



**Help protect
your child.**

At-a-glance guide to
childhood vaccines.

Why vaccines matter.

Thanks to widespread vaccination programs, several diseases that can infect our children have been eliminated. But there are still outbreaks of serious vaccine-preventable diseases that threaten the health of our children.

That's why immunizations against these 14 serious diseases are recommended by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Each vaccine works differently to protect children from a wide range of diseases. So each one should be an essential part of your child's regularly scheduled wellness visits until your child is fully vaccinated.

Skipping vaccinations is a serious risk.

There are still outbreaks of serious, vaccine-preventable diseases. And that leaves babies and children who aren't vaccinated vulnerable to dangerous—even deadly—infections. If we stopped vaccinating, even the few cases we have in the United States could very quickly lead to tens or hundreds of thousands of cases.

Follow the CDC's full recommended vaccination schedule at the back of this brochure.



Help protect them when they're most vulnerable.

Making sure your child gets all the recommended vaccines is one of the most important steps you can take to help protect your child from infection. Receiving fewer than the recommended vaccinations leaves a child more vulnerable to catching serious diseases. And babies are more vulnerable because their immune systems are still developing. That's why most vaccinations are scheduled to start when babies are 2 months old.

Vaccinate on time. Every time.

Our children are at risk if parents skip vaccinations. So take the time to get familiar with 14 serious diseases and the vaccines that can help prevent them on the next few pages.

Answers to common questions parents ask.

Q. Do vaccines cause autism?

A. The National Institutes of Health funded a study that reviewed more than 20 major scientific studies and concluded that there is no evidence demonstrating vaccines cause autism.

Q. Are vaccines more dangerous than the diseases they protect against?

A. No. The safety and effectiveness of vaccines are tested in well-controlled scientific studies before they are approved by the US Food and Drug Administration.

Q. Are multiple vaccines too much for a child to receive in one day?

A. No. Babies' immune systems just get stronger as they grow and are exposed to more germs. And because the CDC recommends vaccination against 14 serious diseases, it's important to complete the full schedule to build your child's immunity.



Q. Do vaccines have side effects?

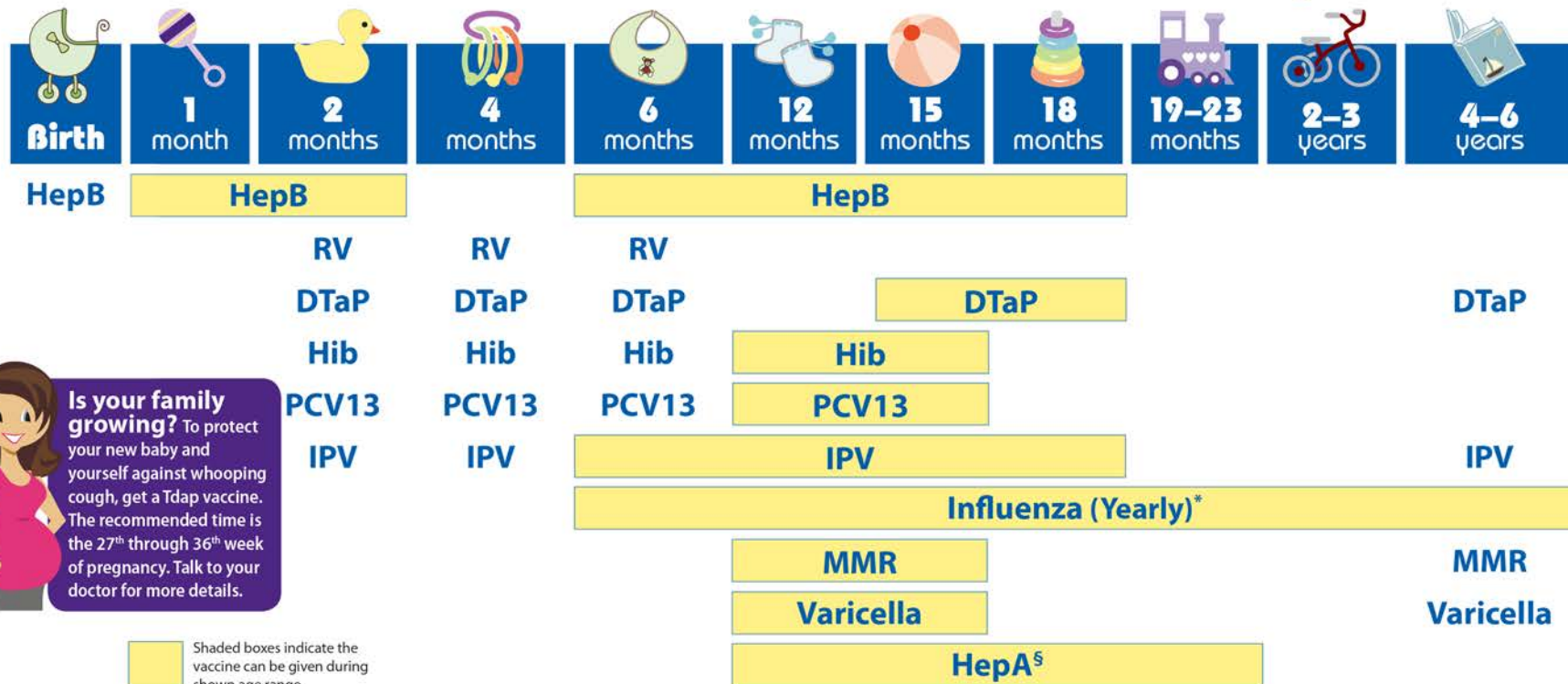
A. All vaccines can produce side effects. The most common include pain, redness, or tenderness where the injection is given. Though not common, serious side effects may occur, including allergic reactions; persistent, inconsolable crying; high fever; or seizures associated with fever. Be sure to talk to your doctor about any side effects.

Help protect your child.
Don't skip a doctor visit or a vaccine.

Turn the page for the CDC's full recommended vaccine schedule ▶

For Parents†:

2018 Recommended Immunizations for Children from Birth Through 6 Years Old



Is your family growing? To protect your new baby and yourself against whooping cough, get a Tdap vaccine. The recommended time is the 27th through 36th week of pregnancy. Talk to your doctor for more details.

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.

FOOTNOTES:

* Two doses given at least four weeks apart are recommended for children aged 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 last dose. HepA vaccination may be given to any child 12 months and older to protect against HepA. Children and adolescents who did not receive the HepA vaccine and are at high-risk, should be vaccinated against HepA.

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 may need.

For more information, call toll free
1-800-CDC-INFO (1-800-232-4636)
or visit
www.cdc.gov/vaccines/parents

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

American Academy of Family Physicians

American Academy of Pediatrics

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 2018 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.

More resources for you. Log on today.

- **Customizable online vaccination schedule**
www.vaccinecalendar.com

The organizations listed below have created helpful websites that provide additional information about childhood vaccines.

- **Centers for Disease Control and Prevention***
www.cdc.gov/vaccines/parents

- **American Academy of Pediatrics***
www.healthychildren.org

- **American Academy of Family Physicians***
www.familydoctor.org

*These websites are neither owned nor controlled by Pfizer. Pfizer is not responsible for the content or services of these sites.

