

Recommended Child and Adolescent Immunization Schedule for ages 18 years or younger

UNITED STATES
2023

Vaccines in the Child and Adolescent Immunization Schedule*

Vaccine	Abbreviation(s)	Trade name(s)
COVID-19	1vCOV-mRNA	Comirnaty®/Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 Vaccine Spikevax®/Moderna COVID-19 Vaccine
	2vCOV-mRNA	Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 Vaccine, Bivalent Moderna COVID-19 Vaccine, Bivalent
	1vCOV-aPS	Novavax COVID-19 Vaccine
Dengue vaccine	DEN4CYD	Dengvaxia®
Diphtheria, tetanus, and acellular pertussis vaccine	DTaP	Daptacel® Infanrix®
Diphtheria, tetanus vaccine	DT	No trade name
<i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> type b vaccine	Hib (PRP-T)	ActHib® Hibrix®
	Hib (PRP-OMP)	PedvaxHIB®
Hepatitis A vaccine	HepA	Havrix® Vacta®
Hepatitis B vaccine	HepB	Engerix-B® Recombivax HB®
Human papillomavirus vaccine	HPV	Gardasil 9®
Influenza vaccine (inactivated)	IV4	Multiple
Influenza vaccine (live, attenuated)	LAIV4	FluMist® Quadrivalent
Measles, mumps, and rubella vaccine	MMR	M-M-R II® Priorix®
Meningococcal serogroups A, C, W, Y vaccine	MenACWY-D	Menactra®
	MenACWY-CRM	Menveo®
Meningococcal serogroup B vaccine	MenACWY-TT	MenQuadfi®
	MenB-4C	Bexsero®
	MenB-FHbp	Trumenba®
Pneumococcal conjugate vaccine	PCV13	Prevnar 13®
	PCV15	Vaxneuvance™
Pneumococcal polysaccharide vaccine	PPSV23	Pneumovax 23®
Poliovirus vaccine (inactivated)	IPV	IPOL®
Rotavirus vaccine	RV1 RV5	Rotarix® RotaTeq®
Tetanus, diphtheria, and acellular pertussis vaccine	Tdap	Adacel® Boostrix®
Tetanus and diphtheria vaccine	Td	Tenivac® Tdva™
Varicella vaccine	VAR	Varivax®
Combination vaccines (use combination vaccines instead of separate injections when appropriate)		
DTaP, hepatitis B, and inactivated poliovirus vaccine	DTaP-HepB-IPV	Pediarix®
DTaP, inactivated poliovirus, and <i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> type b vaccine	DTaP-IPV/Hib	Pentacel®
DTaP and inactivated poliovirus vaccine	DTaP-IPV	Kinrix® Quadacel®
DTaP, inactivated poliovirus, <i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> type b, and hepatitis B vaccine	DTaP-IPV-Hib-HepB	Vaxelis®
Measles, mumps, rubella, and varicella vaccine	MMRV	ProQuad®

*Administer recommended vaccines if immunization history is incomplete or unknown. Do not restart or add doses to vaccine series for extended intervals between doses. When a vaccine is not administered at the recommended age, administer at a subsequent visit. The use of trade names is for identification purposes only and does not imply endorsement by the ACIP or CDC.

How to use the child and adolescent immunization schedule

- 1** Determine recommended vaccine by age (Table 1)
- 2** Determine recommended interval for catch-up vaccination (Table 2)
- 3** Assess need for additional recommended vaccines by medical condition or other indication (Table 3)
- 4** Review vaccine types, frequencies, intervals, and considerations for special situations (Notes)
- 5** Review contraindications and precautions for vaccine types (Appendix)

Recommended by the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (www.cdc.gov/vaccines/acip) and approved by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (www.cdc.gov), American Academy of Pediatrics (www.aap.org), American Academy of Family Physicians (www.aafp.org), American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists (www.acog.org), American College of Nurse-Midwives (www.midwife.org), American Academy of Physician Associates (www.aapa.org), and National Association of Pediatric Nurse Practitioners (www.napnap.org).

Report

- Suspected cases of reportable vaccine-preventable diseases or outbreaks to your state or local health department
- Clinically significant adverse events to the Vaccine Adverse Event Reporting System (VAERS) at www.vaers.hhs.gov or 800-822-7967

Questions or comments

Contact www.cdc.gov/cdc-info or 800-CDC-INFO (800-232-4636), in English or Spanish, 8 a.m.–8 p.m. ET, Monday through Friday, excluding holidays



Download the CDC Vaccine Schedules app for providers at www.cdc.gov/vaccines/schedules/hcp/schedule-app.html

Helpful information

- Complete Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP) recommendations: www.cdc.gov/vaccines/hcp/acip-recs/index.html
- *General Best Practice Guidelines for Immunization* (including contraindications and precautions): www.cdc.gov/vaccines/hcp/acip-recs/general-recs/index.html
- Vaccine information statements: www.cdc.gov/vaccines/hcp/vis/index.html
- Manual for the Surveillance of Vaccine-Preventable Diseases (including case identification and outbreak response): www.cdc.gov/vaccines/pubs/surv-manual
- ACIP Shared Clinical Decision-Making Recommendations www.cdc.gov/vaccines/acip/acip-scdm-faqs.html

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U.S. Department of
Health and Human Services
Centers for Disease
Control and Prevention

Table 1

Recommended Child and Adolescent Immunization Schedule for ages 18 years or younger, United States, 2023

These recommendations must be read with the notes that follow. For those who fall behind or start late, provide catch-up vaccination at the earliest opportunity as indicated by the green bars. To determine minimum intervals between doses, see the catch-up schedule (Table 2).

Vaccine	Birth	1 mo	2 mos	4 mos	6 mos	9 mos	12 mos	15 mos	18 mos	19–23 mos	2–3 yrs	4–6 yrs	7–10 yrs	11–12 yrs	13–15 yrs	16 yrs	17–18 yrs	
Hepatitis B (HepB)	1 st dose	←----- 2 nd dose -----→			←----- 3 rd dose -----→													
Rotavirus (RV): RV1 (2-dose series), RV5 (3-dose series)			1 st dose	2 nd dose	See Notes													
Diphtheria, tetanus, acellular pertussis (DTaP <7 yrs)			1 st dose	2 nd dose	3 rd dose			←----- 4 th dose -----→				5 th dose						
Haemophilus influenzae type b (Hib)			1 st dose	2 nd dose	See Notes		←----- 3 rd or 4 th dose -----→ See Notes											
Pneumococcal conjugate (PCV13, PCV15)			1 st dose	2 nd dose	3 rd dose		←----- 4 th dose -----→											
Inactivated poliovirus (IPV <18 yrs)			1 st dose	2 nd dose	←----- 3 rd dose -----→							4 th dose					See Notes	
COVID-19 (1vCOV-mRNA, 2vCOV-mRNA, 1vCOV-aPS)																		
Influenza (IIV4)																		
or Influenza (LAIV4)																		
Measles, mumps, rubella (MMR)					See Notes		←----- 1 st dose -----→					2 nd dose						
Varicella (VAR)							←----- 1 st dose -----→					2 nd dose						
Hepatitis A (HepA)					See Notes													
Tetanus, diphtheria, acellular pertussis (Tdap ≥7 yrs)																		
Human papillomavirus (HPV)																		
Meningococcal (MenACWY-D ≥9 mos, MenACWY-CRM ≥2 mos, MenACWY-TT ≥2years)																		
Meningococcal B (MenB-4C, MenB-FHbp)																		
Pneumococcal polysaccharide (PPSV23)																		
Dengue (DEN4CYD; 9-16 yrs)																		

Table 2

Recommended Catch-up Immunization Schedule for Children and Adolescents Who Start Late or Who Are More than 1 Month Behind, United States, 2023

