### Summary of Recommendations for Adult Immunization (Age 19 years and older)

**Table:**

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<tr>
<th>Vaccine name and route</th>
<th>People for whom vaccination is recommended</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Influenza</strong></td>
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• Vaccination is recommended for all adults.  
• LAIV (Flumist) is approved only for healthy nonpregnant people age 2–48yrs.  
• Adults age 18 through 64yrs may be given any intramuscular IIV product (Fluzone, Fluvirin, Afluria, Flucelvax), or the intraderal IIV product (Fluzone Intradermal), or RIV (FluBlok).  
• Adults age 18 through 64yrs may be given intramuscular IIV (Afluria) via jet injector (Stratis).  
• Adults age 65yrs and older may be given standard-dose IIV, or high-dose IIV (Fluzone High-Dose), or RIV.  
**Note:** Healthcare personnel who care for severely immunocompromised persons (i.e., those who require care in a protective environment) should receive IIV rather than LAIV.  
For information on other contraindications and precautions to LAIV, see far right column. | • Give 1 dose every year in the fall or winter.  
• Begin vaccination services as soon as vaccine is available and continue until the risk of influenza is present in the community.  
• Continue to give vaccine to unvaccinated adults throughout the influenza season (including when influenza activity is present in the community) and at other times when the risk of influenza exists.  
• If 2 or more of the following live virus vaccines are to be given—LAIV, MMR, Var, HZV, and/or yellow fever—they should be given on the same day. If they are not, space them by at least 28d. | **Contraindications**  
• Previous severe allergic reaction (e.g., anaphylaxis) to this vaccine, to any of its components, including egg protein. Adults with egg allergy of any severity may receive RIV or, adults who experience only hives with exposure to eggs may receive additional safety precautions (i.e., observe patient for 30 minutes after receipt of vaccine for signs of a reaction).  
• For LAIV only: pregnancy; immunosuppression; receipt of specific antivirals (i.e., amantadine, rimantadine, zanamivir, or oseltamivir) within the previous 48hrs. Avoid use of these antiviral drugs for 14d after vaccination.  
• Moderate or severe acute illness.  
• Guillain-Barré syndrome within 6wks following previous dose of influenza vaccine.  
• For LAIV only: Chronic pulmonary (including asthma), cardiovascular (except hypertension), renal, hepatic, neurologic, hematologic, or metabolic (including diabetes) disorders; immunosuppression (including that caused by medications or HIV). |
• All people who lack written documentation of a primary series consisting of at least 3 doses of tetanus- and diphtheria-tetanus-toxoid-containing vaccine.  
• A booster dose of Td or Tdap may be needed for wound management, so consult ACIP recommendations.*  
**For Tdap only:**  
• Adults who have not already received Tdap or whose Tdap history is not known.  
• Healthcare personnel of all ages.  
• Give Tdap to pregnant women during each pregnancy (preferred during 27—36 weeks’ gestation), regardless of the interval since prior Td or Tdap. | • For people who are unvaccinated or behind, complete the primary Td series (spaced at 0, 1 to 2m, 6 to 12m intervals); substitute a one-time dose of Tdap for one of the doses in the series, preferably the first.  
• Give Tdap booster every 10yrs after the primary series has been completed.  
• Tdap should be given regardless of interval since previous Td. | **Contraindications**  
• Moderate or severe acute illness.  
• History of Guillain-Barré syndrome (GBS) within 6wks following influenza vaccination.  
• For LAIV only: Chronic pulmonary (including asthma), cardiovascular (except hypertension), renal, hepatic, neurologic, hematologic, or metabolic (including diabetes) disorders; immunosuppression (including that caused by medications or HIV). |

*This document was adapted from the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP). To obtain copies of these recommendations, visit CDC’s website at www.cdc.gov/vaccines/hcp/ACIP-recs/index.html or visit the Immunization Action Coalition (IAC) website at www.immunize.org/acip. This table is revised periodically. Visit IAC’s website at www.immunize.org/adultrules to make sure you have the most current version.  

