Centers for Disease Control and Prevention National Center for Immunization and Respiratory Diseases



Vaccinations across the lifespan

An introduction to the routinely recommended adult vaccines

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Pertussis



Influenza



Pneumonia



Hepatitis A



Meningitis



Measles

Diphtheria





Pertussis



Influenza



Pneumonia



Hepatitis A



Meningitis



Measles



COVID-19







- <u>Learn</u> basic facts about vaccine preventable diseases
- <u>Recognize</u> key populations who may need certain vaccines
- <u>Understand</u> how vaccines are important throughout a person's life



This presentation does <u>NOT</u> cover:

- Dosing schedules or regimens
- Trade names of vaccines
- Vaccines recommended for travel
- All nuances of certain medical conditions that may warrant vaccines
- Best practices to encourage vaccine uptake
- Details in the 2023 Adult Immunization
 Schedule

Recommended Adult Immunization Schedule for ages 19 years or older

Trade name(s)

ActHIB*

Hiberix* PedvaxHIB⁴

Havrix*

Adacel*

Boostrix*

Varivax[®]

Shingrix

How to use the adult immunization schedule

Determine recommended vaccinations by age (Table 1)

pertussis vaccine

Varicella vaccine

Zoster vaccine, recombinant

Tetanus and diphtheria toxoids and acellular

Assess need Review vaccine types, dosing for additional frequencies and recommended vaccinations by intervals, and medical condition considerations for or other indication special situations (Table 2) (Notes)

Review contraindications and precautions for vaccine types (Appendix)

Comirnaty®/Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 Vaccine

SPIKEVAX*/Moderna COVID-19 Vaccine

Novavax COVID-19 Vaccine

Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 Vaccine, Bivalent Moderna COVID-19 Vaccine, Bivalent

Recommended by the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (www.cdc.gov/vaccines/acip) and approved by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (www.cdc.gov), American College of Physicians (www.acponline.org), American Academy of Family Physicians (www.aafp.org), American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists (www.acog.org), American College of Nurse-Midwives (www.midwife.org), American Academy of Physician Associates (www.aapa.org), American Pharmacists Association (www.pharmacist.com), and Society for Healthcare Epidemiology of America (www.shea-online.org).

Report

 Suspected cases of reportable vaccine-preventable diseases or outbreaks to the local or state health department

 Clinically significant postvaccination reactions to the Vaccine Adverse Event Reporting System at www.vaers.hhs.gov or 800-822-7967

Injury claims

All vaccines included in the adult immunization schedule except PPSV23, RZV, and COVID-19 vaccines are covered by the National Vaccine Injury Compensation Program (VICP). COVID-19 vaccines that are authorized or approved by the FDA are covered by the Countermeasures Injury Compensation Program (CICP). For more information, see www.hrsa.gov/vaccinecompensation or www.hrsa.gov/cicp.

Questions or comments

Contact www.cdc.gov/cdc-info or 800-CDC-INFO (800-232-4636), in English or Spanish, 8 a.m.-8 p.m. ET, Monday through Friday, excluding holidays.

Download the CDC Vaccine Schedules app for providers at www.cdc.gov/vaccines/schedules/hcp/schedule-app.html.

Helpful information

www.cdc.gov/vaccines/hcp/acip-recs/index.html (including contraindications and precautions): www.cdc.gov/vaccines/hcp/acip-recs/general-recs/index.html (including case identification and outbreak response): www.cdc.gov/vaccines/pubs/surv-manual Recommended Child and Adolescent Immunization Schedule, United States, 2023: www.cdc.gov/vaccines/schedules/hcp/child-adolescent.html ACIP Shared Clinical Decision-Making Recommendations: Scan QR code www.cdc.gov/vaccines/acip/acip-scdm-faqs.html for access to online schedule

U.S. Department of Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Health and Human Services



 Complete Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP) recommendations: General Best Practice Guidelines for Immunization Vaccine information statements: www.cdc.gov/vaccines/hcp/vis/index.html Manual for the Surveillance of Vaccine-Preventable Diseases Travel vaccine recommendations: www.cdc.gov/travel

https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/schedules/hcp/imz/adult.html

