

**Table 1** Recommended Adult Immunization Schedule by Age Group, United States, 2020

Vaccine	19–26 years	27–49 years	50–64 years	≥65 years
Influenza inactivated (IIV) or influenza recombinant (RIV) <i>or</i>		1 dose annually		
Influenza live, attenuated (LAIV)		1 dose annually		
Tetanus, diphtheria, pertussis (Tdap or Td)		1 dose Tdap, then Td or Tdap booster every 10 years		
Measles, mumps, rubella (MMR)		1 or 2 doses depending on indication (if born in 1957 or later)		
Varicella (VAR)		2 doses (if born in 1980 or later)		2 doses
Zoster recombinant (RZV) <i>(preferred)</i> <i>or</i>				2 doses
Zoster live (ZVL)				1 dose
Human papillomavirus (HPV)	2 or 3 doses depending on age at initial vaccination or condition	27 through 45 years		
Pneumococcal conjugate (PCV13)		1 dose		65 years and older
Pneumococcal polysaccharide (PPSV23)		1 or 2 doses depending on indication		1 dose
Hepatitis A (HepA)		2 or 3 doses depending on vaccine		
Hepatitis B (HepB)		2 or 3 doses depending on vaccine		
Meningococcal A, C, W, Y (MenACWY)		1 or 2 doses depending on indication, see notes for booster recommendations		
Meningococcal B (MenB)	19 through 23 years	2 or 3 doses depending on vaccine and indication, see notes for booster recommendations		
<i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> type b (Hib)		1 or 3 doses depending on indication		

Recommended vaccination for adults who meet age requirement,  
lack documentation of vaccination, or lack evidence of past infection

Recommended vaccination for adults with an  
additional risk factor or another indication

Recommended vaccination based on shared  
clinical decision-making

No recommendation/  
Not applicable

Table 2

## Recommended Adult Immunization Schedule by Medical Condition and Other Indications, United States, 2020

Vaccine	Pregnancy	Immunocompromised (excluding HIV infection)	HIV infection CD4 count <200	Asplenia, complement deficiencies	End-stage renal disease; or on hemodialysis	Heart or lung disease, alcoholism <sup>1</sup>	Chronic liver disease	Diabetes	Health care personnel <sup>2</sup>	Men who have sex with men
IIV or RIV <b>or</b> LAIV		<b>NOT RECOMMENDED</b>			1 dose annually					<b>or</b> 1 dose annually
Tdap or Td	1 dose Tdap each pregnancy				1 dose Tdap, then Td or Tdap booster every 10 years					
MMR		<b>NOT RECOMMENDED</b>			1 or 2 doses depending on indication					
VAR		<b>NOT RECOMMENDED</b>			2 doses					
RZV ( <i>preferred</i> ) <b>or</b> ZVL	<b>DELAY</b>				2 doses at age ≥50 years <b>or</b> 1 dose at age ≥60 years					
HPV	<b>DELAY</b>	<b>NOT RECOMMENDED</b>			2 or 3 doses through age 26 years					
PCV13					2 or 3 doses through age 26 years <b>or</b> 1 dose					
PPSV23					1, 2, or 3 doses depending on age and indication					
HepA					2 or 3 doses depending on vaccine					
HepB					2 or 3 doses depending on vaccine					
MenACWY					1 or 2 doses depending on indication, see notes for booster recommendations					
MenB	<b>PRECAUTION</b>				2 or 3 doses depending on vaccine and indication, see notes for booster recommendations					
Hib					3 doses HCT <sup>3</sup> recipients only <b>or</b> 1 dose					

  Recommended vaccination for adults who meet age requirement, lack documentation of vaccination, or lack evidence of past infection  
  Recommended vaccination for adults with an additional risk factor or another indication  
  Precautio—vaccination might be indicated if benefit of protection outweighs risk of adverse reaction  
  Precautio—vaccination after pregnancy if vaccine is indicated  
  Delay vaccination until contraindicated—vaccine should not be administered  
  No recommendation/Not applicable

1. Precautio for LAIV does not apply to alcoholism. 2. See notes for influenza; hepatitis B; measles, mumps, and rubella; and varicella vaccinations. 3. Hematopoietic stem cell transplant.