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**Technical content reviewed by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention**

Epidemiology and Prevention of Vaccine-Preventable Diseases, 13th Edition  
April, 2015
## Summary of Recommendations for Adult Immunization (Age 19 years and older)

### Vaccine name and route

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<td>MMR (Measles, mumps, rubella)</td>
<td>For people through age 18 years, consult “Summary of Recommendations for Child/Teen Immunization” at <a href="http://www.immunize.org/catg.d/p2010.pdf">www.immunize.org/catg.d/p2010.pdf</a>.&lt;br&gt;• People born in 1957 or later (especially those born outside the U.S.) should receive at least 1 dose of MMR if they have no laboratory evidence of immunity to each of the 3 diseases or documentation of a dose given on or after the first birthday.&lt;br&gt;• People in high-risk groups, such as healthcare personnel (paid, unpaid, or volunteer), students entering college and other post-high school educational institutions, and international travelers, should receive a total of 2 doses.&lt;br&gt;• People born before 1957 are usually considered immune, but evidence of immunity (serology or documented history of 2 doses of MMR) should be considered for healthcare personnel.&lt;br&gt;• Women of childbearing age who do not have acceptable evidence of rubella immunity or vaccination.&lt;br&gt;• Give 1 or 2 doses (see criteria in 1st and 2nd bullets in box to left).&lt;br&gt;• If dose #2 is recommended, give it no sooner than 4wks after dose #1.&lt;br&gt;• If woman of childbearing-age is found to be rubella susceptible and is not pregnant, give 1 dose of MMR; if she is pregnant, the dose should be given postpartum. This includes women who have already received 1 or 2 doses of rubella-containing vaccine.&lt;br&gt;• If 2 or more of the following live virus vaccines are to be given—LAIV, MMR, Var, HZV, and/or yellow fever—they should be given on the same day. They are not, space them by at least 28d. May use as post-exposure prophylaxis if given within 3d of exposure.</td>
<td>Just give dose #2.</td>
<td>Previous severe allergic reaction (e.g., anaphylaxis) to this vaccine or to any of its components.&lt;br&gt;• Pregnancy or possibility of pregnancy within 4wks.&lt;br&gt;• Severe immunodeficiency (e.g., hematologic and solid tumors; receiving chemotherapy; congenital immunodeficiency; long-term immunosuppressive therapy; or severely symptomatic HIV).&lt;br&gt;Note: HIV infection is NOT a contraindication to MMR for those who are not severely immunocompromised (i.e., CD4+ T-lymphocyte counts are greater than or equal to 200 cells/µL for 6 months).<em>&lt;br&gt;Precautions&lt;br&gt;• Moderate or severe acute illness.&lt;br&gt;• If blood, plasma, and/or immune globulin were given in past 11m, see ACIP’s General Recommendations on Immunization</em> regarding time to wait before vaccinating.&lt;br&gt;• History of thrombocytopenia or thrombocytopenic purpura.&lt;br&gt;Note: If TST (tuberculosis skin test) and MMR are both needed but not given on same day, delay TST for at least 4wks after MMR.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Varicella (chickenpox) (Var)</td>
<td>For people through age 18 years, consult “Summary of Recommendations for Child/Teen Immunization” at <a href="http://www.immunize.org/catg.d/p2010.pdf">www.immunize.org/catg.d/p2010.pdf</a>.&lt;br&gt;• All adults without evidence of immunity.&lt;br&gt;Note: Evidence of immunity is defined as written documentation of 2 doses of varicella vaccine; a history of varicella disease or herpes zoster (shingles) based on healthcare-provider diagnosis; laboratory evidence of immunity or confirmation of disease; and/or birth in the U.S. before 1980, with the exceptions that follow.&lt;br&gt;• Healthcare personnel (HCP) born in the U.S. before 1980 who do not meet any of the criteria above should be tested or given the 2-dose vaccine series. If testing indicates they are not immune, give the 1st dose of varicella vaccine immediately. Give the 2nd dose 4–8wks later.&lt;br&gt;• Pregnant women born in the U.S. before 1980 who do not meet any of the criteria above should either 1) be tested for susceptibility during pregnancy and if found susceptible, given the 1st dose of varicella vaccine postpartum before hospital discharge, or 2) not be tested for susceptibility and given the 1st dose of varicella vaccine postpartum before hospital discharge. Give the 2nd dose 4–8wks later.</td>
