# 2014 Recommended Immunizations for Adults by Age

| Talk to your healthcare professional about these vaccines: | If you are this age, 19-21 years | 22-26 years | 27-49 years | 50-59 years | 60-64 years | 65+ years |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Influenza (Flu)[1] | Get a flu vaccine every year | | | | | |
| Tetanus, diphtheria, pertussis (Td/Tdap)[2] | Get a Tdap vaccine once, then a Td booster vaccine every 10 years | | | | | |
| Varicella (Chickenpox)[3] | 2 doses | | | | | |
| HPV Vaccine for Women[3,4] | 3 doses | | | | | |
| HPV Vaccine for Men[3,4] | 3 doses | 3 doses | | | | |
| Zoster (Shingles)[5] | | | | | 1 dose | |
| Measles, mumps, rubella (MMR)[3] | 1 or 2 doses | | | | | |
| Pneumococcal (PCV13)[7] | 1 dose | | | | | |
| Pneumococcal (PPSV23)[7] | 1 or 2 doses | | | | | 1 dose |
| Meningococcal | 1 or more doses | | | | | |
| Hepatitis A[3] | 2 doses | | | | | |
| Hepatitis B[3] | 3 doses | | | | | |
| *Haemophilus influenzae* type b (Hib) | 1 or 3 doses | | | | | |

Boxes this color show that the vaccine is recommended for all adults who have not been vaccinated, unless your healthcare professional tells you that you cannot safely receive the vaccine or that you do not need it.

Boxes this color show when the vaccine is recommended for adults with certain risks related to their health, job or lifestyle that put them at higher risk for serious diseases. Talk to your healthcare professional to see if you are at higher risk.

No recommendation

**FOOTNOTES:**

1. Influenza vaccine: There are several flu vaccines available—talk to your healthcare professional about which flu vaccine is right for you.
2. Td/Tdap vaccine: Pregnant women are recommended to get Tdap vaccine with each pregnancy in the third trimester to increase protection for infants who are too young for vaccination, but at highest risk for severe illness and death from pertussis (whooping cough). People who have not had Tdap vaccine since age 11 should get a dose of Tdap followed by Td booster doses every 10 years.
3. Varicella, HPV, MMR, Hepatitis A, Hepatitis B vaccine: These vaccines are needed for adults who didn't get these vaccines when they were children.
4. HPV vaccine: There are two HPV vaccines, but only one, HPV (Gardasil®), should be given to men. Gay men or men who have sex with men who are 22 through 26 years old should get HPV vaccine if they haven't already started or completed the series.
5. Zoster vaccine: You should get the zoster vaccine even if you've had shingles before.
6. MMR vaccine: If you were born in 1957 or after, and don't have a record of being vaccinated or having had these infections, talk to your healthcare professional about how many doses you may need.
7. Pneumococcal vaccine: There are two different types of pneumococcal vaccines: PCV13 and PPSV23. Talk with your healthcare professional to find out if one or both pneumococcal vaccines are recommended for you.

**If you are traveling outside of the United States, you may need additional vaccines. Ask your healthcare professional which vaccines you may need.**

**For more information, call toll free 1-800-CDC-INFO (1-800-232-4636) or visit http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines**

