

## 2022 CHILDHOOD STANDARD VACCINE SCHEDULE (age birth through 18 years)\*

Vaccine	Admin.	Birth	6wks-2m	4m	6m	12-15m	18m	19-23m	4-6yrs	11-18yrs
Hep B <sup>1</sup>	0.5 ml IM	Hep B	Pediarix <sup>®</sup> 0.5ml IM	Pediarix <sup>®</sup> 0.5ml IM	Pediarix <sup>®</sup> 0.5 ml IM					
DTaP <sup>2</sup> and Tdap <sup>11</sup>	0.5 ml IM					Infanrix <sup>®</sup>			Kinrix <sup>®</sup> 0.5 ml IM	Tdap
IPV <sup>3</sup>	0.5 ml IM									
Rotavirus <sup>4</sup>	2 ml ORAL		RotaTeq <sup>®</sup>	RotaTeq <sup>®</sup>	RotaTeq <sup>®</sup>					
Pneumococcal <sup>5</sup>	0.5 ml IM		Prennar13 <sup>®</sup>	Prennar13 <sup>®</sup>	Prennar13 <sup>®</sup>	Prennar13 <sup>®</sup>				
Hib <sup>6</sup>	0.5 ml IM		PedvaxHib <sup>®</sup>	PedvaxHib <sup>®</sup>		PedvaxHib <sup>®</sup>				
MMR <sup>7</sup>	0.5 ml SQ					MMR		MMR		
Varicella <sup>7</sup>	0.5 ml SQ					Varivax <sup>®</sup>		Varivax <sup>®</sup>		
Hep A <sup>8</sup>	0.5 ml IM					Hep A (2 doses, given 6 months apart)				
HPV <sup>9</sup>	0.5 ml IM								Gardasil9 <sup>®</sup> 2 or 3 dose series	
MenACWY <sup>10</sup>	0.5 ml IM		For high risk recommendations in persons age 2 months and older: review <a href="#">CDC immunization schedules</a> <sup>10</sup>						MenQuadfi <sup>®</sup> 1 or 2 doses	
MenB <sup>10</sup>	0.5 ml IM								See footnote <sup>10</sup>	

## 2022 ADULT STANDARD VACCINE SCHEDULE (age 19 years and older)\*

Vaccine	Name(s)	Licensed Age	Admin.	Adult Recommendations
Tdap and Td <sup>11</sup>	Adacel <sup>®</sup>	10 yrs to 64 yrs	0.5 ml IM	If no Tdap at age ≥11 years, give one dose Tdap, then Td or Tdap every 10 years. Give one dose Tdap during <i>each</i> pregnancy, preferably in early part of 27-36 weeks gestation. If previously did not receive primary DTaP series, see Tdap-Td catch-up (on other side).
	Boostrix <sup>®</sup>	10 yrs and older		
Pneumococcal <sup>12</sup>	Prennar20 <sup>®</sup>	18 yrs and older	0.5 ml IM	For persons age ≥65 years (and for persons age 19-64 years with certain underlying medical conditions or other risk factors) who have not previously received a pneumococcal conjugate vaccine (PCV) or whose previous vaccination history is unknown: Give 1 dose PCV20 (Prennar20 <sup>®</sup> ) or PCV15 (Vaxneuvance <sup>®</sup> ). See footnote <sup>12</sup> .
	Vaxneuvance <sup>®</sup>	18 yrs and older	0.5 ml IM	
	Pneumovax23 <sup>®</sup>	2 yrs and older	0.5 ml IM	
Zoster <sup>14</sup>	Shingrix <sup>®</sup>	18 yrs and older	0.5 ml IM	For adults ≥50 years old, give two doses 2-6 months apart. Two doses of Shingrix <sup>®</sup> is recommended for persons ≥19 years of age who are or will be immunodeficient or immunosuppressed because of disease or therapy, review <a href="#">CDC immunization schedules</a> .
HPV <sup>9</sup>	Gardasil9 <sup>®</sup>	9 yrs to 45 yrs	0.5 ml IM	Recommended for all adults through 26 years. Some adults 27-45 years old may receive based on shared clinical decision-making. See footnote <sup>9</sup> .
MenACWY <sup>10</sup>	MenQuadfi <sup>®</sup>	2 yrs and older	0.5 ml IM	Review <a href="#">CDC immunization schedules</a> for MenACWY recommendations in adults <sup>10</sup> .
MenB <sup>10</sup>	Bexsero <sup>®</sup>	10 yrs to 25 yrs	0.5 ml IM	Review <a href="#">CDC immunization schedules</a> for MenB recommendations in adults <sup>10</sup> .
MMR <sup>7</sup>	MMR	12 mo and older	0.5 ml SQ	One or two doses for adults at least 4 weeks apart, depending upon indication.
Varicella <sup>7</sup>	Varivax <sup>®</sup>	12 mo and older	0.5 ml SQ	Two doses at least 4 weeks apart.
Hepatitis B <sup>13</sup>	RecombivaxHB <sup>®</sup> or Engerix B <sup>®</sup>	birth to 19 yrs	0.5 ml IM	RecombivaxHB <sup>®</sup> or Engerix B <sup>®</sup> (three doses at 0, 1, and 6 months; minimum ≥ 4 weeks between 1 <sup>st</sup> and 2 <sup>nd</sup> doses; ≥8 weeks between 2 <sup>nd</sup> and 3 <sup>rd</sup> doses; ≥ 16 weeks between 1 <sup>st</sup> and 3 <sup>rd</sup> doses). Heplisav-B <sup>®</sup> (two doses at least 4 weeks apart), two dose Hep B series only applies when both doses are Heplisav-B <sup>®</sup> . See footnote <sup>13</sup> .
		20 yrs and older	1.0 ml IM	
	Heplisav-B <sup>®</sup>	18 yrs and older	0.5 ml IM	
Hepatitis A <sup>13</sup>	Havrix <sup>®</sup> or Vaqta <sup>®</sup>	19 yrs and older	1.0 ml IM	Two doses, at least 6 months apart. See footnote <sup>13</sup> for at risk recommendations.

