellular pertussis (DTaP)</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Haemophilus influenzae type b</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Pneumococcal conjugate</td>
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<tr>
<td>Inactivated poliovirus</td>
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<tr>
<td>COVID-19</td>
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<tr>
<td>Influenza (IIV4)</td>
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<tr>
<td>or Influenza (LAIV4)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Measles, mumps, rubella</td>
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<tr>
<td>Varicella</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hepatitis A</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tetanus, diphtheria, and acellular pertussis (Tdap)</td>
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- **Recommended** for persons with an additional risk factor for which the vaccine would be indicated.
- **Recommended for persons with an additional risk factor for which the vaccine would be indicated** and additional doses may be necessary based on medical condition or vaccine. See Notes.
- **Precaution**—vaccine might be indicated if benefit of protection outweighs risk of adverse reaction.
- **Contraindicated or not recommended**—vaccine should not be administered.
- **No recommendation/not applicable**

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a. For additional information regarding HIV laboratory parameters and use of live vaccines, see the General Best Practice Guidelines for Immunization, "Altered Immunocompetence," at www.cdc.gov/vaccines/hcp/acip-recs/general-recs/immunocompetence.html and Table 4-1 (footnote J) at www.cdc.gov/vaccines/hcp/acip-recs/general-recs/contraindications.html.

b. Severe Combined Immunodeficiency

c. LAIV4 contraindicated for children 2–4 years of age with asthma or wheezing during the preceding 12 months.

d. SCID = Severe Combined Immunodeficiency

e. ≥15% and total CD4 cell count of ≥200/mm³

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For vaccination recommendations for persons ages 19 years or older, see the Recommended Adult Immunization Schedule, 2023.

**Additional information**
- Consult relevant ACIP statements for detailed recommendations at [www.cdc.gov/vaccines/hcp/acip-recs/index.html](http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/hcp/acip-recs/index.html).
- For calculating intervals between doses, 4 weeks = 28 days. Intervals of ≥4 months are determined by calendar months.
- Within a number range (e.g., 12–18), a dash (–) should be read as “through.”
- Vaccine doses administered ≤4 days before the minimum age or interval are considered valid. Doses of any vaccine administered ≥5 days earlier than the minimum age or minimum interval should not be counted as valid and should be repeated as age appropriate. The repeat dose should be spaced after the invalid dose by the recommended minimum interval. For further details, see Table 3-2, Recommended and minimum ages and intervals between vaccine doses, in General Best Practice Guidelines for Immunization at [www.cdc.gov/vaccines/hcp/acip-recs/general-recs/timing.html](http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/hcp/acip-recs/general-recs/timing.html).
- Information on travel vaccination requirements and recommendations is available at [www.cdc.gov/travel/](http://www.cdc.gov/travel/).
- For information about vaccination in the setting of a vaccine-preventable disease outbreak, contact your state or local health department.
- The National Vaccine Injury Compensation Program (VICP) is a no-fault alternative to the traditional legal system for resolving vaccine injury claims. All vaccines included in the child and adolescent vaccine schedule are covered by VICP except dengue, PPSV23, and COVID-19 vaccines. COVID-19 vaccines that are authorized or approved by the FDA are covered by the Countermeasures Injury Compensation Program (CICP). For more information, see [www.hrsa.gov/vaccinecompensation](http://www.hrsa.gov/vaccinecompensation) or [www.hrsa.gov/cicp](http://www.hrsa.gov/cicp).

**COVID-19 vaccination**
(minimum age: 6 months [Moderna and Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 vaccines], 12 years [Novavax COVID-19 Vaccine])

**Routine vaccination**
- **Primary series:**
  - **Age 6 months–4 years:** 2-dose series at 0, 4-8 weeks (Moderna) or 3-dose series at 0, 3-8, 11-16 weeks (Pfizer-BioNTech)
  - **Age 5–11 years:** 2-dose series at 0, 4-8 weeks (Moderna) or 3-dose series at 0, 3-8 weeks (Pfizer-BioNTech)
  - **Age 12–18 years:** 2-dose series at 0, 4-8 weeks (Moderna) or 2-dose series at 0, 3-8 weeks (Novavax, Pfizer-BioNTech)

For booster dose recommendations see [www.cdc.gov/vaccines/covid-19/clinical-considerations/interim-considerations-us.html](http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/covid-19/clinical-considerations/interim-considerations-us.html)

**Special situations**
People who are moderately or severely immunocompromised

- **Primary series**
  - **Age 6 months–4 years:** 3-dose series at 0, 4, 8 weeks (Moderna) or 3-dose series at 0, 3, 11 weeks (Pfizer-BioNTech)
  - **Age 5–11 years:** 3-dose series at 0, 4, 8 weeks (Moderna) or 3-dose series at 0, 3, 7 weeks (Pfizer-BioNTech)
  - **Age 12–18 years:** 3-dose series at 0, 4, 8 weeks (Moderna) or 2-dose series at 0, 3 weeks (Novavax) or 3-dose series at 0, 3, 7 weeks (Pfizer-BioNTech)

**Boosters**
- **Boosters:** see [www.cdc.gov/vaccines/covid-19/clinical-considerations/interim-considerations-us.html](http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/covid-19/clinical-considerations/interim-considerations-us.html)

**Pre-exposure prophylaxis** (monoclonal antibodies) may be considered to complement COVID-19 vaccination. See [www.cdc.gov/vaccines/covid-19/clinical-considerations/interim-considerations-us.html#immunocompromised](http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/covid-19/clinical-considerations/interim-considerations-us.html#immunocompromised)