# 2014 Recommended Immunizations for Adults by Medical Condition

| Talk to your healthcare professional about these vaccines: | If you have this health condition, | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Pregnancy | Weakened immune system (not human immuno-deficiency virus [HIV]) | HIV Infection: CD4 count is less than 200 | HIV Infection: CD4 count is 200 or greater | Kidney disease or poor kidney function | Asplenia (if you do not have a spleen or it does not work well) | Heart disease, chronic lung disease, chronic alcoholism | Diabetes (Type 1 and Type 2) | Chronic Liver Disease |
| Influenza (Flu)[1] | Get a flu vaccine every year | | | | | | | | |
| Tetanus, diphtheria, pertussis (Td/Tdap)[2] | 1 dose Tdap each pregnancy | Get Tdap vaccine once, then a Td booster every 10 years | | | | | | | |
| Varicella (Chickenpox)[3] | SHOULD NOT GET VACCINE | | | 2 doses | | | | | |
| HPV Vaccine for Women[3,4] | | 3 doses through age 26 years | | | | | | | |
| HPV Vaccine for Men[3,4] | | 3 doses through age 26 years | | | 3 doses through age 21 years | | | | |
| Zoster (Shingles)[5] | SHOULD NOT GET VACCINE | | | | 1 dose for those 60 years and older | | | | |
| Measles, mumps, rubella (MMR)[3,6] | SHOULD NOT GET VACCINE | | | 1 or 2 doses | | | | | |
| Pneumococcal (PCV13)[7] | | 1 dose | | | | | 1 dose | | |
| Pneumococcal (PPSV23)[7] | 1 or 2 doses | 1 or 2 doses | | | | | | | |
| Meningococcal | 1 or more doses | | | | | 1 or more doses | 1 or more doses | | |
| Hepatitis A[3] | 2 doses | | | | | | | | 2 doses |
| Hepatitis B[3] | 3 doses | | 3 doses | | | 3 doses | | 3 doses | |
| *Haemophilus influenzae* type b (Hib) | | post-HSCT recipients only | 1 or 3 doses | | | | 1 or 3 doses | | |

- Boxes this color show that the vaccine is recommended for all adults who have not been vaccinated, unless your healthcare professional tells you that you cannot safely receive the vaccine or that you do not need it.
- Boxes this color show when the vaccine is recommended for adults with certain risks related to their health, job or lifestyle that put them at higher risk for serious diseases. Talk to your healthcare professional to see if you are at higher risk.
- Boxes this color indicate the adult should NOT get this vaccine.
- No recommendation

**FOOTNOTES:**

1. Influenza vaccine: There are several flu vaccines available—talk to your healthcare professional about which flu vaccine is right for you.
2. Td/Tdap vaccine: Pregnant women are recommended to get Tdap vaccine with each pregnancy in the third trimester to increase protection for infants who are too young for vaccination but at highest risk for severe illness and death from pertussis (whooping cough). People who have not had Tdap vaccine since age 11 should get a dose of Tdap followed by Td booster doses every 10 years.
3. Varicella, HPV, MMR, Hepatitis A, Hepatitis B vaccine: These vaccines are needed for adults who didn't get these vaccines when they were children.
4. HPV vaccine: There are two HPV vaccines, but only one, HPV (Gardasil®), should be given to men. Gay men or men who have sex with men who are 22 through 26 years old should get HPV vaccine if they haven't already started or completed the series.
5. Zoster vaccine: You should get the zoster vaccine even if you've had shingles before.
6. MMR vaccine: If you were born in 1957 or after, and don't have a record of being vaccinated or having had these infections, talk to your healthcare professional about how many doses you may need.
7. Pneumococcal vaccine: There are two different types of pneumococcal vaccines: PCV13 and PPSV23. Talk with your healthcare professional to find out if one or both pneumococcal vaccines are recommended for you.

**If you are traveling outside of the United States, you may need additional vaccines. Ask your healthcare professional which vaccines you may need.**

**For more information, call toll free 1-800-CDC-INFO (1-800-232-4636) or visit http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines**

**U.S. Department of Health and Human Services**
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

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# 2014 Recommended Immunizations for Children from Birth Through 6 Years Old

| Birth | 1 month | 2 months | 4 months | 6 months | 12 months | 15 months | 18 months | 19–23 months | 2–3 years | 4–6 years |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| HepB | HepB | | | HepB | | | | | | |
| | | RV | RV | RV | | | | | | |
| | | DTaP | DTaP | DTaP | | DTaP | | | | DTaP |
| | | Hib | Hib | Hib | Hib | | | | | |
| | | PCV | PCV | PCV | PCV | | | | | |
| | | IPV | IPV | IPV | | | | | | IPV |
| | | | | Influenza (Yearly)* | | | | | | |
| | | | | | MMR | | | | | MMR |
| | | | | | Varicella | | | | | Varicella |
| | | | | | HepA§ | | | | | |

**Is your family growing?** To protect your new baby and yourself against whooping cough, get a Tdap vaccine in the third trimester of each pregnancy. Talk to your doctor for more details.