The table below provides catch-up schedules and minimum intervals between doses for children whose vaccinations have been delayed. A vaccine series does not need to be restarted, regardless of the time that has elapsed between doses. Use the section appropriate for the child's age. **Always use this table in conjunction with Table 1 and the Notes that follow.**

Children age 4 months through 6 years				
Vaccine	Minimum Age for Dose 1	Minimum Interval Between Doses		
	Dose 1 to Dose 2	Dose 2 to Dose 3	Dose 3 to Dose 4	Dose 4 to Dose 5
Hepatitis B	Birth	4 weeks	8 weeks and at least 16 weeks after first dose minimum age for the final dose is 24 weeks	
Rotavirus	6 weeks Maximum age for first dose is 14 weeks, 6 days.	4 weeks	4 weeks maximum age for final dose is 8 months, 0 days	
Diphtheria, tetanus, and acellular pertussis	6 weeks	4 weeks	4 weeks	6 months
<i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> type b	6 weeks	No further doses needed if first dose was administered at age 15 months or older. 4 weeks if first dose was administered before the 1 st birthday. 8 weeks (as final dose) if first dose was administered at age 12 through 14 months.	No further doses needed if previous dose was administered at age 15 months or older 4 weeks if current age is younger than 12 months and first dose was administered at younger than age 7 months and at least 1 previous dose was PRP-T (ActHib [®] , Pentacel [®] , Hibiterix [®]), Vaxelis [®] or unknown 8 weeks and age 12 through 59 months (as final dose) if current age is younger than 12 months and first dose was administered at age 7 through 11 months; OR if current age is 12 through 59 months and first dose was administered before the 1 st birthday and second dose was administered at younger than 15 months; OR if both doses were PedvaxHIB [®] and were administered before the 1st birthday	8 weeks (as final dose) This dose only necessary for children age 12 through 59 months who received 3 doses before the 1 st birthday.
Pneumococcal conjugate	6 weeks	No further doses needed for healthy children if first dose was administered at age 24 months or older 4 weeks if first dose was administered before the 1 st birthday 8 weeks (as final dose for healthy children) if first dose was administered at the 1 st birthday or after	No further doses needed for healthy children if previous dose was administered at age 24 months or older 4 weeks if current age is younger than 12 months and previous dose was administered at <7 months old 8 weeks (as final dose for healthy children) if previous dose was administered between 7–11 months (wait until at least 12 months old); OR if current age is 12 months or older and at least 1 dose was administered before age 12 months	8 weeks (as final dose) this dose is only necessary for children aged 12 through 59 months regardless of risk, or age 60 through 71 months with any risk, who received 3 doses before age 12 months.
Inactivated poliovirus	6 weeks	4 weeks	4 weeks if current age is <4 years 6 months (as final dose) if current age is 4 years or older	6 months (minimum age 4 years for final dose)
Measles, mumps, rubella	12 months	4 weeks		
Varicella	12 months	3 months		
Hepatitis A	12 months	6 months		
Meningococcal ACWY	2 months MenACWY-CRM 9 months MenACWY-D 2 years MenACWY-TT	8 weeks	See Notes	See Notes
Children and adolescents age 7 through 18 years				
Meningococcal ACWY	Not applicable (N/A)	8 weeks		
Tetanus, diphtheria; tetanus, diphtheria, and acellular pertussis	7 years	4 weeks	4 weeks if first dose of DTaP/DT was administered before the 1 st birthday 6 months (as final dose) if first dose of DTaP/DT or Tdap/Td was administered at or after the 1 st birthday	6 months if first dose of DTaP/DT was administered before the 1 st birthday
Human papillomavirus	9 years	Routine dosing intervals are recommended.		
Hepatitis A	N/A	6 months		
Hepatitis B	N/A	4 weeks	8 weeks and at least 16 weeks after first dose	
Inactivated poliovirus	N/A	4 weeks	6 months A fourth dose is not necessary if the third dose was administered at age 4 years or older and at least 6 months after the previous dose.	A fourth dose of IPV is indicated if all previous doses were administered at <4 years or if the third dose was administered <6 months after the second dose.
Measles, mumps, rubella	N/A	4 weeks		
Varicella	N/A	3 months if younger than age 13 years. 4 weeks if age 13 years or older		
Dengue	9 years	6 months	6 months	

Table 3

Recommended Child and Adolescent Immunization Schedule by Medical Indication,
United States, 2023

Always use this table in conjunction with Table 1 and the Notes that follow.

VACCINE	INDICATION									
	Pregnancy	Immunocompromised status (excluding HIV infection)	HIV infection CD4+ count ^a		Kidney failure, end-stage renal disease, or on hemodialysis	Heart disease or chronic lung disease	CSF leak or cochlear implant	Asplenia or persistent complement component deficiencies	Chronic liver disease	Diabetes
Hepatitis B	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow
Rotavirus	Grey	Orange	Orange	Orange	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow
Diphtheria, tetanus, and acellular pertussis (DTaP)	Grey	Red	Red	Red	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow
<i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> type b	Grey	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow
Pneumococcal conjugate	Grey	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow
Inactivated poliovirus	Orange	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow
COVID-19	Yellow	See Notes	See Notes	See Notes	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow
Influenza (IIV4) or Influenza (LAIV4)	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow
Influenza (LAIV4)	Red	Red	Red	Red	Orange	Asthma, wheezing: 2–4yrs ^c	Red	Red	Orange	Orange
Measles, mumps, rubella	*	Red	Red	Red	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow
Varicella	*	Red	Red	Red	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow
Hepatitis A	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow
Tetanus, diphtheria, and acellular pertussis (Tdap)	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow
Human papillomavirus	*	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow
Meningococcal ACWY	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow
Meningococcal B	Orange	Purple	Purple	Purple	Purple	Purple	Purple	Purple	Purple	Purple
Pneumococcal polysaccharide	Purple	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow
Dengue	Orange	Red	Red	Red	Orange	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow

Yellow Vaccination according to the routine schedule recommended

Purple Recommended for persons with an additional risk factor for which the vaccine would be indicated

Orange Vaccination is recommended, and additional doses may be necessary based on medical condition or vaccine. See Notes.

Red Contraindicated or not recommended—vaccine should not be administered

Orange Precautation—Vaccine might be indicated if benefit of protection outweighs risk of adverse reaction

Red Contraindicated or not recommended—vaccine should not be administered

Grey No recommendation/not applicable

*Vaccinate after pregnancy

a. For additional information regarding HIV laboratory parameters and use of live vaccines, see the *General Best Practice Guidelines for Immunization*, “Altered Immunocompetence,” at [www.cdc.gov/vaccines/hcp/acip-recs/immunocompetence.html](http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/hcp/acip-recs/general-recs/immunocompetence.html) and Table 4-1 (footnote J) at www.cdc.gov/vaccines/hcp/acip-recs/general-recs/contraindications.html.

b. Severe Combined Immunodeficiency

c. LAIV4 contraindicated for children 2–4 years of age with asthma or wheezing during the preceding 12 months

For vaccination recommendations for persons ages 19 years or older, see the Recommended Adult Immunization Schedule, 2023.

