Be wise. Immunize.
Keeping track of the shots your children receive can be confusing. This is an important responsibility that is shared by you and your immunization providers.

This booklet contains the full immunization schedule recommended by the Centers for Disease Control. We have included information on each of the seven types of vaccines (shots) that your child should receive between birth and six years of age.

At the back of this booklet is a schedule where you and your immunization providers can keep track of each immunization your child receives. Bring this booklet to each of your child’s visits.

Sources: Centers for Disease Control, American Academy of Pediatrics, American Academy of Family Physicians, and CDC Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices.
# Immunization Schedule

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Yearly
**Chicken Pox**

**What Is It?**
Chickenpox is a disease caused by a germ that is called a virus. This germ is spread from one person to another through the air or by contact with the fluid from chickenpox blisters.

**Symptoms**
Chickenpox causes a rash, itching, fever, and tiredness. It can also lead to skin infections, pneumonia, brain damage, or death (rare).

**Vaccine (Shot)**
Varicella is the vaccine against chickenpox. It is important that your child receive one dose of this vaccine at 12-18 months of age, or at any age if they have not had chickenpox. Children over the age of 13 years should have two doses that are 4-8 weeks apart.

**When To Wait**
If your child is sick with more than just a cold (check with your child’s doctor), the shot should not be given until your child is feeling better.

**Who Should Not Get It?**
If you answer yes to any of these questions check with your child’s doctor before your child’s shot.

- Has your child ever had a bad reaction to a previous varicella shot?
- Has your child ever had a life-threatening reaction to gelatin or neomycin?
- Does your child have HIV/AIDS or another illness that weakens the immune system?
- Is your child being treated with steroids or other medicine that weakens the immune system?
- Does your child have cancer?
- Has your child received a transfusion or blood products?

**Potential Problems**
Your child may have soreness at the spot where the shot was given, mild rash, and fever. If a serious reaction occurs, call the doctor immediately.

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**Diptheria, Tetanus, Pertussis**

**What Is It?**
Diphtheria, tetanus, and pertussis are diseases caused by a germ that is called a bacteria. With diphtheria and pertussis one child can spread this germ to another by coughing, sneezing, or cough saliva. The bacteria in tetanus makes a poison (toxin). It does not spread from one person to another.
Symptoms
Diphtheria causes a thick covering in the back of the throat which makes it hard for a child to breathe. This disease can also cause heart problems, inability to walk, and even death. Tetanus can lead to broken bones from the tightening of the muscles, breathing and heart problems, and death. Pertussis causes coughing that can last for two months or longer. The coughing spells are so bad that it is hard for infants to breathe, eat, and drink. Sometimes the coughing causes cyanosis (turning blue) and vomiting.

Vaccine (Shot)
DTaP is the vaccine against diphtheria, pertussis, and tetanus. It is important that your child receive shots at 2, 4, 6, and 15-18 months of age, and again at 4-6 years of age to protect them from this serious disease.

When To Wait
If your child is sick with more than just a cold (check with your child’s doctor), the shot should not be given until your child is feeling better.

Who Should Not Get It?
If you answer yes to any of these questions check with your child’s doctor before your child’s shot.
  - Has your child ever had a bad reaction to a shot?
  - Has your child ever had a seizure (jerking and staring)?
  - Has your child’s parent, brother or sister had a seizure?
  - Does your child have a brain problem that is getting worse?

Potential Problems
Your child may have soreness at the spot where the shot was given. A child may also have fever, tiredness, and fussiness, but this is rare. If a serious reaction occurs, call the doctor immediately.

Measles, Mumps, Rubella (MMR)

What Is It?
Measles, Mumps, and Rubella are diseases caused by a germ that is called a virus. This germ is spread from one person to another by coughing, sneezing, or cough saliva.

Symptoms
Measles cause a rash, cough, runny nose, reddened eyes, and fever. Mumps cause a fever, headache, and swollen cheeks (glands). Rubella (German measles) causes a rash, mild fever, and arthritis.

Vaccine (Shot)
MMR is the vaccine against measles, mumps, and
rubella. It is important that your child receives the shot between 12-15 months and again between 4-6 years of age.

**When To Wait**
If your child is sick with more than just a cold (check with your child’s doctor), the shot should not be given until your child is feeling better.

**Who Should Not Get It?**
If you answer yes to any of these questions check with your child’s doctor before your child’s shot.

- Has your child ever had a bad reaction to a previous MMR shot?
- Has your child ever had a life-threatening reaction to gelatin or neomycin?
- Does your child have HIV or other disease that weakens the immune system?
- Has your child been treated with steroids or other medicine that affects the immune system?
- Does your child have cancer?
- Has your child ever had problems with the blood (low platelet count)?
- Has your child received a blood transfusion or blood product?

