

CDC's pneumococcal recommendations for adults 65 years or older recently changed. This document is currently under revision and a new version will be available before 2020. Please check back.

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.

One dose of PCV13 is recommended for adults:

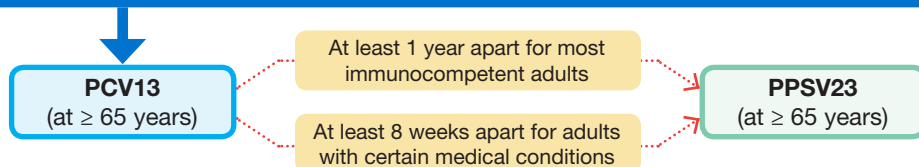
- 65 years or older who have not previously received PCV13.
- 19 years or older with certain medical conditions and who have not previously received PCV13. See *Table 1 for specific guidance.*

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.*

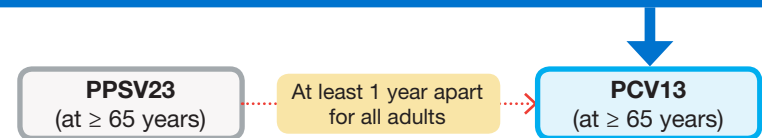
Pneumococcal vaccine timing for adults 65 years or older

For those who have not received any pneumococcal vaccines, or those with unknown vaccination history



- Administer 1 dose of PCV13.
- Administer 1 dose of PPSV23 **at least 1 year** later for most immunocompetent adults or **at least 8 weeks** later for adults with immunocompromising conditions, cerebrospinal fluid leaks, or cochlear implants. See *Table 1 for specific guidance.*

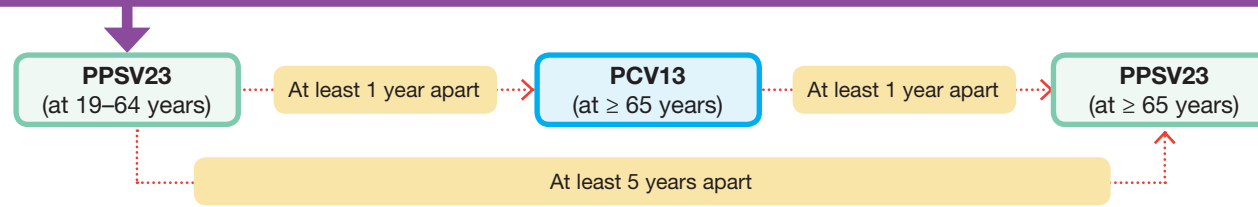
For those who have previously received 1 dose of PPSV23 at ≥ 65 years and no doses of PCV13



- Administer 1 dose of PCV13 **at least 1 year** after the dose of PPSV23 for all adults, regardless of medical conditions.

Pneumococcal vaccine timing for adults with certain medical conditions

Indicated to receive 1 dose of PPSV23 at 19 through 64 years



Includes adults with:

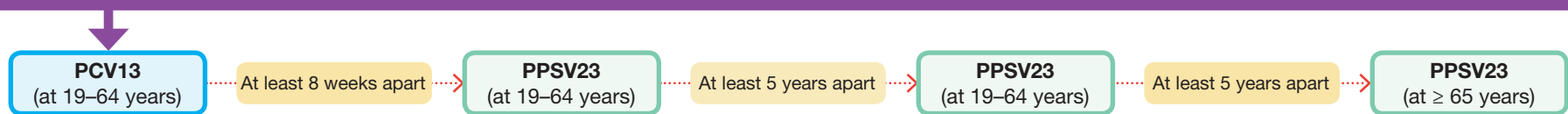
- chronic heart or lung disease
- diabetes mellitus
- alcoholism
- chronic liver disease

Also includes adults who smoke* cigarettes

For those who have **not** received any pneumococcal vaccines, or those with unknown vaccination history:

- Administer 1 dose of PPSV23 at 19 through 64 years.
- Administer 1 dose of PCV13 at 65 years or older. This dose should be given **at least 1 year** after PPSV23.
- Administer 1 final dose of PPSV23 at 65 years or older. This dose should be given **at least 1 year** after PCV13 and at least 5 years after the most recent dose of PPSV23.