Additional information

- Consult relevant ACIP statements for detailed recommendations at www.cdc.gov/vaccines/hcp/acip-recs/index.html.
- For calculating intervals between doses, 4 weeks = 28 days. Intervals of ≥4 months are determined by calendar months.
- Within a number range (e.g., 12–18), a dash (–) should be read as “through.”
- Vaccine doses administered ≤4 days before the minimum age or interval are considered valid. Doses of any vaccine administered ≥5 days earlier than the minimum age or minimum interval should not be counted as valid and should be repeated as age appropriate. **The repeat dose should be spaced after the invalid dose by the recommended minimum interval.** For further details, see Table 3–2. Recommended and minimum ages and intervals between vaccine doses, in *General Best Practice Guidelines for Immunization* at www.cdc.gov/vaccines/hcp/acip-recs/general-recs/timing.html.
- Information on travel vaccination requirements and recommendations is available at www.cdc.gov/travel/.
- For vaccination of persons with immunodeficiencies, see Table 8–1. Vaccination of persons with primary and secondary immunodeficiencies, in *General Best Practice Guidelines for Immunization* at www.cdc.gov/vaccines/hcp/acip-recs/general-recs/immunocompetence.html, and Immunization in Special Clinical Circumstances (In: Kimberlin DW, Barnett ED, Lynfield Ruth, Sawyer MH, eds. *Red Book: 2021–2024 Report of the Committee on Infectious Diseases*. 32nd ed. Itasca, IL: American Academy of Pediatrics; 2021:72–86).
- For information about vaccination in the setting of a vaccine-preventable disease outbreak, contact your state or local health department.
- The National Vaccine Injury Compensation Program (VICP) is a no-fault alternative to the traditional legal system for resolving vaccine injury claims. All vaccines included in the child and adolescent vaccine schedule are covered by VICP except dengue, PPSV23, and COVID-19 vaccines. COVID-19 vaccines that are authorized or approved by the FDA are covered by the Countermeasures Injury Compensation Program (CI CP). For more information, see www.hrsa.gov/vaccinecompensation or www.hrsa.gov/cicp.

COVID-19 vaccination

(minimum age: 6 months [Moderna and Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 vaccines], 12 years [Novavax COVID-19 Vaccine])

Routine vaccination

- **Primary series:**
 - **Age 6 months–4 years:** 2-dose series at 0, 4–8 weeks (Moderna) or 3-dose series at 0, 3–8, 11–16 weeks (Pfizer-BioNTech)
 - **Age 5–11 years:** 2-dose series at 0, 4–8 weeks (Moderna) or 2-dose series at 0, 3–8 weeks (Pfizer-BioNTech)
 - **Age 12–18 years:** 2-dose series at 0, 4–8 weeks (Moderna) or 2-dose series at 0, 3–8 weeks (Novavax, Pfizer-BioNTech)
- For **booster dose recommendations** see www.cdc.gov/vaccines/covid-19/clinical-considerations/interim-considerations-us.html

Special situations

Persons who are moderately or severely immunocompromised

- **Primary series**
 - **Age 6 months–4 years:** 3-dose series at 0, 4, 8 weeks (Moderna) or 3-dose series at 0, 3, 11 weeks (Pfizer-BioNTech)
 - **Age 5–11 years:** 3-dose series at 0, 4, 8 weeks (Moderna) or 3-dose series at 0, 3, 7 weeks (Pfizer-BioNTech)
 - **Age 12–18 years:** 3-dose series at 0, 4, 8 weeks (Moderna) or 2-dose series at 0, 3 weeks (Novavax) or 3-dose series at 0, 3, 7 weeks (Pfizer-BioNTech)
 - **Booster dose:** see www.cdc.gov/vaccines/covid-19/clinical-considerations/interim-considerations-us.html
 - **Pre-exposure prophylaxis** (monoclonal antibodies) may be considered to complement COVID-19 vaccination. See www.cdc.gov/vaccines/covid-19/clinical-considerations/interim-considerations-us.html#immunocompromised
- For Janssen COVID-19 Vaccine recipients** see COVID-19 schedule at www.cdc.gov/vaccines/covid-19/clinical-considerations/interim-considerations-us.html
- Note:** Administer an age-appropriate vaccine product for each dose. Current COVID-19 schedule and dosage formulation available at www.cdc.gov/vaccines/covid-19/downloads/covid-19-immunization-schedule-ages-6months-older.pdf. For more information on Emergency Use Authorization (EUA) indications for COVID-19 vaccines, see www.fda.gov/emergency-preparedness-and-response/coronavirus-disease-2019-covid-19/covid-19-vaccines.

Dengue vaccination

(minimum age: 9 years)

Routine vaccination

- Age 9–16 years living in areas with endemic dengue **AND** have laboratory confirmation of previous dengue infection – 3-dose series administered at 0, 6, and 12 months
- Endemic areas include Puerto Rico, American Samoa, US Virgin Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Republic of Marshall Islands, and the Republic of Palau. For updated guidance on dengue endemic areas and pre-vaccination laboratory testing see www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/70/rr/rr7006a1.htm?cid=rr7006a1_w and www.cdc.gov/dengue/vaccine/hcp/index.html
- Dengue vaccine should not be administered to children traveling to or visiting endemic dengue areas.

Diphtheria, tetanus, and pertussis (DTaP) vaccination (minimum age: 6 weeks [4 years for Kinrix® or Quadtracel®])

Routine vaccination

- 5-dose series at age 2, 4, 6, 15–18 months, 4–6 years
- **Prospectively:** Dose 4 may be administered as early as age 12 months if at least 6 months have elapsed since dose 3.
- **Retrospectively:** A 4th dose that was inadvertently administered as early as age 12 months may be counted if at least 4 months have elapsed since dose 3.

Catch-up vaccination

- Dose 5 is not necessary if dose 4 was administered at age 4 years or older and at least 6 months after dose 3.
- For other catch-up guidance, see Table 2.

Special situations

- **Wound management** in children less than age 7 years with history of 3 or more doses of tetanus-toxoid-containing vaccine: For all wounds except clean and minor wounds, administer DTaP if more than 5 years since last dose of tetanus-toxoid-containing vaccine. For detailed information, see www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/67/rr/rr6702a1.htm.

Haemophilus influenzae type b vaccination (minimum age: 6 weeks)

Routine vaccination

- **ActHIB[®], Hiberix[®], Pentacel[®], or Vaxelis[®]:** 4-dose series (3-dose primary series at age 2, 4, and 6 months, followed by a booster dose* at age 12–15 months)

- *Vaxelis[®] is not recommended for use as a booster dose. A different Hib-containing vaccine should be used for the booster dose.

- **PedvaxHIB[®]:** 3-dose series (2-dose primary series at age 2 and 4 months, followed by a booster dose at age 12–15 months)

Catch-up vaccination

- **Dose 1 at age 7–11 months:** Administer dose 2 at least 4 weeks later and dose 3 (final dose) at age 12–15 months or 8 weeks after dose 2 (whichever is later).

- **Dose 1 at age 12–14 months:** Administer dose 2 (final dose) at least 8 weeks after dose 1.

- **Dose 1 before age 12 months and dose 2 before age 15 months:** Administer dose 3 (final dose) at least 8 weeks after dose 2.

- **2 doses of PedvaxHIB[®] before age 12 months:** Administer dose 3 (final dose) at age 12–59 months and at least 8 weeks after dose 2.

- **1 dose administered at age 15 months or older:** No further doses needed

- **Unvaccinated at age 15–59 months:** Administer 1 dose.

- **Previously unvaccinated children age 60 months or older who are not considered high risk:** Do not require catch-up vaccination

For other catch-up guidance, see Table 2. Vaxelis[®] can be used for catch-up vaccination in children less than age 5 years. Follow the catch-up schedule even if Vaxelis[®] is used for one or more doses. For detailed information on use of Vaxelis[®] see www.cdc.gov/immwr/volumes/69/wr/mm6905a5.htm.

Special situations

- **Chemotherapy or radiation treatment:**

Age 12–59 months

- Unvaccinated or only 1 dose before age 12 months: 2 doses, 8 weeks apart

- 2 or more doses before age 12 months: 1 dose at least 8 weeks after previous dose

Doses administered within 14 days of starting therapy or during therapy should be repeated at least 3 months after therapy completion.

