

# Infectious Respiratory Disease Immunization Timeline

## CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS (AGES 6–17)

The best protection against many infectious respiratory illnesses is immunization. Immunizations can help provide protection, build our immune response, and can limit the severity, spread, and widespread threat of disease. For more information on the different types of immunizations available and recommended for use, see [here](#).

<b>PERTUSSIS (WHOOPIING COUGH)<sup>1</sup></b>	<p>It is recommended that all adolescents receive one dose of the combination Tdap vaccine.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The recommended age for Tdap vaccine administration in adolescents is 11–12 years.</li><li>• If adolescents (13–18 years) missed getting the Tdap vaccine at ages 11–12 years, they should get one the next time they visit their provider.</li></ul>
<b>PNEUMOCOCCAL DISEASE<sup>2</sup></b>	<p>For healthy adolescents, pneumococcal vaccination is not necessary.</p> <p>If your child has certain risk conditions, talk to their provider about whether your child may need more pneumococcal vaccines.</p> <p>If your child has never received a pneumococcal vaccine, talk to their provider about their options for vaccination.</p>
<b>RESPIRATORY SYNCYTIAL VIRUS (RSV)<sup>3</sup></b>	<p>RSV vaccination is not recommended for adolescents.</p>
<b>INFLUENZA (FLU)<sup>4</sup></b>	<p>Everyone ages 6 months and older should get a flu vaccine every year, starting in the fall.</p>
<b>COVID-19<sup>5</sup></b>	<p>Everyone ages 5 years and older, including those who haven't been previously vaccinated, should get one dose of the latest COVID-19 vaccine. The number of doses may vary depending on individual vaccination history and the type of vaccine you received.</p> <p>Moderately or severely immunocompromised adolescents may receive additional doses of the latest COVID-19 vaccine. Talk to your child's healthcare provider to ensure they are up to date.</p>