## Notes

### Recommended Adult Immunization Schedule, United States, 2020

#### *Haemophilus influenzae* type b vaccination

##### Special situations

- **Anatomical or functional asplenia (including sickle cell disease):** 1 dose if previously did not receive Hib; if elective splenectomy, 1 dose, preferably at least 14 days before splenectomy
- **Hematopoietic stem cell transplant (HSCT):** 3-dose series 4 weeks apart, starting 6–12 months after successful transplant, regardless of Hib vaccination history

#### Hepatitis A vaccination

##### Routine vaccination

- **Not at risk but want protection from hepatitis A** (identification of risk factor not required): 2-dose series HepA (Havrix 6–12 months apart or Vaqta 6–18 months apart [minimum interval: 6 months]) or 3-dose series HepA-HepB (Twinrix at 0, 1, 6 months) [minimum intervals: 4 weeks between doses 1 and 2/5 months between doses 2 and 3)]

##### Special situations

- **At risk for hepatitis A virus infection:** 2-dose series HepA or 3-dose series HepA-HepB as above
- **Chronic liver disease** (e.g., persons with hepatitis B, hepatitis C, cirrhosis, fatty liver disease, alcoholic liver disease, autoimmune hepatitis, alanine aminotransferase [ALT] or aspartate aminotransferase [AST] level greater than twice the upper limit of normal)
- **HIV infection**
- **Men who have sex with men**
- **Injection or noninjection drug use**
- **Persons experiencing homelessness**
- **Work with hepatitis A virus** in research laboratory or with nonhuman primates with hepatitis A virus infection
- **Travel in countries with high or intermediate endemic hepatitis A**
- **Close, personal contact with international adoptee** (e.g., household or regular babysitting). In first 60 days after arrival from country with high or intermediate endemic hepatitis A, administer dose 1 as soon as adoption is planned, at least 2 weeks before adoptee's arrival)

- **Pregnancy** if at risk for infection or severe outcome from infection during pregnancy
- **Settings for exposure, including** health care settings targeting services to injection or noninjection drug users or group homes and nonresidential day care facilities for developmentally disabled persons (individual risk factor screening not required)

#### Hepatitis B vaccination

##### Routine vaccination

- **Not at risk but want protection from hepatitis B** (identification of risk factor not required): 2- or 3-dose series (2-dose series HepSivay-B at least 4 weeks apart [2-dose series: HepB only applies when 2 doses of HepSivay-B are used at least 4 weeks apart] or 3-dose series Engerix-B or Recombivax HB at 0, 1, 6 months) [minimum intervals: 4 weeks between doses 1 and 2/8 weeks between doses 2 and 3/16 weeks between doses 1 and 3] or 3-dose series HepA-HepB (Twinrix at 0, 1, 6 months) [minimum intervals: 4 weeks between doses 1 and 2/5 months between doses 2 and 3)]

##### Special situations

- **At risk for hepatitis B virus infection:** 2-dose (HepSivay-B) or 3-dose (Engerix-B, Recombivax HB) series or 3-dose series HepA-HepB (Twinrix) as above
- **Chronic liver disease** (e.g., persons with hepatitis C, cirrhosis, fatty liver disease, alcoholic liver disease, autoimmune hepatitis, alanine aminotransferase [ALT] or aspartate aminotransferase [AST] level greater than twice upper limit of normal)
- **HIV infection**
- **Sexual exposure risk** (e.g., sex partners of hepatitis B surface antigen [HBsAg]-positive persons; sexually active persons not in mutually monogamous relationships; persons seeking evaluation or treatment for a sexually transmitted infection; men who have sex with men)
- **Current or recent injection drug use**
- **Percutaneous or mucosal risk for exposure to blood** (e.g., household contacts of HBsAg-positive persons; residents and staff of facilities for developmentally disabled persons; health care and public safety personnel with reasonably anticipated risk for

exposure to blood or blood-contaminated body fluids; hemodialysis, peritoneal dialysis, home dialysis, and predialysis patients; persons with diabetes mellitus age younger than 60 years and, at discretion of treating clinician, those age 60 years or older)

##### Incarcerated persons

- **Travel in countries with high or intermediate endemic hepatitis B**
- **Pregnancy** if at risk for infection or severe outcome from infection during pregnancy (HepSivay-B not currently recommended due to lack of safety data in pregnant women)

#### Human papillomavirus vaccination

##### Routine vaccination

- **HPV vaccination recommended for all adults through age 26 years:** 2- or 3-dose series depending on age at initial vaccination or condition:
- **Age 15 years or older at initial vaccination:** 3-dose series at 0, 1–2, 6 months (minimum intervals: 4 weeks between doses 1 and 2/12 weeks between doses 2 and 3/5 months between doses 1 and 3; repeat dose if administered too soon)
- **Age 9 through 14 years at initial vaccination and received 1 dose or 2 doses less than 5 months apart:** 1 dose
- **Age 9 through 14 years at initial vaccination and received 2 doses at least 5 months apart:** HPV vaccination complete, no additional dose needed.
- **If completed valid vaccination series with any HPV vaccine, no additional doses needed**

