Pneumococcal Vaccine Timing for Adults

Make sure your patients are up to date with pneumococcal vaccination.

 Two pneumococcal vaccines are recommended for adults: 13-valent pneumococcal conjugate vaccine (PCV13, Prevnar13[®]) 23-valent pneumococcal polysaccharide vaccine (PPSV23, Pneumovax[®]23) 	PCV13 and PPSV23 should not be administered during the same office visit. When both are indicated, PCV13 should be given before PPSV23 whenever possible.	If either vaccine is inadvertently given earlier than the recommended window, do not repeat the dose.
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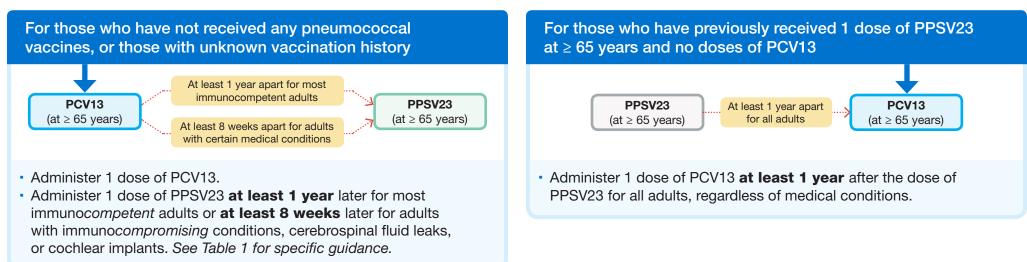
One dose of PCV13 is recommended for adults:

- 65 years or older who have not previously received PCV13.
- 19 years or older with certain medical conditions and who have not previously received PCV13. See Table 1 for specific guidance.

One dose of PPSV23 is recommended for adults:

- 65 years or older, regardless of previous history of vaccination with pneumococcal vaccines.
- Once a dose of PPSV23 is given at age 65 years or older, no additional doses of PPSV23 should be administered.
- 19 through 64 years with certain medical conditions.
- A second dose may be indicated depending on the medical condition. See Table 1 for specific guidance.

Pneumococcal vaccine timing for adults 65 years or older



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www.cdc.gov/pneumococcal/vaccination.html



U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Pneumococcal vaccine timing for adults with certain medical conditions

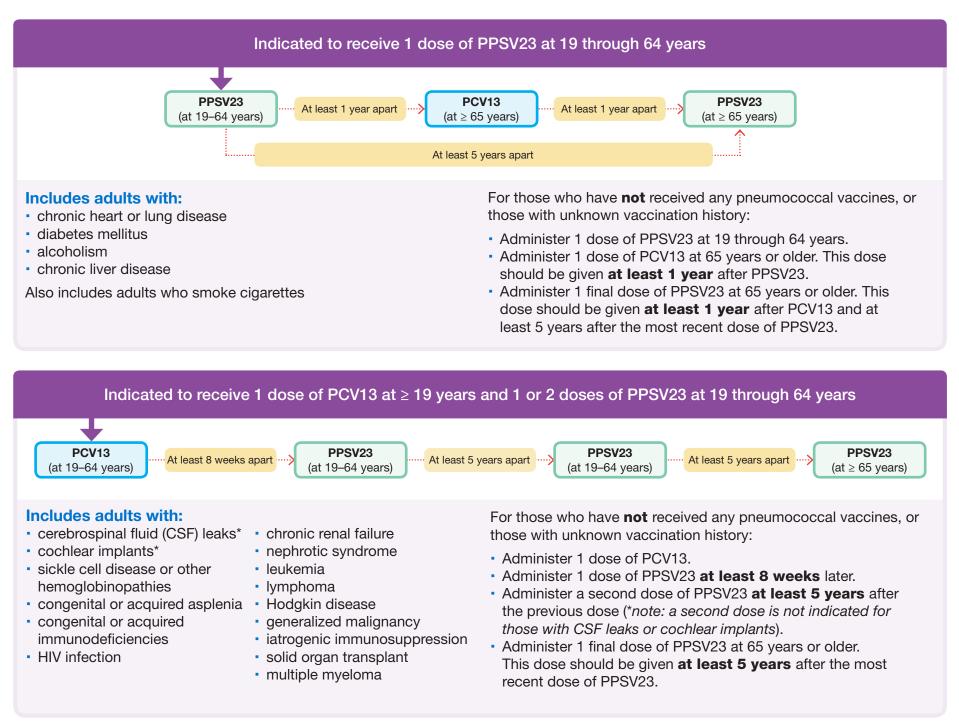


Table 1. Medical conditions or other indications for administration of PCV13 and PPSV23 for adults

Medical indication	Underlying medical	PCV13 for \geq 19 years PPSV23* for 19 through 64		through 64 years	PCV13 at \geq 65 years	PPSV23 at \geq 65 years
	condition	Recommended	Recommended	Revaccination	Recommended	Recommended
None	None of the below				\checkmark	\checkmark ≥ 1 year after PCV13
Immunocompetent persons	Alcoholism Chronic heart disease [†] Chronic liver disease Chronic lung disease [§] Cigarette smoking Diabetes mellitus		\checkmark		\checkmark	✓ ≥ 1 year after PCV13 ≥ 5 years after any PPSV23 at < 65 years
	Cochlear implants CSF leaks	\checkmark	✓ ≥ 8 weeks after PCV13		✓ If no previous PCV13 vaccination	✓ ≥ 8 weeks after PCV13 ≥ 5 years after any PPSV23 at < 65 years
Persons with functional or anatomic asplenia	Congenital or acquired asplenia Sickle cell disease/other hemoglobinopathies	\checkmark	✓ ≥ 8 weeks after PCV13	✓ ≥ 5 years after first dose PPSV23	✓ If no previous PCV13 vaccination	✓ ≥ 8 weeks after PCV13 ≥ 5 years after any PPSV23 at < 65 years
Immunocompromised persons	Chronic renal failure Congenital or acquired immunodeficiencies [¶] Generalized malignancy HIV infection Hodgkin disease latrogenic immunosuppression [‡] Leukemia Lymphoma Multiple myeloma Nephrotic syndrome Solid organ transplant	\checkmark	✓ ≥ 8 weeks after PCV13	✓ ≥ 5 years after first dose PPSV23	√ If no previous PCV13 vaccination	✓ ≥ 8 weeks after PCV13 ≥ 5 years after any PPSV23 at < 65 years

*This PPSV23 column only refers to adults 19 through 64 years of age. All adults 65 years of age or older should receive one dose of PPSV23 5 or more years after any prior dose of PPSV23, regardless of previous history of vaccination with pneumococcal vaccine. No additional doses of PPSV23 should be administered following the dose administered at 65 years of age or older. [†]Including congestive heart failure and cardiomyopathies §Including chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, emphysema, and asthma

¹Includes B- (humoral) or T-lymphocyte deficiency, complement deficiencies (particularly C1, C2, C3, and C4 deficiencies), and phagocytic disorders (excluding chronic granulomatous disease) [‡]Diseases requiring treatment with immunosuppressive drugs, including long-term systemic corticosteroids and radiation therapy

Additional scenarios: completing the pneumococcal vaccination series for adults