Shaded boxes indicate the vaccine can be given during shown age range.

**NOTE:** If your child misses a shot, you don't need to start over, just go back to your child's doctor for the next shot. Talk with your child's doctor if you have questions about vaccines.

**FOOTNOTES:**

* Two doses given at least four weeks apart are recommended for children aged 6 months through 8 years of age who are getting a flu vaccine for the first time and for some other children in this age group.

§ Two doses of HepA vaccine are needed for lasting protection. The first dose of HepA vaccine should be given between 12 months and 23 months of age. The second dose should be given 6 to 18 months later. HepA vaccination may be given to any child 12 months and older to protect against HepA. Children and adolescents who did not receive the HepA vaccine and are at high-risk, should be vaccinated against HepA.

*If your child has any medical conditions that put him at risk for infection or is traveling outside the United States, talk to your child's doctor about additional vaccines that he may need.*

SEE BACK PAGE FOR MORE INFORMATION ON VACCINE-PREVENTABLE DISEASES AND THE VACCINES THAT PREVENT THEM.

For more information, call toll free
**1-800-CDC-INFO** (1-800-232-4636)
or visit
**http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines**

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# Vaccine-Preventable Diseases and the Vaccines that Prevent Them

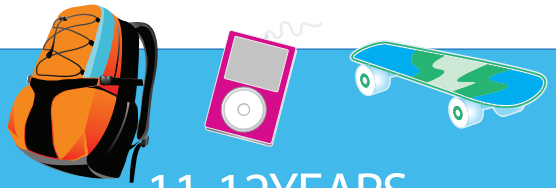
| Disease | Vaccine | Disease spread by | Disease symptoms | Disease complications |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Chickenpox** | Varicella vaccine protects against chickenpox. | Air, direct contact | Rash, tiredness, headache, fever | Infected blisters, bleeding disorders, encephalitis (brain swelling), pneumonia (infection in the lungs) |
| **Diphtheria** | DTaP* vaccine protects against diphtheria. | Air, direct contact | Sore throat, mild fever, weakness, swollen glands in neck | Swelling of the heart muscle, heart failure, coma, paralysis, death |
| **Hib** | Hib vaccine protects against *Haemophilus influenzae* type b. | Air, direct contact | May be no symptoms unless bacteria enter the blood | Meningitis (infection of the covering around the brain and spinal cord), intellectual disability, epiglottis (life-threatening infection that can block the windpipe and lead to serious breathing problems), pneumonia (infection in the lungs), death |
| **Hepatitis A** | HepA vaccine protects against hepatitis A. | Direct contact, contaminated food or water | May be no symptoms, fever, stomach pain, loss of appetite, fatigue, vomiting, jaundice (yellowing of skin and eyes), dark urine | Liver failure, arthralgia (joint pain), kidney, pancreatic, and blood disorders |
| **Hepatitis B** | HepB vaccine protects against hepatitis B. | Contact with blood or body fluids | May be no symptoms, fever, headache, weakness, vomiting, jaundice (yellowing of skin and eyes), joint pain | Chronic liver infection, liver failure, liver cancer |
| **Flu** | Flu vaccine protects against influenza. | Air, direct contact | Fever, muscle pain, sore throat, cough, extreme fatigue | Pneumonia (infection in the lungs) |
| **Measles** | MMR** vaccine protects against measles. | Air, direct contact | Rash, fever, cough, runny nose, pinkeye | Encephalitis (brain swelling), pneumonia (infection in the lungs), death |
| **Mumps** | MMR**vaccine protects against mumps. | Air, direct contact | Swollen salivary glands (under the jaw), fever, headache, tiredness, muscle pain | Meningitis (infection of the covering around the brain and spinal cord) , encephalitis (brain swelling), inflammation of testicles or ovaries, deafness |
| **Pertussis** | DTaP* vaccine protects against pertussis (whooping cough). | Air, direct contact | Severe cough, runny nose, apnea (a pause in breathing in infants) | Pneumonia (infection in the lungs), death |
| **Polio** | IPV vaccine protects against polio. | Air, direct contact, through the mouth | May be no symptoms, sore throat, fever, nausea, headache | Paralysis, death |
| **Pneumococcal** | PCV vaccine protects against pneumococcus. | Air, direct contact | May be no symptoms, pneumonia (infection in the lungs) | Bacteremia (blood infection), meningitis (infection of the covering around the brain and spinal cord), death |
| **Rotavirus** | RV vaccine protects against rotavirus. | Through the mouth | Diarrhea, fever, vomiting | Severe diarrhea, dehydration |
| **Rubella** | MMR** vaccine protects against rubella. | Air, direct contact | Children infected with rubella virus sometimes have a rash, fever, swollen lymph nodes | Very serious in pregnant women—can lead to miscarriage, stillbirth, premature delivery, birth defects |
| **Tetanus** | DTaP* vaccine protects against tetanus. | Exposure through cuts in skin | Stiffness in neck and abdominal muscles, difficulty swallowing, muscle spasms, fever | Broken bones, breathing difficulty, death |

