### 2018 Recommended Immunizations for Children 7-18 Years Old

#### Talk to your child’s doctor or nurse about the vaccines recommended for their age.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7-8 Years</td>
<td><img src="Green" alt="Green" /></td>
<td><img src="Green" alt="Green" /></td>
<td><img src="Green" alt="Green" /></td>
<td><img src="Green" alt="Green" /></td>
<td><img src="Green" alt="Green" /></td>
<td><img src="Green" alt="Green" /></td>
<td><img src="Green" alt="Green" /></td>
<td><img src="Green" alt="Green" /></td>
<td><img src="Green" alt="Green" /></td>
<td><img src="Green" alt="Green" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9-10 Years</td>
<td><img src="Green" alt="Green" /></td>
<td><img src="Green" alt="Green" /></td>
<td><img src="Green" alt="Green" /></td>
<td><img src="Green" alt="Green" /></td>
<td><img src="Green" alt="Green" /></td>
<td><img src="Green" alt="Green" /></td>
<td><img src="Green" alt="Green" /></td>
<td><img src="Green" alt="Green" /></td>
<td><img src="Green" alt="Green" /></td>
<td><img src="Green" alt="Green" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11-12 Years</td>
<td><img src="Green" alt="Green" /></td>
<td><img src="Green" alt="Green" /></td>
<td><img src="Green" alt="Green" /></td>
<td><img src="Green" alt="Green" /></td>
<td><img src="Green" alt="Green" /></td>
<td><img src="Green" alt="Green" /></td>
<td><img src="Green" alt="Green" /></td>
<td><img src="Green" alt="Green" /></td>
<td><img src="Green" alt="Green" /></td>
<td><img src="Green" alt="Green" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13-15 Years</td>
<td><img src="Green" alt="Green" /></td>
<td><img src="Green" alt="Green" /></td>
<td><img src="Green" alt="Green" /></td>
<td><img src="Green" alt="Green" /></td>
<td><img src="Green" alt="Green" /></td>
<td><img src="Green" alt="Green" /></td>
<td><img src="Green" alt="Green" /></td>
<td><img src="Green" alt="Green" /></td>
<td><img src="Green" alt="Green" /></td>
<td><img src="Green" alt="Green" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16-18 Years</td>
<td><img src="Green" alt="Green" /></td>
<td><img src="Green" alt="Green" /></td>
<td><img src="Green" alt="Green" /></td>
<td><img src="Green" alt="Green" /></td>
<td><img src="Green" alt="Green" /></td>
<td><img src="Green" alt="Green" /></td>
<td><img src="Green" alt="Green" /></td>
<td><img src="Green" alt="Green" /></td>
<td><img src="Green" alt="Green" /></td>
<td><img src="Green" alt="Green" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### More information:
- Preteens and teens should get a flu vaccine every year.
- Preteens and teens should get one shot of Tdap at age 11 or 12 years.
- All 11-12 year olds should get a 2-shot series of HPV vaccine at least 6 months apart. A 3-shot series is needed for those with weakened immune systems and those age 15 or older.
- All 11-12 year olds should get a single shot of a meningococcal conjugate (MenACWY) vaccine. A booster shot is recommended at age 16.
- Teens, 16-18 years old, may be vaccinated with a serogroup B meningococcal (MenB) vaccine.

#### Important notes:
- **Green boxes**: Recommended for all children unless your doctor tells you that your child cannot safely receive the vaccine.
- **Orange boxes**: Recommended if a child is catching-up on missed vaccines.
- **Blue boxes**: Recommended for children with certain health or lifestyle conditions that put them at an increased risk for serious diseases. See vaccine-specific recommendations at [www.cdc.gov/vaccines/pubs/ACIP-list.htm](http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/pubs/ACIP-list.htm).
- **Purple box**: Children not at increased risk may get the vaccine if they wish after speaking to a provider.
**Vaccine-Preventable Diseases and the Vaccines that Prevent Them**

**Influenza (Can be prevented by annual flu vaccination)**

Influenza is a highly contagious viral disease that affects the respiratory system, including the lungs. Influenza can lead to hospitalization or even death, even among otherwise healthy persons. Influenza can also lead to swelling of the heart muscle and, in some cases, heart failure. In serious cases, the illness can cause coma, paralysis, or even death.

**Hepatitis A (Can be prevented by HepA vaccination)**

Hepatitis A is an infection of the liver caused by hepatitis A virus. The virus is spread primarily person-to-person through the fecal-oral route. In other words, the virus is taken in by mouth from contact with objects, food, or drinks contaminated by the feces (stool) of an infected person. Symptoms can include fever, fatigue, poor appetite, vomiting, stomach pain, and jaundice (when skin and eyes turn yellow). An infected person may have no symptoms, may have mild illness for a week or two, or may have severe illness for several months, or may rarely develop liver failure and die from the infection. In the U.S., about 100 people a year die from hepatitis A.