**Potential Problems**
Your child may get a rash, fever, and swelling in the cheek or neck (rare).

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**Haemophilus Influenzae Type B (HIB)**

**What Is It?**
Haemophilus influenzae type B (Hib) is a disease caused by a germ that is called a bacteria. One child can spread this germ to another by coughing, sneezing, or through saliva.

**Symptoms**
This disease can cause fever, cloudy thinking, stiff neck, throat swelling, bone pain, and painful, reddened skin.

**Vaccine (Shot)**
Hib is the vaccine against Haemophilus influenzae type b. It is very important that your child receive shots at 2, 4, 6, and 12-15 months of age. Depending on the brand name of the vaccine, a dose may not be needed at 6 months of age.

**When To Wait**
If your child is sick with more than just a cold (check with your child’s doctor), the shot should not be given until your child is feeling better.

**Who Should Not Get It?**
If you answer yes to any of these questions check with your child’s doctor before your child’s shot.
Has your child ever had a bad reaction to a previous Hib shot?
Is your child less than 6 weeks of age?

**Potential Problems**
Your child may have soreness at the spot where the shot was given and/or a fever. If a serious reaction occurs, call the doctor immediately.

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**Hepatitis B**

**What Is It?**
Hepatitis B is a disease caused by a germ that is called a virus. This germ is in the body fluids of an infected person. It can be spread by sharing household items, having sex with an infected person, or using an infected needle. An infected mother can pass it on to her unborn child.

**Symptoms**
Hepatitis B disease can cause loss of appetite, diarrhea, vomiting, tiredness, yellow skin or eyes, and pain in the arms, legs, and stomach.

**Vaccine (Shot)**
HepB is the vaccine against Hepatitis B. It is important that your infant be given this shot by 2 months of age; however, if the mother has Hepatitis B, her newborn should get this shot soon after birth. Infants should get the second shot of HepB 1-2 months after the first shot and the third shot at 6-18 months of age.

**When To Wait**
If your child is sick with more than just a cold (check with your child’s doctor), the shot should not be given until your child is feeling better.

**Who Should Not Get It?**
If you answer yes to any of these questions check with your child’s doctor before your child’s shot.
- Has your child ever had a serious reaction to a previous HepB shot?
- Has your child ever had a life-threatening reaction to baker’s yeast (used for making bread)?

**Potential Problems**
Your child may have soreness at the spot where the shot was given and/or a fever.

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**Pneumonia**

**What Is It?**
Pneumococcal disease (pneumonia) is caused by a germ that is called a bacteria. This germ is easily spread...
from one person to another by coughing, sneezing, or through saliva.

**Symptoms**
This disease causes fever, coughing, chest pain, difficulty breathing, and chills.

**Vaccine (Shot)**
Pneumococcal conjugate is the vaccine against pneumococcal disease. It is important that your child receive shots at 2, 4, 6 and 12-15 months of age.

**When To Wait**
If your child is sick with more than just a cold (check with your child’s doctor), the shot should not be given until your child is feeling better.

**Who Should Not Get It?**
If you answer yes to the following question check with your child’s doctor before your child’s shot.

- Has your child ever had a life-threatening allergic reaction to a previous pneumococcal shot?

**Potential Problems**
Your child may have soreness, redness, and swelling at the spot where the shot was given, and may have a mild fever. If a serious reaction occurs, call your doctor immediately.

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**Poliomyelitis (Polio)**

**What Is It?**
Polio is a disease caused by a germ that is called a virus. This germ is in the stool of infected persons and is spread to the mouth.

**Symptoms**
Your child may have either no symptoms or sore throat, fever, upset stomach, and/or vomiting. It can lead to paralysis (inability to move arms or legs).

**Vaccine (Shot)**
IPV is the vaccine against Polio. It is important that your child receive shots at 2, 4, 6, and 6-18 months of age, and again at 4-6 years of age.

**When To Wait**
If your child is sick with more than just a cold (check with your child’s doctor), the shot should not be given until your child is feeling better.

**Who Should Not Get It?**
If you answer yes to any of these questions check with your child’s doctor before your child’s shot.

- Has your child ever had a bad reaction to a previous IPV shot?
Information To Remember

Date of Birth ______________________________

Time of Birth __________ a.m./p.m.

Birth Weight _________ lbs. _________ oz.

Birth Length _______________________________

Head Circ. _____ in.  Chest Circ. _____ in.

Apgar Scores _____ 1 min. / _____ 5 min.

Blood Type __________

Birthmarks ______________________________________

_________________________________________

Allergies ___________________________________

__________________________________________

Potential Problems

Your child may get soreness at the spot where the shot was given. If a serious reaction occurs, call the doctor immediately.

❑ Has your child ever had a life-threatening reaction to neomycin, streptomycin, or polymyxin B?
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