COVID-19 VACCINE EDUCATION and EQUITY PROJECT
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Infectious Respiratory Disease Immunization Timeline

BABIES AND YOUNG CHILDREN (AGES 2 MONTHS–6 YEARS)

The best protection against many infectious respiratory illnesses is immunization. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) recommends immunizations to provide protection, build our defenses, and limit the severity, spread, and widespread threat of disease. For more information on the different types of immunizations available and recommended for use, see here.

		>1 YEAR	1-2 YEARS OLD	3-4 YEARS OLD	5-6 YEARS OLD
PERTUSSIS (WHOOPING COUGH)[1]	To protect against pertussis, children younger than age 7 receive the DTaP vaccines. This is a five-dose combination vaccine series with recommended administration at:	▸ 2 months ▸ 4 months ▸ 6 months	▸ Anytime 15 through 18 months	▸ Anytime 4 through 6 years	
PNEUMOCOCCAL DISEASE[2]	For all children younger than age 5, the recommended pneumococcal vaccine series is four doses administered at:	▸ 2 months ▸ 4 months ▸ 6 months	▸ Anytime 12 through 15 months		
RESPIRATORY SYNCYTIAL VIRUS (RSV)[3]	To protect against RSV, a monoclonal antibody (nirsevimab) is recommended if: • The mother did not receive the RSV vaccine during pregnancy • The mother's RSV vaccination status is unknown • The infant was born within 14 days of maternal RSV vaccination	▸ Infants younger than 8 months who are born during—or who will experience their first—RSV season (October–March)			
	Infants and young children who are at increased risk for severe RSV, include: • Children who were born prematurely and have chronic lung disease • Children who are severely immunocompromised • Children with cystic fibrosis who have severe disease • American Indian and Alaska Native children	▸ Some infants and young children ages 8–19 months who are at increased risk for severe RSV should receive nirsevimab shortly before the start of their second RSV season.			
INFLUENZA (FLU)[4]	Everyone ages 6 months and older should get a flu vaccine every year, starting in the fall. Some children ages 6 months–8 years may need two doses for best protection.	▸ 1-2 doses of the flu vaccine, annually.			
COVID-19[5]	Children ages 6 months–4 years need multiple doses of the COVID-19 vaccine to be considered up to date.	▸ Children ages 6 months–4 years who have not been previously vaccinated should get two or three doses of an updated COVID-19 vaccine, depending on which vaccine they receive. ▸ Children ages 6 months–4 years who received previous vaccines before September 12, 2023 should get one or two doses of updated COVID-19 vaccine depending on the vaccine and the number of previous doses they received.			▸ Everyone ages 5 years and older, including those who haven't been previously vaccinated, should get one dose of the updated COVID-19 vaccine.

1. https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/vpd/dtap-tdap-td/hcp/administering-vaccine.html 2. https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/vpd/pneumo/public/index.html 3. https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/vpd/rsv/public/child.html 4. https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/parents/diseases/flu.html
5. https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/vaccines/stay-up-to-date.html#All

Infectious Respiratory Disease Immunization Timeline

CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS (AGES 6–17)

The best protection against many infectious respiratory illnesses is immunization. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) recommends immunizations to provide protection, build our defenses, and limit the severity, spread, and widespread threat of disease. For more information on the different types of immunizations available and recommended for use, see here.

PERTUSSIS (WHOOPING COUGH)[1]	CDC recommends one dose of the combination Tdap vaccine for all adolescents. • The recommended age for Tdap vaccine administration in adolescents is 11–12 years. • If adolescents (13–18 years) missed getting the Tdap vaccine at ages 11–12 years, they should get one the next time they visit their provider.
PNEUMOCOCCAL DISEASE[2]	For healthy adolescents, pneumococcal vaccination is not necessary. If your child is immunocompromised, talk to their provider about whether your child may need more pneumococcal vaccines. If your child has never received a pneumococcal vaccine, talk to their provider about their options for vaccination.
RESPIRATORY SYNCYTIAL VIRUS (RSV)[3]	RSV vaccination is not recommended for adolescents.
INFLUENZA (FLU)[4]	Everyone ages 6 months and older should get a flu vaccine every year, starting in the fall.
COVID-19[5]	Everyone ages 5 years and older, including those who haven't been previously vaccinated, should get one dose of the updated COVID-19 vaccine. Moderately or severely immunocompromised adolescents may receive additional doses of the updated COVID-19 vaccine. Talk to your child's healthcare provider to ensure they are up to date.