* DTaP combines protection against diphtheria, tetanus, and pertussis.
** MMR combines protection against measles, mumps, and rubella.

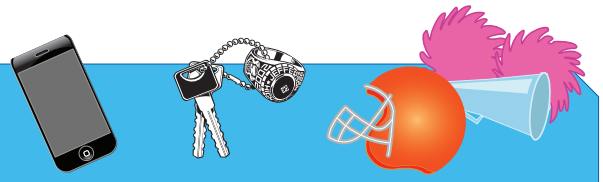
Last updated January 2014 • CS245366-A -

# 2014 Recommended Immunizations for Children from 7 Through 18 Years Old

## 7–10 YEARS



## 11-12YEARS



## 13-18 YEARS

| 7–10 YEARS | 11-12YEARS | 13-18 YEARS |
|---|---|---|
| Tdap [1] | Tetanus, Diphtheria, Pertussis (Tdap) Vaccine | Tdap |
| | Human Papillomavirus (HPV) Vaccine (3 Doses)[2] | HPV |
| MCV4 | Meningococcal Conjugate Vaccine (MCV4) Dose 1[3] | MCV4 Dose 1[3] / Booster at age 16 years |
| Influenza (Yearly)[4] | | |
| Pneumococcal Vaccine[5] | | |
| Hepatitis A (HepA) Vaccine Series[6] | | |
| Hepatitis B (HepB) Vaccine Series | | |
| Inactivated Polio Vaccine (IPV) Series | | |
| Measles, Mumps, Rubella (MMR) Vaccine Series | | |
| Varicella Vaccine Series | | |

These shaded boxes indicate when the vaccine is recommended for all children unless your doctor tells you that your child cannot safely receive the vaccine.

These shaded boxes indicate the vaccine should be given if a child is catching-up on missed vaccines.

These shaded boxes indicate the vaccine is recommended for children with certain health conditions that put them at high risk for serious diseases. Note that healthy children **can** get the HepA series[6]. See vaccine-specific recommendations at **www.cdc.gov/vaccines/pubs/ACIP-list.htm**.

## FOOTNOTES

[1] Tdap vaccine is combination vaccine that is recommended at age 11 or 12 to protect against tetanus, diphtheria and pertussis. If your child has not received any or all of the DTaP vaccine series, or if you don't know if your child has received these shots, your child needs a single dose of Tdap when they are 7 -10 years old. Talk to your child's health care provider to find out if they need additional catch-up vaccines.

[2] All 11 or 12 year olds – both girls *and* boys – should receive 3 doses of HPV vaccine to protect against HPV-related disease. Either HPV vaccine (Cervarix® or Gardasil®) can be given to girls and young women; only one HPV vaccine (Gardasil®) can be given to boys and young men.

