

When to Get Vaccines, Birth to 16 Years

CDC's Recommended Immunization Schedule



	Birth	2 months	4 months	6 months	7 months	8 months	9-10 months	12 months	15 months	18 months	4-6 years	11-12 years	16 years	
RSV antibody Respiratory Syncytial	Depends on mother's RSV vaccine status				Depends on child's health status									
Hep B Hepatitis B	Hep B	Hep B 1-2 months			Hep B* 6 - 18 months									
RV Rotavirus		RV	RV	RV*										
DTap Diphtheria, Pertussis, Tetanus		DTap	DTap	DTap					DTap 15 - 18 months		DTap	Tdap		
Hib Haemophilus Influenza Type B		Hib	Hib*	Hib					Hib 12 - 15 months					
PCV Pneumococcal		PCV	PCV	PCV					PCV 12 - 15 months					
IPV Polio		IPV	IPV	IPV 6 - 18 months							IPV			
Influenza Flu	Influenza each fall after 6 months of age. Two doses for some children.													
COVID-19 Coronavirus Disease 2019	COVID-19													
Hep A Hepatitis A									Hep A 2 doses at least 6 months apart					
MMR Measles, Mumps, Rubella									MMR 12 - 15 months		MMR			
Varicella Chickenpox									Varicella 12 - 15 months		Varicella			
MenACWY Meningococcal											MenACWY	MenACWY		
HPV Human Papillomavirus											HPV**			

Talk to your doctor or clinic if:

- Your child has fallen behind on their vaccinations
- You are pregnant and have questions
- Your child has medical conditions that put them at risk for infection
- You have questions about free or low-cost vaccines
- You need copies of your child's vaccination records

Minnesota law requires written proof of certain vaccinations for children in child care, early childhood programs, and school. However, if a child has a medical reason or if his/her parents are opposed to any or all of the vaccinations, a legal exemption is available.

Additional tips for finding records are available at Find My Immunization Record (www.health.state.mn.us/people/immunize/miic/records.html) or you can call the Minnesota Immunization Information Connection (MIIC) at 651-201-3980.

*The number of doses depends on the product your doctor uses.

**9-12 years, 2 does of HPV vaccines separated by 6 months.

What diseases do these vaccines protect against?

Vaccine-Preventable Disease		Disease Complications
RSV antibody Respiratory Syncytial Virus	Contagious viral infection of the nose, throat, and sometimes lungs; spread through air and direct contact	Infection of the lungs (pneumonia) and small airways of the lungs; especially dangerous for infants and young children
Hep B Hepatitis B	Contagious viral infection of the liver; spread through contact with infected body fluids such as blood or semen	Chronic liver infection, liver failure, liver cancer, death
RV Rotavirus	Contagious viral infection of the gut; spread through the mouth from hands and food contaminated with stool	Severe diarrhea, dehydration, death
Diphtheria*	Contagious bacterial infection of the nose, throat, and sometimes lungs; spread through air and direct contact	Swelling of the heart muscle, heart failure, coma, paralysis, death
Pertussis* Whooping Cough	Contagious bacterial infection of the lungs and airway; spread through air and direct contact	Infection of the lungs (pneumonia), death; especially dangerous for babies
Tetanus* Lockjaw	Bacterial infection of brain and nerves caused by spores found in soil and dust everywhere; spores enter the body through wounds or broken skin	Seizures, broken bones, difficulty breathing, death
Hib Haemophilus Influenza Type B	Contagious bacterial infection of the lungs, brain and spinal cord, or bloodstream; spread through air and direct contact	Depends on the part of the body infected, but can include brain damage, hearing loss, loss of arm or leg, death
PCV Pneumococcal	Bacterial infections of ears, sinuses, lungs, or bloodstream; spread through direct contact with respiratory droplets like saliva or mucus	Depends on the part of the body infected, but can include infection of the lungs (pneumonia), blood poisoning, infection of the lining of the brain and spinal cord, death
IPV Polio	Contagious viral infection of nerves and brain; spread through the mouth from stool on contaminated hands, food or liquid, and by air and direct contact	Paralysis, death
Influenza Flu	Contagious viral infection of the nose, throat, and sometimes lungs; spread through air and direct contact	Infection of the lungs (pneumonia), sinus and ear infections, worsening of underlying heart or lung conditions, death
COVID-19 Coronavirus Disease 2019	Contagious viral infection of the nose, throat, or lungs; may feel like a cold or flu. Spread through air and direct contact	Infection of the lungs (pneumonia); blood clots; liver, heart or kidney damage; long COVID; death
Hep A Hepatitis A	Contagious viral infection of the liver; spread by contaminated food or drink or close contact with an infected person	Liver failure, death
Measles** Rubeola	Contagious viral infection that causes high fever, cough, red eyes, runny nose, and rash; spread through air and direct contact	Encephalitis (brain swelling), pneumonia (infection in the lungs), death
Mumps**	Contagious viral infection that causes fever, tiredness, swollen cheeks, and tender swollen jaw; spread through air and direct contact	Brain swelling, painful and swollen testicles or ovaries, deafness, death
Rubella** German Measles	Contagious viral infection that causes low-grade fever, sore throat, and rash; spread through air and direct contact	Very dangerous in pregnant people; can cause miscarriage or stillbirth, premature delivery, severe birth defects
Varicella Chickenpox	Contagious viral infection that causes fever, headache, and an itchy, blistering rash; spread through air and direct contact	Infected blisters, bleeding disorders, encephalitis (brain swelling), pneumonia (infection in the lungs), death
MenACWY*** Meningococcal	Contagious bacterial infection of the lining of the brain and spinal cord or the bloodstream; spread through air and direct contact	Loss of arm or leg, deafness, seizures, death
HPV Human Papillomavirus	Contagious viral infection; spread by close skin-to-skin touching, including during sex	Genital warts and many types of cancers later in life, including cancers of the cervix, vagina, penis, anus, and throat

* DTaP combines protection against diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis.

** MMR combines protection against measles, mumps and rubella.

***Healthy adolescents: Meningococcal ACWY vaccine (2 doses); Meningococcal B vaccine (2 doses if needed).

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