

Immunizations:

Are one of the greatest achievements of medicine. They have been so successful, many parents have never seen most of the illnesses and complications that vaccines prevent. But these diseases still exist. Your child needs immunizations to be protected from them.

Immunization Schedule for:

Respiratory Syncytial Virus (one RSV dose before 8 months of age) Hepartis B Diphtheria, Tetanus, Pertussis Polio Pheumococcal & Hib meningitis Rotavirus Hanatitis A							
Hepatitis B Diphtheria, Tetanus, Pertussis Polio Polio Rib meningitis Rotavirus	lose before	8 mont	hs of age)				
Diphtheria, Tetanus, Pertussis Polio Pneumococcal & Hib meningitis Rotavirus	>		>				
Polio Pneumococcal & Hib meningitis Rotavirus	>	>	>		>		>
Pneumococcal & Hib meningitis Rotavirus	\	>	>				>
Rotavirus Henatitis A	>	>	>	>			
Henatitis A	>	>	>				
incharing A				/		/	
Varicella (chickenpox) & Measles, Mumps, Rubella				>			>

Meningococcal (groups ACWY)

Tetanus, Diphtheria, Pertussis

11-12 years

Human Papillomavirus (can start at age 9)

Updated COVID-19 vaccines

Flu vaccine every fall*

6 months and older

Meningococcal (groups ACWY)

16 years

№ CDPH

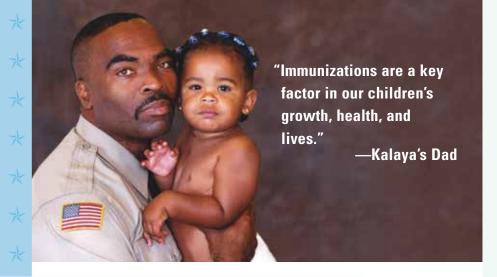
California Department of Public Health, Immunization Branch IMM-234 (11/23) ADA

This publication was supported by Grant Number H23/CCH922507 from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

Parents



Protect your little one with immunizations.



Why are immunizations important?

Immunizations can protect your child against serious diseases that can make your child very sick. These diseases can even cause brain damage or death.

Immunizations also protect the community. If children are

not immunized, they can be a health threat to babies too young or sick to get all their shots.

Immunizations are also called baby shots, boosters, vaccinations, shots, or vaccines.

Are they safe?

Vaccines are very safe and effective.

They prevent diseases by making the immune system stronger.

Babies are immunized when they are very young, because some diseases that vaccines prevent are much more dangerous for babies or young children.

Sometimes children get mild reactions to the shots, like fever, a sore arm or leg, or swelling where the shot was given. Your doctor or nurse can talk about the risks with you before your children get their shots.

What you can do:

- 1 Start your baby's shots on time—at birth.
- 2 Make sure your child stays on schedule (see back).
- 3 Download your child's digital vaccine record at myvaccinerecord.cdph.ca.gov.

4 Comfort your child by:

- Breastfeeding your baby during and after shots
- Staying calm yourself
- Talking in a soothing voice or singing
- Holding your child
- Bringing a familiar toy or blanket to use to distract & comfort your child
- Allowing your child to cry



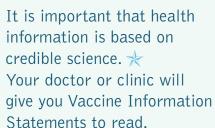


Your child needs shots at birth, 2, 4, 6, 12, 15 and 18 months of age.

Immunize your child for a lifetime of health.



Need more information?





American Academy of Pediatrics aap.org

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Hotline

1-800-CDC-INFO 1-800-232-4636 cdc.gov/vaccines vaccines.gov



The Children's Hospital of Philadelphia vaccine.chop.edu

California Department of Public Health GetImmunizedCA.org

Vaccinate Your Family vaccinateyourfamily.org

Ask your doctor.