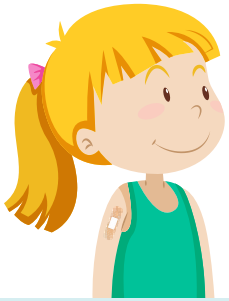
Updated COVID-19 Vaccine Recommendations for Children 6 months - 4 years old



Updated 2024-2025 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	**1st Dose**: Updated 2024-2025 vaccine. **2nd Dose**: Updated 2024-2025 vaccine 3-8 weeks after 1st dose. **3rd Dose**: Updated 2024-2025 vaccine at least 8 weeks after 2nd dose.	**Have received one previous dose:** 2nd dose of updated 2024-2025 vaccine 3-8 weeks after original dose. 3rd dose 8 weeks after 2nd dose of Updated 2024-2025 vaccine. **Have received two or more doses:** 1 dose of updated 2024-2025 vaccine at least 8 weeks after the last dose.
Moderna	6 months – 4 years old	**1st Dose**: Updated 2024-2025 vaccine. **2nd Dose**: Updated 2024-2025 vaccine 4-8 weeks after 1st dose	**Have received one previous dose:** 1 dose 4-8 weeks after last dose of updated 2024-2025 vaccine. **Have received two or more doses:** 1 dose at least 8 weeks after last dose of updated 2024-2025 vaccine.
Novavax	Novavax is unavailable for anyone under the age of 12.		

If you are moderately or severely immunocompromised guidelines will vary.

Vaccinate WA

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.*

Washington State Department of HEALTH

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