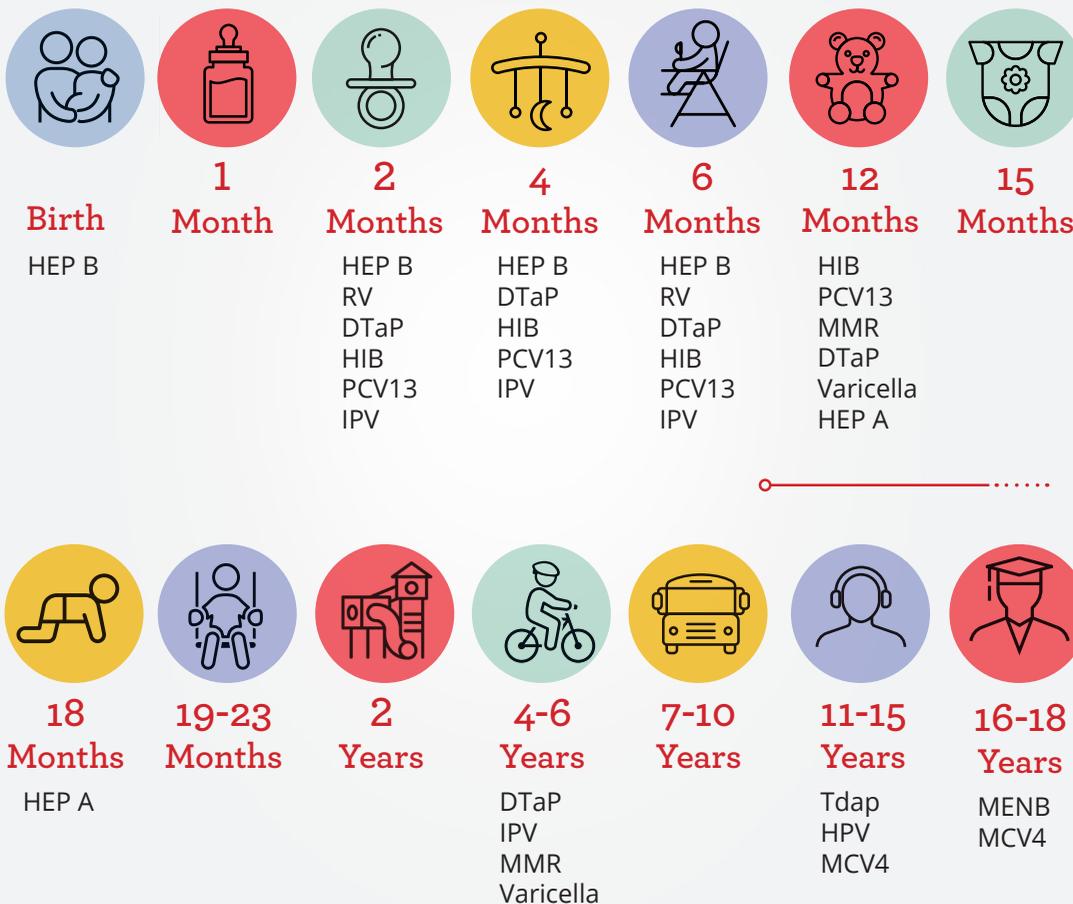




Fruits. Vegetables. Immunizations.

As a parent, it's just what you do.

Below you'll find a routine childhood immunization (vaccine) schedule. There are also catch-up schedules for children who are behind on their vaccines, or are high-risk for infection. Ask your child's health care provider about these schedules.



..... ————— FLU after 6 months and every year after. —————>



The What and Why of Childhood Immunizations.

Hepatitis B (HepB) This is an infection that can cause chronic, severe liver disease.

Rotavirus infection (RV) This causes severe diarrhea in infants and children up to 2 years old.

Diphtheria, Tetanus, Pertussis (DTaP)

- **Diphtheria** This is a disease that causes inflammation of the throat and airways, which can block breathing.
- **Tetanus (lockjaw)** This is a disease that causes severe, painful spasms of neck, jaw and other muscles. It can cause death.
- **Pertussis (whooping cough)** This is a disease that causes prolonged loud coughing and gasping. It can interfere with breathing and can cause death.

Note: Your child also needs an extra dose (Tdap) at 11 to 12 years old. Your child should then get the Tdap or Td booster every 10 years throughout life.

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.

Polio (IPV - Inactivated poliovirus vaccine) This is an infection that can paralyze the muscles.

Note: Infants, children and adults traveling to countries where polio is still active, and staying for more than four weeks, should get age-appropriate polio vaccines or a polio booster within 12 months before travel.

Measles, Mumps, Rubella (MMR)

Measles. This is a disease that cause ear infections and pneumonia.

Mumps. This is a disease that affects the glands in the neck. It may affect the testes.

Rubella (German measles) This is a disease that can cause birth defects in women exposed while pregnant.

Varicella (chickenpox) This is a disease that causes itchy rash, with fever and fatigue. It can lead to scarring, pneumonia, brain inflammation (encephalitis) and other serious infections.

Meningococcal (bacterial meningitis) This is inflammation of the membrane covering the brain and spinal cord. It can result in death. Two types of vaccines are available:

- **Meningococcal conjugate vaccine (MenACWY)** Prevents meningitis caused by meningococcal bacteria types A, C, W and Y. **Note: Advised for all children; once at 11 to 12 years, with a booster at 16. Catch-up vaccine may be given between ages 13 to 15 years, with a booster between ages 16 to 18 for children not vaccinated as a preteen.**
- **Serogroup B meningococcal vaccine (MenB)** Prevents meningitis caused by meningococcal bacteria type B. **Note: May be advised for some children and teens over 10 years old depending on their health and risk. Talk with your child's health care provider.**

Pneumococcal disease (PCV) This can cause ear infections, pneumonia, meningitis and bacteremia (bacteria in the blood).

Influenza (flu) The flu can be serious, especially for very young children. It can result in pneumonia and hospitalization.

Hepatitis A (HepA) This is an infection that can cause sudden liver inflammation.

Human papillomavirus (HPV) Certain types of genital HPV infection, which is a sexually transmitted infection (**STI**), can cause genital warts or cervical, vaginal or vulvar cancers in women.