**Dengue vaccination**
(minimum age: 9 years)

**Routine vaccination**
- **Age 9–16 years living in areas with endemic dengue AND have laboratory confirmation of previous dengue infection:** - 3-dose series administered at 0, 6, and 12 months
- **Endemic areas include Puerto Rico, American Samoa, US Virgin Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Republic of Marshall Islands, and the Republic of Palau.** For updated guidance on dengue endemic areas and pre-vaccination laboratory testing see [www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/70/rr/rr7006a1.htm?cid=rr7006a1_w](http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/70/rr/rr7006a1.htm?cid=rr7006a1_w) and [www.cdc.gov/dengue/vaccine/hcp/index.html](http://www.cdc.gov/dengue/vaccine/hcp/index.html)
- **Dengue vaccine should not be administered to children traveling to or visiting endemic dengue areas.**

**Diphtheria, tetanus, and pertussis (DTaP) vaccination**
(minimum age: 6 weeks [4 years for Kinrix® or Quadracel®])

**Routine vaccination**
- **5-dose series at age 2, 4, 6, 12, and 18 months:**
  - **Prospectively:** Dose 4 may be administered as early as age 12 months if at least 6 months have elapsed since dose 3.
  - **Retrospectively:** A 4th dose that was inadvertently administered as early as age 12 months may be counted if at least 4 months have elapsed since dose 3.

**Catch-up vaccination**
- **Dose 5 is not necessary if dose 4 was administered at age 4 years or older and at least 6 months after dose 3.**
- **For other catch-up guidance, see Table 2.**

**Special situations**
- **Wound management** in children less than age 7 years with history of 3 or more doses of tetanus-toxoid-containing vaccine: For all wounds except clean and minor wounds, administer DTaP if more than 5 years since last dose of tetanus-toxoid-containing vaccine. For detailed information, see [www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/67/rr/rr6702a1.htm](http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/67/rr/rr6702a1.htm).
Haemophilus influenzae type b vaccination (minimum age: 6 weeks)

Routine vaccination

- ActHIB®, Hiberix®, Pentacel®, or Vaxelis®: 4-dose series (3-dose primary series at age 2, 4, and 6 months, followed by a booster dose® at age 12–15 months)
  - *Vaxelis® is not recommended for use as a booster dose. A different Hib-containing vaccine should be used for the booster dose.
- PedvaxHIB®: 3-dose series (2-dose primary series at age 2 and 4 months, followed by a booster dose at age 12–15 months)

Catch-up vaccination

- Dose 1 at age 7–11 months: Administer dose 2 at least 4 weeks later and dose 3 (final dose) at age12–15 months or 8 weeks after dose 2 (whichever is later).
- Dose 1 at age 12–14 months: Administer dose 2 (final dose) at least 8 weeks after dose 1.
- Dose 1 before age 12 months and dose 2 before age 15 months: Administer dose 3 (final dose) at least 8 weeks after dose 2.
- 2 doses of PedvaxHIB® before age 12 months: Administer dose 3 (final dose) at age12–59 months and at least 8 weeks after dose 2.
- 1 dose administered at age 15 months or older: No further doses needed.
- Unvaccinated at age 15–59 months: Administer 1 dose.
- Previously unvaccinated children 60 months or older who are not considered high risk: Do not require catch-up vaccination.

For other catch-up guidance, see Table 2. Vaxelis® can be used for catch-up vaccination in children less than age 5 years. Follow the catch-up schedule even if Vaxelis® is used for one or more doses. For detailed information on use of Vaxelis® see www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/69/wr/mm6905a5.htm.

Special situations

- Chemotherapy or radiation treatment:
  - Age 12–59 months
    - Unvaccinated or only 1 dose before age 12 months: 2 doses, 8 weeks apart
    - 2 or more doses before age 12 months: 1 dose at least 8 weeks after previous dose
  - Doses administered within 14 days of starting therapy or during therapy should be repeated at least 3 months after therapy completion.

- Hematopoietic stem cell transplant (HSCT):
  - 3-dose series 4 weeks apart starting 6 to 12 months after successful transplant, regardless of Hib vaccination history.

- Anatomic or functional asplenia (including sickle cell disease):
  - Age 12–59 months
    - Unvaccinated or only 1 dose before age 12 months:
      - 2 doses, 8 weeks apart
    - 2 or more doses before age 12 months:
      - 1 dose at least 8 weeks after previous dose
  - Unvaccinated* persons age 5 years or older
    - 1 dose

- Elective splenectomy:
  - Unvaccinated* persons age 15 months or older
    - 1 dose (preferably at least 14 days before procedure)

- HIV infection:
  - Age 12–59 months
    - Unvaccinated or only 1 dose before age 12 months:
      - 2 doses, 8 weeks apart
    - 2 or more doses before age 12 months:
      - 1 dose at least 8 weeks after previous dose
  - Unvaccinated* persons age 5–18 years
    - 1 dose

- Immunoglobulin deficiency, early component complement deficiency:
  - Age 12–59 months
    - Unvaccinated or only 1 dose before age 12 months:
      - 2 doses, 8 weeks apart
    - 2 or more doses before age 12 months:
      - 1 dose at least 8 weeks after previous dose

- Hemophilia (factor VIII or IX deficiency): 2 and 4 months, followed by a booster dose at age 12–15 months.
- PedvaxHIB®:
  - Age 12–59 months:
    - Dose 1 at age 12–14 months:
      - 1 dose at least 8 weeks after dose 1.
    - Dose 1 at age 7–11 months:
      - 1 dose at least 8 weeks after dose 1.
    - Dose 1 at age 12–15 months:
      - 1 dose at least 8 weeks after dose 1.
  - Dose 2 and 4 months, followed by a booster dose at age 12–15 months.

- Elective splenectomy:
  - Unvaccinated* persons age 15 months or older
    - 1 dose (preferably at least 14 days before procedure)

- HIV infection:
  - Age 12–59 months
    - Unvaccinated or only 1 dose before age 12 months:
      - 2 doses, 8 weeks apart
    - 2 or more doses before age 12 months:
      - 1 dose at least 8 weeks after previous dose

- Immunoglobulin deficiency, early component complement deficiency:
  - Age 12–59 months
    - Unvaccinated or only 1 dose before age 12 months:
      - 2 doses, 8 weeks apart
    - 2 or more doses before age 12 months:
      - 1 dose at least 8 weeks after previous dose

- Hemophilia (factor VIII or IX deficiency): 2 and 4 months, followed by a booster dose at age 12–15 months.
- ActHIB®, Hiberix®, Pentacel®, or Vaxelis®:
  - 4-dose series (3-dose primary series at age 2, 4, and 6 months, followed by a booster dose® at age 12–15 months)
  - *Vaxelis® is not recommended for use as a booster dose.
  - A different Hib-containing vaccine should be used for the booster dose.

