

# Well Child Check Up and Immunization Schedule

Baby's First 9 Months					
Newborn	Infant	2 Month	4 Month	6 Month	9 Month
No immunizations in clinic (Hepatitis B vaccine may have been given in hospital)		Pediarix <sup>1</sup> , HIB, PCV, Rotavirus		Pediarix <sup>1</sup> , PCV, Influenza <sup>2</sup> , COVID-19 <sup>5</sup>	Catch-up vaccines, Influenza <sup>2</sup> , COVID-19 <sup>5</sup>

Toddler to Pre-School						
12 Month	15 Month	18 Month	2 Year	2.5 Year	3 Year	4 Year
HAV, MMR, Varicella, Influenza <sup>2</sup> , COVID-19 <sup>5</sup>	HIB, PCV, DTaP, Influenza <sup>2</sup> , COVID-19 <sup>5</sup>	HAV, Influenza <sup>2</sup> COVID-19 <sup>5</sup> , Catch-up	Influenza <sup>2</sup> , COVID-19 <sup>5</sup> , Catch-up vaccines			Kinrix <sup>1</sup> , MMRV <sup>1</sup> , Influenza <sup>2</sup> , COVID-19 <sup>5</sup>

School Age Years						
5 Year	6 Year	7 Year	8 Year	9 Year	10 Year	11 Year
Influenza <sup>2</sup> , COVID-19 <sup>5</sup> , Catch-up vaccines				HPV <sup>3</sup> , Influenza <sup>2</sup> , COVID-19 <sup>5</sup>	Influenza <sup>2</sup> , COVID-19 <sup>5</sup> , Catch-up vaccines	Tdap, MenACWY, Influenza <sup>2</sup> , COVID-19 <sup>5</sup>

Teen Years						
12 Year	13 Year	14 Year	15 Year	16 Year	17 Year	18 Year
Influenza <sup>2</sup> , COVID-19 <sup>5</sup> , Catch-up vaccines				MenACWY, MenB <sup>4</sup> , Influenza <sup>2</sup> , COVID-19 <sup>5</sup>	Influenza <sup>2</sup> , COVID-19 <sup>5</sup> , Catch-up vaccines	Tdap, Influenza <sup>2</sup> , COVID-19 <sup>5</sup>

## Footnotes:

**1. Combination vaccine:** Pediarix (DTaP-IPV/HBV), Kinrix (DTaP-IPV), ProQuad (MMRV=MMR and Varicella)

**2. Influenza vaccine** - Given once each flu season because influenza strains can change from season to season. Children younger than age 9 will need 2 doses the first season they get this vaccine.

**3. HPV (Gardasil)** - Now given starting at age 9 years, second dose 6 months or more later. Recommend completing by age 13 but it can be given into adulthood.

**4. MenB (Bexsero)** - Given as 2 dose series at least 1 month apart.

**5. COVID-19** - Approved for age 6 mo and older. Children under age 5 years may need more than one dose.

**Vaccine Abbreviations:** DTaP = Diphtheria, Tetanus, Pertussis; IPV = Inactivated Polio; HBV = Hepatitis B Vaccine; HIB = Haemophilus Influenzae Type B; PCV = Pneumococcal Conjugate Vaccine; HAV = Hepatitis A Vaccine; MMR = Measles, Mumps, Rubella; Varicella = Chicken pox; Tdap= Tetanus, Diphtheria, Pertussis; MenACWY = Meningococcal Conjugate Vaccine; HPV = Human Papillomavirus; MenB = Serogroup B Meningococcal Vaccine

## Vaccines and the Diseases They Prevent

Vaccine	For which disease?	What can the disease cause?
<b>DTaP &amp; Tdap</b>	Diphtheria, Tetanus and Pertussis	Diphtheria can cause difficulty breathing, heart failure, paralysis and death. Tetanus can lead to stiffening of muscles, trouble swallowing, breathing and death. Pertussis (whooping cough) causes uncontrollable, violent coughing so it's hard to breathe, eat or drink. In babies it can cause pneumonia, convulsions, and brain damage.
<b>IPV</b>	Polio	Polio can cause symptoms like a cold, but some will develop more severe issues like meningitis, paralysis or muscle pain and weakness that can develop 15 to 40 years later.
<b>HBV</b>	Hepatitis B	Hepatitis B can cause short-term illness symptoms like fever, fatigue, and jaundice but long-term illness can cause liver damage and liver cancer.
<b>HIB</b>	Haemophilus Influenzae B	Haemophilus Influenzae infections usually affect children under age 5 most often and can cause a range of illness like ear infections, pneumonia, meningitis, and blood infections. Severe infection requires hospitalization and can result in death
<b>PCV</b>	Pneumococcal	Pneumococcal bacteria are one of the most common causes of pneumonia. They also can cause ear infections, sinus infections, meningitis and blood infections.
<b>Rotavirus</b>	Rotavirus	Rotavirus commonly causes severe, watery diarrhea. Vomiting and fever are also common in babies. Children can become so dehydrated they require hospitalization.
<b>HAV</b>	Hepatitis A	Hepatitis A is a serious liver disease. While children under age 6 do not usually have symptoms, they can pass the disease to others who may get very sick.
<b>MMR</b>	Measles, Mumps, Rubella	Measles causes fever, runny nose, cough, watery eyes and a rash that can cover the entire body. It can also cause seizures, ear infections, diarrhea and pneumonia. Mumps can cause fever, headache, muscle aches and swelling of glands under the ears. It can lead to deafness and swelling of the brain and spinal cord. Rubella causes fever, sore throat, rash and headache. If passed on to a pregnant person, they could have a miscarriage or the child could have serious birth defects.
<b>Varicella</b>	Chicken pox	Chicken pox causes an itchy rash. Can also cause fever, headache and also concern for skin infections, pneumonia, swelling in the brain or infections in the blood, bones or joints.
<b>MenACWY &amp; MenB</b>	Meningococcal	Meningococcal disease can cause meningitis and blood infections. Even when treated, can lead to death or disability such as hearing loss, brain or kidney damage and loss of limbs.
<b>HPV</b>	Human Papillomavirus	Human papillomavirus infection is the leading cause of head and neck cancer, can also cause cervical and other cancers.
<b>Influenza</b>	Influenza	It can cause high fever, chills, sorethroat, cough and hospitalization especially for infants and those with certain medical conditions. Other complications can include pneumonia, bronchitis, sinus and ear infections.
<b>COVID</b>	COVID-19	COVID-19 disease is caused by SARS-CoV-2 virus. The disease mostly causes respiratory illness but can also affect other areas of the body. It can lead to hospitalization especially for infants and others with lowered immunity.