

Baby and Toddler Check-Up Schedule (Ages: Birth to 2 years)



Babies and toddlers should receive regular well-child check-ups. Your child should have these check-ups at:

- 3-5 days ■ 6 months ■ 18 months
- 1 month ■ 9 months ■ 24 months
- 2 months ■ 12 months
- 4 months ■ 15 months

Your child will also need immunizations (shots) at some of these well-child appointments. Here's a guide to what shots your child should have and when. Call your child's doctor if you have questions.

Vaccine	Disease Prevented	Number of Immunizations and Age for Giving Them
Hepatitis (HepB)	Hepatitis B. This is an infection that can cause serious liver disease.	1st: Birth 2nd: 1 to 2 months 3rd: 6 to 18 months
Rotavirus (RV)	Rotavirus infection. This causes severe diarrhea in infants and children up to 2 years old.	1st: 2 months 2nd: 4 months 3rd: 6 months
Diphtheria, Tetanus, Pertussis (DTaP)	Diphtheria. This is a disease that causes inflammation (swelling) of the throat and airways, which can block breathing. Tetanus (lockjaw). This is a disease that causes severe, painful spasms of neck, jaw, and other muscles. It can cause death. Pertussis (whooping cough). This is a disease that causes prolonged loud coughing and gasping. It can interfere with breathing and can cause death.	1st: 2 months 2nd: 4 months 3rd: 6 months 4th: 15 to 18 months 5th: 4 to 6 years
Haemophilus influenzae Type b (Hib)	Haemophilus influenzae Type b (Hib). This is a severe bacterial infection that causes lung infection (pneumonia), inflammation of the covering of the brain and spinal cord (meningitis), and other serious infections.	1st: 2 months 2nd: 4 months 3rd: 6 months (this dose depends on the vaccine used) 4th: 12 to 15 months
Inactivated Poliovirus (IPV)	Polio. This is an infection that can paralyze the muscles.	1st: 2 months 2nd: 4 months 3rd: 6 to 18 months 4th: 4 to 6 years Note: Infants, children, and adults traveling to countries where polio is still active, and staying for more than 4 weeks, should get age-appropriate polio vaccines or a polio booster within 12 months before travel.
Pneumococcal (PCV)	Pneumococcal disease. This can cause ear infections, pneumonia, meningitis, and bacteremia.	1st: 2 months 2nd: 4 months 3rd: 6 months 4th: 12 to 15 months

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Influenza	<p>Flu. Different strains of the flu appear each year. The flu can be serious, especially for very young children. It can result in pneumonia and hospitalizations.</p> <p>Don't just protect your child! Make sure everyone in your family gets a flu shot each year.</p>	<p>Yearly beginning at age 6 months.</p> <p>2 doses are given for children who are younger than 9 years old and have never had flu vaccines.</p>
Lead Screening	<p>This is not a vaccine. But it is an important test to check for lead poisoning in your child's body. Lead can cause headaches, learning, hearing and sleep problems.</p>	<p>Once at 9 to 12 months Re-test prior to second birthday</p>
Measles, Mumps, Rubella (MMR)	<p>Measles. This is a disease that can cause ear infections and pneumonia.</p> <p>Mumps. This is a disease that affects the glands in the neck. It may affect the testes.</p> <p>Rubella (German measles). This is a disease that can cause birth defects in women exposed while pregnant.</p>	<p>1st: 12 to 15 months 2nd: 4 to 6 years</p>
Varicella	<p>Chickenpox. This is a disease that causes itchy rash, with fever and fatigue. It can lead to scarring, pneumonia, brain inflammation (encephalitis), and other serious infections.</p>	<p>1st: 12 to 15 months 2nd: 4 to 6 years</p>
Hepatitis A (HepA)	<p>Hepatitis A. This is an infection that can cause sudden liver inflammation (swelling).</p>	<p>1st: 12 to 23 months 2nd: 6 to 18 months after the first dose</p>