- PedvaxHIB®:
  - 3-dose series (2-dose primary series at age 2 and 4 months, followed by a booster dose at age 12–15 months)

Catch-up vaccination

- Dose 1 at age 7–11 months: Administer dose 2 at least 4 weeks later and dose 3 (final dose) at age12–15 months or 8 weeks after dose 2 (whichever is later).
- Dose 1 at age 12–14 months: Administer dose 2 (final dose) at least 8 weeks after dose 1.
- Dose 1 before age 12 months and dose 2 before age 15 months: Administer dose 3 (final dose) at least 8 weeks after dose 2.
- 2 doses of PedvaxHIB® before age 12 months: Administer dose 3 (final dose) at age12–59 months and at least 8 weeks after dose 2.
- 1 dose administered at age 15 months or older: No further doses needed.
- Unvaccinated at age 15–59 months: Administer 1 dose.
- Previously unvaccinated children 60 months or older who are not considered high risk: Do not require catch-up vaccination.

Hepatitis A vaccination (minimum age: 12 months for routine vaccination)

Routine vaccination

- 2-dose series (minimum interval: 6 months) at age 12–23 months

Catch-up vaccination

- Unvaccinated persons through age 18 years should complete a 2-dose series (minimum interval: 6 months).
- Persons who previously received 1 dose at age 12 months or older should receive dose 2 at least 6 months after dose 1.
- Adolescents age 18 years or older may receive the combined HepA and HepB vaccine, Twinrix®, as a 3-dose series (0, 1, and 6 months) or 4-dose series (3 doses at 0, 7, and 21–30 days, followed by a booster dose at 12 months).

International travel

- Persons traveling to or working in countries with high or intermediate endemic hepatitis A (www.cdc.gov/travel/):
  - Infants age 6–11 months: 1 dose before departure; revaccinate with 2 doses (separated by at least 6 months) between age 12–23 months.
  - Unvaccinated age 12 months or older: Administer dose 1 as soon as travel is considered.

Hepatitis B vaccination (minimum age: birth)

Routine vaccination

- 3-dose series at age 0, 1–2, 6–18 months (use monovalent HepB vaccine for doses administered before age 6 weeks)
  - Birth weight ≥2,000 grams: 1 dose within 24 hours of birth if medically stable.
  - Birth weight <2,000 grams: 1 dose at chronological age 1 month or hospital discharge (whichever is earlier and even if weight is still <2,000 grams).
  - Infants who did not receive a birth dose should begin the series as soon as possible (see Table 2 for minimum intervals).
  - Administration of 4 doses is permitted when a combination vaccine containing HepB is used after the birth dose.
  - Minimum intervals (see Table 2): when 4 doses are administered, substitute “dose 4” for “dose 3” in these calculations.
  - Final (3rd or 4th) dose: age 6–18 months (minimum age 24 weeks)
  - Mother is HBsAg-positive
    - Birth dose (monovalent HepB vaccine only): administer HepB vaccine and hepatitis B immune globulin (HBIG) (in separate limbs) within 12 hours of birth, regardless of birth weight.
    - Birth weight <2000 grams: administer 3 additional doses of HepB vaccine beginning at age 1 month (total of 4 doses)
    - Final (3rd or 4th) dose: administer at age 6 months (minimum age 24 weeks)
    - Test for HBsAg and anti-HBs at age 9–12 months. If HepB series is delayed, test 1–2 months after final dose. Do not test before age 9 months.
• **Mother is HBsAg-unknown**

  If other evidence suggestive of maternal hepatitis B infection exists (e.g., presence of HBV DNA, HBsAg-positive, or mother known to have chronic hepatitis B infection), manage infant as if mother is HBsAg-positive.

  **Birth dose (monovalent HepB vaccine only):**
  - Birth weight ≥2,000 grams: administer HepB vaccine within 12 hours of birth. Determine mother’s HBsAg status as soon as possible. If mother is determined to be HBsAg-positive, administer HBIG as soon as possible (in separate limbs), but no later than 7 days of age.
  - Birth weight <2,000 grams: administer HepB vaccine and HBIG (in separate limbs) within 12 hours of birth. Administer 3 additional doses of HepB vaccine beginning at age 1 month (total of 4 doses)

  **Final (3rd or 4th) dose: administer at age 6 months (minimum age 24 weeks)**
  - If mother is determined to be HBsAg-positive or if status remains unknown, test for HBsAg and anti-HBs at age 9–12 months. If HepB series is delayed, test 1–2 months after final dose. Do not test before age 9 months.

**Catch-up vaccination**

- Unvaccinated persons should complete a 3-dose series at 0, 1–2, 6 months. See Table 2 for minimum intervals
- Adolescents age 11–15 years may use an alternative 2-dose schedule with at least 4 months between doses (adult formulation Recombivax HB® only).
- Adolescents age 18 years or older may receive:
  - Heplisav-B®: 2-dose series at least 4 weeks apart
  - PreHevbrio®: 3-dose series at 0, 1, and 6 months
  - Combined HepA and HepB vaccine, Twinrix®: 3-dose series (0, 1, and 6 months) or 4-dose series (3 doses at 0, 7, and 21–30 days, followed by a booster dose at 12 months).

**Special situations**

- Revaccination is not generally recommended for persons with a normal immune status who were vaccinated as infants, children, adolescents, or adults.
- Post-vaccination serology testing and revaccination (if anti-HBs < 10mIU/mL) is recommended for certain populations, including:
  - Infants born to HBsAg-positive mothers
  - Persons who are prenullis or on maintenance dialysis
  - Other immunocompromised persons
- For detailed revaccination recommendations, see www.cdc.gov/vaccines/hcp/acip-recs/vacc-specific/hepb.html.

