

Catch Up on Routine Vaccinations

Since the start of the COVID-19 pandemic, many students have missed out on routine childhood vaccinations. Experts estimate that 1 in 5 school-age children in the U.S. are now behind on shots to protect them from diseases such as measles, mumps, rubella, and chicken pox (varicella), according to [Learning First Alliance](#).

Routine vaccinations protect your child and your community from preventable diseases. It is important for caregivers to work with their children's health care provider to make sure kids get caught up on medical care, including missed shots.



Call your child's health care provider to make sure your student is caught up on vaccinations

Vaccination requirements for school entry vary by state so check with your state health department or local school district.

CDC Recommended Vaccinations of School-Age Children

4-6 YEARS

- Diphtheria, tetanus, and whooping cough (pertussis) (DTaP) (5th dose)
- Polio (IPV) (4th dose)
- Measles, mumps, and rubella (MMR) (2nd dose)
- Chickenpox (Varicella) (2nd dose)
- Influenza (Flu) (every year)

7-10 YEARS

- Influenza (Flu) (every year)
- HPV (two doses)*

* Although recommended for children ages 11-12, the HPV vaccine can be given as early as 9 to help protect both girls and boys from HPV infection and cancers caused by HPV.

11-12 YEARS

- Influenza (Flu) (every year)
- Meningococcal disease (one dose of MenACWY vaccine)
- HPV (two doses)
- Tetanus, diphtheria, and whooping cough (pertussis) (one dose of Tdap vaccine)
- COVID-19* (two doses)

* At age 12, the CDC recommends COVID-19 vaccination. COVID-19 vaccine and other vaccines may be given to your child on the same day.

13-18 YEARS

- Influenza (Flu) (every year)
- Meningococcal disease
 - Meningococcal conjugate (MenACWY) given at 16 years old (2nd dose)
 - Serogroup B meningococcal (MenB) may be given, preferably at 16 through 18 years (2 doses)