

Childhood Immunization Guidelines



Gwinnett
Medical Center

Lawrenceville • Duluth

The following is the routine childhood vaccine or immunization schedule. There is also a catch-up schedule for children who are behind on vaccines, and a different schedule for children considered high-risk for infection. Your child's healthcare provider or nurse can give you information about the routine and other schedules.

| Vaccine | Disease prevented | Number of vaccines and age for giving them |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Hepatitis (HepB) | This is an infection that can cause chronic, severe liver disease. | 1: Birth 2: 1 - 2 months 3: 6 - 18 months |
| Rotavirus (RV) | This causes severe diarrhea in infants and children up to 2 years old. | 1: 2 months 2: 4 months 3: 6 months |
| Diphtheria, Tetanus, Pertussis (DTaP) | Diphtheria is a disease that causes inflammation of the throat and airways, which can block breathing. Tetanus (Lockjaw) is a disease that causes severe, painful spasms of neck, jaw and other muscles. It can cause death. Pertussis (Whooping cough) is a disease that causes prolonged, loud coughing and gasping. It can interfere with breathing and can cause death. | 1: 2 months 2: 4 months 3: 6 months 4: 15 - 18 months 5: 4 - 6 years <i>Note: Your child also needs an extra dose (called Tdap) at 11 to 12 years old. Your child should then get the Tdap booster every 10 years throughout life.</i> |
| Haemophilus influenzae Type b (Hib) | This is a severe bacterial infection that causes lung infection (pneumonia), inflammation of the covering of the brain and spinal cord (meningitis), and other serious infections. | 1: 2 months 2: 4 months 3: 6 months (this dose depends on the vaccine used) 4: 12 - 15 months |
| Inactivated Poliovirus (IPV) | This is an infection that can paralyze the muscles. | 1: 2 months 2: 4 months 3: 6 - 18 months 4: 4 - 6 years <i>Note: Infants, children and adults traveling to countries where polio is still active, and staying more than 4 weeks, should get age-appropriate polio vaccines or a polio booster within 12 months before travel.</i> |
| Measles, Mumps, Rubella (MMR) | Measles is a disease that cause ear infections and pneumonia. Mumps is a disease that affects the glands in the neck. It may affect the testes. Rubella (German measles) is a disease that can cause birth defects in women exposed while pregnant. | 1: 12 - 15 months 2: 4 - 6 years |
| Varicella | This is a disease (also known as chickenpox) that causes itchy rash, with fever and fatigue. It can lead to scarring, pneumonia, brain inflammation (encephalitis) and other serious infections. | 1: 12 - 15 months 2: 4 - 6 years |
| Meningococcal | This is inflammation of the membrane covering the brain and spinal cord. Also known as bacterial meningitis. It can result in death. | Once at 11 to 12 years, with a booster at 16. |
| Pneumococcal (PCV) | This can cause ear infections, pneumonia, meningitis and bacteremia. It is also known as pneumococcal disease. | 1: 2 months 2: 4 months 3: 6 months 4: 12 - 15 months |
| Influenza (Flu) | Different strains appear each year. The flu can be serious especially for very young children. It can result in pneumonia and hospitalizations. | Yearly beginning at 6 months. Two doses are given for children who are younger than 9 years old and have never had flu vaccines. |
| Hepatitis A (HepA) | This is an infection that can cause sudden liver inflammation. | 1: 12 - 23 months 2: 6 - 18 months after the first dose |
| Human Papillomavirus (HPV) | Certain types of genital HPV infections, which is a sexually transmitted disease (STD), can cause genital warts and/or cervical, vaginal or vulvar cancers in women. | 1: 9 - 14 years 2: 6 to 12 months after first |