**\*IMPORTANT:** Use this resource in conjunction with the CDC Recommended Immunization Schedules: <http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/schedules/index.html>

- Hep B (pediatric):** Give Hep B monovalent within 12-24 hours of birth (based on mother's HBsAg status) and for doses administered before age 6 weeks; infants who did not receive a birth dose should begin the series as soon as feasible: review [CDC immunization schedules](#). Use Pediarix<sup>®</sup> to complete the Hep B series. Final Hep B dose given no earlier than 24 weeks of age, and at least 8 weeks after prior dose & 16 weeks after first dose. Four doses of Hep B is permitted when a combination vaccine containing Hep B (Pediarix<sup>®</sup>) is used after the birth dose.
- DTaP:** *min. age 42 days.* Do not use Pediarix<sup>®</sup> (DTaP-Hep B-IPV) for DTaP doses 4 and 5 or if child is ≥7 years old. Give DTaP dose 4 at 12 months of age if 6 month interval after DTaP dose 3. Do not need DTaP dose 5 if DTaP dose 4 was given at 4 years of age or older and at least 6 months after DTaP dose 3. Kinrix<sup>®</sup> (DTaP-IPV) is for 4 year to 6 year olds only.
- IPV:** *min. age 42 days.* Pediarix<sup>®</sup> is used for doses 1, 2 and 3 of IPV. Final IPV dose must be given at 4 years of age or older and at least 6 months after previous IPV dose.
- Rotavirus (RotaTeq<sup>®</sup>):** *min. age 42 days.* Maximum age for first dose is 14 weeks, 6 days. Do not start series if age ≥15 weeks, 0 days. Give all doses by age 8 months, 0 days.
- Pneumococcal (pediatric):** PCV13 (Prennar13<sup>®</sup>): *min. age 42 days.* PPSV23 (Pneumovax23<sup>®</sup>) *min. age 2 yrs.* For children with certain underlying medical conditions or other risk factors, when both PCV13 and PPSV23 are recommended, give PCV13 first; PCV13 and PPSV23 should not be administered during the same visit; review [CDC immunization schedules](#) for recommendations and dose intervals based on underlying medical conditions or other risk factors; and, additional details in CDC MMWR: [Pneumococcal Vaccine](#).
- Haemophilus influenzae: Hib (PRP-OMP)** (PedvaxHib<sup>®</sup>): *min. age 42 days.* For children and adults with underlying medical conditions and other risk factors: review [CDC immunization schedules](#) and additional details in CDC MMWR: [Hib Vaccine](#).
- MMR and Varicella:** *min. age 12 mos.* Second dose of MMR and Varicella routine at 4-6 years old, catch-up through age 18 years. Give MMR and Varicella vaccine to adults with no evidence of immunity. For evidence of immunity; underlying medical conditions and other risk factors: review [CDC immunization schedules](#). MMR and Varicella vaccine contraindicated during pregnancy.
- Hep A (pediatric):** *min. age 12 months.* Two doses of Hep A vaccine given at least 6 months apart. For travel recommendations: review [CDC immunization schedules](#).