[3] Meningococcal conjugate vaccine (MCV) is recommended at age 11 or 12. A booster shot is recommended at age 16. Teens who received MCV for the first time at age 13 through 15 years will need a one-time booster dose between the ages of 16 and 18 years. If your teenager missed getting the vaccine altogether, ask their health care provider about getting it now, especially if your teenager is about to move into a college dorm or military barracks.

[4] Everyone 6 months of age and older—including preteens and teens—should get a flu vaccine every year. Children under the age of 9 years may require more than one dose. Talk to your child's health care provider to find out if they need more than one dose.

[5] A single dose of Pneumococcal Conjugate Vaccine (PCV13) is recommended for children who are 6 - 18 years old with certain medical conditions that place them at high risk. Talk to your healthcare provider about pneumococcal vaccine and what factors may place your child at high risk for pneumococcal disease.

[6] Hepatitis A vaccination is recommended for older children with certain medical conditions that place them at high risk. HepA vaccine is licensed, safe, and effective for all children of all ages. Even if your child is not at high risk, you may decide you want your child protected against HepA. Talk to your healthcare provider about HepA vaccine and what factors may place your child at high risk for HepA.

*For more information, call toll free 1-800-CDC-INFO (1-800-232-4636) or visit http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/teens*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# Vaccine-Preventable Diseases and the Vaccines that Prevent Them

## Diphtheria (Can be prevented by Tdap vaccine)

Diphtheria is a very contagious bacterial disease that affects the respiratory system, including the lungs. Diphtheria bacteria can be passed from person to person by direct contact with droplets from an infected person's cough or sneeze. When people are infected, the diptheria bacteria produce a toxin (poison) in the body that can cause weakness, sore throat, low-grade fever, and swollen glands in the neck. Effects from this toxin can also lead to swelling of the heart muscle and, in some cases, heart failure. In severe cases, the illness can cause coma, paralysis, and even death.

## Hepatitis A (Can be prevented by HepA vaccine)

Hepatitis A is an infection in the liver caused by hepatitis A virus. The virus is spread primarily person-to-person through the fecal-oral route. In other words, the virus is taken in by mouth from contact with objects, food, or drinks contaminated by the feces (stool) of an infected person. Symptoms include fever, tiredness, loss of appetite, nausea, abdominal discomfort, dark urine, and jaundice (yellowing of the skin and eyes). An infected person may have no symptoms, may have mild illness for a week or two, or may have severe illness for several months that requires hospitalization. In the U.S., about 100 people a year die from hepatitis A.

## Hepatitis B (Can be prevented by HepB vaccine)

Hepatitis B is an infection of the liver caused by hepatits B virus. The virus spreads through exchange of blood or other body fluids, for example, from sharing personal items, such as razors or during sex. Hepatitis B causes a flu-like illness with loss of appetite, nausea, vomiting, rashes, joint pain, and jaundice. The virus stays in the liver of some people for the rest of their lives and can result in severe liver diseases, including fatal cancer.

## Human Papillomavirus (Can be prevented by HPV vaccine)

Human papillomavirus is a common virus. HPV is most common in people in their teens and early 20s. It is the major cause of cervical cancer in women and genital warts in women and men. The strains of HPV that cause cervical cancer and genital warts are spread during sex.

## Influenza (Can be prevented by annual flu vaccine)

Influenza is a highly contagious viral infection of the nose, throat, and lungs. The virus spreads easily through droplets when an infected person coughs or sneezes and can cause mild to severe illness. Typical symptoms include a sudden high fever, chills, a dry cough, headache, runny nose, sore throat, and muscle and joint pain. Extreme fatigue can last from several days to weeks. Influenza may lead to hospitalization or even death, even among previously healthy children.

## Measles (Can be prevented by MMR vaccine)

Measles is one of the most contagious viral diseases. Measles virus is spread by direct contact with the airborne respiratory droplets of an infected person. Measles is so contagious that just being in the same room after a person who has measles has already left can result in infection. Symptoms usually include a rash, fever, cough, and red, watery eyes. Fever can persist, rash can last for up to a week, and coughing can last about 10 days. Measles can also cause pneumonia, seizures, brain damage, or death.

