

# Vaccinations for Preteens and Teens

*Getting immunized is a lifelong, life-protecting job. Make sure you and your healthcare provider keep your immunizations up to date. Check to be sure you've had all the vaccinations you need.*

Vaccine	Do you need it?
<b>Chickenpox</b> (varicella; Var)	<b>Maybe.</b> If you haven't been vaccinated and haven't had chickenpox, you need 2 doses of this vaccine. Anybody who was vaccinated with only 1 dose should get a second dose.
<b>COVID-19</b>	<b>Yes!</b> You need to be vaccinated, even if you have had COVID-19 in the past. Which vaccine you need now depends on current CDC recommendations.
<b>Hepatitis A</b> (HepA)	<b>Maybe.</b> A hepatitis A vaccine series is recommended for all people age 1–18 years. If you started a series, but didn't complete it, you can just finish from where you left off.
<b>Hepatitis B</b> (HepB)	<b>Maybe.</b> A hepatitis B vaccine series is recommended for all people age 0–18 years. If you started a series, but didn't complete it, you can just finish from where you left off.
<b>Haemophilus influenzae type b</b> (Hib)	<b>Maybe.</b> If you haven't been vaccinated against Hib and have a high-risk condition (such as a non-functioning spleen), you need this vaccine.
<b>Human papillomavirus</b> (HPV)	<b>Yes!</b> HPV vaccine is routinely given to preteens at age 11 or 12 but may be started at age 9. Older teens who haven't been vaccinated will need 2 or 3 doses. This vaccine protects against HPV, a common cause of several types of cancer.
<b>Influenza</b> (Flu)	<b>Yes!</b> To stay healthy and active, you need an annual influenza vaccination every fall or winter for the rest of your life.
<b>Measles, mumps, rubella</b> (MMR)	<b>Maybe.</b> You need 2 doses of MMR vaccine if you have not already received them. MMR vaccine is usually given in childhood.
<b>Meningococcal ACWY</b> (MenACWY, MCV4)	<b>Yes!</b> All preteens and teens need 2 doses of MenACWY vaccine, the first at age 11–12 years and the second at age 16 years. If you are a first-year college student living in a residence hall, you need a dose of MenACWY if you never received it or received it when you were younger than 16. If you have an on-going high-risk health condition, you will also need boosters. Ask your healthcare provider if you have a risk factor.
<b>Meningococcal B</b> (MenB)	<b>Yes!</b> Teens who want to be protected from meningitis type B should receive 2 doses of MenB vaccine starting at age 16. Teens with certain risk conditions (such as a non-functioning spleen) should be vaccinated also, and receive boosters if their risk is ongoing. Ask your healthcare provider if you have a risk factor.
<b>Pneumococcal</b>	<b>Maybe.</b> Do you have an ongoing health condition? If so, check with your healthcare provider to find out if you need one or two types of pneumococcal vaccines.
<b>Polio</b> (IPV)	<b>Maybe.</b> You need a series of at least 3 doses of polio vaccine if you have not already received them. Polio vaccine is usually given in childhood.
<b>Tetanus, diphtheria, and whooping cough</b> (Tdap; Td)	<b>Yes!</b> All preteens and teens (and adults!) need a dose of Tdap vaccine, a vaccine that protects you from tetanus, diphtheria, and whooping cough (pertussis). After getting a dose of Tdap, you will need a Tdap or tetanus-diphtheria (Td) shot every ten years. If you become pregnant, you will need another dose of Tdap during every pregnancy, preferably during the third trimester.

**Will you be traveling outside the United States?** Visit the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC) website at [wwwnc.cdc.gov/travel/destinations/list](http://wwwnc.cdc.gov/travel/destinations/list) for travel information, or consult a travel clinic.