- **Hematopoietic stem cell transplant (HSCT):**

- 3-dose series 4 weeks apart starting 6 to 12 months after successful transplant, regardless of Hib vaccination history

- **Anatomic or functional asplenia (including sickle cell disease):**

Age 12–59 months

- Unvaccinated or only 1 dose before age 12 months: 2 doses, 8 weeks apart

- 2 or more doses before age 12 months:

1 dose at least 8 weeks after previous dose

Unvaccinated* persons age 5 years or older

- 1 dose

- **Elective splenectomy:**

Unvaccinated* persons age 15 months or older

- 1 dose (preferably at least 14 days before procedure)

- **HIV infection:**

Age 12–59 months

- Unvaccinated or only 1 dose before age 12 months: 2 doses, 8 weeks apart

- 2 or more doses before age 12 months:

1 dose at least 8 weeks after previous dose

Unvaccinated* persons age 5–18 years

- 1 dose

- **Immunoglobulin deficiency, early component complement deficiency:**

Age 12–59 months

- Unvaccinated or only 1 dose before age 12 months: 2 doses, 8 weeks apart

- 2 or more doses before age 12 months:

1 dose at least 8 weeks after previous dose

* *Unvaccinated* = Less than routine series (through age 14 months) OR no doses (age 15 months or older)

Hepatitis A vaccination (minimum age: 12 months for routine vaccination)

Routine vaccination

- 2-dose series (minimum interval: 6 months) at age 12–23 months

Catch-up vaccination

- Unvaccinated persons through age 18 years should complete a 2-dose series (minimum interval: 6 months).

- Persons who previously received 1 dose at age 12 months or older should receive dose 2 at least 6 months after dose 1.

- Adolescents age 18 years or older may receive the combined HepA and HepB vaccine, **Twinnrix[®]**, as a 3-dose series (0, 1, and 6 months) or 4-dose series (3 doses at 0, 7, and 21–30 days, followed by a booster dose at 12 months).

International travel

- Persons traveling to or working in countries with high or intermediate endemic hepatitis A (www.cdc.gov/travel/):
 - **Infants age 6–11 months:** 1 dose before departure; revaccinate with 2 doses (separated by at least 6 months) between age 12–23 months.
 - **Unvaccinated age 12 months or older:** Administer dose 1 as soon as travel is considered.

Hepatitis B vaccination (minimum age: birth)

Routine vaccination

- 3-dose series at age 0, 1–2, 6–18 months (**use monovalent HepB vaccine for doses administered before age 6 weeks**)
 - Birth weight $\geq 2,000$ grams: 1 dose within 24 hours of birth if medically stable
 - Birth weight $< 2,000$ grams: 1 dose at chronological age 1 month or hospital discharge (whichever is earlier and even if weight is still $< 2,000$ grams).
- Infants who did not receive a birth dose should begin the series as soon as possible (see Table 2 for minimum intervals).
- Administration of 4 doses is permitted when a combination vaccine containing HepB is used after the birth dose.
- **Minimum intervals (see Table 2):** when 4 doses are administered, substitute “dose 4” for “dose 3” in these calculations
- **Final (3rd or 4th) dose:** age 6–18 months (**minimum age 24 weeks**)
- **Mother is HBsAg-positive**
 - **Birth dose (monovalent HepB vaccine only):** administer HepB vaccine and **hepatitis B immune globulin (HBIG)** (in separate limbs) within 12 hours of birth, regardless of birth weight.
 - **Birth weight $< 2,000$ grams:** administer 3 additional doses of HepB vaccine beginning at age 1 month (total of 4 doses)
 - **Final (3rd or 4th) dose:** administer at age 6 months (**minimum age 24 weeks**)
 - Test for HBsAg and anti-HBs at age 9–12 months. If HepB series is delayed, test 1–2 months after final dose. Do not test before age 9 months.

Notes

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• **Mother is HBsAg-unknown**

If other evidence suggestive of maternal hepatitis B infection exists (e.g., presence of HBV DNA, HBsAg-positive, or mother known to have chronic hepatitis B infection), manage infant as if mother is HBsAg-positive

- **Birth dose (monovalent HepB vaccine only):**

- Birth weight $\geq 2,000$ grams: administer **HepB vaccine** within 12 hours of birth. Determine mother's HBsAg status as soon as possible. If mother is determined to be HBsAg-positive, administer **HBIG** as soon as possible (in separate limb), but no later than 7 days of age.
- Birth weight $< 2,000$ grams: administer **HepB vaccine** and **HBIG** (in separate limbs) within 12 hours of birth. Administer 3 additional doses of **HepB vaccine** beginning at age 1 month (total of 4 doses)

- **Final (3rd or 4th) dose:** administer at age 6 months (minimum age 24 weeks)

- If mother is determined to be HBsAg-positive or if status remains unknown, test for HBsAg and anti-HBs at age 9–12 months. If HepB series is delayed, test 1–2 months after final dose. Do not test before age 9 months.

Catch-up vaccination

- Unvaccinated persons should complete a 3-dose series at 0, 1–2, 6 months. See Table 2 for minimum intervals
- Adolescents age 11–15 years may use an alternative 2-dose schedule with at least 4 months between doses (adult formulation **Recombivax HB**® only).
- Adolescents age 18 years or older may receive:
 - **Heplisav-B**®: 2-dose series at least 4 weeks apart
 - **PreHevbrio**®: 3-dose series at 0, 1, and 6 months
 - Combined HepA and HepB vaccine, **Twinrix**®: 3-dose series (0, 1, and 6 months) or 4-dose series (3 doses at 0, 7, and 21–30 days, followed by a booster dose at 12 months).

Special situations

- Revaccination is not generally recommended for persons with a normal immune status who were vaccinated as infants, children, adolescents, or adults.
- **Post-vaccination serology testing and revaccination** (if anti-HBs < 10 mIU/mL) is recommended for certain populations, including:
 - Infants born to HBsAg-positive mothers
 - Persons who are predialysis or on maintenance dialysis
 - Other immunocompromised persons
- For detailed revaccination recommendations, see www.cdc.gov/vaccines/hcp/acip-recs/vacc-specific/hepb.html.

Note: Heplisav-B and PreHevbrio are not recommended in pregnancy due to lack of safety data in pregnant persons

Human papillomavirus vaccination

(minimum age: 9 years)

Routine and catch-up vaccination

- HPV vaccination routinely recommended at **age 11–12 years (can start at age 9 years)** and catch-up HPV vaccination recommended for all persons through age 18 years if not adequately vaccinated
- 2- or 3-dose series depending on age at initial vaccination:
 - **Age 9–14 years at initial vaccination:** 2-dose series at 0, 6–12 months (minimum interval: 5 months; repeat dose if administered too soon)
 - **Age 15 years or older at initial vaccination:** 3-dose series at 0, 1–2 months, 6 months (minimum intervals: dose 1 to dose 2: 4 weeks / dose 2 to dose 3: 12 weeks / dose 1 to dose 3: 5 months; repeat dose if administered too soon)
- **Interrupted schedules:** If vaccination schedule is interrupted, the series does not need to be restarted.
- No additional dose recommended when any HPV vaccine series has been completed using the recommended dosing intervals.

