

Vaccinations

Because kids' immune systems are more vulnerable to illness and disease, it's important to follow a vaccination schedule designed by top infectious disease experts and doctors. Review frequently asked questions about pediatric vaccines, and a suggested vaccination schedule outlined by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

What is the purpose of vaccines?

Vaccines can protect against significant infections that may cause harm to babies, children, and adults.

It is important to make sure that children are up to date on their immunizations in order to protect them from diseases that are in the environment.

Why are children vaccinated so early?

Starting vaccinations early allows for the sequence and dosing to be completed before the child is exposed.

The child will have a stronger immune system that can protect them against infection.

Can children be vaccinated while they're sick?

If a child has a mild illness, it's okay for them to receive a vaccine. If they have a moderate to serious infection, experts recommend postponing vaccinations because symptoms like fever can be confused as vaccine side effects and not be properly treated.

Why are some vaccines given in multiple doses while others are only provided once?

The body reacts differently with each immunization. With some vaccines, it needs to interact with ingredients multiple times before it is protected. Whereas others only need to interact with it once.



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Pediatric Immunization Schedule

HepB (Hepatitis B)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Birth • 1 to 2 months • 6 to 18 months
RV (rotavirus)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 months • 4 months • 6 months
DTaP (diphtheria, pertussis, and tetanus)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 months • 4 months • 6 months • 15 to 18 months • 4 to 6 years
Hib (haemophilus influenzae Type B)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 months • 4 months • 6 months • 12 to 15 months
PCV13, PCV15 (pneumococcal disease)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 months • 4 months • 6 months • 12 to 15 months
IPV (polio)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 months • 4 months • 6 to 18 months
COVID-19	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6 months to 18 years
Flu (influenza)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6 months to 18 years
MMR (measles, mumps, and rubella)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12 to 15 months • 4 to 6 years
Varicella (chickenpox)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12 to 15 months • 4 to 6 years
HepA (hepatitis a)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12 months • 18 to 23 months
Tdap (tetanus, diphtheria, and pertussis)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 11 to 12 years
HPV (human papillomavirus)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 11 to 12 years
MenACWY (meningococcal disease)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 11 to 12 years • 16 years
MenB (meningococcal disease)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 16 to 18 years

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