- HPV (Gardasil9<sup>®</sup>):** *min age 9 yrs.* Routine at 11-12 years of age. Can start series at 9 years of age. If age 9-14 years at initial vaccination, 2-dose series, doses 6-12 months apart. If age 15 years or older at initial vaccination, 3-dose series at 0, 1-2, 6 months. Immunocompromised (including HIV) receive 3-dose series, even those who start the series at age 9-14 years. HPV vaccination is not recommended until after pregnancy; no intervention needed if inadvertently vaccinated while pregnant: review [CDC immunization schedules](#).
- Meningococcal: MenACWY-CRM (Menveo<sup>®</sup>):** *min age 2 mos.* **MenACWY-D (Menactra<sup>®</sup>):** *min. age 9 mos.* **MenACWY-TT (MenQuadfi<sup>®</sup>):** *min. age ≥2 yrs.* Routine for 11-18 year olds. If first dose given at 11-15 years old, give booster at 16-18 years old (minimum interval 8 weeks); if first dose given at 16-18 years old, no further doses. **MenB (Trumenba<sup>®</sup> or Bexsero<sup>®</sup>):** *min. age 10 yrs.* For 16-23 year olds not at increased risk (preferred at 16-18 years), consider MenB vaccine based on shared clinical decision-making. For children and adults with underlying conditions or other risk factors for meningococcal disease; or, precautions for MenB vaccine use in pregnancy: review [CDC immunization schedules](#) and additional details in CDC MMWR: [Meningococcal Vaccine](#).
- Tdap (Adacel<sup>®</sup>, Boostrix<sup>®</sup>):** *min. age 11 yrs.* One dose Tdap at 11-12 years, then Td or Tdap every 10 years. Give one dose Tdap during *each* pregnancy, preferably in early part of 27-36 weeks gestation. If Tdap is given to 7-10 year old, see footnote 7 on other side. If DTaP is inadvertently given to 7-18 year old; or, for wound management: review [CDC immunization schedules](#).
- Pneumococcal (adult):** PCV20 (Prennar20<sup>®</sup>), PCV15 (Vaxneuvance<sup>®</sup>): *min. age ≥18 yrs.* When PCV15 is used, this should be followed by one dose of PPSV23 given at least 1 year later (minimum 8 week interval can be considered for certain high risk adults); when PCV20 is used, a dose of PPSV23 is not indicated. For adults with certain underlying medical conditions or other risk factors; or, for guidance for patients who have already received a previous dose of PCV13 (Prennar13<sup>®</sup>) and/or PPSV23 (Pneumovax23<sup>®</sup>): review [CDC immunization schedules](#) and additional details in CDC MMWR: [Pneumococcal Vaccine](#). For additional guidance, review [State of Alaska Epidemiology Bulletin Updated Adult Pneumococcal Vaccination Recommendations, 6/21/2022](#).
- Hepatitis (adult):** Hep B vaccine routine for adults 19-59 years of age; anyone age 60 years and older may receive Hep B vaccine. Heplisav-B<sup>®</sup> is not recommended in pregnancy. For **Hep A and Hep B** vaccine recommendations for persons at risk and other special situations: review [CDC immunization schedules](#) and additional details in CDC MMWR: [Hepatitis A and Hepatitis B Vaccine](#).
- Zoster RZV (Shingrix<sup>®</sup>):** Give 2 doses RZV regardless of past episode of herpes zoster or history of zoster vaccine live ZVL (Zostavax<sup>®</sup>); give RZV ≥2 months after ZVL. There is currently no ACIP recommendation for RZV (Shingrix<sup>®</sup>) use in pregnancy; consider delaying RZV until after pregnancy, review [CDC immunization schedules](#) and additional details in CDC MMWR: [Zoster Vaccine](#).