Vaccines in the Adult Immunization Schedule* Vaccine Abbreviation(s) COVID-19 vaccine 1vCOV-mRNA 2vCOV-mRNA 1vCOV-aPS Haemophilus influenzae type b vaccine Hib Hepatitis A vaccine HepA

		Vaqta*
Hepatitis A and hepatitis B vaccine	HepA-HepB	Twinrix*
Hepatitis B vaccine	НерВ	Engerix-B* Heplisav-B* PreHevbrio* Recombivax HB*
Human papillomavirus vaccine	HPV	Gardasil 9°
Influenza vaccine (inactivated)	IIV4	Many brands
Influenza vaccine (live, attenuated)	LAIV4	FluMist [®] Quadrivalent
Influenza vaccine (recombinant)	RIV4	Flublok* Quadrivalent
Measles, mumps, and rubella vaccine	MMR	M-M-R II* Priorix*
Meningococcal serogroups A, C, W, Y vaccine	MenACWY-D MenACWY-CRM MenACWY-TT	Menactra® Menveo® MenQuadfi®
Meningococcal serogroup B vaccine	MenB-4C MenB-FHbp	Bexsero* Trumenba*
Pneumococcal conjugate vaccine	PCV15 PCV20	Vaxneuvance™ Prevnar 20™
Pneumococcal polysaccharide vaccine	PPSV23	Pneumovax 23*
Poliovirus vaccine	IPV	IPOL*
Tetanus and diphtheria toxoids	Td	Tenivac® Tdvax™

*Administer recommended vaccines if vaccination history is incomplete or unknown. Do not restart or add doses to vaccine series if there are extended intervals between doses. The use of trade names is for identification purposes only and does not imply endorsement by the ACIP or CDC.

Tdap

VAR

RZV





C\$310021-4



Vaccines recommended for EVERYONE based on AGE

Martin Carl













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Combination vaccine of Tetanus, Diphtheria, and Pertussis







• Combination vaccine of Tetanus, Diphtheria, and Pertussis









• Combination vaccine of Tetanus, Diphtheria, and Pertussis













• Combination vaccine of Tetanus, Diphtheria, and Pertussis





Pertussis "Whooping Cough"







- Combination vaccine of Tetanus, Diphtheria, and Pertussis
- Administer Td or Tdap once EVERY 10 YEARS
- May need to administer Td or Tdap for a "dirty wound"
- Administer 1 Tdap during 3rd trimester of each pregnancy







- Human Papillomavirus. Very common, sexually transmitted disease that can lead to cervical, penile, anal, vulvar, vaginal, and throat cancer.
- Everyone up through age 26 years needs to be vaccinated!
- HPV vaccines can prevent over 90% of these cancers!
- Preteens should be vaccinated! Number of doses needed depends on age when they started the series, or if they have any medical conditions.
- General rule of thumb:
 - 2 dose series if started at age 9-14 years
 - 3 dose series if started at 15 years or older







- Causes chronic liver infection, liver failure, and liver cancer
- Causes up to 80% of liver cancers
- Recommended for all adults up through age 59 years
- Multiple types and dosing regimens of Hepatitis B vaccines







- Recommended for all persons 6 months of age and older
- Primary series:
 - 2-dose series at 0, 4-8 weeks (Moderna)
 - 2-dose series at 0, 3-8 weeks (Novavax, Pfizer-BioNTech)
 - Stay up-to-date on vaccines!



















- Recommended for all adults up through age 59 years
- Risk-based recommendations for adults 60 years of age and older





Influenza
Tdap
Hepatitis B*
COVID-19
Zoster

- Recommended for all adults 50 years of age or older
- Reactivation of the virus that causes chickenpox, causing a painful skin rash. Can develop nerve pain that lasts for months or years, called postherpetic neuralgia.
- 1 out of 3 people in the United States will develop shingles!











Influenza
Tdap
COVID-19
Zoster
Pneumococcal

- Recommended for all adults 65 years of age or older
- Caused by a bacteria called *streptococcus pneumoniae*. Can cause multiple infections:
 - Pneumonia: Lung infection
 - Bacteremia: Blood infection
 - Sinusitis: Sinus infection
 - Meningitis: Infection of the lining of the brain and spinal cord
 - Otitis media: Ear infection
- Spreads via respiratory secretions, like saliva or mucus
- Pneumococcal pneumonia causes 150,000 hospitalizations.
 Pneumococcal meningitis and bacteremia kills more than 3,000 people.



