

Adult Vaccine Schedule



Vaccine	How often	Disease prevented	Who needs it
Influenza	Every year	Flu. This can be especially dangerous to older adults or people with immune disorders.	All adults
COVID-19*	1 to 2 doses, depending on vaccine, with boosters as advised	Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19). This is a respiratory illness caused by a new (novel) coronavirus. It can be especially dangerous to some people.	All adults *Getting a COVID-19 vaccine and boosters as advised are important to protect against COVID-19. Talk with your healthcare provider about vaccines and boosters.
Tetanus, diphtheria (Td); or Tetanus, diphtheria, and pertussis (Tdap)*	One dose of Tdap, then one dose of Td as a booster every 10 years	Tetanus (lockjaw), a disease that causes muscles to spasm Diphtheria, an infection that causes fever, weakness, and breathing problems Pertussis, also known as whooping cough. This is a highly contagious disease that can cause serious illness.	All adults *This vaccine should be given during each pregnancy, no matter how many years since the last vaccine. The vaccine increases protection for your newborn. A newborn is too young to get the vaccine. But newborns have the highest risk for severe illness and death from pertussis.
Varicella (Var)**	One series of 2 injections	Chickenpox. This is a disease that causes itchy skin bumps, fever, and tiredness. It can lead to scarring, pneumonia, or brain inflammation.	Adults who don't have evidence of immunity **This vaccine should not be given to pregnant women. Women should avoid pregnancy for 4 weeks after the vaccine.
Human papillomavirus (HPV)	2 to 3 doses depending on age at first dose or condition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cervical cancer, caused by some types of HPV • Vaginal and vulvar cancer • Penile cancer • Head and neck cancers • Anal cancer • Genital warts 	All people through age 26. Some adults ages 27 to 45 years may decide to get the HPV vaccine after talking with their provider, if they were not fully vaccinated when they were younger. Ask your healthcare provider if this applies to you.
Pneumococcal vaccine	2 kinds of vaccines help prevent pneumococcal disease: PCV (PCV13, PCV15, and PCV20) and PPSV23 vaccines	Pneumococcal disease, which is caused by Streptococcus pneumonia bacteria. This can cause many types of infections in the lungs, brain and spinal cord, blood, sinuses, and middle ear. Pneumococcal disease can lead to death.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All adults 65 years and older. Talk with your healthcare provider about your situation and which type of vaccine is best for you. • Some people ages 18 to 64 should also get pneumococcal vaccine depending on certain health conditions or risk factors. Talk with your

healthcare provider about your situation and risk.

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Recombinant zoster vaccine (RZV)	2 doses, the second dose given 2 to 6 months after the first	Herpes zoster (shingles), a painful rash marked by blisters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adults ages 50 and older. This is given even if you've had shingles before or had a previous zoster live vaccine (ZVL). The live vaccine is no longer available in the U.S. Some adults ages 19 and older with a weak immune system may be advised to get RZV. Talk with your healthcare provider about your situation.
Measles, mumps, rubella (MMR)**	1 or 2 doses, for ages 19 through 49; 1 dose for ages 50 and older if at risk. An extra dose may be advised in areas of mumps outbreaks.	<p>Measles, a disease marked by red spots, fever, and coughing</p> <p>Mumps, a disease that causes swelling in the salivary glands. It may affect the ovaries or testes.</p> <p>Rubella (German measles). This is a form of measles that can cause birth defects if a pregnant woman catches it.</p>	<p>Adults born in 1957 and later who are not known to be immune to measles, mumps, or rubella. Ask your healthcare provider if you need a second dose.</p> <p>**This vaccine should not be given to pregnant women. Women should prevent pregnancy for 4 weeks after vaccination.</p>
Meningococcal			
Two types of vaccines are available depending on age and medical situation:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meningococcal conjugate (MenACWY) Serogroup B vaccines (MenB) 	1 or more doses depending on vaccine type and condition	Meningococcal disease (bacterial meningitis). This is inflammation of the membrane covering the brain and spinal cord. It can lead to death.	<p>Adults with immune deficiencies or at high risk of exposure. Also, first-year college students living in residential housing (if not vaccinated at age 16 or older) and military recruits.</p> <p>Ask your healthcare provider about meningococcal disease and which vaccine may be right for you.</p>
Hepatitis A (HepA)	One series of 2 to 3 injections depending on the vaccine	Hepatitis A. This is an infection that can result in acute liver inflammation and yellow skin and whites of the eyes (jaundice).	Adults with risk factors, such as clotting disorders or chronic liver disease, and adults with high risk of exposure. This includes men who have sex with men, injection drug users, and travelers to countries where hepatitis A is common.
Hepatitis B (HepB)	One series of 2, 3, or 4 doses depending on the vaccine, age, risk, or condition	Hepatitis B. This is an infection that causes chronic, severe liver disease.	Adults with high risk of exposure, such as healthcare providers and sanitation workers, and adults with diabetes. This includes people living with HIV if not already immune.
Travelers' diseases	As needed	Infections, such as cholera, typhoid, yellow	Adults traveling out of the country. Required vaccines will vary,

fever, polio, rabies,
meningococcal disease,
hepatitis A, hepatitis B

depending on the country you visit.
Check the [CDC website at
www.cdc.gov/travel](https://www.cdc.gov/travel).

Based on the CDC National Immunization Program recommendations for people ages 19 years and older,
United States, 2023

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