

Child Vaccinations

Nipping Disease in the Bud

As citizens of the modern world, we tend to forget about diseases like polio, tetanus, and diphtheria. Even chickenpox and whooping cough are not illnesses we see every day. But these conditions do still exist and can be very dangerous to children, causing everything from brain disease to seizures and even death. The good news is that vaccinations can help protect your child's health.

A child should receive his or her first vaccines at birth and should continue to receive vaccinations for the first 12 years of life. ♥



A common vaccination schedule looks like this:

Birth

- hepatitis B vaccine (HepB)

2 months

- second hepatitis B vaccine (HepB)

One dose of the following at 2 months and 4 months

- diphtheria, tetanus, and acellular pertussis vaccine (DTaP)
- haemophilus influenzae type B vaccine (Hib)
- inactivated poliovirus vaccine (IPV)
- pneumococcal conjugate vaccine (PCV)
- rotavirus vaccine (Rota)

6 months and annually

- influenza (Flu) – The flu vaccine is particularly important for children 6 months to 5 years. It is also recommended for older children and teens and is especially important for those with ongoing medical conditions such as asthma and diabetes.

12-15 months

- Hib
- Measles, mumps, and rubella vaccine (MMR)
- PCV
- Varicella (Chickenpox)

4-6 years

- DTaP
- MMR
- IPV
- Varicella

Source: Nemours