

FALL 2023 IMMUNIZATIONS

	WHAT are the options?	WHO is eligible?	HOW well do they work?	WHEN should I get it?
INFLUENZA	A shot that targets 4 strains of seasonal flu.	6 months and older	Typically reduces the risk of going to the doctor by 40-60%.	October is ideal, as vaccine protection wanes over a season.
COVID-19	Updated vaccine formula targeting XBB—an Omicron subvariant. Options: Moderna and Pfizer (mRNA) and Novavax (protein)	6 months and older	Last year, the fall COVID-19 vaccine provided 40-60% additional effectiveness against severe disease.	For protection against severe disease , get it anytime. For protection against infection , it's best to get it right before a wave, which can be challenging to time.
RSV (OLDER ADULTS)	Options: GSK and Pfizer <i>They are slightly different in design, but only at a microscopic level.</i>	60 years and older	82-86% efficacy against severe disease.	Vaccination should occur before the start of the fall and winter RSV season.
RSV (PREGNANCY)	Abrysvo (Respiratory Syncytial Virus Vaccine) by Pfizer.	Pregnant people <i>Protection will pass to baby for protection in first 6 months of life.</i>	82% efficacy in preventing hospitalization in first 3 months of life. 69% efficacy after 6 months.	Individuals 32 to 36 weeks pregnant should be vaccinated immediately before or during RSV season (generally September - January).
RSV ANTIBODY	A new monoclonal antibody by AstraZeneca. <i>This is not a vaccine (doesn't teach the body to make antibodies) but rather a proactive medication (provides antibodies).</i>	All infants <8 months High-risk infants 8-19 months	Reduces risk of hospitalization and healthcare visits by ~80%.	Infants <8 months born during or entering their first RSV season should get immunized. Children with increased risk aged 8-19 months should be immunized as they enter their second RSV season.

Inspired by the Fall 2023 Vaccines Guide developed by Katelyn Jetelina, MPH PHD and Caitlin Rivers, MPH PHD.