

# 2023 Recommended Adult Immunizations by Age Group

	19-26 YEARS	27-49 YEARS	50-64 YEARS	65 YEARS & UP
<b>COVID-19</b> Coronavirus Disease 2019	2 or 3 doses primary series & booster <sup>1</sup>			
<b>Flu</b> Influenza	Inactivated/Recombinant 1 dose annually			
	Live/Attenuated 1 dose annually			
<b>Tdap or Td</b> Tetanus, Diphtheria & Pertussis	1 dose Tdap each pregnancy and/or 1 dose Td/Tdap for wound management <sup>2</sup>			
	1 dose Tdap, then Td or Tdap booster every 10 years			
<b>MMR</b> Measles, Mumps & Rubella	1 or 2 doses depending on indication (if born in 1957 or later)			
<b>Varicella</b> Chickenpox	2 doses (if born in 1980 or later)		2 doses	
<b>RZV</b> Shingles	2 doses for immunocompromising conditions <sup>3</sup>		2 doses	
<b>HPV</b> Human Papillomavirus	2 or 3 doses depending on age at initial vax/condition	27-45 years		
<b>PCV15, PCV20 &amp; PPSV23</b> Pneumococcal Disease	1 dose PCV15 followed by PPSV23 OR 1 dose of PCV20 <sup>4</sup>			See Notes <sup>5</sup>
<b>HepA</b> Hepatitis A	2, 3 or 4 doses depending on vaccine			
<b>HepB</b> Hepatitis B	2, 3, or 4 doses depending on vax/condition			
<b>MenACWY</b> Meningococcal Disease	1 or 2 doses depending on indication <sup>6</sup>			
<b>MenB</b> Meningococcal Disease	19-23 years	1 or 2 doses depending on indication <sup>7</sup>		
<b>Hib</b> <i>Haemophilus Influenzae</i> Type B	1 or 3 doses depending on indication			
<b>RSV</b> Respiratory Syncytial Virus			1 dose (if over 60 years)	

## Key



Indicates when the vaccine is recommended for adults who meet the age requirement, lack documentation of vaccination or lack evidence of past infection.



Indicates the vaccine is recommended for adults with an additional risk factor or another indication.



Indicates the vaccine should be given based on shared clinical decision-making.



See Notes on Page 3.

## Additional Information

Talk with your doctor or healthcare provider if you have questions about any shot recommended for you.

# Diseases and the Vaccines that Prevent Them

ADULT (19 & OLDER)

DISEASE	VACCINE	SPREAD BY	DISEASE SYMPTOMS	DISEASE COMPLICATIONS
<b>Coronavirus Disease 2019</b> (COVID-19)	<b>COVID-19</b> Vaccine protects against severe complications from coronavirus disease 2019	Air, direct contact	May be no symptoms, fever, muscle aches, sore throat, cough, runny nose, diarrhea, vomiting, new loss of taste or smell	Pneumonia (infection in the lungs), respiratory failure, blood clots, bleeding disorder, injury to liver, heart or kidney, multisystem inflammatory syndrome, post-COVID syndrome, death
<b>Influenza</b> (Flu)	<b>Flu</b> Vaccine protects against influenza	Air, direct contact	Fever, muscle pain, sore throat, cough, extreme fatigue	Pneumonia (infection in the lungs), bronchitis, sinus infections, ear infections, death
<b>Tetanus</b>	<b>Tdap*</b> <b>Td**</b> Vaccines protect against tetanus	Exposure through cuts in skin	Stiffness in neck and abdominal muscles, difficulty swallowing, muscle spasms, fever	Broken bones, breathing difficulty, death
<b>Diphtheria</b>	<b>Tdap*</b> <b>Td**</b> Vaccines protect against diphtheria	Air, direct contact	Sore throat, mild fever, weakness, swollen glands in neck	Swelling of the heart muscle, heart failure, coma, paralysis, death
<b>Pertussis</b> (Whooping Cough)	<b>Tdap*</b> Vaccine protects against pertussis (whooping cough)	Air, direct contact	Severe cough, runny nose, apnea (a pause in breathing in infants)	Pneumonia (infection in the lungs), death
<b>Measles</b>	<b>MMR†</b> Vaccine protects against measles	Air, direct contact	Rash, fever, cough, runny nose, pink eye	Encephalitis (brain swelling), pneumonia (infection in the lungs), death
<b>Mumps</b>	<b>MMR†</b> Vaccine protects against mumps	Air, direct contact	Swollen salivary glands (under the jaw), fever, headache, tiredness, muscle pain	Meningitis (infection of the covering around the brain and spinal cord), encephalitis (brain swelling), inflammation of testicles or ovaries, deafness, death
<b>Rubella</b>	<b>MMR†</b> Vaccine protects against rubella	Air, direct contact	Sometimes rash, fever, swollen lymph nodes	Very serious in pregnant women – can lead to miscarriage, stillbirth, premature delivery, birth defects
<b>Chickenpox</b>	<b>Varicella</b> Vaccine protects against chickenpox	Air, direct contact	Rash, tiredness, headache, fever	Infected blisters, bleeding disorders, encephalitis (brain swelling), pneumonia (infection in the lungs), death
<b>Zoster Recombinant</b> (Shingles)	<b>RZV</b> Vaccine protects against shingles	Previous chickenpox infection, direct contact with fluid from rash	Rash, fever, headache, chills, upset stomach	Postherpetic neuralgia (long-term nerve pain), blindness, pneumonia (infection in the lungs), hearing problems, encephalitis (brain swelling), death
<b>Human Papillomavirus</b>	<b>HPV</b> Vaccine protects against human papillomavirus	Direct skin contact	May be no symptoms, genital warts	Cervical, vaginal, vulvar, penile, anal, oropharyngeal cancers
<b>Pneumococcal Disease</b> (PCV15, PCV20, PPSV23)	<b>PCV</b> <b>PPSV</b> Vaccines protect against pneumococcal disease	Air, direct contact	May be no symptoms, pneumonia (infection in the lungs)	Bacteremia (blood infection), meningitis (infection of the covering around the brain and spinal cord), death