Special situations

- **Immunocompromising conditions, including HIV infection:** 3-dose series, even for those who initiate vaccination at age 9 through 14 years.
- **History of sexual abuse or assault:** Start at age 9 years
- **Pregnancy:** Pregnancy testing not needed before vaccination; HPV vaccination not recommended until after pregnancy; no intervention needed if vaccinated while pregnant

Influenza vaccination

(minimum age: 6 months [IIV], 2 years [LAIV4], 18 years [recombinant influenza vaccine, RIV4])

Routine vaccination

- Use any influenza vaccine appropriate for age and health status annually:
 - 2 doses, separated by at least 4 weeks, for **children age 6 months–8 years** who have received fewer than 2 influenza vaccine doses before July 1, 2022, or whose influenza vaccination history is unknown (administer dose 2 even if the child turns 9 between receipt of dose 1 and dose 2)
 - 1 dose for **children age 6 months–8 years** who have received at least 2 influenza vaccine doses before July 1, 2022
 - 1 dose for **all persons age 9 years or older**

- For the 2022–2023 season, see www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/71/rr/rr7101a1.htm.
- For the 2023–24 season, see the 2023–24 ACIP influenza vaccine recommendations.

Special situations

- **Egg allergy, hives only:** Any influenza vaccine appropriate for age and health status annually
- **Egg allergy with symptoms other than hives** (e.g., angioedema, respiratory distress) or required epinephrine or another emergency medical intervention: Any influenza vaccine appropriate for age and health status may be administered. If using egg-based IIV4 or LAIV4, administer in medical setting under supervision of health care provider who can recognize and manage severe allergic reactions.
- **Severe allergic reaction (e.g., anaphylaxis) to a vaccine component or a previous dose of any influenza vaccine:** see Appendix listing contraindications and precautions
- **Close contacts (e.g., caregivers, healthcare personnel) of severely immunosuppressed persons who require a protected environment:** these persons should not receive LAIV4. If LAIV4 is given, they should avoid contact with/caring for such immunosuppressed persons for 7 days after vaccination.

Measles, mumps, and rubella vaccination
(minimum age: 12 months for routine vaccination)

Routine vaccination

- 2-dose series at age 12–15 months, age 4–6 years
- MMR or MMRV may be administered

Note: For dose 1 in children age 12–47 months, it is recommended to administer MMR and varicella vaccines separately. MMRV may be used if parents or caregivers express a preference.

Catch-up vaccination

- Unvaccinated children and adolescents: 2-dose series at least 4 weeks apart
- The maximum age for use of MMRV is 12 years.
- Minimum interval between *MMRV* doses: 3 months

Special situations

• International travel

- **Infants age 6–11 months:** 1 dose before departure; revaccinate with 2-dose series at age 12–15 months (12 months for children in high-risk areas) and dose 2 as early as 4 weeks later.
- **Unvaccinated children age 12 months or older:** 2-dose series at least 4 weeks apart before departure
- In mumps outbreak settings, for information about additional doses of MMR (including 3rd dose of MMR), see www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/67/wr/mm6701a7.htm

Meningococcal serogroup A,C,W,Y vaccination
(minimum age: 2 months [MenACWY-CRM, Menveo], 9 months [MenACWY-D, Menactra], 2 years [MenACWY-TT, MenQuadfi])

Routine vaccination

- 2-dose series at age 11–12 years; 16 years

Catch-up vaccination

- Age 13–15 years: 1 dose now and booster at age 16–18 years (minimum interval: 8 weeks)
- Age 16–18 years: 1 dose

Special situations

Anatomic or functional asplenia (including sickle cell disease), HIV infection, persistent complement component deficiency, complement inhibitor (e.g., eculizumab, ravulizumab) use:

- **Menveo®***
 - Dose 1 at age 2 months: 4-dose series (additional 3 doses at age 4, 6, and 12 months)
 - Dose 1 at age 3–6 months: 3- or 4-dose series (dose 2 [and dose 3 if applicable] at least 8 weeks after previous dose until a dose is received at age 7 months or older, followed by an additional dose at least 12 weeks later and after age 12 months)
 - Dose 1 at age 7–23 months: 2-dose series (dose 2 at least 12 weeks after dose 1 and after age 12 months)
 - Dose 1 at age 24 months or older: 2-dose series at least 8 weeks apart

• Menactra®

- **Persistent complement component deficiency or complement inhibitor use:**

- Age 9–23 months: 2-dose series at least 12 weeks apart
- Age 24 months or older: 2-dose series at least 8 weeks apart

- **Anatomic or functional asplenia, sickle cell disease, or HIV infection:**

- **Age 9–23 months:** Not recommended
- **Age 24 months or older:** 2-dose series at least 8 weeks apart
- **Menactra®** must be administered at least 4 weeks after completion of PCV series.
- **MenQuadfi®**

- Dose 1 at age 24 months or older: 2-dose series at least 8 weeks apart

Travel to countries with hyperendemic or epidemic meningococcal disease, including countries in the African meningitis belt or during the Hajj (www.cdc.gov/travel/):

- Children less than age 24 months:
 - **Menveo®* (age 2–23 months)**
 - Dose 1 at age 2 months: 4-dose series (additional 3 doses at age 4, 6, and 12 months)
 - Dose 1 at age 3–6 months: 3- or 4-dose series (dose 2 [and dose 3 if applicable] at least 8 weeks after previous dose until a dose is received at age 7 months or older, followed by an additional dose at least 12 weeks later and after age 12 months)
 - Dose 1 at age 7–23 months: 2-dose series (dose 2 at least 12 weeks after dose 1 and after age 12 months)
 - **Menactra® (age 9–23 months)**
 - 2-dose series (dose 2 at least 12 weeks after dose 1; dose 2 may be administered as early as 8 weeks after dose 1 in travelers)
- Children age 2 years or older: 1 dose Menveo®*, Menactra®, or MenQuadfi®

First-year college students who live in residential housing (if not previously vaccinated at age 16 years or older) or military recruits:

- 1 dose **Menveo®***, **Menactra®**, or **MenQuadfi®**

Adolescent vaccination of children who received MenACWY prior to age 10 years:

- **Children for whom boosters are recommended** because of an ongoing increased risk of meningococcal disease (e.g., those with complement component deficiency, HIV, or asplenia): Follow the booster schedule for persons at increased risk.
- **Children for whom boosters are not recommended** (e.g., a healthy child who received a single dose for travel to a country where meningococcal disease is endemic): Administer MenACWY according to the recommended adolescent schedule with dose 1 at age 11–12 years and dose 2 at age 16 years.

*Menveo has two formulations: lyophilized and liquid. The liquid formulation should not be used before age 10 years.

Note: Menactra® should be administered either before or at the same time as DTap. MenACWY may be administered simultaneously with MenB vaccines if indicated, but at a different anatomic site, if feasible.

For MenACWY **booster dose recommendations** for groups listed under “Special situations” and in an outbreak setting and additional meningococcal vaccination information, see www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/69/rr/rr6909a1.htm.

Meningococcal serogroup B vaccination
(minimum age: 10 years [MenB-4C, Bexsero®; MenB-FHbp, Trumenba®])

Shared clinical decision-making

- **Adolescents not at increased risk** age 16–23 years (preferred age 16–18 years) based on shared clinical decision-making:
 - **Bexsero®:** 2-dose series at least 1 month apart
 - **Trumenba®:** 2-dose series at least 6 months apart (if dose 2 is administered earlier than 6 months, administer a 3rd dose at least 4 months after dose 2)

Special situations

Anatomic or functional asplenia (including sickle cell disease), persistent complement component deficiency, complement inhibitor (e.g., eculizumab, ravulizumab) use:

- **Bexsero®:** 2-dose series at least 1 month apart
- **Trumenba®:** 3-dose series at 0, 1–2, 6 months (if dose 2 was administered at least 6 months after dose 1, dose 3 not needed; if dose 3 is administered earlier than 4 months after dose 2, a 4th dose should be administered at least 4 months after dose 3)

Note: Bexsero® and **Trumenba®** are not interchangeable; the same product should be used for all doses in a series.