  **Note:** Heplisav-B and PreHevbrio are not recommended in pregnancy due to lack of safety data in pregnant persons

**Human papillomavirus vaccination**

*(minimum age: 9 years)*

**Routine and catch-up vaccination**

- HPV vaccination routinely recommended at age 11–12 years *(can start at age 9 years)* and catch-up HPV vaccination recommended for all persons through age 18 years if not adequately vaccinated
- 2- or 3-dose series depending on age at initial vaccination:
  - Age 9–14 years at initial vaccination: 2-dose series at 0, 6–12 months (minimum interval: 5 months; repeat dose if administered too soon)
  - Age 15 years or older at initial vaccination: 3-dose series at 0, 1–2 months, 6 months (minimum intervals: dose 1 to dose 2: 4 weeks / dose 2 to dose 3: 12 weeks / dose 1 to dose 3: 3 months; repeat dose if administered too soon)
- **Interrupted schedules:** If vaccination schedule is interrupted, the series does not need to be restarted.
- No additional dose recommended when any HPV vaccine series has been completed using the recommended dosing intervals.

**Influenza vaccination**

*(minimum age: 6 months [IIV], 2 years [LAIV4], 18 years [recombinant influenza vaccine, RIV4])*

**Routine vaccination**

- Use any influenza vaccine appropriate for age and health status annually:
  - 2 doses, separated by at least 4 weeks, for children age 6 months–8 years who have received fewer than 2 influenza vaccine doses before July 1, 2022, or whose influenza vaccination history is unknown (administer dose 2 even if the child turns 9 between receipt of dose 1 and dose 2)
  - 1 dose for children age 6 months–8 years who have received at least 2 influenza vaccine doses before July 1, 2022
  - 1 dose for all persons age 9 years or older

**Catch-up vaccination**

- For the 2022–2023 season, see www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/71/rr/rr7101a1.htm.
- For the 2023–24 season, see the 2023–24 ACIP influenza vaccine recommendations.

**Measles, mumps, and rubella vaccination**

*(minimum age: 12 months for routine vaccination)*

**Routine vaccination**

- 2-dose series at age 12–15 months, age 4–6 years
- MMR or MMRV may be administered

  **Note:** For dose 1 in children age 12–47 months, it is recommended to administer MMR and varicella vaccines separately. MMRV may be used if parents or caregivers express a preference.

**Catch-up vaccination**

- Unvaccinated children and adolescents: 2-dose series at least 4 weeks apart
- The maximum age for use of MMRV is 12 years.
- Minimum interval between MMRV doses: 3 months
Recommended Child and Adolescent Immunization Schedule for ages 18 years or younger, United States, 2023

Dose 1 at age 24 months or older: 2-dose series
- Menactra® (age 9–23 months)

Unvaccinated children age 12 months or older:
- Dose 1 at age 24 months or older: 2-dose series at least 8 weeks apart
- Menactra® must be administered at least 4 weeks after completion of PCV series.

MenQuadfi®
- Dose 1 at age 24 months or older: 2-dose series at least 8 weeks apart

Travel to countries with hyperendemic or epidemic meningococcal disease, including countries in the African meningitis belt or during the Hajj (www.cdc.gov/travel/):
- Children less than age 24 months:
  - Menveo® (age 2–23 months)
    - Dose 1 at age 2 months: 4-dose series (additional 3 doses at age 4, 6, and 12 months)
    - Dose 1 at age 3–6 months: 3- or 4-dose series (dose 2 [and dose 3 if applicable] at least 8 weeks after previous dose until a dose is received at age 7 months or older, followed by an additional dose at 12 weeks later and after age 12 months)
    - Dose 1 at age 7–23 months: 2-dose series (dose 2 at least 12 weeks after dose 1 and after age 12 months)
  - Menactra® (age 9–23 months)
    - 2-dose series (dose 2 at least 12 weeks after dose 1; dose 2 may be administered as early as 8 weeks after dose 1 in travelers)
  - Menactra®, or MenQuadfi®

Meningococcal serogroup B vaccination (minimum age: 10 years [MenB-4C, Bexsero®; MenB-FHbp, Trumenba®])

Shared clinical decision-making
- Adolescents not at increased risk age 16–23 years (preferred age 16–18 years) based on shared clinical decision-making:
  - Bexsero®: 2-dose series at least 1 month apart
  - Trumenba®: 2-dose series at least 6 months apart (if dose 2 is administered earlier than 6 months, administer a 3rd dose at least 4 months after dose 2)

Special situations
- Anatomic or functional asplenia, sickle cell disease, or HIV infection:
  - Age 9–23 months: Not recommended
  - Age 24 months or older: 2-dose series at least 8 weeks apart
- Menactra® must be administered at least 4 weeks after completion of PCV series.

Note: Menactra® should be administered either before or at the same time as DTaP. MenACWY may be administered simultaneously with MenB vaccines if indicated, but at a different anatomic site, if feasible.

For MenACWY booster dose recommendations for groups listed under “Special situations” and in an outbreak setting and additional meningococcal vaccination information, see www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/69/rr/rr6909a1.htm.

Meningococcal serogroup A,C,W,Y vaccination (minimum age: 2 months [MenACWY-CRM, Menveo], 9 months [MenACWY-D, Menactra], 2 years [MenACWY-TT, MenQuadfi])

Notes

*Menveo has two formulations: lyophilized and liquid. The liquid formulation should not be used before age 10 years.

Note: Bexsero® and Trumenba® are not interchangeable; the same product should be used for all doses in a series.