Indicated to receive 1 dose of PCV13 at ≥ 19 years and 1 or 2 doses of PPSV23 at 19 through 64 years



Includes adults with:

- cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) leaks*
- cochlear implants*
- sickle cell disease or other hemoglobinopathies
- congenital or acquired asplenia
- congenital or acquired immunodeficiencies
- HIV infection
- chronic renal failure
- nephrotic syndrome
- leukemia
- lymphoma
- Hodgkin disease
- generalized malignancy
- iatrogenic immunosuppression
- solid organ transplant
- multiple myeloma

For those who have **not** received any pneumococcal vaccines, or those with unknown vaccination history:

- Administer 1 dose of PCV13.
- Administer 1 dose of PPSV23 **at least 8 weeks** later.
- Administer a second dose of PPSV23 **at least 5 years** after the previous dose (**note: a second dose is not indicated for those with CSF leaks or cochlear implants*).
- Administer 1 final dose of PPSV23 at 65 years or older. This dose should be given **at least 5 years** after the most recent dose of PPSV23.

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

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

*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

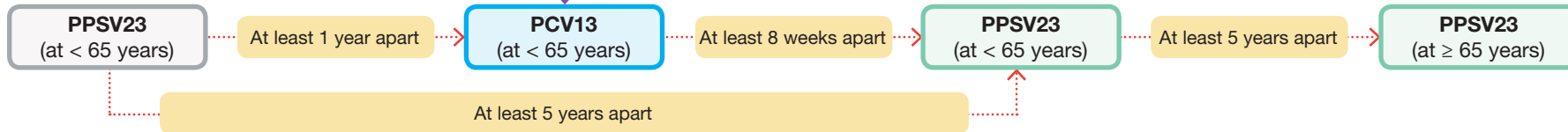
[§]Including chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, emphysema, and asthma

[¶]Includes B- (humoral) or T-lymphocyte deficiency, complement deficiencies (particularly C1, C2, C3, and C4 deficiencies), and phagocytic disorders (excluding chronic granulomatous disease)

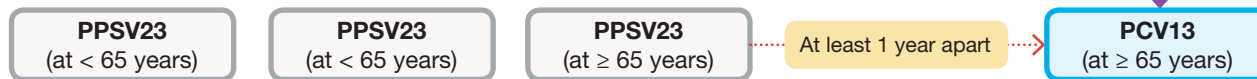
[‡]Diseases requiring treatment with immunosuppressive drugs, including long-term systemic corticosteroids and radiation therapy

Additional scenarios: completing the pneumococcal vaccination series for adults

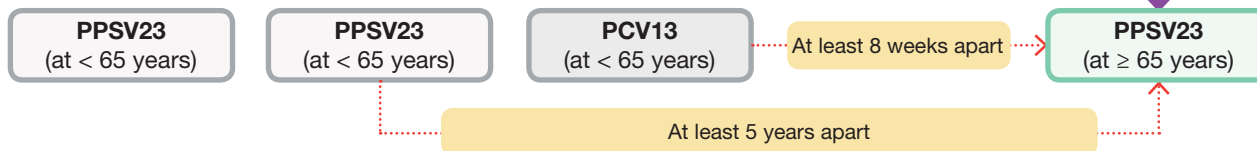
Adults recommended to receive PCV13 at ≥ 19 years who already received 1 dose of PPSV23 at < 65 years



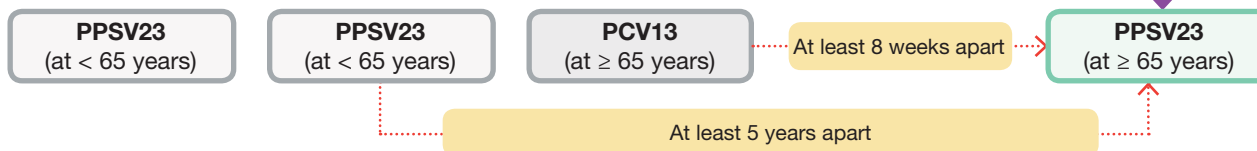
Adults recommended to receive PCV13 at ≥ 19 years who already received 2 doses of PPSV23 at < 65 years and 1 dose of PPSV23 at ≥ 65 years



Adults recommended to receive PCV13 at ≥ 19 years who already received 2 doses of PPSV23 and 1 dose of PCV13 at < 65 years



Adults recommended to receive PCV13 at ≥ 19 years who already received 2 doses of PPSV23 at < 65 years and 1 dose of PCV13 at ≥ 65 years



- For those who have already received 1 or more doses of PPSV23, or those with unclear documentation of the type of pneumococcal vaccine received:
 - Administer 1 dose of PCV13 **at least 1 year** after the most recent pneumococcal vaccine dose.
 - Administer a second dose of PPSV23 **at least 8 weeks** after PCV13 and at least 5 years after the previous dose of PPSV23 (*note: a second dose is not indicated for those with CSF leaks or cochlear implants*).
 - Administer 1 final dose of PPSV23 at 65 years or older. This dose should be given **at least 5 years** after the most recent dose of PPSV23.
- For those who have already received 1 dose of PCV13, do not administer an additional dose at 65 years or older.