If not given on the same day, there is a 4 week minimum interval between live vaccines (MMR, Varicella, LAIV), and between live vaccines and PPD.

The tables below provide minimum interval (catch-up) schedules for persons whose vaccinations have been delayed.  
A vaccine series does not need to be restarted, regardless of the time that has elapsed between doses.

### MINIMUM INTERVAL (CATCH UP) VACCINE SCHEDULE (age 4 months through 6 years)\*

Dose 1 (Minimum Age)	Dose 1 to Dose 2	Dose 2 to Dose 3	Dose 3 to Dose 4	Dose 4 to 5
Hep B <sup>1</sup> (birth)	4 weeks	8 weeks <i>and</i> ≥16 weeks after 1st dose Minimum age for final dose is 24 weeks		
DTaP <sup>2</sup> (6 weeks)	4 weeks	4 weeks	6 months	6 months
IPV <sup>3</sup> (6 weeks)	4 weeks	4 weeks: if current age is <4 years 6 months (as final dose) if ≥4 years old	6 months (minimum age 4 years for final dose)	
RotaTeq <sup>®</sup> (6 weeks) Don't start series if ≥ 15 weeks	4 weeks Don't give if 8 months 0 days or older	4 weeks Don't give if 8 months 0 days or older		
PedvaxHib <sup>® 4</sup> (6 weeks)  Review <a href="#">CDC immunization schedules</a> if previously given other Hib vaccine brands.	No further doses needed: if first dose given at age ≥15 months 4 weeks: if 1 <sup>st</sup> dose given at <12 months 8 weeks (as final dose): if 1 <sup>st</sup> dose given at age 12 through 14 months	No further doses needed: if previous dose at age ≥15 months 8 weeks <i>and</i> age 12 through 59 months (as final dose): if both doses were PedvaxHib <sup>®</sup> and were given before age 12 months	8 weeks (as final dose): this dose only necessary for children age 12 through 59 months who received 3 doses before age 12 months	
Prenar13 <sup>® 5</sup> (6 weeks)	No further doses needed: for healthy children if 1 <sup>st</sup> dose given at age ≥24 months 4 weeks: if 1 <sup>st</sup> dose given at <12 months 8 weeks (as final dose for healthy children): if 1 <sup>st</sup> dose given at age ≥12 months	No further doses needed: for healthy children if previous dose given at age ≥24 months 4 weeks: if current age <12 months and previous dose given at <7 months old 8 weeks (as final dose for healthy children): if previous dose given between age 7 months-11 months (wait until at least 12 months old); OR if current age ≥12 months and at least one dose given before age 12 months	8 weeks (final dose): this dose only necessary for children age 12 through 59 months who received 3 doses before age 12 months or for children at high risk who received 3 doses at any age	
MMR <sup>6</sup> (12 months)	4 weeks			
Varicella <sup>6</sup> (12 months)	3 months (do not repeat if ≥4 weeks apart)			
Hep A <sup>1</sup> (12 months)	6 months			
MenQuadfi <sup>®</sup> (2 years)	For high risk recommendations in persons age 2 months and older: review <a href="#">CDC immunization schedules</a> and footnote 10 on other side.			