**Hepatitis B (Can be prevented by HepB vaccination)**

Hepatitis B causes a flu-like illness with loss of appetite, nausea, vomiting, rashes, joint pain, and jaundice. Symptoms of acute hepatitis B include fever, fatigue, loss of appetite, nausea, vomiting, pain in the joints and stomach, dark urine, grey-colored stools, and jaundice (when skin and eyes turn yellow).

**Human Papillomavirus (Can be prevented by HPV vaccination)**

Human papillomavirus is a common virus. HPV is most common in people in their teens and early 20s. About 14 million people, including teens, become infected with HPV each year. HPV infection can cause cervical, vaginal, and vulvar cancers in women and penile cancer in men. HPV can also cause anal cancer, oropharyngeal cancer (back of the throat), and genital warts in both men and women.

**Influenza (Can be prevented by annual flu vaccination)**

Influenza is a highly contagious viral infection of the nose, throat, and lungs. The virus spreads easily through droplets when an infected person coughs or sneezes and in close contact with an infected person’s cough or sneeze. When people are infected, the bacteria can produce a toxin (poison) in the body that can cause a thick coating in the back of the nose or throat that makes it hard to breathe or swallow. Effects from this toxin can also lead to swelling of the heart muscle and, in some cases, heart failure. In serious cases, the illness can cause coma, paralysis, or even death.

**Meningococcal Disease (Can be prevented by meningococcal vaccination)**

Meningococcal disease has two common outcomes: meningitis (infection of the lining of the brain and spinal cord) and bloodstream infections. The bacteria that cause meningococcal disease spread through the exchange of nose and throat droplets, such as when coughing, sneezing, or kissing. Symptoms include sudden onset of fever, headache, and stiff neck. With bloodstream infection, symptoms also include a dark purple rash. About one of every ten people who get the disease dies from it. Survivors of meningococcal disease may lose their arms or legs, become deaf, have problems with their nervous systems, become developmentally disabled, or suffer seizures or strokes.

**Pneumococcal Disease (Can be prevented by pneumococcal vaccination)**

Pneumonia is an infection of the lungs that can be caused by the bacteria called pneumococcus. These bacteria can cause other types of infections as well, such as ear infections, sinus infections, meningitis (infection of the lining of the brain and spinal cord), and bloodstream infections. Sinus and ear infections are usually mild and are much more common than the more serious forms of pneumococcal disease. However, in some cases pneumococcal disease can be fatal or result in long-term problems, like brain damage and hearing loss.

The bacteria that cause pneumococcal disease spread when people cough or sneeze. Many people have the bacteria in their nose or throat at one time or another without being ill—this is known as being a carrier.

**Polio (Can be prevented by IPV vaccination)**

Polio is caused by a virus that lives in an infected person’s throat and intestines. It spreads through contact with the stool of an infected person and through droplets from a sneeze or cough. Symptoms typically include sore throat, fever, tiredness, nausea, headache, or stomach pain. In about 1% of cases, polio can cause paralysis. Among those who are paralyzed, About 2 to 10 children out of 100 die because the virus affects the muscles that help them breathe.

**Rubella (German Measles) (Can be prevented by MMR vaccination)**

Rubella is caused by a virus that is spread through coughing and sneezing. In children rubella usually causes a mild illness with fever, swollen glands, and a rash that lasts about 3 days. Rubella rarely causes serious illness or complications in children, but can be very serious to a baby in the womb. If a pregnant woman is infected, the result to the baby can be devastating, including miscarriage, serious heart defects, mental retardation and loss of hearing and eye sight.

**Tetanus (Lockjaw) (Can be prevented by Tdap vaccination)**

Tetanus mainly affects the neck and belly. When people are infected, the bacteria produce a toxin (poison) that causes muscles to become tight, which is very painful. This can lead to “locking” of the jaw so a person cannot open his or her mouth, swallow, or breathe. The bacteria that cause tetanus are found in soil, dust, and manure. The bacteria enter the body through a puncture, cut, or sore on the skin. Complete recovery from tetanus can take months. One to two out of 10 people who get tetanus die from the disease.

**Varicella (Chickenpox) (Can be prevented by varicella vaccination)**

Chickenpox is caused by the varicella zoster virus. Chickenpox is very contagious and spreads very easily from infected people. The virus can spread from either a cough, sneeze. It can also spread from the blisters on the skin, either by touching them or by breathing in these viral particles. Typical symptoms of chickenpox include an itchy rash with blisters, tiredness, headache and fever. Chickenpox is usually mild, but it can lead to severe skin infections, pneumonia, encephalitis (brain swelling), or even death.

If you have any questions about your child’s vaccines, talk to your healthcare provider.