Why do I need syndicated PDF Content?

Syndicated PDF content can make your website more robust, accessible, informative, and up to date. Syndication allows you to maintain your site's structure and styling, while at the same time building in content that is produced and maintained by CDC. Syndicated content is automatically updated at the source, leaving you free to focus on other priorities

Health information is ever evolving with articles on current outbreaks, disease prevention, and healthy living. Having the most current and popular health articles and information syndicated on your site from trusted sources expands your reach, engages target audiences in the community, and allows you to customize content to fit specific needs.

How do I syndicate PDF Content?

Complete the following steps to import PDF content directly from CDC websites into your website

1. Create a Content Syndication User Account. You will receive a unique Registration ID, and a welcome message with helpful information.
   Note: Creating an account is optional; however non-registered users will experience limited functionality, and will be required to agree to the Usage Guidelines each time they access the site. Users with accounts will agree to the Usage Guidelines once.
2. From the CDC Public Health Media Library home page, select PDF from the Media Types drop-down box. Either browse the site to select your PDF or enter a specific topic in the Search box.
3. You have two options:
   - Syndicate your selected content immediately
   - Save for Later
     Note: The Save for Later option is only available to those who have created Content Syndication User Accounts.
4. *To syndicate your selected content immediately*, click the Get Embed Code button.
   - Copy the code block into your Web editor to syndicate the content.
5. *To Save for Later*, click Add to List at the bottom of your selection.
   - Select Syndicated List from the top of the screen.
   - Click the Get Embed Code button.
   - Copy the code block into your Web editor to syndicate the content.

     Note: When you copy the Embed code, it renders a link to the PDF.
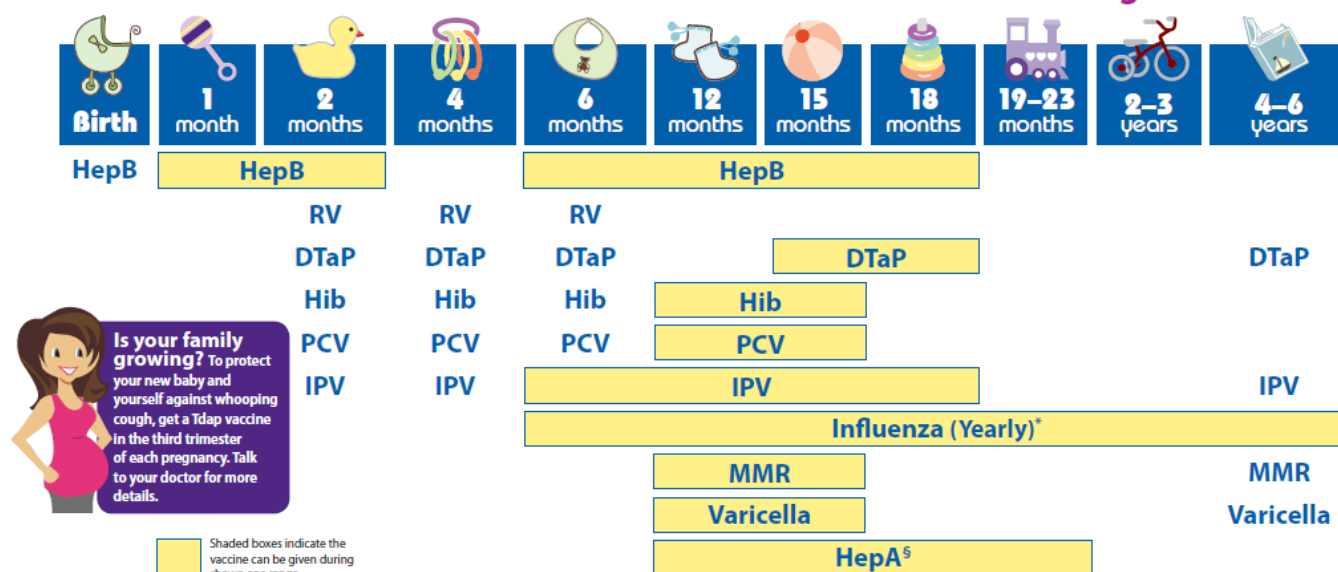
What is a PDF?

Portable Document Format (PDF) is a file format used to present and exchange documents reliably, independent of software, hardware, or operating systems.

CDC maintains PDF formats on a variety of health topics. These topics range from seasonal flu, chronic diseases, immunization information, healthy living, traveler's health, Ebola, and more. Some content is available in multiple languages.

Visit the Public Health Media Library to view and syndicate a link to this PDF about Recommended Immunizations for Children from Birth through six years old.

2015 Recommended Immunizations for Children from Birth Through 6 Years Old

Birth	1 month	2 months	4 months	6 months	12 months	15 months	18 months	19–23 months	2–3 years	4–6 years
HepB	HepB			HepB						
		RV	RV	RV						
		DTaP	DTaP	DTaP		DTaP				DTaP
		Hib	Hib	Hib	Hib					
		PCV	PCV	PCV	PCV					
		IPV	IPV	IPV						IPV
				Influenza (Yearly)*						
					MMR					MMR
					Varicella					Varicella
					HepA§					

Is your family **growing?** To protect your new baby and yourself against whooping cough, get a Tdap vaccine in the third trimester of each pregnancy. Talk to your doctor for more details.

Shaded boxes indicate the vaccine can be given during shown age range.

NOTE: If your child misses a shot, you don't need to start over, just go back to your child's doctor for the next shot. Talk with your child's doctor if you have questions about vaccines.

FOOTNOTES: * Two doses given at least four weeks apart are recommended for children aged 6 months through 8 years of age who are getting an influenza (flu) vaccine for the first time and for some other children in this age group.

§ Two doses of HepA vaccine are needed for lasting protection. The first dose of HepA vaccine should be given between 12 months and 23 months of age. The second dose should be given 6 to 18 months later. HepA vaccination may be given to any child 12 months and older to protect against HepA. Children and adolescents who did not receive the HepA vaccine and are at high-risk, should be vaccinated against HepA.

If your child has any medical conditions that put him at risk for infection or is traveling outside the United States, talk to your child's doctor about additional vaccines that he may need.

SEE BACK PAGE FOR MORE INFORMATION ON VACCINE-PREVENTABLE DISEASES AND THE VACCINES THAT PREVENT THEM.

For more information, call toll free
1-800-CDC-INFO (1-800-232-4636)
or visit
http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines

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