For MenB **booster dose recommendations** for groups listed under “Special situations” and in an outbreak setting and additional meningococcal vaccination information, see www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/69/rr/rr6909a1.htm.

Notes

Recommended Child and Adolescent Immunization Schedule for ages 18 years or younger, United States, 2023

Pneumococcal vaccination
(minimum age: 6 weeks [PCV13], [PCV15], 2 years [PPSV23])

Routine vaccination with PCV

- 4-dose series at 2, 4, 6, 12–15 months

Catch-up vaccination with PCV

- Healthy children age 24–59 months with any incomplete* PCV series: 1 dose PCV
- For other catch-up guidance, see Table 2.

Note: PCV13 and PCV15 can be used interchangeably for children who are healthy or have underlying conditions. PCV15 is not indicated for children who have received 4 doses of PCV13 or another age appropriate complete PCV13 series.

Special situations

Underlying conditions below: When both PCV and PPSV23 are indicated, administer PCV first. PCV and PPSV23 should not be administered during the same visit.

Chronic heart disease (particularly cyanotic congenital heart disease and cardiac failure); chronic lung disease (including asthma treated with high-dose, oral corticosteroids); diabetes mellitus:

Age 2–5 years

- Any incomplete* series with:
 - 3 PCV doses: 1 dose PCV (at least 8 weeks after any prior PCV dose)
 - Less than 3 PCV doses: 2 doses PCV (8 weeks after the most recent dose and administered 8 weeks apart)
- No history of PPSV23: 1 dose PPSV23 (at least 8 weeks after completing all recommended PCV doses)

Age 6–18 years

- Any incomplete* series with PCV: no further PCV doses needed
- No history of PPSV23: 1 dose PPSV23 (at least 8 weeks after completing all recommended PCV doses)

Cerebrospinal fluid leak, cochlear implant:

Age 2–5 years

- Any incomplete* series with:
 - 3 PCV doses: 1 dose PCV (at least 8 weeks after any prior PCV dose)
 - Less than 3 PCV doses: 2 doses PCV (8 weeks after the most recent dose and administered 8 weeks apart)
- No history of PPSV23: 1 dose PPSV23 (at least 8 weeks after completing all recommended PCV doses)

Age 6–18 years

- No history of either PCV or PPSV23: 1 dose PCV, 1 dose PPSV23 at least 8 weeks later
- Any PCV but no PPSV23: 1 dose PPSV23 at least 8 weeks after the most recent dose of PCV
- PPSV23 but no PCV: 1 dose PCV at least 8 weeks after the most recent dose of PPSV23

Sickle cell disease and other hemoglobinopathies; anatomic or functional asplenia; congenital or acquired immunodeficiency; HIV infection; chronic renal failure; nephrotic syndrome; malignant neoplasms, leukemias, lymphomas, Hodgkin disease, and other diseases associated with treatment with immunosuppressive drugs or radiation therapy; solid organ transplantation; multiple myeloma:

Age 2–5 years

- Any incomplete* series with:
 - 3 PCV doses: 1 dose PCV (at least 8 weeks after any prior PCV dose)
 - Less than 3 PCV doses: 2 doses PCV (8 weeks after the most recent dose and administered 8 weeks apart)
- No history of PPSV23: 1 dose PPSV23 (at least 8 weeks after completing all recommended PCV doses) and a dose 2 of PPSV23 5 years later

Age 6–18 years

- No history of either PCV or PPSV23: 1 dose PCV, 2 doses PPSV23 (dose 1 of PPSV23 administered 8 weeks after PCV and dose 2 of PPSV23 administered at least 5 years after dose 1 of PPSV23)
- Any PCV but no PPSV23: 2 doses PPSV23 (dose 1 of PPSV23 administered 8 weeks after the most recent dose of PCV and dose 2 of PPSV23 administered at least 5 years after dose 1 of PPSV23)
- PPSV23 but no PCV: 1 dose PCV at least 8 weeks after the most recent PPSV23 dose and a dose 2 of PPSV23 administered 5 years after dose 1 of PPSV23 and at least 8 weeks after a dose of PCV

**Incomplete series* = Not having received all doses in either the recommended series or an age-appropriate catch-up series see Table 2 in ACIP pneumococcal recommendations at www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/71/wr/mm7137a3.htm

For guidance on determining which pneumococcal vaccines a patient needs and when, please refer to the mobile app, which can be downloaded here: www.cdc.gov/vaccines/vpd/pneumo/hcp/pneumoapp.html

Poliovirus vaccination
(minimum age: 6 weeks)

Routine vaccination

- 4-dose series at ages 2, 4, 6–18 months, 4–6 years; administer the final dose on or after age 4 years and at least 6 months after the previous dose.
- 4 or more doses of IPV can be administered before age 4 years when a combination vaccine containing IPV is used. However, a dose is still recommended on or after age 4 years and at least 6 months after the previous dose.

Catch-up vaccination

- In the first 6 months of life, use minimum ages and intervals only for travel to a polio-endemic region or during an outbreak.
- IPV is not routinely recommended for U.S. residents age 18 years or older.
- **Series containing oral polio vaccine (OPV),** either mixed OPV-IPV or OPV-only series:
 - Total number of doses needed to complete the series is the same as that recommended for the U.S. IPV schedule. See www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/66/wr/mm6601a6.htm?s_cid=mm6601a6_w.
- Only trivalent OPV (tOPV) counts toward the U.S. vaccination requirements.
 - Doses of OPV administered before April 1, 2016, should be counted (unless specifically noted as administered during a campaign).
 - Doses of OPV administered on or after April 1, 2016, should not be counted.
- For guidance to assess doses documented as “OPV,” see www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/66/wr/mm6606a7.htm?s_cid=mm6606a7_w.
- For other catch-up guidance, see Table 2.

Special situations

- **Adolescents aged 18 years at increased risk of exposure to poliovirus with:**
 - No evidence of a complete polio vaccination series (i.e., at least 3 doses): administer remaining doses (1, 2, or 3 doses) to complete a 3-dose series
 - Evidence of completed polio vaccination series (i.e., at least 3 doses): may administer one lifetime IPV booster

For detailed information, see: www.cdc.gov/vaccines/vpd/polio/hcp/recommendations.html

Rotavirus vaccination

(minimum age: 6 weeks)

Routine vaccination

- **Rotarix®**: 2-dose series at age 2 and 4 months
- **RotaTeq®**: 3-dose series at age 2, 4, and 6 months
- If any dose in the series is either **RotaTeq®** or unknown, default to 3-dose series.

Catch-up vaccination

- Do not start the series on or after age 15 weeks, 0 days.
- The maximum age for the final dose is 8 months, 0 days.
- For other catch-up guidance, see Table 2.

Tetanus, diphtheria, and pertussis (Tdap) vaccination

(minimum age: 11 years for routine vaccination, 7 years for catch-up vaccination)

Routine vaccination

- **Adolescents age 11–12 years**: 1 dose Tdap
- **Pregnancy**: 1 dose Tdap during each pregnancy, preferably in early part of gestational weeks 27–36.
- Tdap may be administered regardless of the interval since the last tetanus- and diphtheria-toxoid-containing vaccine.

Catch-up vaccination

- **Adolescents age 13–18 years who have not received Tdap**: 1 dose Tdap, then Td or Tdap booster every 10 years
- **Persons age 7–18 years not fully vaccinated^a with DTaP**: 1 dose Tdap as part of the catch-up series (preferably the first dose); if additional doses are needed, use Td or Tdap.
- **Tdap administered at age 7–10 years**:
 - **Children age 7–9 years** who receive Tdap should receive the routine Tdap dose at age 11–12 years.
 - **Children age 10 years** who receive Tdap do not need the routine Tdap dose at age 11–12 years.
- **DTaP inadvertently administered on or after age 7 years**:
 - **Children age 7–9 years**: DTaP may count as part of catch-up series. Administer routine Tdap dose at age 11–12 years.
 - **Children age 10–18 years**: Count dose of DTaP as the adolescent Tdap booster.
- For other catch-up guidance, see Table 2.

