

## Vaccines adults may need based upon existing health conditions, lifestyle, or job

This chart shows some common vaccines for adults with certain health conditions and lifestyles, but there may be other vaccines you need.

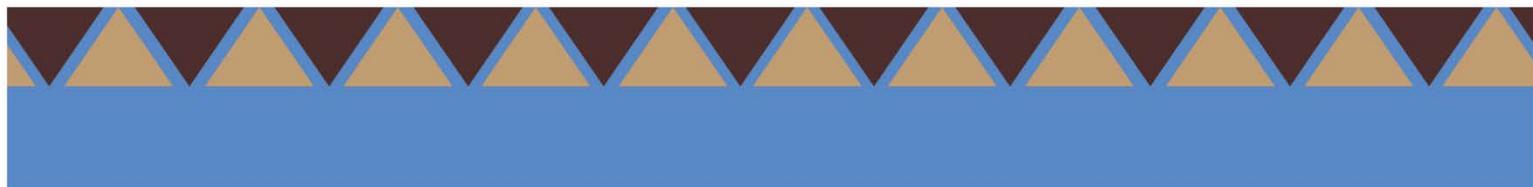
Talk to your healthcare provider for more information.



	Hepatitis A	Hepatitis B	HPV	Hib	Meningococcal		Pneumococcal	
					MenACWY Or MPSV4	MenB	PPSV23	PCV13 + PPSV23
Chronic Alcoholism							●	
Chronic kidney disease or kidney failure		●					●	●
Chronic liver disease	●	●					●	
Chronic lung disease (e.g. COPD or asthma)							●	
Diabetes Type 1 or 2		●					●	
Heart Disease							●	
HIV		●	●	●			●	●
Men who have sex with men (MSM)	●	●	●					
No spleen or spleen does not work well				●	●	●	●	●
People living in residence halls (e.g. dorms)					●	●		
Weakened immune system				●			●	●

**HPV** – Human Papillomavirus; **Hib** – *Haemophilus influenzae* type b; **MenACWY** – Meningococcal Conjugate, 4-valent (A,C,W,Y); **MPSV4** – Meningococcal Polysaccharide, 4-valent (A,C,W,Y); **MenB** – Meningococcal B; **PPSV23** – Pneumococcal Polysaccharide, 23-valent; **PCV13** – Pneumococcal Conjugate, 13-valent

(Adapted from CDC's "Vaccines: Know What You Need")



## Vaccines for Adults

	Who	When	Why	How well does it work?
<b>Influenza (Flu)</b>	Everyone 6 months and older	One dose every year	Influenza is a virus spread by coughing and sneezing. Influenza causes fever, aches, runny nose, and coughing. Influenza is serious – many people are hospitalized each year and some die after being infected.	How well the vaccine works depends on how well the vaccine matches the flu viruses that are spreading in the community.
<b>Tdap/Td</b>	Everyone	<b>Tdap:</b> At least once during one's lifetime <b>Td:</b> Every 10 years	<p>The Tdap/Td vaccine protects against three or two diseases:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Tetanus:</b> A bacterium that enters the skin through a cut or puncture, and causes "lockjaw".</li> <li>• <b>Diphtheria:</b> A bacterium that is spread by coughing or sneezing, and causes breathing problems.</li> <li>• <b>Pertussis or "whooping cough":</b> A bacterium spread by coughing or sneezing, which causes severe coughing in children, adolescents, and adults and can lead to death in babies.</li> </ul>	Rates of tetanus and diphtheria have dropped by 99% and rates of pertussis by 80% since the vaccine became available.
	Pregnant Women	<b>Tdap:</b> Every pregnancy <b>Preferred timing:</b> between weeks 27 and 36 of each pregnancy (though can be given at any time)		
<b>Zoster (Shingles)</b>	Everyone 60 years and older	Once during one's lifetime	Shingles is caused by varicella zoster, or chickenpox virus. Anyone who has had chickenpox can get shingles. Shingles causes a very painful rash with blisters that can continue for months or even years.	The vaccine has been shown to reduce the risk of shingles by 50% and the likelihood of lingering nerve pain by 65%.
<b>Pneumococcal</b>	Everyone 65 years and older	One dose each of: 1. PCV13 (conjugate) 2. PPSV23 (polysaccharide), 12 months after PCV13	<p><i>Streptococcal pneumoniae</i> is a bacterium that is spread by coughing or sneezing. The bacterium causes pneumococcal disease, which can lead to serious lung, blood, and/or brain infections. There are two different types of pneumococcal vaccines which protect against the virus in different ways.</p>	<p>PCV13 is 75% effective in preventing invasive (blood and brain) disease and 45% effective in preventing pneumonia. PPSV23 is 50% to 85% effective in preventing invasive disease.</p>
	People younger than 65 years who have certain medical conditions. Check with your healthcare provider.	1 dose of PPSV23 and/or PCV13		
<b>HPV</b>	Women 26 years and younger Men 21 years and younger Men 22 to 26 years with certain risk factors; check with your healthcare provider.	Two or three doses over six months	HPV is a virus spread through any intimate contact. HPV causes genital warts and can lead to cervical and other oral and genital cancers in men and women. HPV is the most common sexually-transmitted infection in the U.S.	The vaccine has been shown to provide close to 100% protection against pre-cancers and genital warts caused by HPV.
<b>Hepatitis A</b>	Those who: 1) want to protect themselves from Hepatitis A; 2) may be exposed to Hepatitis A in their work; 3) are traveling to an area where Hepatitis A is common; 4) are men who have sex with men (MSM); 5) use injection drugs and share needles; and/or 6) have chronic liver disease.	Two doses 6 months apart	Hepatitis A is a virus that is spread through contact with the feces (poop) of infected people. Hepatitis A causes an infection in the liver that can make you very sick and cause skin and eyes to turn yellow. Hepatitis A can lead to death, especially in those with chronic liver disease.	Hepatitis A rates have declined 95% since the vaccine became available.
<b>Hepatitis B</b>	Those who: 1) want to protect themselves from Hepatitis B; 2) may be exposed to Hepatitis B in their work or at home; 3) are traveling to an area where Hepatitis B is common; 4) have sex with one or more partner; 5) have chronic liver disease; 6) have diabetes; 7) are on dialysis; 8) are men who have sex with men (MSM); 9) use injection drugs and share needles; 10) have an HIV infection; 11) have a sexually-transmitted infection; and/or 12) are a prisoner in a correctional facility.	3 doses over 6 months	Hepatitis B is a virus that is spread through contact with the blood and/or bodily fluids of an infected person. Hepatitis B causes an infection in the liver that can lead to liver failure or cancer.	Hepatitis B rates have declined 81% since the vaccine became available.

**Tdap** – Tetanus, Diphtheria, Pertussis; **Td** – Tetanus, Diphtheria; **PCV13** – Pneumococcal Conjugate, 13-valent; **PPSV23** – Pneumococcal Polysaccharide, 23-valent; **HPV** – Human Papillomavirus

Adapted from materials developed by: 1) Immunization Action Coalition; 2) Children's Hospital of Philadelphia & AMA, "Vaccines and Adults", 2013; 3) CDC and cdc.gov