



# OK BY ONE Recommended Childhood Immunization Schedule 0-6 Years

Vaccine	Age	Birth	1 month	2 months	4 months	6 months	12 months	18 months	2-3 years	4-6 years
Hepatitis B <sup>1</sup>		HepB		HepB	See footnote <sup>1</sup>	HepB				
Rotavirus <sup>2</sup>				Rota	Rota	Rota				
Diphtheria, Tetanus, Pertussis <sup>3</sup>				DTaP	DTaP	DTaP	DTaP			DTaP
<i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> type b <sup>4</sup>				Hib	Hib	Hib	Hib			
Pneumococcal <sup>5</sup>				PCV	PCV	PCV	PCV			
Inactivated Poliovirus				IPV	IPV	IPV				IPV
Influenza <sup>6</sup>							Influenza (yearly)			
Measles, Mumps, Rubella <sup>7</sup> , Varicella <sup>8</sup>							MMR Varicella			MMR Varicella
Hepatitis A <sup>9</sup>							HepA	HepA		
Meningococcal <sup>10</sup>									MCV4	

This schedule indicates the recommended ages for routine administration of currently licensed childhood vaccines for children from birth through 6 years of age. "OK BY One" is a simplified, slightly accelerated schedule that allows children to receive the primary series of vaccines in 4 visits at 2, 4, 6, and 12 months. This schedule has several benefits: more children will be up-to-date before 2 years of age with fewer visits; it is easier to remember than the standard schedule and it saves parents time. Any dose not given at the recommended age should be given at any subsequent visit when indicated and feasible. Licensed combination vaccines may be used whenever any components of the combination are indicated and other components of the vaccine

are not contraindicated. Providers should consult the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices recommendations and the manufacturers' package inserts for detailed recommendations. This schedule was developed to help increase the protection of Oklahoma children against these 15 dangerous diseases.

 Recommended Age  
 For High Risk Groups



Immunization Service  
 Oklahoma State  
 Department of Health

(405) 271-4073  
 1-800-234-6196

The OK BY ONE Schedule is compatible with the recommendations of  
 the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices  
 the American Academy of Pediatrics, and  
 the American Academy of Family Physicians

## 1. Hepatitis B vaccine (HepB). (Minimum age: birth)

### At birth:

- Administer monovalent HepB to all newborns before hospital discharge.
- If mother is hepatitis B surface antigen (HBsAg)-positive, administer HepB and 0.5 mL of hepatitis B Immune Globulin (HBIG) within 12 hours of birth.
- If mother's HBsAg status is unknown, administer HepB within 12 hours of birth. Determine the HBsAg status as soon as possible and if HBsAg-positive, administer HBIG (no later than age 1 week).
- If mother is HBsAg-negative, the birth dose should only be delayed, in rare cases, with health-care provider's order and a copy of the mothers' negative HBsAg laboratory report documented in the infant's medical records.

### After the birth dose:

- The HepB series should be completed with either monovalent HepB or a combination vaccine containing HepB. The second dose should be administered at age 1-2 months. The final dose should be administered no earlier than age 24 weeks.
- Infants born to HBsAg-positive mothers should be tested for HBsAg and antibody to HBsAg after completion of at least 3 doses of a licensed HepB series, at age 9-18 months (generally at the next well-child visit).

### 4-month dose:

- It is permissible to administer 4 doses of HepB when combination vaccines are administered after the birth dose. If monovalent HepB is used for doses after the birth dose, a dose at age 4 months is not needed.

## 2. Rotavirus vaccine (Rota). (Minimum age: 6 weeks)

- Administer the first dose at age 6-12 weeks.
- Do not start the series later than age 12 weeks.
- Administer the final dose in the series by age 32 weeks. Do not administer a dose later than age 32 weeks.
- Data on safety and efficacy outside of these age ranges are insufficient.

## 3. Diphtheria and tetanus toxoids and acellular pertussis vaccine (DTaP). (Minimum age: 6 weeks)

- The fourth dose of DTaP may be administered as early as age 12 months, provided 6 months have elapsed since the third dose.
- Administer the final dose in the series at age 4-6 years.

## 4. Haemophilus influenzae type b conjugate vaccine (Hib). (Minimum age: 6 weeks)

- If PRP-OMP (PedvaxHIB<sup>®</sup> or ComVax<sup>®</sup> [Merck]) is administered at ages 2 and 4 months, a dose at age 6 months is not required.
- TriHIBit<sup>®</sup> (DTaP/Hib combined) should not be used for primary immunization but can be used as the booster following any Hib vaccine in children aged  $\geq 12$  months.

## 5. Pneumococcal vaccine. (Minimum age: 6 weeks for pneumococcal conjugate vaccine [PCV]; 2 years for pneumococcal polysaccharide vaccine [PPV])

- Administer 1 dose of PCV to all healthy children aged 24-59 months having any incomplete schedule.
- Administer PPV to children aged  $\geq 2$  years with underlying medical conditions.

## 6. Influenza vaccine. (Minimum age: 6 months for trivalent inactivated influenza vaccine [TIV]; 2 years for live, attenuated influenza vaccine [LAIV])

- Administer annually to children aged 6-59 months and to all eligible close contacts of children aged 0-59 months.
- Administer annually to children  $\geq 5$  years with certain risk factors, children (including household members) in close contact with persons in groups at high risk, and to any child whose parents request vaccination.
- For healthy persons (i.e., those who do not have underlying medical conditions that predispose them to influenza complications) aged 2-49 years, either LAIV or TIV may be used.
- Children receiving TIV should receive 0.25 mL if aged 6-35 months or 0.5 mL if aged  $\geq 3$  years.
- Administer 2 doses (separated by  $\geq 4$  weeks) to children aged  $< 9$  years who are receiving influenza vaccine for the first time or who were vaccinated for the first time last season but only received 1 dose.

## 7. Measles, mumps, and rubella vaccine (MMR). (Minimum age: 12 months)

- Administer the second dose of MMR at age 4-6 years. MMR may be administered before age 4-6 years, provided  $\geq 4$  weeks have elapsed since the first dose.

## 8. Varicella vaccine. (Minimum age: 12 months)

- Administer the second dose of varicella vaccine at age 4-6 years; may be administered  $\geq 3$  months after first dose.
- Do not repeat second dose if administered  $\geq 28$  days after first dose.

## 9. Hepatitis A vaccine (HepA). (Minimum age: 12 months)

- Administer to all children aged 1 year (i.e., 12-23 months). Administer the 2 doses in the series at least 6 months apart.
- Children not fully vaccinated by age 2 years can be vaccinated at subsequent visits.

## 10. Meningococcal vaccine. (Minimum age: 2 years for meningococcal conjugate vaccine [MCV4] and for meningococcal polysaccharide vaccine [MPSV4])

- Administer MCV4 to children aged 2-10 years with terminal complement deficiencies or anatomic or functional asplenia and certain other high-risk groups. MPSV4 is also acceptable.
- Administer MCV4 to persons who received MPSV4  $\geq 3$  years previously and remain at increased risk for meningococcal disease.

For additional information about vaccines, including precautions and contraindications for immunization and vaccine shortages, please visit the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Vaccines web site at <http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines> or call the National Immunization Information Hotline at 800-232-2522 (English) or 800-232-0233 (Spanish).

This schedule is compatible with recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices ([www.cdc.gov/vaccines/recs/acip/default.htm](http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/recs/acip/default.htm))