Shared clinical decision-making
- Adolescents not at increased risk age 16–23 years (preferred age 16–18 years) based on shared clinical decision-making:
  - Bexsero®: 2-dose series at least 1 month apart
  - Trumenba®: 2-dose series at least 6 months apart (if dose 2 is administered earlier than 6 months, administer a 3rd dose at least 4 months after dose 2)

Special situations
- Anatomic or functional asplenia, sickle cell disease, persistent complement component deficiency, complement inhibitor (e.g., eculizumab, ravulizumab) use:
  - Menveo®
    - Dose 1 at age 2 months: 4-dose series (additional 3 doses at age 4, 6, and 12 months)
    - Dose 1 at age 3–6 months: 3- or 4-dose series (dose 2 [and dose 3 if applicable] at least 8 weeks after previous dose until a dose is received at age 7 months or older, followed by an additional dose at 12 weeks later and after age 12 months)
    - Dose 1 at age 7–23 months: 2-dose series (dose 2 at least 12 weeks after dose 1 and after age 12 months)
  - Menactra®, or MenQuadfi®

First-year college students who live in residential housing (if not previously vaccinated at age 16 years or older) or military recruits:
- 1 dose Menveo®, Menactra®, or MenQuadfi®

Adolescent vaccination of children who received MenACWY prior to age 10 years:
- Children for whom boosters are recommended because of an ongoing increased risk of meningococcal disease (e.g., those with complement component deficiency, HIV, or asplenia): Follow the booster schedule for persons at increased risk.
- Children for whom boosters are not recommended (e.g., a healthy child who received a single dose for travel to a country where meningococcal disease is endemic): Administer MenACWY according to the recommended adolescent schedule with dose 1 at age 11–12 years and dose 2 at age 16 years.
Pneumococcal vaccination (minimum age: 6 weeks [PCV13], [PCV15], 2 years [PPSV23])

Routine vaccination with PCV
- 4-dose series at 2, 4, 6, 12–15 months

Catch-up vaccination with PCV
- Healthy children age 24–59 months with any incomplete* PCV series: 1 dose PCV
- For other catch-up guidance, see Table 2.

Note: PCV13 and PCV15 can be used interchangeably for children who are healthy or have underlying conditions. PCV15 is not indicated for children who have received 4 doses of PCV13 or another age appropriate complete PCV13 series.

Special situations

Underlying conditions below: When both PCV and PPSV23 are indicated, administer PCV first. PCV and PPSV23 should not be administered during the same visit.

- Chronic heart disease (particularly cyanotic congenital heart disease and cardiac failure); chronic lung disease (including asthma treated with high-dose, oral corticosteroids); diabetes mellitus;
- Sickle cell disease and other hemoglobinopathies; anatomic or functional asplenia; congenital or acquired immunodeficiency; HIV infection; chronic renal failure; neoplasms, leukemias, lymphomas, Hodgkin disease, and other diseases associated with treatment with immunosuppressive drugs or radiation therapy; solid organ transplantation; multiple myeloma;

Age 2–5 years
- Any incomplete* series with:
  - 3 PCV doses: 1 dose PCV (at least 8 weeks after any prior PCV dose)
  - Less than 3 PCV doses: 2 doses PCV (8 weeks after the most recent dose and administered 8 weeks apart)
- No history of PPSV23: 1 dose PPSV23 (at least 8 weeks after completing all recommended PCV doses)

Age 6–18 years
- Any incomplete* series with PCV: no further PCV doses needed.
- No history of PPSV23: 1 dose PPSV23 (at least 8 weeks after completing all recommended PCV doses)

Cerebrospinal fluid leak, cochlear implant:
- Any incomplete* series with:
  - 3 PCV doses: 1 dose PCV (at least 8 weeks after any prior PCV dose)
  - Less than 3 PCV doses: 2 doses PCV (8 weeks after the most recent dose and administered 8 weeks apart)
- No history of PPSV23: 1 dose PPSV23 (at least 8 weeks after completing all recommended PCV doses)

Age 6–18 years
- No history of either PCV or PPSV23: 1 dose PCV, 2 doses PPSV23 at least 8 weeks later
- Any PCV but no PPSV23: 1 dose PPSV23 at least 8 weeks after the most recent dose of PCV
- PPSV23 but no PCV: 1 dose PCV at least 8 weeks after the most recent dose of PPSV23
- Evidence of completed polio vaccination series (i.e., at least 3 doses): administer remaining doses (1, 2, or 3 doses) to complete a 3-dose series

For guidance on determining which pneumococcal vaccines a patient needs and when, please refer to the mobile app, which can be downloaded here: www.cdc.gov/vaccines/vpd/pneumo/hcp/pneumoapp.html

Poliovirus vaccination (minimum age: 6 weeks)

Routine vaccination
- 4-dose series at ages 2, 4, 6–18 months, 4–6 years; administer the final dose on or after age 4 years and at least 6 months after the previous dose.
- 4 or more doses of IPV can be administered before age 4 years when a combination vaccine containing IPV is used. However, a dose is still recommended on or after age 4 years and at least 6 months after the previous dose.

Catch-up vaccination
- In the first 6 months of life, use minimum ages and intervals only for travel to a polio-endemic region or during an outbreak.
- IPV is not routinely recommended for U.S. residents age 18 years or older.

Series containing oral polio vaccine (OPV), either mixed OPV-IPV or OPV-only series:
- Total number of doses needed to complete the series is the same as that recommended for the U.S. IPV schedule. See www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/66/wr/mm6601a6.htm?s_cid=mm6601a6_w.
- Only trivalent OPV (tOPV) counts toward the U.S. vaccination requirements.
- Doses of OPV administered before April 1, 2016, should be counted (unless specifically noted as administered during a campaign).
- Doses of OPV administered on or after April 1, 2016, should not be counted.
- For guidance to assess doses documented as “OPV,” see www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/66/wr/mm6606a7.htm?s_cid=mm6606a7_w.
- For other catch-up guidance, see Table 2.