## Meningococcal Disease (Can be prevented by MCV vaccine)

Meningococcal disease is caused by bacteria and is a leading cause of bacterial meningitis (infection around the brain and spinal cord) in children. The bacteria are spread through the exchange of nose and throat droplets, such as when coughing, sneezing or kissing. Symptoms include nausea, vomiting, sensitivity to light, confusion and sleepiness. Meningococcal disease also causes blood infections. About one of every ten people who get the disease dies from it. Survivors of meningococcal disease may lose their arms or legs, become deaf, have problems with their nervous systems, become developmentally disabled, or suffer seizures or strokes.

## Mumps (Can be prevented by MMR vaccine)

Mumps is an infectious disease caused by the mumps virus, which is spread in the air by a cough or sneeze from an infected person. A child can also get infected with mumps by coming in contact with a contaminated object, like a toy. The mumps virus causes fever, headaches, painful swelling of the salivary glands under the jaw, fever, muscle aches, tiredness, and loss of appetite. Severe complications for children who get mumps are uncommon, but can include meningitis (infection of the covering of the brain and spinal cord), encephalitis (inflammation of the brain), permanent hearing loss, or swelling of the testes, which rarely can lead to sterility in men.

## Pertussis (Whooping Cough) (Can be prevented by Tdap vaccine)

Pertussis is caused by bacteria spread through direct contact with respiratory droplets when an infected person coughs or sneezes. In the beginning, symptoms of pertussis are similar to the common cold, including runny nose, sneezing, and cough. After 1-2 weeks, pertussis can cause spells of violent coughing and choking, making it hard to breathe, drink, or eat. This cough can last for weeks. Pertussis is most serious for babies, who can get pneumonia, have seizures, become brain damaged, or even die. About two-thirds of children under 1 year of age who get pertussis must be hospitalized.

## Pneumococcal Disease

(Can be prevented by Pneumococcal vaccine)

Pneumonia is an infection of the lungs that can be caused by the bacteria called pneumococcus. This bacteria can cause other types of infections too, such as ear infections, sinus infections, meningitis (infection of the covering around the brain and spinal cord), bacteremia and sepsis (blood stream infection). Sinus and ear infections are usually mild and are much more common than the more severe forms of pneumococcal disease. However, in some cases pneumococcal disease can be fatal or result in long-term problems, like brain damage, hearing loss and limb loss. Pneumococcal disease spreads when people cough or sneeze. Many people have the bacteria in their nose or throat at one time or another without being ill—this is known as being a carrier.

## Polio (Can be prevented by IPV vaccine)

Polio is caused by a virus that lives in an infected person's throat and intestines. It spreads through contact with the feces (stool) of an infected person and through droplets from a sneeze or cough. Symptoms typically include sudden fever, sore throat, headache, muscle weakness, and pain. In about 1% of cases, polio can cause paralysis. Among those who are paralyzed, up to 5% of children may die because they become unable to breathe.

## Rubella (German Measles) (Can be prevented by MMR vaccine)

Rubella is caused by a virus that is spread through coughing and sneezing. In children rubella usually causes a mild illness with fever, swollen glands, and a rash that lasts about 3 days. Rubella rarely causes serious illness or complications in children, but can be very serious to a baby in the womb. If a pregnant woman is infected, the result to the baby can be devastating, including miscarriage, serious heart defects, mental retardation and loss of hearing and eye sight.

## Tetanus (Lockjaw) (Can be prevented by Tdap vaccine)

Tetanus is caused by bacteria found in soil. The bacteria enters the body through a wound, such as a deep cut. When people are infected, the bacteria produce a toxin (poison) in the body that causes serious, painful spasms and stiffness of all muscles in the body. This can lead to "locking" of the jaw so a person cannot open his or her mouth, swallow, or breathe. Complete recovery from tetanus can take months. Three of ten people who get tetanus die from the disease.