<td>Give 2 doses.&lt;br&gt;• Dose #2 is given 4—8wks after dose #1.&lt;br&gt;• If dose #2 is delayed, do not repeat dose #1. Just give dose #2.&lt;br&gt;• If 2 or more of the following live virus vaccines are to be given—LAIV, MMR, Var, HZV, and/or yellow fever—they should be given on the same day. If they are not, space them by at least 28d. May use as post-exposure prophylaxis if given within 5d of exposure.</td>
<td>Previous severe allergic reaction (e.g., anaphylaxis) to varicella vaccine or to any of its components.&lt;br&gt;• Pregnancy or possibility of pregnancy within 4wks.&lt;br&gt;• People on long-term immunosuppressive therapy or who are immunocompromised because of malignancy and primary or acquired immunodeficiency, including HIV/AIDS (although vaccination may be considered if CD4+ T-lymphocyte counts are greater than or equal to 200 cells/µL. See MMWR 2007;56:RR-4).&lt;br&gt;Precautions&lt;br&gt;• Moderate or severe acute illness.&lt;br&gt;• If blood, plasma, and/or immune globulin were given in past 11m, see ACIP’s General Recommendations on Immunization* regarding time to wait before vaccinating.&lt;br&gt;• Receipt of specific antivirals (i.e., acyclovir, famciclovir, or valacyclovir) 24hrs before vaccination, if possible; delay resumption of these antiviral drugs for 14d after vaccination.</td>
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| **Hepatitis A** *(HepA)*  
*Give IM*  
Brands may be used interchangeably. |  
• All adults who want to be protected from hepatitis A virus (HAV) infection and lack a specific risk factor.  
• People who travel or work anywhere EXCEPT the U.S., Western Europe, New Zealand, Australia, Canada, and Japan.  
• People with chronic liver disease; injecting and non-injecting drug users; men who have sex with men; people who receive clotting-factor concentrates; people who work with HAV in lab settings; food handlers when health authorities or private employers determine vaccination to be appropriate.  
• People who anticipate close personal contact with an international adoptee from a country of high or intermediate endemicity during the first 60 days following the adoptee’s arrival in the U.S.  
• Postexposure: adults age 40yrs or younger with recent (within 2 wks) exposure to HAV, give HepA. For people older than age 40yrs with recent (within 2 wks) exposure to HAV, immune globulin is preferred over HepA vaccine.  
Give 2 doses, spaced 6–18m apart (depending on brand).  
If dose #2 is delayed, do not repeat dose #1. Just give dose #2. |  
Contraindication  
Previous severe allergic reaction (e.g., anaphylaxis) to this vaccine or to any of its components.  
Precaution  
Mild illness is not a contraindication. |
| **Hepatitis B** *(HepB)*  
*Give IM*  
Brands may be used interchangeably. |  
• All adults who want to be protected from hepatitis B virus infection and lack a specific risk factor.  
• Household contacts and sex partners of HBsAg-positive people; injecting drug users; sexually active people not in a long-term, mutually monogamous relationship; men who have sex with men; people with HIV; people seeking STD evaluation or treatment; hemodialysis patients and those with renal disease that may result in dialysis; diabetics younger than age 60yrs (diabetics age 60yrs and older may be vaccinated at the clinician’s discretion [see ACIP recommendations*]); healthcare personnel and public safety workers who are exposed to blood; clients and staff of institutions for the developmentally disabled; inmates of long-term correctional facilities; certain international travelers; and people with chronic liver disease.  
**Note:** Provide serologic screening for immigrants from endemic areas. If patient is chronically infected, assure appropriate disease management. For sex partners and household contacts of HBsAg-positive people, provide serologic screening and administer initial dose of HepB vaccine at same visit.  
Give 3 doses on a 0, 1, 6m schedule.  
Alternative timing options for vaccination include 0, 2, 4m; 0, 1, 4m; and 0, 1, 2, 12m (Engerix brand only).  
There must be at least 4wks between doses #1 and #2, and at least 5m between doses #2 and #3.  
An alternative schedule can also be used at 0, 7d, 21–30d, and a booster at 12m.  
For Twinrix (hepatitis A and B combination vaccine [GSK]) for patients age 18yrs and older only: give 3 doses on a 0, 1, 6m schedule. There must be at least 4wks between doses #1 and #2, and at least 5m between doses #2 and #3.  
For Twi |  
Contraindication  
Previous severe allergic reaction (e.g., anaphylaxis) to this vaccine or to any of its components.  
Precaution  
Mild illness is not a contraindication. |

