

Figure 2. Recommended Immunization Schedule for Persons Ages 7 through 18 Years, U.S., 2009

For those who fall behind or start late, see the schedule below and the catch-up schedule (Table 1).

Vaccine ▼	Age ►	7–10 yrs	11–12 yrs	13–18 yrs
Tetanus, Diphtheria, Pertussis ¹	See footnote 1		Tdap	Tdap
Human Papillomavirus ²	See footnote 2		HPV (3 doses)	HPV Series
Meningococcal ³		MCV	MCV	MCV
Influenza ⁴		Influenza (Yearly)		
Pneumococcal ⁵		PPSV		
Hepatitis A ⁶		HepA Series		
Hepatitis B ⁷		HepB Series		
Inactivated Poliovirus ⁸		IPV Series		
Measles, Mumps, Rubella ⁹		MMR Series		
Varicella ¹⁰		Varicella Series		

Range of recommended ages

Catch-up immunization

Certain high-risk groups

This schedule indicates the recommended ages for routine administration of currently licensed vaccines, as of December 17, 2008, for children ages 7 through 18 years. Any dose not given at the recommended age should be given at a subsequent visit, when indicated and feasible. Licensed combination vaccines may be used whenever any component of the combination is indicated and other components are not contraindicated and if approved by the Food and Drug Administration for that dose of the series. Providers should consult the relevant Advisory

Committee on Immunization Practices statement for detailed recommendations, including high-risk conditions: www.cdc.gov/vaccines/pubs/acip-list.htm. Clinically significant adverse events that follow immunization should be reported to the Vaccine Adverse Event Reporting System (VAERS). Guidance about how to obtain and complete a VAERS form is available at www.vaers.hhs.gov or by telephone, (800) 822-7967.

1. Tetanus and diphtheria toxoids and acellular pertussis vaccine (Tdap). (Minimum age: 10 years for BOOSTRIX[®] and 11 years for ADACEL[®])

- Give at age 11 or 12 years for those who have completed the recommended childhood DTP/DTaP vaccination series and have not received a tetanus and diphtheria toxoid (Td) booster dose.
- Persons ages 13 through 18 years who have not received Tdap should receive a dose.
- A 5-year interval from the last Td dose is encouraged when Tdap is used as a booster dose; however, a shorter interval may be used if pertussis immunity is needed.

2. Human papillomavirus vaccine (HPV). (Minimum age: 9 years)

- Give the first dose to females at age 11 or 12 years.
- Give the second dose 2 months after the first dose and the third dose 6 months after the first dose (at least 24 weeks after the first dose).
- Give the series to females at age 13 through 18 years if not previously vaccinated.

3. Meningococcal conjugate vaccine (MCV).

- Give at age 11 or 12 years, or at age 13 through 18 years if not previously vaccinated.
- Give to previously unvaccinated college freshmen living in a dormitory.
- MCV is recommended for children ages 2 through 10 years with terminal complement component deficiency, anatomic or functional asplenia, and certain other groups at high risk. See *MMWR* 2005;54(No. RR-7).
- Persons who received MPSV 5 or more years previously and remain at increased risk for meningococcal disease should be revaccinated with MCV.

4. Influenza vaccine.

- Give annually to children ages 6 months through 18 years.
- For healthy nonpregnant persons (i.e., those who do not have underlying medical conditions that predispose them to influenza complications) ages 2 through 49 years, either LAIV or TIV may be used.
- Give 2 doses (separated by at least 4 weeks) to children age younger than 9 years who are receiving influenza vaccine for the first time or who were vaccinated for the first time during the previous influenza season but only received 1 dose.

5. Pneumococcal polysaccharide vaccine (PPSV).

- Give to children with certain underlying medical conditions (see *MMWR* 1997;46[No. RR-8], including a cochlear implant. A single revaccination should be given to children with functional or anatomic asplenia or other immunocompromising condition after 5 years.

6. Hepatitis A vaccine (HepA).

- Give 2 doses at least 6 months apart.
- HepA is recommended for children older than 1 year who live in areas where vaccination programs target older children or who are at increased risk of infection. See *MMWR* 2006;55(No. RR-7).

7. Hepatitis B vaccine (HepB).

- Give the 3-dose series to those not previously vaccinated.
- A 2-dose series (separated by at least 4 months) of adult formulation Recombivax HB[®] is licensed for children ages 11 through 15 years.

8. Inactivated poliovirus vaccine (IPV).

- For children who received an all-IPV or all-oral poliovirus (OPV) series, a fourth dose is not necessary if the third dose was given at age 4 years or older.
- If both OPV and IPV were given as part of a series, a total of 4 doses should be given, regardless of the child's current age.

9. Measles, mumps, and rubella vaccine (MMR).

- If not previously vaccinated, give 2 doses or the second dose for those who have received only 1 dose, with at least 28 days between the doses.

10. Varicella vaccine.

- For persons ages 7 through 18 years without evidence of immunity (see *MMWR* 2007;56 [No. RR-4]), give 2 doses if not previously vaccinated or the second dose if they have received only 1 dose.
- For persons ages 7 through 12 years, the minimum interval between doses is 3 months. However, if the second dose was given at least 28 days after the first dose, it can be accepted as valid.
- For persons age 13 years and older, the minimum interval between doses is 28 days.