Special situations

- **Wound management** in persons age 7 years or older with history of 3 or more doses of tetanus-toxoid-containing vaccine: For clean and minor wounds, administer Tdap or Td if more than 10 years since last dose of tetanus-toxoid-containing vaccine; for all other wounds, administer Tdap or Td if more than 5 years since last dose of tetanus-toxoid-containing vaccine. Tdap is preferred for persons age 11 years or older who have not previously received Tdap or whose Tdap history is unknown. If a tetanus-toxoid-containing vaccine is indicated for a pregnant adolescent, use Tdap.
- For detailed information, see www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/69/wr/mm6903a5.htm.

**Fully vaccinated* = 5 valid doses of DTaP OR 4 valid doses of DTaP if dose 4 was administered at age 4 years or older

Varicella vaccination

(minimum age: 12 months)

Routine vaccination

- 2-dose series at age 12–15 months, 4–6 years
- VAR or MMRV may be administered*
- Dose 2 may be administered as early as 3 months after dose 1 (a dose inadvertently administered after at least 4 weeks may be counted as valid)

***Note**: For dose 1 in children age 12–47 months, it is recommended to administer MMR and varicella vaccines separately. MMRV may be used if parents or caregivers express a preference.

Catch-up vaccination

- Ensure persons age 7–18 years without evidence of immunity (see *MMWR* at www.cdc.gov/mmwr/pdf/rr/rr5604.pdf) have a 2-dose series:
 - **Age 7–12 years**: Routine interval: 3 months (a dose inadvertently administered after at least 4 weeks may be counted as valid)
 - **Age 13 years and older**: Routine interval: 4–8 weeks (minimum interval: 4 weeks)
- The maximum age for use of *MMRV* is 12 years.

Appendix

Recommended Child and Adolescent Immunization Schedule for ages 18 years or younger, United States, 2023

Guide to Contraindications and Precautions to Commonly Used Vaccines

Adapted from Table 4-1 in *Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP) General Best Practice Guidelines for Immunization: Contraindication and Precautions available at www.cdc.gov/vaccines/hcp/acip-recs/general-recs/contraindications.html* and *ACIP's Recommendations for the Prevention and Control of 2022-23 seasonal Influenza with Vaccines available at www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/71/rr/rr7101a1.htm*.

For COVID-19 vaccine contraindications and precautions see www.cdc.gov/vaccines/covid-19/clinical-considerations/interim-considerations-us.html#contraindications

Vaccine	Contraindicated or Not Recommended ¹	Precautions ²
Influenza, egg-based, inactivated injectable (IIV4)	- Severe allergic reaction (e.g., anaphylaxis) after previous dose of any influenza vaccine (i.e., any egg-based IIV, cclIV, RIV, or LAIV of any valency) - Severe allergic reaction (e.g., anaphylaxis) to any vaccine component³ (excluding egg)	- Guillain-Barré syndrome (GBS) within 6 weeks after a previous dose of any type of influenza vaccine - Moderate or severe acute illness with or without fever
Influenza, cell culture-based inactivated injectable [(cclIV4), Flucelvax® Quadrivalent]	Severe allergic reaction (e.g., anaphylaxis) to any cclIV of any valency, or to any component³ of cclIV4	- Guillain-Barré syndrome (GBS) within 6 weeks after a previous dose of any type of influenza vaccine - Persons with a history of severe allergic reaction (e.g., anaphylaxis) after a previous dose of any egg-based IIV, RIV, or LAIV of any valency. If using cclIV4, administer in medical setting under supervision of health care provider who can recognize and manage severe allergic reactions. May consult an allergist. - Moderate or severe acute illness with or without fever
Influenza, recombinant injectable [(RIV4), Flublok® Quadrivalent]	Severe allergic reaction (e.g., anaphylaxis) to any RIV of any valency, or to any component³ of RIV4	- Guillain-Barré syndrome (GBS) within 6 weeks after a previous dose of any type of influenza vaccine - Persons with a history of severe allergic reaction (e.g., anaphylaxis) after a previous dose of any egg-based IIV, cclIV, or LAIV of any valency. If using RIV4, administer in medical setting under supervision of health care provider who can recognize and manage severe allergic reactions. May consult an allergist. - Moderate or severe acute illness with or without fever
Influenza, live attenuated [LAIV4, Flumist® Quadrivalent]	- Severe allergic reaction (e.g., anaphylaxis) after previous dose of any influenza vaccine (i.e., any egg-based IIV, cclIV, RIV, or LAIV of any valency) - Severe allergic reaction (e.g., anaphylaxis) to any vaccine component³ (excluding egg) - Children age 2–4 years with a history of asthma or wheezing - Anatomic or functional asplenia - Immunocompromised due to any cause including, but not limited to, medications and HIV infection - Close contacts or caregivers of severely immunosuppressed persons who require a protected environment - Pregnancy - Cochlear implant - Active communication between the cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) and the oropharynx, nasopharynx, nose, ear or any other cranial CSF leak - Children and adolescents receiving aspirin or salicylate-containing medications - Received influenza antiviral medications oseltamivir or zanamivir within the previous 48 hours, peramivir within the previous 5 days, or baloxavir within the previous 17 days	- Guillain-Barré syndrome (GBS) within 6 weeks after a previous dose of any type of influenza vaccine - Asthma in persons aged 5 years old or older - Persons with underlying medical conditions (other than those listed under contraindications) that might predispose to complications after wild-type influenza virus infection [e.g., chronic pulmonary, cardiovascular (except isolated hypertension), renal, hepatic, neurologic, hematologic, or metabolic disorders (including diabetes mellitus)] - Moderate or severe acute illness with or without fever

- When a contraindication is present, a vaccine should NOT be administered. Kroger A, Bahta L, Hunter P. ACIP General Best Practice Guidelines for Immunization. www.cdc.gov/vaccines/hcp/acip-recs/general-recs/contraindications.html
- When a precaution is present, vaccination should generally be deferred but might be indicated if the benefit of protection from the vaccine outweighs the risk for an adverse reaction. Kroger A, Bahta L, Hunter P. ACIP General Best Practice Guidelines for Immunization. www.cdc.gov/vaccines/hcp/acip-recs/general-recs/contraindications.html
- Vaccination providers should check FDA-approved prescribing information for the most complete and updated information, including contraindications, warnings, and precautions. Package inserts for U.S.-licensed vaccines are available at www.fda.gov/vaccines-blood-biologics/approved-products/vaccines-licensed-use-united-states