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| **Zoster** (shingles) (HZV) | • People age 60yrs and older.  
**Note:** Do not test people age 60yrs or older for varicella immunity prior to zoster vaccination. Persons born in the U.S. prior to 1980 can be presumed to be immune to varicella for the purpose of zoster vaccination, regardless of their recollection of having had chickenpox. | • Give 1-time dose if unvaccinated, regardless of previous history of herpes zoster (shingles) or chickenpox.  
• If 2 or more of the following live virus vaccines are to be given—MMR, Var, HZV, and/or yellow fever—they should be given on the same day. If they are not, space them by at least 28d. | **Contraindications**  
• Previous severe allergic reaction (e.g., anaphylaxis) to any component of zoster vaccine.  
• Primary cellular or acquired immunodeficiency.  
**Precautions**  
• Moderate or severe acute illness.  
• Receipt of specific antivirals (i.e., acyclovir, famciclovir, or valacyclovir) 24hrs before vaccination, if possible; delay resumption of these antiviral drugs for 14d after vaccination. |
| **Hib** (Haemophilus influenzae type b) | For people through age 18 years, consult “Summary of Recommendations for Child/Teen Immunization” at www.immunize.org/catg.d/p2010.pdf.  
• Not routinely recommended for healthy adults.  
• Those adults at highest risk of serious Hib disease include people who 1) have anatomic or functional asplenia, 2) are undergoing an elective splenectomy, or 3) are recipients of hematopoietic stem cell transplant (H SCT). | • Give 1 dose of any Hib conjugate vaccine to adults in categories 1 or 2 (see 2nd bullet in column to left) if no history of previous Hib vaccine.  
• For HSCT patients, regardless of Hib vaccination history, give 3 doses, at least 4wks apart, beginning 6–12m after transplant. | **Contraindication**  
Previous severe allergic reaction (e.g., anaphylaxis) to this vaccine or to any of its components.  
**Precautions**  
Moderate or severe acute illness. |
• For unvaccinated females through age 26yrs: Complete a 3-dose series of HPV2 or HPV4.  
• For unvaccinated males through age 21yrs: Complete a 3-dose series of HPV4.  
• For unvaccinated males age 22 through 26yrs: Complete a 3-dose series of HPV4 for those who 1) have sex with men or 2) are immunocompromised as a result of infection (including HIV), disease, or medications, or 3) want to be protected from HPV. | • Give 3 doses on a 0, 1–2, 6m schedule. Use either HPV2 or HPV4 for women, and only HPV4 for men.  
• There must be at least 4wks between doses #1 and #2 and at least 12wks between doses #2 and #3. Overall, there must be at least 24wks between doses #1 and #3, and 16wks between doses #2 and #3. If possible, use the same vaccine product for all three doses. | **Contraindication**  
Previous severe allergic reaction (e.g., anaphylaxis) to this vaccine or to any of its components.  
**Precautions**  
• Moderate or severe acute illness.  
• Pregnancy. |
• Not routinely recommended for U.S. residents age 18yrs and older.  
**Note:** Adults living in the U.S. who never received or completed a primary series of polio vaccine need not be vaccinated unless they intend to travel to areas where exposure to wild-type virus is likely. Adults with documented prior vaccination can receive 1 booster dose if traveling to polio endemic areas or to areas where the risk of exposure is high. | • Refer to ACIP recommendations regarding unique situations, schedules, and dosing information. | **Contraindication**  
Previous severe allergic reaction (e.g., anaphylaxis) to this vaccine or to any of its components.  
**Precautions**  
• Moderate or severe acute illness.  
• Pregnancy. |

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