

Teen Vaccine Schedule



The following is the routine teen vaccine (immunization) schedule from the CDC. There is also a catch-up schedule for teens who are behind on vaccines, and a different schedule and some other vaccines for teens considered high-risk for infection. Your teen's healthcare provider or nurse can give you information about the routine and other schedules. Your provider will also let you know which vaccines can be given on a different schedule than listed below.

Vaccine	How often	Disease prevented	Recommended for:
Hepatitis A (HepA)	2 doses	Hepatitis A. It's an infection that can cause acute liver inflammation and yellowing of the skin and whites of the eyes (jaundice).	Anyone who hasn't been vaccinated and is at risk of contracting hepatitis A
Hepatitis B (HepB)	3 doses	Hepatitis B. It's an infection that causes severe, chronic liver disease.	Anyone who didn't get all doses as a child
Human papillomavirus (HPV)	2 doses or 3 doses (depending on age)	Human papillomavirus. This is a virus that causes genital warts. It may increase risk for cancers of the cervix, vagina, vulva, penis, anus, or throat.	2 doses: Children ages 11 or 12 years. It may be given beginning at age 9 years. 3-dose series: Ages 15 to 26, with the second dose given 2 months after the first dose, and the third dose given 6 months after the first dose.
Influenza	1 dose every year	Flu. A viral illness that can cause severe breathing problems.	All children ages 6 months through 18 years and adults 19 and older
COVID-19 (SARS-CoV-2)	1 or more doses of the updated vaccine every year	Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) most often causes a respiratory illness. Symptoms range from mild to severe and can result in a hospital stay.	Experts advise COVID-19 vaccination for everyone ages 6 months and older. The specific vaccine and doses vary depending on age, risk, and previous vaccination status. Talk with your teen's healthcare provider.
Measles, mumps, rubella (MMR)	1 or 2 doses	Measles. This is a viral disease that causes red spots on the skin, fever, and coughing. Mumps is a viral disease that causes swelling in the salivary glands. It may affect the ovaries or testicles. Rubella (German measles) is a viral disease that can cause rash, mild fever, and arthritis. If caught by a pregnant woman, can cause birth defects.	Anyone who didn't get 2 doses as a child. There is a booster recommended as an adult 19 years and up after the primary series in childhood.
Vaccine	How often	Disease prevented	Recommended for:
Meningococcal	1 or more doses	Bacterial meningitis is an inflammation of the membrane covering the brain and spinal cord. It can lead to death.	MenACWY: Once at 11 through 12 years, with a booster at 16. A catch-up vaccine may be given between ages 13 to 15 years, with a booster between ages 16 to 18 for children not vaccinated as a preteen. College freshmen should be vaccinated if they have not been before. Note: If a child has a low immune system because of HIV or other health condition, the healthcare provider may
3 types of vaccines are available:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meningococcal conjugate vaccine, or MenACWY: prevents meningitis caused by meningococcal bacteria types A, C, W, and Y 			

- Serogroup B meningococcal vaccine, or MenB: prevents meningitis caused by meningococcal bacteria type B
- Pentavalent vaccine or, MenABCWY: prevents meningitis caused by meningococcal bacteria types A, B, C, W, and Y

recommend vaccinating the child at a younger age than 13.

MenB: Teens may also be vaccinated with serogroup B meningococcal vaccines. This is given between ages 16 and 18, depending on health and risk. Talk with your teen's healthcare provider.

MenABCWY: If your teen is getting MenACWY and MenB vaccines at the same visit, MenABCWY vaccine may be given instead

Pneumococcal (PCV) (PPSV)	1 or more doses	Pneumonia is a disease that causes inflammation of the lungs and can lead to death.	Any teen with certain health conditions, or in contact with someone at high risk
Polio (IPV)	3 or 4 doses	Polio is a disease that causes paralysis and can lead to death.	Anyone who didn't get all doses as a child
Tetanus, diphtheria, and pertussis (Tdap)	• 5 initial doses of DTaP	Tetanus (lockjaw) is a bacterial disease that causes muscles to spasm.	Anyone who hasn't had their 5 initial doses of DTaP, or hasn't had a booster in the last 10 years, and then a Td or Tdap every 10 years. 1 dose of Tdap is recommended during each pregnancy.
	• A booster of Tdap at age 11-12	Diphtheria is an infection that causes fever, weakness, and breathing problems.	
	• A booster of Td or Tdap every 10 years	Pertussis (whooping cough) is an infection that causes a severe cough.	
	• 1 dose Tdap during each pregnancy		
Varicella (chickenpox)	2 doses	Chickenpox is a disease that causes itchy skin bumps, fever, and fatigue. It can lead to scarring, pneumonia, or brain inflammation.	Anyone who did not both doses before age 6 years
Respiratory syncytial virus (RSV)	1 dose during pregnancy before or during RSV season	RSV is a common respiratory virus that usually causes mild, cold-like symptoms. Most people recover in a week or two, but RSV can be serious in infants.	To prevent severe RSV disease in infants, CDC recommends either maternal RSV vaccination at 32 through 36 weeks of pregnancy, or infant RSV immunization with monoclonal antibody. Most infants will not need both.

Vaccine schedule is based on the CDC vaccine guidance. Your teen's healthcare provider may recommend vaccines on a different schedule depending on individual situations.

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