Vaccine	Contraindicated or Not Recommended ¹	Precautions ²
Dengue (DEN4CVd)	- Severe allergic reaction (e.g., anaphylaxis) after a previous dose or to a vaccine component³ - Severe immunodeficiency (e.g., hematologic and solid tumors, receipt of chemotherapy, congenital immunodeficiency, long-term immunosuppressive therapy or patients with HIV³ infection who are severely immunocompromised) - Lack of laboratory confirmation of a previous Dengue infection	- Pregnancy - HIV infection without evidence of severe immunosuppression - Moderate or severe acute illness with or without fever
Diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis (DTaP) Tetanus, diphtheria (DT)	- Severe allergic reaction (e.g., anaphylaxis) after a previous dose or to a vaccine component³ - For DTaP only: Encephalopathy (e.g., coma, decreased level of consciousness, prolonged seizures) not attributable to another identifiable cause within 7 days of administration of previous dose of DTP or DTaP	- Guillain-Barré syndrome (GBS) within 6 weeks after previous dose of tetanus-toxoid–containing vaccine - History of Arthus-type hypersensitivity reactions after a previous dose of diphtheria-toxoid–containing tetanus-toxoid–containing vaccine - For DTaP only: Progressive neurologic disorder, including infantile spasms, uncontrolled epilepsy, progressive encephalopathy; defer DTaP until neurologic status clarified and stabilized - Moderate or severe acute illness with or without fever
<i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> type b (Hib)	- Severe allergic reaction (e.g., anaphylaxis) after a previous dose or to a vaccine component³ - For Hibrix, ActHib, and PedvaxHIB only: History of severe allergic reaction to dry natural latex - Less than age 6 weeks	Moderate or severe acute illness with or without fever
Hepatitis A (HepA)	Severe allergic reaction (e.g., anaphylaxis) after a previous dose or to a vaccine component¹ including neomycin	Moderate or severe acute illness with or without fever
Hepatitis B (HepB)	- Severe allergic reaction (e.g., anaphylaxis) after a previous dose or to a vaccine component¹ including yeast - Pregnancy: <i>Heplisav-B</i> and <i>PreHevrio</i> are not recommended due to lack of safety data in pregnant persons. Use other hepatitis B vaccines if HepB is indicated⁴.	Moderate or severe acute illness with or without fever
Hepatitis A–Hepatitis B vaccine [HepA–HepB, Twinrix [®]]	Severe allergic reaction (e.g., anaphylaxis) after a previous dose or to a vaccine component¹ including neomycin and yeast	Moderate or severe acute illness with or without fever
Human papillomavirus (HPV)	- Severe allergic reaction (e.g., anaphylaxis) after a previous dose or to a vaccine component³ - Pregnancy: <i>HPV vaccination not recommended</i>.	Moderate or severe acute illness with or without fever
Measles, mumps, rubella (MMR) Measles, mumps, rubella, and varicella (MMRV)	- Severe allergic reaction (e.g., anaphylaxis) after a previous dose or to a vaccine component³ - Severe immunodeficiency (e.g., hematologic and solid tumors, receipt of chemotherapy, congenital immunodeficiency, long-term immunosuppressive therapy or patients with HIV infection who are severely immunocompromised) - Pregnancy - Family history of altered immunocompetence, unless verified clinically or by laboratory testing as immunocompetent	- Recent (≤ 11 months) receipt of antibody-containing blood product (specific interval depends on product) - History of thrombocytopenia or thrombocytopenic purpura - Need for tuberculin skin testing or interferon-gamma release assay (IGRA) testing - Moderate or severe acute illness with or without fever - For MMRV only: Personal or family (i.e., sibling or parent) history of seizures of any etiology
Meningococcal ACWY (MenACWY) [MenACWY-CRM (Menveo [®]); MenACWY-D (Menactra [®]); MenACWY-TT (MenQuadfi [™])]	- Severe allergic reaction (e.g., anaphylaxis) after a previous dose or to a vaccine component³ - For MenACWY-D and Men ACWY-CRM only: severe allergic reaction to any diphtheria toxoid– or CRM1197–containing vaccine - For MenACWY-TT only: severe allergic reaction to a tetanus toxoid–containing vaccine	- For MenACWY-CRM only: Preterm birth if less than age 9 months - Moderate or severe acute illness with or without fever
Meningococcal B (MenB) [MenB-4C (Bexsero [®]); MenB-FHbp (Trumenba [®])]	Severe allergic reaction (e.g., anaphylaxis) after a previous dose or to a vaccine component³	- Pregnancy - For MenB-4C only: Latex sensitivity - Moderate or severe acute illness with or without fever
Pneumococcal conjugate (PCV)	- Severe allergic reaction (e.g., anaphylaxis) after a previous dose or to a vaccine component³ - Severe allergic reaction (e.g., anaphylaxis) to any diphtheria-toxoid–containing vaccine or its component³	Moderate or severe acute illness with or without fever
Pneumococcal polysaccharide (PPSV23)	Severe allergic reaction (e.g., anaphylaxis) after a previous dose or to a vaccine component³	Moderate or severe acute illness with or without fever
Poliovirus vaccine, inactivated (IPV)	Severe allergic reaction (e.g., anaphylaxis) after a previous dose or to a vaccine component³	Moderate or severe acute illness with or without fever
Rotavirus (RV) [RV1 (Rotarix [®]), RV5 (RotaTeq [®])]	- Severe allergic reaction (e.g., anaphylaxis) after a previous dose or to a vaccine component³ - Severe combined immunodeficiency (SCID) - History of intussusception	- Pregnancy - Moderate or severe acute illness with or without fever - Altered immunocompetence other than SCID - Chronic gastrointestinal disease - RV1 only: Spina bifida or bladder exstrophy - Moderate or severe acute illness with or without fever
Tetanus, diphtheria, and acellular pertussis (Tdap) Tetanus, diphtheria (Td)	- Severe allergic reaction (e.g., anaphylaxis) after a previous dose or to a vaccine component³ - For Tdap only: Encephalopathy (e.g., coma, decreased level of consciousness, prolonged seizures) not attributable to another identifiable cause within 7 days of administration of previous dose of DTP, DTaP, or Tdap	- Guillain-Barré syndrome (GBS) within 6 weeks after a previous dose of tetanus-toxoid–containing vaccine - History of Arthus-type hypersensitivity reactions after a previous dose of diphtheria-toxoid–containing tetanus-toxoid–containing vaccine; defer vaccination until at least 10 years have elapsed since the last tetanus-toxoid–containing vaccine - For Tdap only: Progressive or unstable neurological disorder, uncontrolled seizures, or progressive encephalopathy until a treatment regimen has been established and the condition has stabilized - Moderate or severe acute illness with or without fever
Varicella (VAR)	- Severe allergic reaction (e.g., anaphylaxis) after a previous dose or to a vaccine component³ - Severe immunodeficiency (e.g., hematologic and solid tumors, receipt of chemotherapy, congenital immunodeficiency, long-term immunosuppressive therapy or patients with HIV infection who are severely immunocompromised) - Pregnancy - Family history of altered immunocompetence, unless verified clinically or by laboratory testing as immunocompetent	- Recent (≤ 11 months) receipt of antibody-containing blood product (specific interval depends on product) - Receipt of specific antiviral drugs (acyclovir, famciclovir, or valacyclovir) 24 hours before vaccination (avoid use of these antiviral drugs for 14 days after vaccination) - Use of aspirin or aspirin-containing products - Moderate or severe acute illness with or without fever - If using MMRV, see MMR/MMRV for additional precautions

- When a contraindication is present, a vaccine should NOT be administered. Kroger A, Bahta L, Hunter P. ACIP General Best Practice Guidelines for Immunization. www.cdc.gov/vaccines/hcp/acip-recs/general-recs/contraindications.html
- When a precaution is present, vaccination should generally be deferred but might be indicated if the benefit of protection from the vaccine outweighs the risk for an adverse reaction. Kroger A, Bahta L, Hunter P. ACIP General Best Practice Guidelines for Immunization. www.cdc.gov/vaccines/hcp/acip-recs/general-recs/contraindications.html
- Vaccination providers should check FDA-approved prescribing information for the most complete and updated information, including contraindications, warnings, and precautions. Package inserts for U.S.-licensed vaccines are available at www.fda.gov/vaccines-blood-biologics/approved-products/vaccines-licensed-use-united-states.
- For information on the pregnancy exposure registries for persons who were inadvertently vaccinated with Heplisav-B or PreHevrio while pregnant, please visit heplisavb.pregnancyregistry.com/ or www.prehevbrio.com/#safety.