**Tdap\*** Tdap combines protection against diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis.

**Td\*\*** Td combines protection against diphtheria and tetanus.

**MMR†** MMR combines protection against measles, mumps and rubella.



**FOR MORE INFORMATION**  
Visit [immunizations.la.gov](http://immunizations.la.gov)  
Or Call (504) 568-2600



U.S. Department of Health and Human Services  
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

**FOR VACCINE SPECIFIC INFORMATION**  
Call toll-free: 1-800-CDC-INFO (1-800-232-4636)  
Or visit: [www.cdc.gov/vaccines/adults/index.html](http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/adults/index.html)

DISEASE	VACCINE	SPREAD BY	DISEASE SYMPTOMS	DISEASE COMPLICATIONS
<b>Hepatitis A</b>	<b>HepA</b> Vaccine protects against hepatitis A	Direct contact, contaminated food or water	May be no symptoms, fever, stomach pain, loss of appetite, fatigue, vomiting, jaundice (yellowing of skin and eyes), dark urine	Liver failure, arthralgia (joint pain), kidney, pancreatic and blood disorders, death
<b>Hepatitis B</b>	<b>HepB</b> Vaccine protects against hepatitis B	Contact with blood or body fluids	May be no symptoms, fever, headache, weakness, vomiting, jaundice (yellowing of skin and eyes), joint pain	Chronic liver infection, liver failure, liver cancer, death
<b>Meningococcal Disease</b>	<b>MenACWY</b> <b>MenB</b> Vaccines protect against meningococcal disease	Air, direct contact	Sudden onset of fever, headache and stiff neck, dark purple rash	Loss of limb, deafness, nervous system disorders, developmental disabilities, seizure disorder, stroke, death
<b>Haemophilus Influenzae Type B (Hib)</b>	<b>Hib</b> Vaccine protects against <i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> type b	Air, direct contact	May be no symptoms unless bacteria enter the blood	Meningitis (infection of the covering around the brain and spinal cord), intellectual disability, epiglottitis (life-threatening infection that can block the windpipe and lead to serious breathing problems), pneumonia (infection in the lungs), death
<b>Respiratory Syncytial Virus</b>	<b>RSV</b> Vaccine protects against Respiratory Syncytial Virus	Air, direct contact	Runny nose, decrease in appetite, coughing, sneezing, fever, wheezing	Bronchitis, pneumonia (infection in the lungs)

## Footnotes

- Primary series: 2-dose series at 0, 4-8 weeks (Moderna) or 2-dose series at 0, 3-8 weeks (Novavax, Pfizer-BioNTech).
- Wound management: Persons with 3 or more doses of tetanus-toxoid-containing vaccine: For clean and minor wounds, administer Tdap or Td if over 10 years since last dose; for all other wounds, administer Tdap or Td if over 5 years since last dose. Tdap is preferred for persons who have not previously received Tdap or whose Tdap history is unknown. If a tetanus-toxoid-containing vaccine is indicated for a pregnant woman, use Tdap.
- Immunocompromising conditions (including persons with HIV regardless of CD4 count): 2-dose series recombinant zoster vaccine (RZV, Shingrix) 2-6 months apart (minimum interval: 4 weeks; repeat dose if administered too soon).
- Age 19-64 years with certain underlying medical conditions or other risk factors who have not previously received a PCV13, PCV15 or PCV20 or whose previous vaccination history is unknown: 1 dose PCV15 OR 1 dose PCV20. If PCV15 is used, follow by a dose of PPSV23 given at least 1 year after the PCV15 dose. A minimum interval of 8 weeks between PCV15 and PPSV23 can be considered for adults with an immunocompromising condition, cochlear implant or cerebrospinal fluid leak.
- Not previously received a dose of PCV13, PCV15, or PCV20 or whose previous vaccination history is unknown: 1 dose PCV15 OR 1 dose PCV20. If PCV15 is used, this should be followed by a dose of PPSV23 given at least 1 year after the PCV15 dose. A minimum interval of 8 weeks between PCV15 and PPSV23 can be considered for adults with an immunocompromising condition, cochlear implant, or cerebrospinal fluid leak to minimize the risk of invasive pneumococcal disease caused by serotypes unique to PPSV23 in these vulnerable groups. For additional information and vaccination recommendations visit [www.cdc.gov/vaccines/adults/index.html](http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/adults/index.html).
- 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-D (Menactra, Menveo or MenQuadfi) at least 8 weeks apart and revaccinate every 5 years if risk remains.  
Travel in countries with hyperendemic or epidemic meningococcal disease or microbiologists routinely exposed to *Neisseria meningitidis*: 1 dose MenACWY (Menactra, Menveo or MenQuadfi) 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) or military recruits: 1 dose MenACWY (Menactra, Menveo or MenQuadfi).
- Adolescents and young adults age 16-23 years (age 16-18 years preferred) not at increased risk for meningococcal disease: 2-dose series MenB-4C (Bexsero) at least 1 month apart or 2-dose series MenB-FHbp (Trumenba) 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).  
Anatomical or functional asplenia (including sickle cell disease), persistent complement component deficiency, complement inhibitor (e.g., eculizumab, ravulizumab) use or microbiologists routinely exposed to *Neisseria meningitidis*: 2-dose primary series MenB-4C (Bexsero) at least 1 month apart of 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; if dose 3 is administered earlier than 4 months after dose 2, a fourth dose should be administered at least 4 months after dose 3); 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.