time earlier than the previous 5-year interval to provide adequate pertussis immunity (regardless of interval from the last Td dose) (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2011b). Meningococcal vaccine (Menactra or Menveo) should be given to adolescents 11 to 12 years old with a booster dose at 16 years old. If not previously vaccinated, they should receive 1 dose at 13 through 18 years old (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2013a) (see also Immunizations, Chapter 6).

The quadrivalent HPV vaccine or the bivalent HPV vaccine is recommended for the prevention of cervical precancers and cancers for girls beginning at a minimum age of 9 years old. The quadrivalent HPV vaccine is recommended for males 9 through 18 years old to reduce their likelihood of genital warts (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2013b). Each one of the HPV vaccines is administered in a three-dose series; it is important to follow the recommended dose intervals for optimal effectiveness.

All adolescents who have not previously received three doses of hepatitis B vaccine should be vaccinated against hepatitis B virus. The hepatitis A vaccine should be given to adolescents who live in areas where vaccination programs target older children or who are at increased risk for infection or for whom immunity against hepatitis A is desired (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2013b). Annual influenza vaccination with either the live attenuated influenza vaccine or the trivalent influenza vaccine is recommended for all children and adolescents (see Chapter 6). All adolescents should also be assessed for previous history of varicella infection or vaccination. Vaccination with the varicella vaccine is recommended for those with no previous history; for those with no previous infection or history, the varicella vaccine may be given in two doses 4 or more weeks apart to adolescents 13 years old or older (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2013b). Adolescents should receive a tuberculin skin test if they have been exposed to active tuberculosis (TB), have lived in a homeless shelter, have been incarcerated, have lived in or come from an area with a high prevalence of TB, or currently work in a health care setting.

Body Art

Body art (piercing and tattooing) is an aspect of adolescent identity