Vaccine doses administered in Mexico may be counted as valid in the United States (including vaccines not licensed for use in the U.S.) if the dose or doses are documented in writing (including the date of administration) and comply with the minimum intervals and minimum ages as recommended by the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices.

See www.cdc.gov/vaccines/schedules/hcp/child-adolescent.html.

Vaccines for Infants and Adolescents

**USA**

- **HepB**
  - birth, 2, 6 through 18 months
- **MenACWY**
  - 2 months through 10 years (high-risk)
  - 11 through 12 years, 16 years
- **MenB**
  - 10 through 18 years (high-risk)
  - 16 through 18 years (subject to individual clinical decision making)

**MEXICO**

- **Antihepatitis B**
  - at birth, 2, 6 months
- **Hepatitis B**
  - birth, 2, 6 through 18 months
- **Meningococcal**
  - Private sector only in Mexico
  - 2 months through 10 years (high-risk)
  - 11 through 12 years, 16 years

**Vaccination Combinations**

- Pediarix = DTaP-HepB-IPV
- ProQuad = MMRV
- Pentacel = DTaP-IPV/Hib
- Kinrix or Quadracel = DTaP-IPV

**FOOTNOTES**

1. Two doses given at least four weeks apart are recommended for some children aged 6 months through 8 years of age who are getting a flu vaccine for the first time. See Influenza recommendations for details: www.cdc.gov/vaccines/hcp/acip-recs/vacc-specific/flu.html.
2. For a listing of Tdap requirements for secondary schools, visit www.immunize.org/laws/tdap.asp.
3. Depending on which Hib vaccine is used, a child may not need the dose at 6 months of age.
4. Offered to high-risk groups only
5. Administered after at least 2 doses of IPV (Pentavalent)
6. Two doses given at least four weeks apart are recommended for children who are getting a flu vaccine for the first time and then 1 dose per year.
1. Determine what immunizations are needed for the child based on his or her age and the United States' Recommended Immunization Schedule (www.cdc.gov/vaccines/schedules/hcp/child-adolescent.html).

2. Review the child's Mexican immunization record, which is part of the National Health Card (Cartilla Nacional de Salud). There are two versions of the Health Cards. One is for children from birth through age 9, and the other is for 10 through 19. These are the official documents used throughout Mexico to record immunization and other health information. The vaccine records are located on pages 10-11 of the Health Cards for the children from birth through 9 years and on pages 7-8 for the pre-teens and teens (ages 10-19).

The table below provides translations of terms that may be found on the Health Cards and the immunization records sections of those cards.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Spanish</th>
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<td>Year(s)</td>
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<td>Al nacer</td>
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<tr>
<td>Next</td>
<td>Próxima</td>
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</table>

3. Match Mexican records with left side of guide (Mexico Doses Recommended by Age).

4. Review any immunization records obtained in the United States.

5. Match the U.S. records with right side of guide (USA Doses Recommended by Age).

6. Check insets, as they contain important information about combination vaccines. For example, in Mexico, Pentavalente Acelular is a combination vaccine, which includes DTaP, IPV, and Hib.

7. If a given vaccination recommendation for particular vaccine preventable disease is fulfilled for EITHER side of the vaccination chart, the child/adolescent can be considered vaccinated against that disease.

8. Check for contraindications, provide Vaccine Information Statement (VIS), and discuss any questions with the parent. Then, administer any vaccinations that are due or need to be caught up.

9. Document in official chart and patient's personal medical record any vaccinations that are given.

10. Encourage patient to obtain available medical records from all clinicians and healthcare providers in the future and continue to document vaccinations received. Patient should be encouraged to take these records to any subsequent healthcare visits.