

Catch-Up Schedule and Minimum Intervals for Children and Adolescents

There is no need to restart a vaccine series no matter how much time has elapsed between doses.

Catch-Up Schedule for Ages 4 Months Through 6 Years

Vaccine	Minimum Age for Dose 1	Minimum Interval Between Doses			
		Dose 1 to Dose 2	Dose 2 to Dose 3	Dose 3 to Dose 4	Dose 4 to Dose 5
Hepatitis B ¹	Birth	4 weeks	8 weeks ¹ (and 16 weeks after first dose).		
Rotavirus ²	6 weeks	4 weeks	4 weeks if Rotateq was used for any previous dose(s).		
Diphtheria, Tetanus, Pertussis ³	6 weeks	4 weeks	4 weeks	6 months	6 months ³
<i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> type b ⁴	6 weeks	4 weeks if first dose given before age 12 months. 8 weeks (as final dose) if first dose given at age 12 through 14 months. No further doses needed if first dose given at age 15 months and older.	4 weeks ⁴ if current age is less than 12 months. 8 weeks (as final dose) ⁴ if current age is 12 months or older and second dose given before age 15 months. No further doses needed if previous dose given at age 15 months and older.	8 weeks (as final dose) The fourth dose is only necessary for children age 12 months to 5 years who received 3 doses before age 12 months.	
Pneumococcal ⁵	6 weeks	4 weeks if first dose given before age 12 months and current age is less than 24 months. 8 weeks (as final dose for healthy children) if first dose given at age 12 months and older or current age is 24 through 59 months. No further doses needed for healthy children if first dose given at age 24 through 59 months.	4 weeks if current age is less than 12 months. 8 weeks (as final dose for healthy children) if current age is 12 months and older. No further doses needed for healthy children if previous dose given at age 24 months and older.	8 weeks (as final dose) The fourth dose is only necessary for children age 12 months to 5 years who received 3 doses before age 12 months. For at-risk children age 24 through 59 months give PCV if 3 doses received previously.	
Inactivated Poliovirus ⁶	6 weeks	4 weeks	4 weeks	6 months ⁶	
Measles, Mumps, Rubella ⁷	12 months	4 weeks			
Varicella ⁸	12 months	3 months			
Hepatitis A ⁹	12 months	6 months			

Catch-Up Schedule for Ages 7 Through 18 Years

Vaccine	Minimum Age for Dose 1	Minimum Interval Between Doses			
		Dose 1 to Dose 2	Dose 2 to Dose 3	Dose 3 to Dose 4	Dose 4 to Dose 5
Tetanus, Diphtheria; Tetanus, Diphtheria, Pertussis ¹⁰	7 years ¹⁰	4 weeks	8 weeks if first dose given before age 12 months. 6 months if first dose given at age 12 months and older.	6 months if first dose given before age 12 months.	
Human Papillomavirus ¹¹	9 years	4 weeks	12 weeks (and at least 6 months after first dose).		
Hepatitis A ⁹	12 months	6 months			
Hepatitis B ¹	Birth	4 weeks	8 weeks (and 16 weeks after first dose).		
Inactivated Poliovirus ⁶	6 weeks	4 weeks	6 months as final dose. 4 weeks if person has received both IPV and OPV and requires 4 doses.	6 months ⁶	
Measles, Mumps, Rubella ⁷	12 months	4 weeks			
Varicella ⁸	12 months	3 months if person is younger than age 13 years. 4 weeks if person is age 13 years and older.			
Meningococcal ¹²	2 years	2 months			

1. Hepatitis B (HepB).

- Final dose should not be given before age 24 weeks.
- A 2-dose series 4 to 6 months apart of adolescent formulation Recombivax HB is licensed for ages 11 through 15 years.

2. Rotavirus (RV).

- Do not start the series at age 15 weeks and older.
- Do not give a dose on or after age 8 months.
- If Rotateq was used for either of the first 2 doses, give a total of 3 doses.

3. Diphtheria, tetanus, and acellular pertussis (DTaP).

- Fifth dose is not necessary if fourth dose was given at age 4 years or older.
- Not indicated for persons age 7 years and older.

4. *Haemophilus influenzae* type b (Hib).

- Consider 1 dose for unvaccinated high-risk persons age 5 years and older with sickle cell disease, leukemia, or HIV infection, or who have had a splenectomy.
- If current age is under 12 months and first 2 doses were PRP-OMP (PedvaxHIB or ComVax), give third (and final) dose at age 12 through 15 months and at least 8 weeks after second dose.
- If first dose was given at age 7 through 11 months, give 2 doses separated by 4 weeks plus a booster at age 12 through 15 months.

5. Pneumococcal conjugate vaccine (PCV).

- Generally not recommended for children age 5 years and older.
- Give 1 dose to healthy children age 2 through 4 years who have not received at least 1 dose of PCV on or after 12 months of age.
- Give at-risk children age 2 through 5 years 1 dose if 3 doses received previously or give 2 doses 8 weeks apart if child has received fewer than 3 doses.
- Consider a single supplemental dose of PCV13 for children age 6 through 18 years with anatomic or functional asplenia including sickle cell disease, immunocompromising conditions including HIV infection, cochlear implant, or CSF leaks.

6. Inactivated poliovirus (IPV).

- For children who received an all-IPV or all-oral poliovirus (OPV) series, a fourth dose is not necessary if third dose was given at age 4 years or older and at least 6 months has elapsed from previous dose.

- If both OPV and IPV were given as part of a series, give a total of 4 doses, regardless of child's current age.

- IPV is not routinely recommended for persons age 18 years and older.
- Always give final dose on or after age 4 years, regardless of the number of doses previously given.
- Give final dose at least 6 months from previous dose.
- In children age 6 months and younger; apply minimum age and intervals only if there is an imminent risk of exposure, i.e., community outbreak or travel to endemic areas.

7. Measles, mumps, and rubella (MMR).

- Second dose is recommended routinely at age 4 through 6 years but may be given earlier.
- Give 2 doses of MMR at least 4 weeks apart to all previously unvaccinated children.
- MMR and varicella may be given simultaneously; otherwise separate them by at least 4 weeks.

8. Varicella (VAR).

- Second dose is recommended routinely at age 4 through 6 years but may be given earlier.
- If the second dose is given at least 28 days following the first dose it can be considered valid.

9. Hepatitis A (HepA).

- Consider catch-up vaccination for children through age 18 years.

10. Tetanus and diphtheria (Td) and tetanus, diphtheria, and acellular pertussis (Tdap).

- Substitute Tdap for one dose of Td in the primary catch-up series and use Td for other doses.
- Give Tdap in place of Td booster dose for children age 11 through 18 years.

11. Human papillomavirus (HPV).

- Give HPV2 or HPV4 series to all unvaccinated females at age 13 through 18 years. May give HPV4 to males age 9 through 18 years.
- Follow the dose intervals of 0, 2, and 6 months as closely as possible.

12. Meningococcal conjugate vaccine (MCV).

- Give 1 dose of MCV to unvaccinated adolescents age 13 through 18 years. If vaccinated at age 13 through 15 years, give a booster dose at age 16 through 18 years (i.e., 3 years later).
- Give 2 doses 2 months apart to adolescents age 11 through 18 years who are HIV positive.
- Give 2 doses 2 months apart to children age 2 years and older with persistent complement component deficiency or anatomic or functional asplenia and 1 dose every 5 years thereafter.