

National Childhood Immunization Record

You can complete the highlighted fields on this form online and then print the form for easy reference. Only text that is visible on the form is printed; scrolled text will not print. Any text you enter into these fields will be cleared when you close the form; you cannot save it.

My child's name is _____ . My child's birthday is _____ .

My doctor is _____ . My doctor's phone number is _____ .

Age	Immunizations (shots)	Dose	Notes	Date given
Infancy or adolescence	Hepatitis B	2 to 4	May be given during infancy or adolescence (3-4 doses), depending on vaccine used and provincial/territorial recommendations	
2 months	DTaP-IPV-Hib	1 of 4		
	Pneumococcal (PCV)	1 of 4		
	Meningococcal (Men-C)	varies	The recommended schedule for Men-C varies depending on which vaccine is used.	
	Rotavirus	varies	The recommended schedule for rotavirus immunization varies depending on which vaccine is used. The first shot may be given at 6 to 14 weeks.	
4 months	DTaP-IPV-Hib	2 of 4		
	Pneumococcal (PCV)	2 of 4		
	Meningococcal (Men-C)	varies	The recommended schedule for Men-C varies depending on which vaccine is used.	
	Rotavirus	varies	The recommended schedule for rotavirus immunization varies depending on which vaccine is used.	
6 months	DTaP-IPV-Hib	3 of 4		
	Pneumococcal (PCV)	3 of 4		
	Meningococcal (Men-C)	varies	The recommended schedule for Men-C varies depending on which vaccine is used.	
	Influenza	1 to 2	Two separate doses at least one month apart, then yearly until 24 months of age	
	Rotavirus	varies	The recommended schedule for rotavirus immunization varies depending on which vaccine is used.	
12 months	MMR or MMRV	1 of 2	In some provinces, chickenpox is included and the shot is called MMRV.	
	Chickenpox	1 of 2	Can be given from 12-15 months of age	
	Pneumococcal (PCV)	4 of 4	Can be given from 12-15 months of age	
	Meningococcal (Men-C)	varies	The recommended schedule for Men-C varies depending on which vaccine is used.	

Age	Immunizations (shots)	Dose	Notes	Date given
18 months	MMR or MMRV	2 of 2	For convenience, may be given at either 18 months or 4-6 years of age	
	Chickenpox	2 of 2	If not given as part of MMRV	
	Rotavirus	varies	The recommended schedule for rotavirus immunization varies depending on which vaccine is used.	
2 years and older	Influenza	yearly	Public Health Agency of Canada (PHAC) recommends all children ages 6 to 59 months get a yearly influenza shot.	
4-6 years	DTaP-IPV or Tdap-IPV	1 of 1	Can be given from 4 to 6 years of age	
	MMR	2 of 2	Only if not given at 18 months	
12 years	Human papillomavirus (HPV)	2 or 3 doses	The HPV vaccine is recommended for females and males 9 to 26 years of age. The cost of the vaccine may not be covered by your provincial or territorial health plan.	
	Meningococcal (Men-C)	1 of 1	Booster dose recommended for all adolescents	
14-16 years	Tdap	1 dose	Adult formulation, used for people 7 years of age and older	

Other shots

Depending on where you live and your child's health, your doctor may recommend other shots. Talk to your doctor about whether your child needs any of the following shots.

Age	Immunizations (shots)	Notes
6 months of age and older	Hepatitis A	<p>Your child may need this shot if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hepatitis A is found in your area. You and your child travel to countries with a high rate of hepatitis A. These include Mexico and countries in Central or South America, the Caribbean, Asia (except Japan), Africa, and eastern Europe Your child needs medicine to help the blood clot. <p>Others at risk for hepatitis A include people who use "street" drugs, men who have sex with men, and people who work with animals that have the disease or who work with the hepatitis A virus in a lab. If your child has contact with these groups of people, your child may also be at risk.</p> <p>Your child needs two shots. Usually the two shots must be at least 6 months apart.</p>

Age	Immunizations (shots)	Notes
2 years and older	Pneumococcal (PPV)	<p>Your child may need the PPV pneumococcal shot when older than age 2 if he or she:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is First Nations or of African descent, or goes to out-of-home daycare. • Has sickle cell disease • Has a damaged spleen or has had the spleen removed. • Has a disease or condition that affects the immune system, such as diabetes or HIV • Has any problem that requires medicine that affects the immune system, such as chemotherapy or corticosteroids • Has a long-lasting disease, such as heart disease, lung disease, kidney disease, or diabetes.

Missed doses: If your child has missed any shots, talk to your doctor about the best way to make them up.

Travel: If you are travelling or live outside of Canada, your child may need other shots. Talk to your local travel clinic, health unit, or doctor several months before your trip.

Availability: Shots may sometimes not be available or may be in short supply. In this case, talk with your doctor about the best thing to do for your child.

Print out a copy of your child's schedule and keep it up to date. It is very important to keep accurate records of your child's shots—you may need your records to prove that your child has received the shots when you enroll your child in daycare or school. Take the schedule with you when you visit your doctor. Your doctor may need to change the schedule based on your child's special needs. Keep the record in a safe place with other important documents.

Put notes on your calendar to remind you when a shot is coming up. You also may want to ask your doctor to send you notices when shots are due.

This immunization schedule is based on current recommendations by the National Advisory Committee on Immunization (NACI) and the Canadian Paediatric Society (CPS). The national schedule is available from the Public Health Agency of Canada website at www.phac-aspc.gc.ca/im/is-cv/index-eng.php.

This tool provides generally recommended dates for normal immunizations based on your child's birth date. These recommendations may vary from province to province within Canada. Also, some diseases or treatments for disease affect the immune system. For children with these diseases or children receiving these treatments, the schedule may need to be modified. Your child's health, environment, and lifestyle may also affect the shot schedule. Always talk to your doctor about the best schedule for your child