THE BABY CHECKUPS GUIDE

A guide designed to help you learn about each checkup from birth to age 2



WHAT YOU CAN EXPECT FROM EACH CHECKUP

At each baby checkup, the doctor or healthcare provider may:

- Conduct a physical exam
- Check your baby's growth
- See if your baby is reaching key milestones. 'Milestones' refer to the expected behaviors and skills for a baby's age
- Give CDC-recommended vaccinations
- Provide information on how to help keep your baby healthy

Make your baby's checkups count

CDC=Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.



TOOLS TO KEEP YOUR BABY ON SCHEDULE

Count on these tools to help you remember your baby's checkups and vaccinations.



Personalized Vaccination Calendar

Create your own schedule for your child's CDC-recommended vaccines. This calendar will be made just for your baby. Go to VaccineCalendar.com.

SOME QUESTIONS TO ASK

Not sure what to ask? Here are some questions you can discuss with your baby's doctor:

- Is my baby growing as expected?
- Is my baby up to date on their CDC-recommended vaccines?
- When is my baby's next checkup?
- What milestones should I expect my baby to reach by their next visit?



- Key milestone: Startles at sound
- Vaccinations: HepB (if not already received)
- Ask about: Feedings (bottle or breastfeeding) and signs of illness



- Key milestone: Briefly lifts head when on tummy
- Ask about: Using pacifiers and vitamin D drops (if breastfeeding)



- Key milestone: Turns head toward a sound
- Vaccinations: HepB RV DTaP Hib PCV13 IPV
- Ask about: Whether your baby is getting enough tummy time



- Key milestone: Rolls from tummy to back
- Vaccinations: RV DTaP Hib PCV13 IPV
- Ask about: Sleep training



- Key milestone: Sits with help, with good head control
- Vaccinations: HepB RV DTaP Hib PCV13 IPV flu vaccine (if flu season)
- Ask about: Introducing solid foods



Vaccination Key

HepB: hepatitis B **RV:** rotavirus vaccine

DTaP: diphtheria, tetanus, and pertussis **Hib:** *haemophilus influenzae* type b

PCV13: pneumococcal conjugate vaccine

IPV: inactivated polio vaccine
MMR: measles, mumps, and rubella

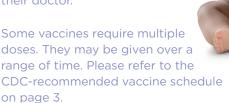
HepA: hepatitis A

BABY CHECKUPS COUNT®

BABY CHECKUPS:

FROM BIRTH TO AGE 2

The American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP) recommends 10 checkups during your baby's first 2 years. Your baby's first checkup will take place in the hospital right after they are born. If you have any questions about your baby's checkup schedule, talk to their doctor.





- Key milestone: Gets into a sitting position and sits without help
- Vaccinations: None, unless your child missed previous vaccines or needs a flu vaccine
- Ask about: Using toothpaste



- **Key milestone:** Pulls up to stand and cruises
- Vaccinations: HepB Hib PCV13 IPV MMR Varicella HepA
- Ask about: Weaning your baby off bottles and pacifiers



- **Key milestone:** Understands simple commands
- Waccinations: HepB DTaP Hib PCV13 IPV MMR Varicella HepA
- Ask about: Handling tantrums



- (x) Key milestone: Runs
- Vaccinations: HepB DTaP IPV HepA
- Ask about: Signs your child is ready for potty-training



- **Key milestone:** Says more than 50 words
- ✓ Vaccinations: HepA
- Ask about: Potty-training

COUNT ON THE CDC VACCINATION SCHEDULE TO HELP GIVE YOUR BABY A HEALTHY START

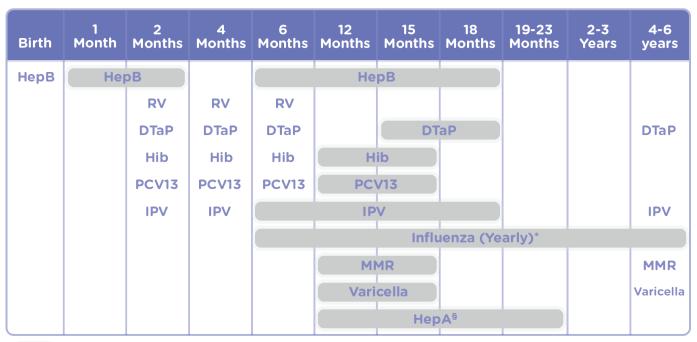
By making it to each of the checkups, you can be sure that your baby is getting the vaccinations they need to help prevent potentially life-threatening diseases. The CDC-recommended vaccination schedule helps protect children against 14 vaccine-preventable diseases by the age of 2. For more information, visit CDC.gov, your online source for childhood vaccination information.



BE SURE TO FOLLOW THE FULL CDC-RECOMMENDED VACCINE SCHEDULE BELOW

For parents[†]: CDC-recommended immunizations for children from birth through 6 years old based on the 2022 CDC schedule

Talk with your doctor about the timing of all vaccinations, and what to do if your baby has missed one or more vaccinations





Shaded boxes indicate the vaccine can be given during shown age range.

COVID-19 VACCINATION IS RECOMMENDED FOR AGES 5 YEARS AND OLDER.

Note: If your child misses a shot, you don't need to start over. Just go back to your child's doctor for the next shot. Talk with your child's doctor if you have questions about vaccines.

If your child has any medical conditions that put him at risk for infection or is traveling outside the United States, talk to your child's doctor about additional vaccines that he or she may need.

DTaP=diphtheria, tetanus, and pertussis; HepA=hepatitis A; HepB=hepatitis B; Hib=haemophilus influenzae type b; IPV=inactivated polio vaccine; MMR=measles, mumps, and rubella; PCV13=pneumococcal conjugate vaccine; RV=rotavirus vaccine.

This content was adapted by Pfizer from the CDC's 2022 childhood immunization schedule.

[†]This is a resource intended for parents or caregivers; there is a more detailed healthcare professional version of the schedule available on the CDC website.



^{*}Two doses given at least four weeks apart are recommended for children age 6 months through 8 years of age who are getting an influenza (flu) vaccine for the first time and for some other children in this age group.

^{\$}Two doses of HepA vaccine are needed for lasting protection. The first dose of HepA vaccine should be given between 12 months and 23 months of age. The second dose should be given 6 months after the first dose. All children and adolescents over 24 months of age who have not been vaccinated should also receive 2 doses of HepA vaccine.