



Childhood Immunization Record

My child's name:

My child's birthday:

My child's doctor:

Doctor's phone number:

Age	Immunization	Dose	Notes	Date Given
Birth	Hepatitis B (HepB)	1 of 3		
2 months	Diphtheria, tetanus, and pertussis (DTaP)	1 of 5		
	<i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> type b (Hib)	1 of 4		
	Hepatitis B (HepB)	2 of 3	Can be given from 1 to 2 months of age	
	Pneumococcal (PCV)	1 of 4		
	Polio (IPV)	1 of 4		
	Rotavirus	1 of 2 or 3		
4 months	Diphtheria, tetanus, and pertussis (DTaP)	2 of 5		
	<i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> type b (Hib)	2 of 4		
	Pneumococcal (PCV)	2 of 4		
	Polio (IPV)	2 of 4		
	Rotavirus	2 of 2 or 3		
6 months	DTaP	3 of 5		
	<i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> type b (Hib)	3 of 4		
	Hepatitis B (HepB)	3 of 3	Can be given from 6 to 18 months of age	
	Pneumococcal (PCV)	3 of 4		
	Polio (IPV)	3 of 4	Can be given from 6 to 18 months of age	
	Rotavirus	3 of 3, if needed		

6 months and older	Flu (influenza)	Yearly	One dose each year. Children younger than 9 years of age may need 2 doses depending on when they started getting this yearly immunization.	
12 months	Chickenpox (varicella)	1 of 2	Can be given from 12 to 15 months of age	
	Haemophilus influenzae type b (Hib)	4 of 4	Can be given from 12 to 15 months of age	
	Hepatitis A (HepA)	1 of 2	Can be given from 12 to 23 months of age	
	Measles, mumps, rubella (MMR)	1 of 2	Can be given from 12 to 15 months of age	
	Pneumococcal (PCV)	4 of 4	Can be given from 12 to 15 months of age	
15 months	DTaP	4 of 5	Usually given from 15 to 18 months of age. Can be earlier if it is at least 6 months after the first dose	
18 months	Hepatitis A (HepA)	2 of 2	Given at least 6 months after the first HepA dose.	
4 years	Chickenpox (varicella)	2 of 2	Given from 4 to 6 years of age, or earlier if at least 3 months after the first dose.	
	DTaP	5 of 5	Can be given from 4 to 6 years of age.	
	MMR	2 of 2	Can be given from 4 to 6 years of age.	
	Polio (IPV)	4 of 4	Can be given from 4 to 6 years of age.	
11 years and older	Human papillomavirus (HPV)	1, 2, and 3	Between 11 and 12 years of age is best, but can be given at age 9 and older. 3 doses are administered within 6 months.	
	Meningococcal	1 and 2	Between 11 and 12 years of age is best for the first dose. A second dose is given at age 16. Teens 13-18 who haven't gotten their first shot should get it as soon as possible.	
	Tetanus, diphtheria, pertussis (Tdap)	1 of 1	Given at 11-12 years of age. Teens who have not gotten the shot should get it as soon as possible.	

Other shots

Your doctor may recommend other shots depending on your child's health and the area you live in. Ask your doctor if your child needs any of the following shots:

Age	Immunization	Notes
2 years and older	Hepatitis A (HepA)	<p>Your child may need this shot if they have not already gotten the vaccine series and:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hepatitis A has been found in your area - Your child and you need to travel to countries with high rates of Hepatitis A including Mexico and countries in Central or South America, the caribbean, eastern Europe, Africa, and Asia (except Japan) - Your child needs medicine to help the blood clot <p>Others at risk for Hepatitis A are those who use "street" drugs, people who work with Hepatitis A in a lab, or those who work with animals who have the disease. If your child has been in contact with these groups of people, they may be at risk.</p> <p>Two shots are given at least 6 months apart.</p>
2 years and older	Pneumococcal (PPSV)	<p>Your child may need the pneumococcal shot at older than age 2 if they:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Have sickle cell disease - Have a damaged or removed spleen - Have a long-lasting disease like heart disease, diabetes, lung disease, or kidney disease - Have a disease or condition that affects the immune system like diabetes or HIV - Takes medicine that affects the immune system like chemotherapy or corticosteroids
6 weeks to 10 years	Meningococcal	<p>Your child may need at least 2 meningococcal shots before age 11 if they:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Live in an area where an outbreak has occurred - Have a damaged spleen or removed spleen - Have immune system problems - Travels or lives in areas of the world where the meningococcal disease is common, such as parts of Africa or Saudi Arabia during the Hajj <p>Talk to your doctor about booster shots if needed</p>

Important notes:

- Travel: If you are traveling or live outside of the US, your child may need additional shots. Talk to your doctor several months before your trip.
- Availability: Sometimes shots are not available or may be in short supply. If this is the case, talk with your doctor about the best next steps for your child.
- Missed doses: If your child misses any shots, talk to your doctor about how to best make them up.
- Reactions: List any reactions your child has had to vaccines.

It is important to keep accurate records of your child's vaccinations. When you enroll your child in daycare or school, you may need proof of immunizations. The record may also come in handy later in life during college, employment, or travel. Take this form with you when you visit your doctor. Your doctor may need to change the schedule based on the needs of your child. Keep this record in a safe place along with your child's other important document; it is part of your child's medical records.

Set yourself reminders when a shot is coming up. You can also ask your doctor to send notices when shots are due.

This information is based on the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP) and their immunization schedule. This schedule is also available from the US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention website.

Always talk to your doctor about the best schedule for your child. Some diseases or treatments for diseases affect the immune system and children with these diseases or receiving these treatments may need a modified schedule. The health, environment, and lifestyle of you and your child may also affect the shot schedule.