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1. https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/vpd/dtap-tdap-td/public/index.html 2. https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/vpd/pneumo/public/index.html
3. https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/vpd/rsv/index.html 4. https://www.cdc.gov/flu/professionals/vaccination/vax-summary.htm
5. https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/vaccines/stay-up-to-date.html#All

COVID-19 VACCINE EDUCATION *and* EQUITY PROJECT

Infectious Respiratory Disease Immunization Timeline

ADULTS (AGES 18-60)

The best protection against many infectious respiratory illnesses is immunization. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) recommends immunizations to provide protection, build our defenses, and limit the severity, spread, and widespread threat of disease. For more information on the different types of immunizations available and recommended for use, see here.

For adults who are pregnant or immunocompromised, see here for additional guidance and recommendations.

PERTUSSIS (WHOOPING COUGH)[1]	Adults who have never been vaccinated against pertussis should receive a single dose of the Tdap vaccine. After receipt of the Tdap vaccine, adults should continue to receive the Td or Tdap vaccines for routine booster vaccination every 10 years.
PNEUMOCOCCAL DISEASE[2]	For healthy adults ages 19 years and older, pneumococcal vaccination is not necessary.
RESPIRATORY SYNCYTIAL VIRUS (RSV)[3]	RSV vaccination is not recommended for adults younger than age 60.
INFLUENZA (FLU)[4]	Everyone ages 6 months and older should get a flu vaccine every year, starting in the fall.
COVID-19[5]	Everyone ages 5 years and older, including those who haven't been previously vaccinated, should get one dose of the updated COVID-19 vaccine.

1. https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/vpd/dtap-tdap-td/hcp/administering-vaccine.html 2. https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/vpd/pneumo/index.html
3. https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/hcp/vis/vis-statements/rsv.html 4. https://www.cdc.gov/flu/professionals/vaccination/vax-summary.htm
5. https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/vaccines/stay-up-to-date.html#All

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OLDER ADULTS (AGE 60+)

The best protection against many infectious respiratory illnesses is immunization. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) recommends immunizations to provide protection, build our defenses, and limit the severity, spread, and widespread threat of disease. For more information on the different types of immunizations available and recommended for use, see here.

PERTUSSIS (WHOOPING COUGH)[1]

Adults who have never been vaccinated against pertussis should receive a single dose of the Tdap vaccine. After receipt of the Tdap vaccine, adults should continue to receive the Td or Tdap vaccines for routine booster vaccination every 10 years.

PNEUMOCOCCAL DISEASE[2]

Adults ages 65 and older are at higher risk for serious illness and death from pneumococcal disease.

Pneumococcal vaccine reccomendations for adults 65 and older are based on the individual's immunization history:

VACCINE HISTORY	VACCINE RECOMMENDATION		
Never received a pneumococcal vaccine	1 dose of PCV15 followed by 1 dose of PPSV23 one year later	**or**	1 dose of PSV20
Received 1 dose of PPSV23	1 dose of PCV15	**or**	1 dose of PCV 20
Received 1 dose of PCV13	1 dose of PPSV23	**or**	1 dose of PCV20

Talk to your provider about your vaccination history to determine your best options for vaccination.

RESPIRATORY SYNCYTIAL VIRUS (RSV)[3]

Adults ages 60 years and older have the option to receive a single dose of the RSV vaccine, based on discussions with a provider.

INFLUENZA (FLU)[4]

Adults ages 65 years and older should receive a higher-dose flu vaccine or an adjuvanted flu vaccine (one with an additional ingredient called an adjuvant that helps create a stronger immune response), which are more effective for people in this age group.

COVID-19[5]

Everyone ages 65 years and older, including those who haven't been previously vaccinated, should get at least one dose of the updated COVID-19 vaccine. Additionally, adults ages 65 years and older can receive an additional dose of any updated COVID-19 vaccine at least four months after the previous dose due to their increased risk of severe disease from COVID-19.

1. https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/vpd/dtap-tdap-td/hcp/administering-vaccine.html 2. https://www.cdc.gov/pneumococcal/resources/prevent-pneumococcal-factsheet.html
3. https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/hcp/vis/vis-statements/rsv.html 4. https://www.nia.nih.gov/health/immunizations-and-vaccines/vaccinations-and-older-adults
5. https://www.cdc.gov/media/releases/2024/s-0228-covid.html

COVID-19 VACCINE EDUCATION and EQUITY PROJECT

Infectious Respiratory Disease Immunization Timeline

VACCINE CONSIDERATIONS FOR SPECIAL ADULT POPULATIONS:

PREGNANT ADULTS

The best protection against many infectious respiratory illnesses is immunization. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) recommends immunizations to provide protection, build our defenses, and limit the severity, spread, and widespread threat of disease. For more information on the different types of immunizations available and recommended for use, see here.

