

Recommended vaccine schedule for children

2–6 years

- Pneumococcal conjugate vaccine (PPV)
- Meningococcal (MCV4)

4–6 years

- Diphtheria, tetanus and acellular pertussis (DTaP)
- Inactivated poliovirus (IPV)
- Measles-mumps-rubella (MMR)
- Chickenpox (varicella)

About the time your child starts kindergarten, he or she receives the final doses of DTaP, IPV, MMR and varicella vaccines. Many states require proof of current vaccinations before allowing school enrollment.

5–18 years

- Influenza

Annual influenza vaccination is recommended for all children and adolescents between ages 5 and 18, beginning with the 2008 – 2009 flu season.

7–10 years

- Meningococcal conjugate vaccine (MCV4)

7–18 years

- Pneumococcal conjugate vaccine (PPV)
- Hepatitis A

11–12 years

- Tetanus toxoid, reduced diphtheria toxoid and acellular pertussis (Tdap)
- Human papillomavirus (HPV), for girls
- Meningococcal conjugate vaccine (MCV4)

If your child has completed the childhood DTaP series, he or she should have a booster shot at age 11 or 12.

The human papillomavirus vaccine, which offers protection from the viruses that cause genital warts and most cervical cancers, is intended for girls ages 11 to 12 — but it may be given to girls as young as age 9.

A single dose of MCV4 is recommended for children ages 11 to 12 or for any children ages 13 to 18 who haven't yet been vaccinated.

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