Special situations

- Adolescents aged 18 years at increased risk of exposure to poliovirus with:
  - No evidence of a complete polio vaccination series (i.e., at least 3 doses): administer remaining doses (1, 2, or 3 doses) to complete a 3-dose series
  - Evidence of completed polio vaccination series (i.e., at least 3 doses): may administer one lifetime IPV booster

For detailed information, see: www.cdc.gov/vaccines/vpd/polio/hcp/recommendations.html
Rotavirus vaccination  
(minimum age: 6 weeks)

**Routine vaccination**
- **Rotarix**: 2-dose series at age 2 and 4 months
- **RotaTeq**: 3-dose series at age 2, 4, and 6 months
- If any dose in the series is either **RotaTeq** or unknown, default to 3-dose series.

**Catch-up vaccination**
- Do not start the series on or after age 15 weeks, 0 days.
- The maximum age for the final dose is 8 months, 0 days.
- For other catch-up guidance, see Table 2.

Tetanus, diphtheria, and pertussis (Tdap) vaccination  
(minimum age: 11 years for routine vaccination, 7 years for catch-up vaccination)

**Routine vaccination**
- **Adolescents age 11–12 years**: 1 dose Tdap
- **Pregnancy**: 1 dose Tdap during each pregnancy, preferably in early part of gestational weeks 27–36.
- Tdap may be administered regardless of the interval since the last tetanus- and diphtheria-toxoid-containing vaccine.

**Catch-up vaccination**
- **Adolescents age 13–18 years who have not received Tdap**: 1 dose Tdap, then Td or Tdap booster every 10 years
- **Persons age 7–18 years not fully vaccinated with DTaP**: 1 dose Tdap as part of the catch-up series (preferably the first dose); if additional doses are needed, use Td or Tdap.
- Tdap administered at age 7–10 years:
  - **Children age 7–9 years** who receive Tdap should receive the routine Tdap dose at age 11–12 years.
  - **Children age 10 years** who receive Tdap do not need the routine Tdap dose at age 11–12 years.
- **DTaP inadvertently administered on or after age 7 years**:
  - **Children age 7–9 years**: DTaP may count as part of catch-up series. Administer routine Tdap dose at age 11–12 years.
  - **Children age 10–18 years**: Count dose of DTaP as the adolescent Tdap booster.
- For other catch-up guidance, see Table 2.

**Special situations**
- **Wound management** in persons age 7 years or older with history of 3 or more doses of tetanus-toxoid-containing vaccine: For clean and minor wounds, administer Tdap or Td if more than 10 years since last dose of tetanus-toxoid-containing vaccine; for all other wounds, administer Tdap or Td if more than 5 years since last dose of tetanus-toxoid-containing vaccine. Tdap is preferred for persons age 11 years or older who have not previously received Tdap or whose Tdap history is unknown. If a tetanus-toxoid-containing vaccine is indicated for a pregnant adolescent, use Tdap.
- For detailed information, see www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/69/wr/mm6903a5.htm.

*Fully vaccinated* = 5 valid doses of DTaP OR 4 valid doses of DTaP if dose 4 was administered at age 4 years or older

Varicella vaccination  
(minimum age: 12 months)

**Routine vaccination**
- 2-dose series at age 12–15 months, 4–6 years
- **VAR or MMRV may be administered**
- Dose 2 may be administered as early as 3 months after dose 1 (a dose inadvertently administered after at least 4 weeks may be counted as valid)

*Note*: For dose 1 in children age 12–47 months, it is recommended to administer MMR and varicella vaccines separately. MMRV may be used if parents or caregivers express a preference.

**Catch-up vaccination**
- Ensure persons age 7–18 years without evidence of immunity (see MMWR at www.cdc.gov/mmwr/pdf/rr/rr5604.pdf) have a 2-dose series:
  - **Age 7–12 years**: Routine interval: 3 months
    (a dose inadvertently administered after at least 4 weeks may be counted as valid)
  - **Age 13 years and older**: Routine interval: 4–8 weeks
    (minimum interval: 4 weeks)
  - The maximum age for use of **MMRV** is 12 years.
### Guide to Contraindications and Precautions to Commonly Used Vaccines

Adapted from Table 4-1 in Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP) General Best Practice Guidelines for Immunization: Contraindication and Precautions available at [www.cdc.gov/vaccines/hcp/acip-recs/general-recs/contraindications.html](http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/hcp/acip-recs/general-recs/contraindications.html) and ACIP’s Recommendations for the Prevention and Control of 2022-23 seasonal influenza with Vaccines available at [www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/71/rr/rr7101a1.htm](http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/71/rr/rr7101a1.htm).

For COVID-19 vaccine contraindications and precautions see [www.cdc.gov/vaccines/covid-19/clinical-considerations/interim-considerations-us.html#contraindications](http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/covid-19/clinical-considerations/interim-considerations-us.html#contraindications)