## Varicella (Chickenpox) (Can be prevented by varicella vaccine)

Chickenpox is caused by the varicella zoster virus. Chickenpox is very contagious and spreads very easily from infected people. The virus can spread from either a cough, sneeze. It can also spread from the blisters on the skin, either by touching them or by breathing in these viral particles. Typical symptoms of chickenpox include an itchy rash with blisters, tiredness, headache and fever. Chickenpox is usually mild, but it can lead to severe skin infections, pneumonia, encephalitis (brain swelling), or even death.

If you have any questions about your child's vaccines, talk to your healthcare provider.

Last reviewed 01/01/2014 • *CS237827-A*

# 2014 Vacunas recomendadas para niños, desde el nacimiento hasta los 6 años de edad

| al nacer | 1 mes | 2 meses | 4 meses | 6 meses | 12 meses | 15 meses | 18 meses | 19–23 meses | 2–3 años | 4–6 años |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| HepB | HepB | | | HepB | | | | | | |
| | | RV | RV | RV | | | | | | |
| | | DTaP | DTaP | DTaP | | DTaP | | | | DTaP |
| | | Hib | Hib | Hib | Hib | | | | | |
| | | PCV | PCV | PCV | PCV | | | | | |
| | | IPV | IPV | | | IPV | | | | IPV |
| | | | | | | Influenza (anual)* | | | | |
| | | | | | MMR | | | | | MMR |
| | | | | | Varicela | | | | | Varicela |
| | | | | | HepA, 2 dosis§ | | | | | |

**¿Está creciendo su familia?**
Para protegerse y proteger a su nuevo bebé contra la tosferina, debe recibir la vacuna Tdap en el tercer trimestre de cada embarazo. Consulte a su médico para obtener más detalles.

Las casillas coloreadas indican que la vacuna se puede dar durante el rango de edad mostrado.

**NOTA:**
Si su hijo no recibió una de las dosis, no se necesita volver a empezar, solo llévelo al pediatra para que le apliquen la siguiente. Consulte al médico de su hijo si tiene preguntas sobre las vacunas.

**NOTAS A PIE DE PÁGINA:**

* Se recomiendan dos dosis con un intervalo de por lo menos cuatro semanas para los niños de 6 meses a 8 años que reciben por primera vez la vacuna contra la influenza y para otros niños en este grupo de edad.

§ Se requieren 2 dosis de la vacuna HepA para brindar una protección duradera. La primera dosis de la vacuna HepA se debe administrar durante los 12 y los 23 meses de edad. La segunda dosis se debe administrar 6 a 18 meses después. La vacuna HepA se puede administrar a todos los niños de 12 meses de edad o más para protegerlos contra la hepatitis A. Los niños y adolescentes que no recibieron la vacuna HepA y tienen un riesgo alto, deben vacunarse contra la hepatitis A.

*Si su niño tiene alguna afección que lo pone en riesgo de contraer infecciones o si va a viajar al extranjero, consulte al pediatra sobre otras vacunas que pueda necesitar.*

MÁS INFORMACIÓN AL REVERSO SOBRE ENFERMEDADES PREVENIBLES CON LAS VACUNAS Y LAS VACUNAS PARA PREVENIRLAS.

Para más información, llame a la línea de atención gratuita
**1-800-CDC-INFO** (1-800-232-4636)
o visite
**http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines**

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## Enfermedades prevenibles con las vacunas y vacunas para prevenirlas

