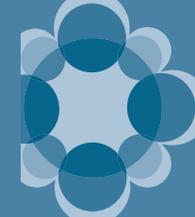


Recommended Immunization Schedule: 7 through 18 Years of Age

| Group | Age | Shot |
|--------------------------|----------|-------------------------------------|
| All children | 11 to 12 | Human Papillomavirus (HPV) |
| | | Meningococcal (MCV4) |
| | | Tetanus-Diphtheria-Pertussis (Tdap) |
| | | Influenza (yearly) |
| Catch-up immunizations | 7 to 10 | Hepatitis B (HepB) |
| | | Inactivated Poliovirus (IPV) |
| | | Measles-Mumps-Rubella (MMR) |
| | | Tdap and/or Td |
| Certain high-risk groups | 7 to 10 | Meningococcal Conjugate (MCV4) |
| | | Pneumococcal (PPV) |
| | | Influenza (yearly) |
| | | Hepatitis A (HepA) |



Adolescent Shots



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This document is not a complete medical guide for immunizations. Your healthcare provider will determine recommended age-appropriate immunizations based on your medical history. Visit www.cdc.gov for detailed information on vaccines.



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The following vaccines are recommended for children 11 through 18 years of age:

Meningococcal

Meningococcal polysaccharide vaccine (MCV4) is routinely recommended for all adolescents 11 and 12 years of age, with a booster dose at age 16. Also, college freshmen who will be or are living in dormitories, and those with certain high-risk medical conditions should receive meningococcal vaccine.

Tetanus-Diphtheria-Pertussis

Adolescents 11 through 18 years of age should receive one dose of tetanus-diphtheria-pertussis (Tdap) vaccine. A tetanus-diphtheria (Td) booster should be received every 10 years after that. Adolescents who have already received Td, but not Tdap, should receive a single dose of Tdap.

Human Papillomavirus

The human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccine is routinely recommended for girls and boys 11 and 12 years of age and is given in a series of three injections over a six-month period. The second and third doses should be given two and six months (respectively) after the first dose.

The vaccine is also recommended for girls and women 13 through 26 years of age and boys 13 through 21 years of age who did not receive it when they were younger.

Vaccines are not just for babies and young children. As children get older, the protection provided by some early childhood vaccines can wear off. Older children—including teens—need to receive recommended vaccinations. Review your child's immunization records with a healthcare provider and be sure immunizations are up-to-date.

Remember to take immunization records with you to every doctor's appointment. Keep immunization records in a safe place. Documentation of immunizations is required for entry into most colleges, universities, and military services.

Influenza

Annual vaccination against influenza is recommended for anyone who wants to reduce the risk of becoming ill with influenza or transmitting influenza to others. Children and adolescents who have chronic medical conditions should also receive an annual vaccination.

Catch-up Vaccinations

Adolescents should get the following vaccinations if they did not receive all recommended doses when they were younger:

- Hepatitis B series
- Polio series
- Measles-Mumps-Rubella (MMR) series
- Varicella (chickenpox) series – A second catch-up varicella shot is recommended for children, adolescents, and adults who have previously received one dose.