#### Vaccine

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vaccine</th>
<th>Contraindicated or Not Recommended</th>
<th>Precautions</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Influenza, egg-based, inactivated injectable (IIV4)</td>
<td>• Severe allergic reaction (e.g., anaphylaxis) after previous dose of any influenza vaccine (i.e., any egg-based IIV, ccIIV, RIV, or LAIV of any valency)</td>
<td>• Guillain-Barré syndrome (GBS) within 6 weeks after a previous dose of any type of influenza vaccine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Influenza, cell culture-based inactivated injectable [(cc)IIV4, Flucelvax* Quadrivalent]</td>
<td>• Severe allergic reaction (e.g., anaphylaxis) to any ccIIV of any valency, or to any component(1) of ccIIV4</td>
<td>• Guillain-Barré syndrome (GBS) within 6 weeks after a previous dose of any type of influenza vaccine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Influenza, recombinant injectable [(RIV4), Flublok* Quadrivalent]</td>
<td>• Severe allergic reaction (e.g., anaphylaxis) to any RIV of any valency, or to any component(1) of RIV4</td>
<td>• Guillain-Barré syndrome (GBS) within 6 weeks after a previous dose of any type of influenza vaccine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Influenza, live attenuated [LAIV4, Flumist* Quadrivalent]</td>
<td>• Severe allergic reaction (e.g., anaphylaxis) after previous dose of any influenza vaccine (i.e., any egg-based IIV, ccIIV, RIV, or LAIV of any valency)</td>
<td>• Guillain-Barré syndrome (GBS) within 6 weeks after a previous dose of any type of influenza vaccine</td>
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<tr>
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<td>• Severe allergic reaction (e.g., anaphylaxis) to any vaccine component(1) (excluding egg)</td>
<td>• Guillain-Barré syndrome (GBS) within 6 weeks after a previous dose of any type of influenza vaccine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>• Children age 2 – 4 years with a history of asthma or wheezing</td>
<td>• Guillain-Barré syndrome (GBS) within 6 weeks after a previous dose of any type of influenza vaccine</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Anatomic or functional asplenia</td>
<td>• Guillain-Barré syndrome (GBS) within 6 weeks after a previous dose of any type of influenza vaccine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Immunocompromised due to any cause including, but not limited to, medications and HIV infection</td>
<td>• Guillain-Barré syndrome (GBS) within 6 weeks after a previous dose of any type of influenza vaccine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>• Close contacts or caregivers of severely immunosuppressed persons who require a protected environment</td>
<td>• Guillain-Barré syndrome (GBS) within 6 weeks after a previous dose of any type of influenza vaccine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Pregnancy</td>
<td>• Guillain-Barré syndrome (GBS) within 6 weeks after a previous dose of any type of influenza vaccine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Cochlear implant</td>
<td>• Guillain-Barré syndrome (GBS) within 6 weeks after a previous dose of any type of influenza vaccine</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Active communication between the cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) and the oropharynx, nasopharynx, nose, ear or any other cranial CSF leak</td>
<td>• Guillain-Barré syndrome (GBS) within 6 weeks after a previous dose of any type of influenza vaccine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Children and adolescents receiving aspirin or salicylate-containing medications</td>
<td>• Guillain-Barré syndrome (GBS) within 6 weeks after a previous dose of any type of influenza vaccine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Received influenza antiviral medications oseltamivir or zanamivir within the previous 48 hours, peramivir within the previous 5 days, or baloxavir within the previous 17 days</td>
<td>• Guillain-Barré syndrome (GBS) within 6 weeks after a previous dose of any type of influenza vaccine</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. When a contraindication is present, a vaccine should NOT be administered. Kroger A, Bahta L, Hunter P. ACIP General Best Practice Guidelines for Immunization. [www.cdc.gov/vaccines/hcp/acip-recs/general-recs/contraindications.html](http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/hcp/acip-recs/general-recs/contraindications.html)
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3. Vaccination providers should check FDA-approved prescribing information for the most complete and updated information, including contraindications, warnings, and precautions. Package inserts for U.S.-licensed vaccines are available at [www.fda.gov/vaccines-blood-biologics/approved-products/vaccines-licensed-use-united-states](http://www.fda.gov/vaccines-blood-biologics/approved-products/vaccines-licensed-use-united-states)
### Contraindicated or Not Recommended

- **Dengue (DEN4CYD)**
  - Severe allergic reaction (e.g., anaphylaxis) after a previous dose or to a vaccine component
  - Severe immunodeficiency (e.g., hematologic and solid tumors, receipt of chemotherapy, congenital immunodeficiency, long-term immunosuppressive therapy or patients with HIV infection who are severely immunocompromised)
  - Pregnancy
  - HIV infection without evidence of severe immunosuppression
  - Moderate or severe acute illness with or without fever

- **Diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis (DTaP)**
  - Severe allergic reaction (e.g., anaphylaxis) after a previous dose or to a vaccine component
  - For DTaP only: Encephalopathy (e.g., coma, decreased level of consciousness, prolonged seizures) not attributable to another identifiable cause within 7 days of administration of previous dose of DTP or DTaP
  - Guillain-Barré syndrome (GBS) within 6 weeks after previous dose of tetanus-toxoid–containing vaccine
  - History of Arthus-type hypersensitivity reactions after a previous dose of diphtheria-toxoid–containing or tetanus-toxoid–containing vaccine; defer vaccination until at least 10 years have elapsed since the last tetanus-toxoid–containing vaccine
  - For DTaP only: Progressive neurologic disorder, including encephalopathy, among other conditions
  - For DTaP only: Progressive or unstable neurological disorder, uncontrolled seizures, or progressive encephalopathy
  - Guillain-Barré syndrome (GBS) within 6 weeks after a previous dose of tetanus-toxoid–containing vaccine
  - Progressive neurologic disorder, including encephalopathy, among other conditions
  - Progressive or unstable neurological disorder, uncontrolled seizures, or progressive encephalopathy

- **Tetanus, diphtheria (DT)**
  - Severe allergic reaction (e.g., anaphylaxis) after a previous dose or to a vaccine component
  - For DTaP only: Encephalopathy (e.g., coma, decreased level of consciousness, prolonged seizures) not attributable to another identifiable cause within 7 days of administration of previous dose of DTP or DTaP
  - Guillain-Barré syndrome (GBS) within 6 weeks after previous dose of tetanus-toxoid–containing vaccine
  - History of Arthus-type hypersensitivity reactions after a previous dose of diphtheria-toxoid–containing or tetanus-toxoid–containing vaccine; defer vaccination until at least 10 years have elapsed since the last tetanus-toxoid–containing vaccine

- **Haemophilus influenzae type b (Hib)**
  - Severe allergic reaction (e.g., anaphylaxis) after a previous dose or to a vaccine component
  - For Hibrix, Achtvil, and PedvaxHIB only: History of severe allergic reaction to dry natural latex
  - Less than age 6 weeks
  - Pregnancy: Hibrix and PreHevbrio are not recommended due to lack of safety data in pregnant persons. Use other hepatitis B vaccines if HepB is indicated.
  - Moderate or severe acute illness with or without fever