##### Shared clinical decision-making

- **Age 27 through 45 years based on shared clinical decision-making:**

- 2- or 3-dose series as above

##### Special situations

- **Pregnancy through age 26 years:** HPV vaccination is not recommended until after pregnancy; no intervention needed if vaccinated while pregnant; pregnancy testing not needed before vaccination

## Notes

### Recommended Adult Immunization Schedule, United States, 2020

#### Influenza vaccination

##### Routine vaccination

- **Persons age 6 months or older:** 1 dose any influenza vaccine appropriate for age and health status annually
- For additional guidance, see [www.cdc.gov/flu/professionals/index.htm](http://www.cdc.gov/flu/professionals/index.htm)

##### Special situations

- **Egg allergy, hives only:** 1 dose any influenza vaccine appropriate for age and health status annually
- **Egg allergy more severe than hives** (e.g., angioedema, respiratory distress): 1 dose any influenza vaccine appropriate for age and health status annually in medical setting under supervision of health care provider who can recognize and manage severe allergic reactions
- **LAV should not be used** in persons with the following conditions or situations:
  - History of severe allergic reaction to any vaccine component (excluding egg) or to a previous dose of any influenza vaccine
  - Immunocompromised due to any cause (including medications and HIV infection)
  - Anatomic or functional asplenia
  - Cochlear implant
  - Cerebrospinal fluid-opharyngeal communication
  - Close contacts or caregivers of severely immunosuppressed persons who require a protected environment
  - Pregnancy
  - Received influenza antiviral medications within the previous 48 hours
- **History of Guillain-Barré syndrome within 6 weeks of previous dose of influenza vaccine:** Generally should not be vaccinated unless vaccination benefits outweigh risks for those at higher risk for severe complications from influenza

#### Measles, mumps, and rubella vaccination

##### Routine vaccination

- **No evidence of immunity to measles, mumps, or rubella:** 1 dose
- **Evidence of immunity:** Born before 1957 (health care personnel, see below), documentation of receipt of MMR vaccine, laboratory evidence of immunity or disease (diagnosis of disease without laboratory confirmation is not evidence of immunity)

##### Special situations

- **Pregnancy with no evidence of immunity to rubella:** MMR contraindicated during pregnancy; after pregnancy (before discharge from health care facility), 1 dose
- **Nonpregnant women of childbearing age with no evidence of immunity to rubella:** 1 dose
- **HIV infection with CD4 count  $\geq 200$  cells/ $\mu$ L for at least 6 months and no evidence of immunity to measles, mumps, or rubella:** 2-dose series at least 4 weeks apart; MMR contraindicated in HIV infection with CD4 count  $< 200$  cells/ $\mu$ L
- **Severe immunocompromising conditions:** MMR contraindicated
- **Students in posts secondary educational institutions, international travelers, and household or close personal contacts of immunocompromised persons with no evidence of immunity to measles, mumps, or rubella:** 2-dose series at least 4 weeks apart if previously did not receive any doses of MMR or 1 dose if previously received 1 dose MMR
- **Health care personnel:**
  - **Born in 1957 or later with no evidence of immunity to measles, mumps, or rubella:** 2-dose series at least 4 weeks apart for measles or mumps or at least 1 dose for rubella
  - **Born before 1957 with no evidence of immunity to measles, mumps, or rubella:** Consider 2-dose series at least 4 weeks apart for measles or mumps or 1 dose for rubella

#### Meningococcal vaccination

##### Special situations for MenACWY

- **Anatomical or functional asplenia** (including sickle cell disease), **HIV infection**, **persistent complement component deficiency**, **complement inhibitor** (e.g., eculizumab, ravulizumab) use: 2-dose series MenACWY (Menactra, Menveo) at least 8 weeks apart and revaccinate every 5 years if risk remains
- **Travel in countries with hyperendemic or epidemic meningococcal disease, microbiologists routinely exposed to *Neisseria meningitidis*:** 1 dose MenACWY (Menactra, Menveo) and revaccinate every 5 years if risk remains
- **First-year college students who live in residential housing (if not previously vaccinated at age 16 years or older)** and **military recruits:** 1 dose MenACWY (Menactra, Menveo)
- **Shared clinical decision-making for MenB**
  - **Adolescents and young adults age 16 through 23 years (age 16 through 18 years preferred) not at increased risk for meningococcal disease:** Based on shared clinical decision-making, 2-dose series MenB-4C at least 1 month apart or 2-dose series MenB-FHbp at 0, 6 months (if dose 2 was administered less than 6 months after dose 1, administer dose 3 at least 4 months after dose 2); MenB-4C and MenB-FHbp are not interchangeable (use same product for all doses in series)
  - **Special situations for MenB**
    - **Anatomical or functional asplenia** (including sickle cell disease), **persistent complement component deficiency**, **complement inhibitor** (e.g., eculizumab, ravulizumab) use, **microbiologists routinely exposed to *Neisseria meningitidis*:** 2-dose primary series MenB-4C (Bexsero) at least 1 month apart or 3-dose primary series MenB-FHbp (Trumenba) at 0, 1–2, 6 months (if dose 2 was administered at least 6 months after dose 1, dose 3 not needed); MenB-4C and MenB-FHbp are not interchangeable (use same product for all doses in series); 1 dose MenB booster 1 year after primary series and revaccinate every 2–3 years if risk remains
    - **Pregnancy:** Delay MenB until after pregnancy unless at increased risk and vaccination benefits outweigh potential risks

