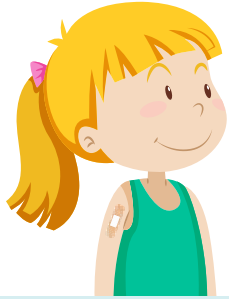


Updated COVID-19 Vaccine Recommendations for Children 6 months - 4 years old



Updated 2023-2024 COVID-19 vaccine can protect young children from severe illness, hospitalization, and even death from COVID-19. Studies have shown that while COVID-19 vaccines remain effective, they are associated with a drop in protection over time.

Staying up to date on COVID-19 vaccination remains the most effective way to continue this protection.

Check out the chart below to see how many doses your child needs to be up to date on their COVID-19 vaccine.

Vaccine Brand	Ages	Doses for Children Who Are Not Vaccinated	Children Who Got previous COVID-19 vaccine(s)
Pfizer	6 months – 4 years old	<p>1st Dose: Updated 2023-2024 vaccine.</p> <p>2nd Dose: Updated 2023-2024 vaccine 3-8 weeks after 1st dose.</p> <p>3rd Dose: Updated 2023-2024 vaccine at least 8 weeks after 2nd dose.</p>	<p>Have received one previous dose: 2nd dose of updated 2023-2024 vaccine 3-8 weeks after original dose.</p> <p>3rd dose 8 weeks after 2nd dose of Updated 2023-2024 vaccine.</p> <p>Have received two or more doses: 1 dose of updated 2023-2024 vaccine at least 8 weeks after the last dose.</p>
			<p>Have received one previous dose: 1 dose 4-8 weeks after last dose of updated 2023-2024 vaccine.</p> <p>Have received two or more doses: 1 dose 4-8 weeks after last dose of updated 2023-2024 vaccine.</p>
Moderna	6 months – 4 years old	<p>1st Dose: Updated 2023-2024 vaccine.</p> <p>2nd Dose: Updated 2023-2024 vaccine 4-8 weeks after 1st dose</p>	<p>Have received one previous dose: 1 dose 4-8 weeks after last dose of updated 2023-2024 vaccine.</p> <p>Have received two or more doses: 1 dose 4-8 weeks after last dose of updated 2023-2024 vaccine.</p>
Novavax		Novavax is unavailable for anyone under the age of 12.	

If you are moderately or severely immunocompromised guidelines will vary.



*People who recently had SARS-CoV-2 infection may consider **delaying their COVID-19 vaccine dose by 3 months from symptom onset or positive test (if infection was asymptomatic)**. [Studies have shown](#) increased time between infection and vaccination may result in an improved immune response to vaccination. Also, a low risk of reinfection has been observed in the weeks to months following infection. Individual factors such as risk of COVID-19 [severe disease](#), [COVID-19 community level](#), or characteristics of the predominant SARSCoV-2 strain should be taken into account when determining whether to delay getting a dose after infection.