- **Hoepatitis A (HevA)**
  - Severe allergic reaction (e.g., anaphylaxis) after a previous dose or to a vaccine component
  - Including neomycin
  - Pregnancy: Heplisav-B is not recommended due to lack of safety data in pregnant persons. Use other hepatitis B vaccines if HepB is indicated.
  - Moderate or severe acute illness with or without fever

- **Hoepatitis B (HevB)**
  - Severe allergic reaction (e.g., anaphylaxis) after a previous dose or to a vaccine component
  - Including yeast
  - Pregnancy: Heplisav-B and PreHevbrio are not recommended due to lack of safety data in pregnant persons. Use other hepatitis B vaccines if HepB is indicated.
  - Moderate or severe acute illness with or without fever

- **Hoepatitis A–Hepatitis B vaccine (HepA-HevB, [Twinline®])**
  - Severe allergic reaction (e.g., anaphylaxis) after a previous dose or to a vaccine component
  - Including yeast
  - Pregnancy: HPV vaccination not recommended.
  - Moderate or severe acute illness with or without fever

- **Measles, mumps, rubella (MMR)**
  - Severe allergic reaction (e.g., anaphylaxis) after a previous dose or to a vaccine component
  - Family history of altered immunocompetence, unless verified clinically or by laboratory testing as immunocompetent
  - Recent (≤11 months) receipt of antibody-containing blood product (specific interval depends on product)
  - History of thrombocytopenia or thrombocytopenic purpura
  - Need for tuberculin skin testing or interferon-gamma release assay (IGRA) testing
  - Pregnancy: MMRV only; Personal or family (i.e., sibling or parent) history of seizures of any etiology
  - Moderate or severe acute illness with or without fever

- **Human papillomavirus (HPV)**
  - Severe allergic reaction (e.g., anaphylaxis) after a previous dose or to a vaccine component
  - Pregnancy: HPV vaccination not recommended.
  - Moderate or severe acute illness with or without fever

- **Meningococcal ACWY (MenACWY)**
  - Severe allergic reaction (e.g., anaphylaxis) after a previous dose or to a vaccine component
  - Family history of altered immunocompetence, unless verified clinically or by laboratory testing as immunocompetent
  - For MenACYW-CRM only: Preterm birth if less than age 9 months
  - Moderate or severe acute illness with or without fever

- **Meningococcal B (MenB)**
  - Severe allergic reaction (e.g., anaphylaxis) after a previous dose or to a vaccine component
  - Pregnancy: MenB-4C only; Latex sensitivity
  - Moderate or severe acute illness with or without fever

- **Pneumococcal conjugate (PCV)**
  - Severe allergic reaction (e.g., anaphylaxis) after a previous dose or to a vaccine component
  - For PCV7 only: Progressive or unstable neurological disorder; uncontrolled seizures, or progressive encephalopathy
  - Pregnancy: MMRV only; Personal or family (i.e., sibling or parent) history of seizures of any etiology
  - Moderate or severe acute illness with or without fever

- **Pneumococcal polysaccharide (PPSV23)**
  - Severe allergic reaction (e.g., anaphylaxis) after a previous dose or to a vaccine component
  - Moderate or severe acute illness with or without fever

- **Poliovirus vaccine, inactivated (IPV)**
  - Severe allergic reaction (e.g., anaphylaxis) after a previous dose or to a vaccine component
  - Pregnancy: Mild or severe acute illness with or without fever

- **Rotavirus (RV) [RV1 (Rotarix®), RVS (RotaTeq®)]**
  - Severe allergic reaction (e.g., anaphylaxis) after a previous dose or to a vaccine component
  - Severe combined immunodeficiency (SCID)
  - History of intussusception
  - Altered immunocompetence other than SCID
  - RV1 only: Spina bifida or bladder exstrophy
  - Pregnancy: MMRV only; Mild or severe acute illness with or without fever

- **Tetanus, diphtheria, and acellular pertussis (TDaP)**
  - Severe allergic reaction (e.g., anaphylaxis) after a previous dose or to a vaccine component
  - For Tdap only: Encephalopathy (e.g., coma, decreased level of consciousness, prolonged seizures) not attributable to another identifiable cause within 7 days of administration of previous dose of DTP, DTaP, or Tdap
  - Guillain-Barré syndrome (GBS) within 6 weeks after a previous dose of tetanus-toxoid–containing vaccine
  - History of Arthus-type hypersensitivity reactions after a previous dose of diphtheria-toxoid–containing or tetanus-toxoid–containing vaccine; defer vaccination until at least 10 years have elapsed since the last tetanus-toxoid–containing vaccine
  - For Tdap only: Progressive or unstable neurological disorder, uncontrolled seizures, or progressive encephalopathy
  - Pregnancy: Rabies (Rab) only; Latex sensitivity
  - Pregnancy: MMRV only; Personal or family (i.e., sibling or parent) history of seizures of any etiology

- **Varicella (VAR)**
  - Severe allergic reaction (e.g., anaphylaxis) after a previous dose or to a vaccine component
  - Severe immunodeficiency (e.g., hematologic and solid tumors, receipt of chemotherapy, congenital immunodeficiency, long-term immunosuppressive therapy or patients with HIV infection who are severely immunocompromised)
  - Pregnancy
  - Family history of altered immunocompetence, unless verified clinically or by laboratory testing as immunocompetent
  - Recent (≤11 months) receipt of antibody-containing blood product (specific interval depends on product)
  - Receipt of specific antiviral drugs (acyclovir, famciclovir, or valacyclovir) 24 hours before vaccination (avoid use of these antiviral drugs for 14 days after vaccination)
  - Use of aspirin or aspirin-containing products
  - Moderate or severe acute illness with or without fever

For information on the pregnancy exposure registries for persons who were inadvertently vaccinated with Heplisav-B or PreHevbrio while pregnant, please visit [Heplisav Pregnancy Registry](https://www.heplisavpregnancyregistry.com) or [PreHevbrio Safety Information](https://www.prehevbrio.com/#safety).

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