### Pneumococcal vaccination

#### Routine vaccination

- **Age 65 years or older** (immunocompetent—see [www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/68/wr/mm68-46a5.htm](http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/68/wr/mm68-46a5.htm)); [www.cdc.gov/mm6846a5\\_w](http://www.cdc.gov/mm6846a5_w): 1 dose PPSV23. If PPSV23 was administered prior to age 65 years, administer 1 dose PPSV23 at least 5 years after previous dose

#### Shared clinical decision-making

- **Age 65 years and older** (immunocompetent): 1 dose PCV13 based on **shared clinical decision-making** if both PCV13 and PPSV23 are to be administered. PCV13 should be administered first
- PCV13 and PPSV23 should be administered at least 1 year apart
- PCV13 and PPSV23 should not be administered during the same visit

#### Special situations

- (see [www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/68/wr/mm6846a5.htm](http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/68/wr/mm6846a5.htm); [www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/67/rr/r6702a1.htm](http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/67/rr/r6702a1.htm))
- **Age 19 through 64 years with chronic medical conditions** (chronic heart [excluding hypertension], lung, or liver disease, diabetes), alcoholism, or cigarette smoking: 1 dose PPSV23
  - **Age 19 years or older with immunocompromising conditions** (congenital or acquired immunodeficiency [including B- and T-lymphocyte deficiency, complement deficiencies, phagocytic disorders, HIV infection], chronic renal failure, nephrotic syndrome, leukemia, lymphoma, Hodgkin disease, generalized malignancy, iatrogenic immunosuppression [e.g., drug or radiation therapy], solid organ transplant, multiple myeloma) or **ana tomical or functional asplenia** (including sickle cell disease and other hemoglobinopathies): 1 dose PCV13 followed by 1 dose PPSV23 at least 8 weeks later, then another dose PPSV23 at least 5 years after previous PPSV23; at age 65 years or older, administer 1 dose PPSV23 at least 5 years after most recent PPSV23 (note: only 1 dose PPSV23 recommended at age 65 years or older)

### Special situations

- **Pregnancy with no evidence of immunity to varicella:** VAR contraindicated during pregnancy; after pregnancy (before discharge from health care facility) 1 dose if previously received 1 dose varicella-containing vaccine or dose 1 of 2-dose series (dose 2, 4–8 weeks later) if previously did not receive any varicella-containing vaccine, regardless of whether U.S.-born before 1980
- **Health care personnel with no evidence of immunity to varicella:** 1 dose if previously received 1 dose varicella-containing vaccine; 2-dose series 4–8 weeks apart if previously did not receive any varicella-containing vaccine, regardless of whether U.S.-born before 1980
- **HIV infection with CD4 count  $\geq 200$  cells/ $\mu$ L with no evidence of immunity:** Vaccination may be contraindicated in HIV infection with CD4 count  $< 200$  cells/ $\mu$ L
- **Severe immunocompromising conditions:** VAR contraindicated

### Zoster vaccination

#### Routine vaccination

- **Age 50 years or older:** 2-dose series RZV (Shingrix) 2–6 months apart (minimum interval: 4 weeks; repeat dose if administered too soon), regardless of previous herpes zoster or history of ZVL (Zostavax) vaccination (administer RZV at least 2 months after ZVL)
  - **Age 60 years or older:** 2-dose series RZV 2–6 months apart (minimum interval: 4 weeks; repeat if administered too soon) or 1 dose ZVL if not previously vaccinated. RZV preferred over ZVL (if previously received ZVL, administer RZV at least 2 months after ZVL)
- #### Special situations
- **Pregnancy:** ZVL contraindicated; consider delaying RZV until after pregnancy if RZV is otherwise indicated
  - **Severe immunocompromising conditions (including HIV infection with CD4 count  $< 200$  cells/ $\mu$ L):** ZVL contraindicated; recommended use of RZV under review