



There are a number of vaccinations that the Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and the American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP) recommend for newborns and young children. All of these immunizations are administered at our office to protect children from preventable diseases like polio, measles, and many more.

HEPATITIS B

The Hepatitis B vaccine is typically first administered immediately after birth to protect infants from Hepatitis B, a serious type of viral liver infection that can lead to permanent liver scarring, liver cancer and liver failure.

ROTAVIRUS

Rotavirus is a highly contagious viral gastrointestinal illness resulting in vomiting, diarrhea and dehydration that leads to over 215,000 deaths annually, primarily in young infants. Adults can also be affected by Rotavirus, although they are less likely to experience severe complications. 3 doses total are given, recommended at 2 months, 4 months and 6 months.

HAEMOPHILUS INFLUENZAE B (HIB)

Haemophilus influenzae B is a bacteria that can lead to many kinds of serious infection throughout the body, including sepsis (blood infection) and meningitis (brain infection). This invasive disease commonly results in emergency intervention at a hospital facility, and can result in death if it progresses beyond the point of treatment. 4 doses total are given, recommended at 2 months, 4 months, 6 months and 15 months.

PNEUMOCOCCAL CONJUGATE (PREVNAR 13)

Prevnar 13 was developed to protect adults and children from pneumococcal bacterial disease, which can lead to serious infections of the body's vital systems like the lungs, blood, and brain. The vaccine protects against 13 different types of pneumococcal bacteria. While pneumococcal disease can affect anyone and everyone, it is especially dangerous to those with vulnerable immune systems, such as young children and the elderly. 4 doses total are given, recommended at 2 months, 4 months, 6 months and 15 months.

INACTIVATED POLIOVIRUS (IPV)

Inactivated poliovirus is an immunization used to prevent and eradicate polio, which is a viral disease that can easily spread from one person to another, and can cause permanent paralysis and even death. 4 doses total are given, recommended at 2 months, 4 months, 6 months and 5 years old.

MEASLES, MUMPS, & RUBELLA (MMR)

The MMR vaccine helps to protect young children from a combination of preventable diseases; measles, mumps, and rubella. The MMR vaccine is often a requirement for school entry, meaning that students must receive the 2 necessary doses before they will be allowed to enroll in classes. 2 doses total are given, recommended at 12 months and 5 years old.

VARICELLA (VZV)

Many parents are aware of (and may have had) chickenpox, which is medically known as varicella. For years it was assumed that all individuals would encounter and contract this highly contagious viral infection at some point in their lifetime, but with the help of the vaccination it is entirely possible to prevent chickenpox.

This vaccine has been proven effective in 98% of people, and has significantly reduced the severity of symptoms associated with chickenpox for the remaining population not totally immune to the disease. 2 doses total are given, recommended at 12 months and 5 years old.

DIPHTHERIA, TETANUS, & ACCELLULAR PERTUSSIS (DTAP/TDAP)

The DTaP vaccination is able to protect individuals from all three diseases stated in its name. DTaP is specially designed to be given to children under the age of 7. For individuals age 7 and up, there is another common vaccination, Tdap, which is also used to treat tetanus, diphtheria, and acellular pertussis. The Tdap vaccine is administered as a booster for DTaP injection.

Both diphtheria and acellular pertussis can lead to severe infection of a patient's respiratory system, making it difficult for them to breathe. Tetanus causes the muscles of the body to tighten uncontrollably and lock into place, resulting in the inability to breathe and swallow properly. 5 doses total of DTaP are given, recommended at 2 months, 4 months, 6 months, 15 months and 5 years old. 1 dose of Tdap is given, recommended at 11 years old.

HEPATITIS A

Like Hepatitis B, Hepatitis A is an infectious viral disease that affects liver function. The primary difference between these two types of hepatitis is that Hepatitis B is typically spread through bodily fluid contact while Hepatitis A is most often due to consumption

of contaminated food or water. 2 doses total are given, recommended at 12 months and 18 months old.

MENINGOCOCCAL & MENINGOCOCCAL B

Meningococcal meningitis is a rare yet serious bacterial brain infection that can be difficult to treat once contracted. Many of those who survive this infection will suffer permanent disabilities like deafness and brain damage. These unfortunate outcomes can be avoided using the meningococcal vaccines to prevent illness. 2 doses total are given of Menactra, recommended at 11 years old and 16 years old. Meningococcal B vaccine is recommended at 16 years old with a second dose 1 month later.

HUMAN PAPILLOMAVIRUS (HPV)

Human papillomavirus (HPV) is a common sexually transmitted viral infection. This disease consists of many different strains of the virus, some of which cause genital warts, while some strains can lead to different types of cancer (cervical, penile, oral) if not properly prevented, diagnosed, or treated. 2 doses total are given if started before age 15, 3 doses total if started after the age of 15. Recommended starting at age 11 years old.

INFLUENZA

The flu is a viral illness that can affect anyone but is particularly dangerous for young children, pregnant women, adults over the age of 65 and people with certain chronic medical conditions like asthma. While receiving a seasonal flu shot will not guarantee protection from every strain of the flu, it can help to minimize symptoms and prevent hospitalization or death, if the illness still does occur. Recommended every year during flu season.

COVID-19

The COVID-19 vaccine is currently approved for ages 6 months and above. While receiving the COVID-19 vaccine will not guarantee protection from ever catching COVID-19, it can help to minimize symptoms and prevent hospitalization or death, if the illness still does occur. Depending on which COVID 19 vaccine is administered (Moderna or Pfizer), the vaccine is given in either two doses or three doses.