

DTaP, Tdap, and Td Catch-up Vaccination Recommendations by Prior Vaccine History and Age

This table summarizes the recommendations of CDC's Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices for the use of DTaP, Tdap, and Td in children, adolescents, and adults who are unvaccinated or who have fallen behind.

For use in infants and children through age 6 years

DTaP = Diphtheria and tetanus toxoids with acellular pertussis vaccine
DT (pediatric) = Diphtheria and tetanus toxoids (no pertussis)

For use in children age 7 years and older and adults

Tdap = Tetanus and diphtheria toxoids with acellular pertussis vaccine
Td (adult) = Tetanus and diphtheria toxoids

Current Age of Child or Adult	No. of Prior Documented Doses	Minimum Interval Between Doses of DTaP, Tdap, or Td Starting from the Most Recent Dose Given			
		DOSE 1 TO DOSE 2	DOSE 2 TO DOSE 3	DOSE 3 TO DOSE 4	DOSE 4 TO DOSE 5
4 months through 6 years	Unknown	4 weeks	4 weeks	6 months ¹	6 months ²
	0	4 weeks	4 weeks	6 months ¹	6 months ²
	1	4 weeks	4 weeks	6 months ¹	6 months ²
	2		4 weeks	6 months ¹	6 months ²
	3			6 months ¹	6 months ²
	4				6 months ²
7 through 18 years ³ or Adults age 19 years and older ⁴	Unknown	4 weeks	6 months		
	0	4 weeks	6 months		
	1	4 weeks	4 weeks, if dose 1 given at younger than age 12 mos; 6 months if dose 1 given at age 12 mos or older	6 months, if dose 1 given at younger than age 12 mos	
	2		4 weeks, if dose 1 given at younger than age 12 mos; 6 months if dose 1 given at age 12 mos or older	6 months, if dose 1 given at younger than age 12 mos	
	3			6 months, if dose 1 given at younger than age 12 mos	

- Children ages 2 months through 6 years should receive DTaP; the pediatric product, DT, should only be used in children with a valid contraindication to the pertussis component.
- The routine schedule for administering DTaP to children is a 3-dose series at age 2, 4, and 6 months, followed by boosters at age 15–18 months and 4–6 years. The first booster may be given at age 12–15 months as long as there is an interval of at least 6 months from the preceding dose.
- Adults who have not completed a 3-dose primary series with Td-containing vaccine, including any doses received as children, should begin or complete a series with Tdap as the first dose administered.
- For children and adults who fall behind in completion of their vaccine series, there is no need to restart the series. Simply resume where they've left off.
- Products manufactured by different companies are interchangeable.
- All adults should receive 1 dose of Tdap, if they haven't previously received Tdap.
- Pregnant women should receive Tdap during each pregnancy, preferably between during the early part of gestational weeks 27–36. Women who have never received Tdap and fail to receive it during their pregnancy should receive it immediately postpartum.
- Tdap can be given with no minimum interval since the previous tetanus toxoid-containing product (e.g., DTaP, Td).
- Patients with a history of pertussis should receive DTaP or Tdap according to routine recommendations.
- Patients needing prophylaxis against tetanus should be given DTaP, Tdap, or Td, as appropriate, unless there is a contraindication to the other vaccine components.
- Adults and adolescents who have received Tdap, should be given Td as their subsequent 10-year booster doses.

FOOTNOTES

- Infants should be no younger than age 12 months when receiving dose #4.
- Dose 5 should be given no younger than age 4 years. Dose 5 is not necessary if dose 4 was given after age 4 years.
- Children age 7 years or older with an incomplete history of DTaP should be given Tdap as the first dose in the catch-up series. For these children, an additional adolescent Tdap may be given for the routinely recommended adolescent dose at age 11–12 years.
- Adults of all ages who have never received Tdap as an adolescent or adult, or for whom vaccine status is unknown, should receive Tdap as their first dose, followed by Td to either complete their primary series or as their 10-year boosters.