Influenza	 High dose or adjuvanted influenza vaccines are preferred
Tdap	 Quadrivalent high-dose inactivated influenza vaccine (HD-IIV4) Quadrivalent recombinant influenza vaccine (RIV4) Quadrivalent adjuvanted inactivated influenza vaccine (aIIV4)
	 If none of these vaccines is available, any other age-appropriate influenza vaccine should be used
Pneumococcal	

Vaccines recommended for SOME based on certain conditions

Vaccines recommended for SOME





Vaccines recommended for SOME





Vaccines recommended for SOME












- Live vaccine. Protects against Measles, Mumps and Rubella.
- Do NOT give to immunocompromised adults or pregnant women!
- No evidence of immunity to measles, mumps, or rubella: 1 dose
- Evidence of immunity:
 - Born before 1957*
 - Documented receipt of MMR
 - Laboratory evidence of immunity or disease.

*For healthcare personnel, see 2023 adult immunization schedule for details.



• Varicella • •

- Live vaccine. Protects against chickenpox
- Do NOT give to immunocompromised adults or pregnant women!
- No evidence of immunity to varicella: 2 doses
- Evidence of immunity:
 - Born in the U.S. before 1980^*
 - Documented receipt of 2 doses
 - Documentation of history of disease
 - Laboratory evidence of immunity or disease.



*For excluded groups, please see 2023 adult immunization schedule for details.





- Only give to immunocompromised adults aged 19 years or older
- Reminder: EVERYONE aged 50 years or older gets Zoster vaccine





- Only SOME adults aged 27 through 45 years may need HPV vaccines.
- Talk to your health care provider to figure out if you need an HPV vaccine
- Reminder: EVERYONE up through 26 years of age needs HPV vaccine!





Only SOME adults less than 65 years need pneumococcal vaccines:

- Alcoholism
- Chronic heart disease
- Chronic liver disease
- Chronic lung disease
- Cigarette smoking
- Diabetes mellitus
- Cochlear implant
- Cerebrospinal fluid leak
- Not having a spleen
- Sickle cell disease
- Chronic renal failure

- Congenital or acquired immunodeficiencies
- Cancer
- HIV infection
- Hodgkin disease
- Immunosuppression caused by treatment
- Leukemia
- Lymphoma
- Multiple myeloma
- Nephrotic syndrome
- Solid organ transplant

Reminder: ALL adults 65 years and older need pneumococcal vaccines!





Only SOME adults at risk for Hepatitis A infection should get vaccinated:

- Chronic liver disease
- HIV infection
- IV drug use
- Homelessness
- Lab work with hepatitis A virus
- Travel to countries with endemic hepatitis A
- Close, personal contact with international adoptee
- Pregnancy (if at risk for infection or severe outcome from infection)
- Other settings for exposure, including healthcare settings, group homes, day care facilities for developmentally disabled persons

Anyone who is NOT at risk but still wants protection from Hepatitis A can still be vaccinated.





Risk-based recommendations for adults 60 years of age and older:

- Chronic liver disease
- HIV infection
- Sexual exposure risk
- Current or recent injection drug use
- Exposure to blood or body fluids
- Incarcerated persons
- Travel to countries with endemic hepatitis B

Anyone 60 years of age or older without known risk factors may still complete a HepB vaccine series.





Only SOME adults at risk for meningococcal infection should get vaccinated:

- Not having a spleen
- HIV infection
- Certain immunodeficiencies
- Travel to countries with endemic or epidemic meningococcal disease
- First-year college students living in residential housing
- Military recruits
- Lab work with *Neisseria meningitidis*

Meningococcal disease can often cause severe (and sometimes deadly) infections of the lining of the brain and spinal cord (meningitis) and bloodstream.