PERTUSSIS (WHOOPING COUGH)[1]	Pregnant adults should receive the Tdap vaccine during the third trimester (27th through 36th week) of each pregnancy.
PNEUMOCOCCAL DISEASE[2]	There are no official recommendations for the pneumococcal vaccine for pregnant adults. Talk to your provider about your vaccination history and risk factors to determine your options for vaccination.
RESPIRATORY SYNCYTIAL VIRUS (RSV)[3]	Pregnant adults who are 32 through 36 weeks pregnant during RSV season (September–January) should receive one dose of the maternal RSV vaccine. Babies born to birthing parents who get the RSV vaccine at least 2 weeks before delivery will have protection and do not need an RSV immunization. For more information on babies and young children, see here.
INFLUENZA (FLU)[4]	Pregnant adults should receive their annual flu vaccine if they are pregnant during flu season, usually starting in the fall. Pregnant adults should not receive the nasal spray flu vaccine.
COVID-19[5]	CDC recommends everyone ages 6 months and older get the updated COVID-19 vaccine—including adults who are pregnant, breastfeeding, trying to get pregnant, or might become pregnant in the future.

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1. https://www.cdc.gov/pertussis/pregnant/mom/get-vaccinated.html 2. https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/pregnancy/hcp-toolkit/guidelines.html#ppsv23
3. https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/vpd/rsv/public/pregnancy.html 4. https://www.cdc.gov/vaccinesafety/concerns/vaccines-during-pregnancy.html
5. https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/vaccines/recommendations/pregnancy.html

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VACCINE CONSIDERATIONS FOR SPECIAL ADULT POPULATIONS:

IMMUNOCOMPROMISED ADULTS

The best protection against many infectious respiratory illnesses is immunization. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) recommends immunizations to provide protection, build our defenses, and limit the severity, spread, and widespread threat of disease. For more information on the different types of immunizations available and recommended for use, see here.

PERTUSSIS (WHOOPING COUGH)[1]

Pertussis vaccination recommendations for immunocompromised adults are consistent with the general population guidelines.

Adults who have never been vaccinated against pertussis should receive a single dose of the Tdap vaccine. After receipt of the Tdap vaccine, adults should continue to receive the Td or Tdap vaccines for routine booster vaccination every 10 years.

PNEUMOCOCCAL DISEASE[2]

Immunocompromised adults are at higher risk for serious illness and death from pneumococcal disease.

Those who are immunocompromised or have other risk factors may need additional pneumococcal vaccines to provide protection against disease:

VACCINE HISTORY	VACCINE RECOMMENDATION		
Never received a pneumococcal vaccine	1 dose of PCV15 followed by 1 dose of PPSV23 one year later	**or**	1 dose of PCV20
Only received PPSV23	1 dose of PCV15	**or**	1 dose of PCV 20
Received PCV13 with or without an additional dose of PPSV23	1 dose of PCV23	**or**	1 dose of PCV20

Talk to your provider about your vaccination history and specific risk factors to determine your best option for vaccination.

RESPIRATORY SYNCYTIAL VIRUS (RSV)[3]

RSV vaccination recommendations for immunocompromised adults are consistent with the general population guidelines.

RSV vaccination is not recommended for adults younger than age 60.

INFLUENZA (FLU)[4]

Flu vaccination recommendations for immunocompromised adults are consistent with the general population guidelines.

Everyone ages 6 months and older should get a flu vaccine every year, starting in the fall.

COVID-19[5]

Everyone ages 6 months and older who is moderately or severely immunocompromised needs at least one dose of the updated COVID-19 vaccine.

Immunocompromised adults may need more than one dose of the updated COVID-19 vaccine to be considered up to date:

VACCINE HISTORY	VACCINE RECOMMENDATION
Never received any COVID-19 vaccines	2-3 doses of the updated COVID-19 vaccine
Only received one previous COVID-19 vaccine	1-2 doses of the updated COVID-19 vaccine
Received 2 or more previous COVID-19 vaccines	1 updated COVID-19 vaccine

Talk to your healthcare provider to ensure you are up to date.

1. https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/vpd/dtap-tdap-td/hcp/administering-vaccine.html 2. https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/vpd/pneumo/index.html
3. https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/hcp/vis/vis-statements/rsv.html 4. https://www.cdc.gov/flu/professionals/vaccination/vax-summary.htm
5. https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/vaccines/recommendations/immuno.html

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