### MINIMUM INTERVAL (CATCH UP) VACCINE SCHEDULE (age 7 years and older)\*

Vaccine	Dose 1 (Minimum Age)	Dose 1 to Dose 2	Dose 2 to Dose 3	Dose 3 to Dose 4
Tdap and Td <sup>7</sup>	7 years If DTaP incomplete, give 1 Tdap, then Td or Tdap to complete series	4 weeks	4 weeks if 1 <sup>st</sup> dose of DTaP/DT at <12 months 6 months (as final dose) if 1 <sup>st</sup> dose of DTaP/DT or Tdap/Td at age ≥12 months	6 months if 1 <sup>st</sup> dose of DTaP/DT at <12 months
Hep A <sup>1</sup>	12 months	6 months		
Hep B <sup>1</sup>	birth (RecombivaxHB <sup>®</sup> or Engerix B <sup>®</sup> )	4 weeks	8 weeks <i>and</i> at least 16 weeks after 1 <sup>st</sup> dose	
	18 years (Hepilisav-B <sup>®</sup> )	4 weeks (as final dose) if both doses Hepilisav-B <sup>®</sup>		
Gardasil9 <sup>® 9</sup>	9 years  Note: routine dosing intervals are recommended	5 months (as final dose) if 1 <sup>st</sup> dose given age <15 years 4 weeks if 1 <sup>st</sup> dose given age ≥15 years	12 weeks (as final dose) if 1 <sup>st</sup> dose given age ≥15 years ( <i>and</i> at least 5 months after 1 <sup>st</sup> dose) No further doses needed if started series at age <15 years and has 2 doses ≥5 months apart	
	MenQuadfi <sup>® 8</sup>	2 years	8 weeks (see footnote <sup>8</sup> )	
IPV <sup>3</sup>	6 weeks	4 weeks	6 months (see footnote <sup>3</sup> )	See footnote <sup>3</sup>
MMR <sup>6</sup>	12 months	4 weeks		
Varicella <sup>6</sup>	12 months	3 months if < 13 years of age <sup>6</sup>		
		4 weeks if ≥13 years of age		
Shingrix <sup>®</sup>	18 years (review <a href="#">CDC immunization schedules</a> )	2 months (do not repeat if ≥4 wks apart)		

**\*IMPORTANT:** Use this resource in conjunction with the CDC Recommended Immunization Schedules: <http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/schedules/index.html>

- Hepatitis: Hep B (pediatric)** All children through age 18 years should complete the hepatitis B series. **Hep A (pediatric)** All aged 12 months through 18 years should receive two doses Hep A vaccine at least 6 months apart. For Hep A travel: review [CDC immunization schedules](#). For adult recommendations for Hep B and Hep A, see footnote 13 on other side.
- DTaP:** Dose 5 not needed if DTaP dose 4 was given ≥4 years of age and at least 6 months after DTaP dose 3. Don't give DTaP to persons ≥7 years old: review [CDC immunization schedules](#).
- IPV:** A fourth dose of IPV is not necessary if third dose was given at ≥4 years of age, with minimum 6 months from previous IPV dose. A final dose of IPV is necessary at ≥4 years of age (given ≥6 months after previous dose) if all previous IPV doses were given before 4 years of age. For travel recommendations or when vaccine history includes oral polio vaccine (OPV), i.e. only trivalent OPV (tOPV) counts toward the U.S. vaccination requirements: review [CDC immunization schedules](#).
- Hib (PedvaxHib<sup>®</sup>):** For unvaccinated children aged 15 through 59 months, give one dose. For children and adults with underlying medical conditions, see footnote 6 on other side.
- PCV13 (Prenar13<sup>®</sup>):** 1 dose PCV13 for healthy children age 24-59 months with incomplete PCV13 series. For children with underlying medical conditions, see footnote 5 on other side.
- MMR and Varicella (Varivax<sup>®</sup>):** Second dose MMR and Varicella recommended routinely at 4-6 years of age. For children under 13 years of age, if Varicella dose 2 is given at least 4 weeks after the first Varicella dose, this second dose may be counted. For adult MMR and Varicella recommendations and MMR travel recommendations: review [CDC immunization schedules](#).
- Tdap & Td:** If Tdap given at age 7-9 years, child should receive routine Tdap dose at 11-12 years; if Tdap given at age 10 years, child does not need Tdap dose at 11-12 years.
- MenACWY (MenQuadfi<sup>®</sup>):** If first dose given at 11-15 years old, give booster at 16-18 years old (minimum interval 8 weeks); if first dose given at ≥16 years old, no further doses. For children and adults with underlying conditions or other risk factors for meningococcal disease: review [CDC immunization schedules](#) and additional details in CDC MMWR: [Meningococcal Vaccine](#).
- HPV (Gardasil9<sup>®</sup>):** Persons age 9-45 years with 2 doses who started the series before age 15 years and received the second dose less than 5 months after first dose should receive a third dose at least 12 weeks after second dose and at least 5 months after the first dose. For immunocompromised and additional guidance, see footnote 9 on other side.

If not given on the same day, there is a 4 week minimum interval between live vaccines (MMR, Varicella, LAIV), and between live vaccines and PPD.