Shared by respiratory and throat secretions (saliva or spit)





Only SOME adults at risk for meningococcal infection should get vaccinated:

- Not having a spleen
- Having a hematopoietic stem cell transplant

Caused by a bacteria (*Haemophilus influenzae* type b) that can lead to pneumonia, bloodstream infections, and meningitis

Spread by respiratory droplets



Immunization Schedules

♠ Schedules Home
For Health Care Providers
For Parents & Adults

The Adult Vaccine Assessment Tool

Español (Spanish) | Print

Related Links

Vaccines & Immunizations

ACIP Vaccination

Recommendations

ACIP: Acronyms for Vaccines

Vaccine Guidelines and

Recommendations for

Emergency Situations

Delays in Vaccine Supply



Adults need vaccines too! Answer a few quick questions to find out which vaccines you may need.

Vaccines are recommended for adults based on age, health conditions, job, and other factors. No personal information will be retained by CDC.

* This vaccine assessment tool applies to adults 19 years or older.

COVID-19 Vaccination

- Everyone 6 months and older is now eligible to get a free COVID-19 vaccination.
- COVID-19 vaccines are safe and effective.
- To find COVID-19 vaccine locations near you, search vaccines.gov, text your zip code to 438829, or call 1-800-232-0233.
- Healthcare providers can find ACIP recommendations for the use of COVID-19 vaccines on the <u>ACIP Vaccine</u> <u>Recommendations and Guidelines</u> page.

Instructions:

- 1. Answer the questions below.
- 2. **Get a list of vaccines** you may need based on your answers. (This list may include vaccines you've already had).
- 3. Discuss the list with your doctor or health care professional.

Questions:



3. Have you ever had the chickenpox vaccine?

OR

Has a healthcare provider diagnosed you with chickenpox ever in your life, or do you have laboratory results showing that you had chickenpox sometime in your life?

 \bigcirc Yes

 \bigcirc No

 \bigcirc Not Sure

4. Will you be traveling outside the U.S. in the near future?

○ Yes

 \bigcirc No

5. Are you a first-year college student who lives in a college dormitory or a new military recruit? \bigcirc Yes

 \bigcirc No



Search		Q
	Advanced Search	

Immunization Schedules Schedules Home **†** Schedules Home Your Vaccine Assessment Results For Health Care Providers +Your answers to the Adult Vaccine Assessment suggest that you may need the following vaccines if you have not had them before or are not already immune. +For Parents & Adults Suggested Vaccines Meningococcal MMR **Related Links** Hepatitis B Tdap, Td Influenza HPV Vaccines & Immunizations The table below provides more information on each of the vaccines you may need. Click on the vaccine name for more details. The links at the bottom of the page will allow you to print these results and take them to your next medical appointments. Vaccines You Need as an Adult Vaccine Suggested because... Vaccine Information MMR - Measles-mumps-Your age indicates that you might need the MMR vaccine. Statements rubella **ACIP** Vaccination Your age indicates that you might need hepatitis B vaccine. Hepatitis B Recommendations People 6 months of age or older should get the flu vaccine. Seasonal Flu (Influenza) Why Immunize? Your age indicates that you might need meningococcal vaccine. **Meningococcal** Vaccines: The Basics

Tdap, TdTetanus,Diphtheria, and PertussisYou might need 1 dose of tetanus, diphtheria, and pertussis vaccine (Tdap). Tdap may be given
regardless of when you last received a tetanus and diphtheria vaccine (Td). After you receive your
Tdap, you will need a Td booster every 10 years.

<u>HPV</u> - Human Papillomavirus

Next Steps...

Share this information with your doctor or other health care professional, along with your vaccination record. If you do not have a <u>vaccination record</u>, now is a good time to start one.

Tell your doctor if you have already had any of these vaccines or diseases. To make sure you get the vaccines you need, your doctor will also need to know your allergies and history of disease.



More Information Call CDC-INFO, in English or Spanish: 1-800-CDC-INFO or 1-800-232-4636

Related Pages

Adults Need Vaccines Too

Adult Immunization Schedule

Adolescent and Adult Vaccine Quiz web buttons

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https://www.cdc.gov/nip/adultimmsched

Vaccine Administration

General Rule of Thumb

- Don't miss an opportunity to vaccinate!
- Most non-live vaccines can be administered at any time before or after a different non-live vaccine or live vaccine.
- Live vaccines must be administered at the same visit or be separated by 28 days.
- Talk to a healthcare provider



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Thank You! Questions?

For more information, contact CDC 1-800-CDC-INFO (232-4636) TTY: 1-888-232-6348 www.cdc.gov

The findings and conclusions in this report are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