| Enfermedad | Vacuna | Enfermedad transmitida por | Signos y síntomas de la enfermedad | Complicaciones de la enfermedad |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Varicela** | Vacuna contra la varicela. | Aire, contacto directo | Sarpullido, cansancio, dolor de cabeza, fiebre | Ampollas infectadas, trastornos hemorrágicos, encefalitis (inflamación del cerebro), neumonía (infección en los pulmones) |
| **Difteria** | La vacuna DTaP* protege contra la difteria. | Aire, contacto directo | Dolor de garganta, fiebre moderada, debilidad, inflamación de los ganglios del cuello | Inflamación del músculo cardiaco, insuficiencia cardiaca, coma, parálisis, muerte |
| **Hib** | La vacuna contra la Hib protege contra *Haemophilus influenzae* serotipo b. | Aire, contacto directo | Puede no causar síntomas a menos que la bacteria entre en la sangre | Meningitis (infección en las membranas que recubren el cerebro y la médula espinal), discapacidad intelectual, epiglotis (infección que puede ser mortal en la que se bloquea la tráquea y origina graves problemas respiratorios) y neumonía (infección en los pulmones), muerte |
| **Hepatitis A** | La vacuna HepA protege contra la hepatitis A. | Contacto directo, comida o agua contaminada | Puede no causar síntomas, fiebre, dolor de estómago, pérdida del apetito, cansancio, vómito, ictericia (coloración amarilla de la piel y los ojos), orina oscura | Insuficiencia hepática, artralgia (dolor en las articulaciones), trastorno renal, pancreático y de la sangre |
| **Hepatitis B** | La vacuna HepB protege contra la hepatitis B. | Contacto con sangre o líquidos corporales | Puede no causar síntomas, fiebre, dolor de cabeza, debilidad, vómito, ictericia (coloración amarilla de los ojos y la piel) dolor en las articulaciones | Infección crónica del hígado, insuficiencia hepática, cáncer de hígado |
| **Influenza (gripe)** | La vacuna influenza protege contra la gripe o influenza. | Aire, contacto directo | Fiebre, dolor muscular, dolor de garganta, tos, cansancio extremo | Neumonía (infección en los pulmones) |
| **Sarampión** | La vacuna MMR** protege contra el sarampión. | Aire, contacto directo | Sarpullido, fiebre, tos, moqueo, conjuntivitis | Encefalitis (inflamación del cerebro), neumonía (infección en los pulmones), muerte |
| **Paperas** | La vacuna MMR**protege contra las paperas. | Aire, contacto directo | Inflamación de glándulas salivales (debajo de la mandíbula), fiebre, dolor de cabeza, cansancio, dolor muscular | Meningitis (infección en las membranas que recubren el cerebro y la médula espina), encefalitis (inflamación del cerebro), inflamación de los testículos o los ovarios, sordera |
| **Tosferina** | La vacuna DTaP* protege contra la tosferina (*pertussis*). | Aire, contacto directo | Tos intensa, moqueo, apnea (interrupción de la respiración en los bebés) | Neumonía (infección en los pulmones), muerte |
| **Poliomielitis** | La vacuna IPV protege contra la poliomielitis. | Aire, contacto directo, por la boca | Puede no causar síntomas, dolor de garganta, fiebre, náuseas, dolor de cabeza | Parálisis, muerte |
| **Infección neumocócica** | La vacuna PCV protege contra la infección neumocócica. | Aire, contacto directo | Puede no causar síntomas, neumonía (infección en los pulmones) | Bacteriemia (infección en la sangre), meningitis (infección en las membranas que recubren el cerebro y la médula espinal), muerte |
| **Rotavirus** | La vacuna RV protege contra el rotavirus. | Por la boca | Diarrea, fiebre, vómito | Diarrea intensa, deshidratación |
| **Rubéola** | La vacuna MMR** protege contra la rubéola. | Aire, contacto directo | Los niños infectados por rubéola a veces presentan sarpullido, fiebre y ganglios linfáticos inflamados | Muy grave en las mujeres embarazadas: puede causar aborto espontáneo, muerte fetal, parto prematuro, defectos de nacimiento |
| **Tétano** | La vacuna DTaP* protege contra el tétano. | Exposición a través de cortaduras en la piel | Rigidez del cuello y los músculos abdominales, dificultad para tragar, espasmos musculares, fiebre | Fractura de huesos, dificultad para respirar, muerte |

* La vacuna DTaP combina la protección contra la difteria, el tétano y la tosferina.
** La vacuna MMR combina la protección contra el sarampión, las paperas y la rubéola.

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