Infectious Respiratory Disease Immunization Timeline

BABIES AND YOUNG CHILDREN (AGES 2 MONTHS–6 YEARS)

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Immunization is the best protection against many infectious respiratory illnesses. Vaccines strengthen our immune defenses and reduce the severity and spread of disease. Learn more about recommended immunizations here.

		>1 YEAR	1-2 YEARS OLD	3-4 YEARS OLD	5-6 YEARS OLD
PERTUSSIS (WHOOPING COUGH)[1]	To protect against pertussis, children younger than age 7 receive the DTaP vaccines. This is a five-dose combination vaccine series with recommended administration at:	▸ 2 months ▸ 4 months ▸ 6 months	▸ Anytime 15 through 18 months	▸ Anytime 4 through 6 years	
PNEUMOCOCCAL DISEASE[2]	For all children younger than age 5, the recommended pneumococcal vaccine series is four doses administered at:	▸ 2 months ▸ 4 months ▸ 6 months	▸ Anytime 12 through 15 months		
RESPIRATORY SYNCYTIAL VIRUS (RSV)[3]	To protect against RSV, two preventive antibodies, nirsevimab or clesrovimab, are recommended if: • The mother did not receive the RSV vaccine during pregnancy • The mother's RSV vaccination status is unknown • The infant was born within 14 days of maternal RSV vaccination	▸ Infants younger than 8 months who are born during or who will experience their first RSV season (October–March)			
	Infants and young children who are at increased risk for severe RSV, include: • Children who were born prematurely and have chronic lung disease • Children who are severely immunocompromised • Children with cystic fibrosis who have severe disease • American Indian and Alaska Native children	▸ Nirsevimab is also available for some young children who are at increased risk for severe illness from RSV and are entering their second RSV season.			
INFLUENZA (FLU)[4]	Everyone ages 6 months and older should get a flu vaccine every year, starting in the fall. Some children ages 6 months–8 years may need two doses for best protection.	▸ 1-2 doses of the flu vaccine, annually.			
COVID-19[5]	Children ages 6 months and older who are not moderately or severely immunocompromised may receive a COVID-19 vaccine based on individual-based decision-making. This means that, in conversation with a healthcare provider, the decision to vaccinate is made based on individual characteristics, including risk factors, characteristics of the vaccine itself, and evidence of who may benefit from vaccination. COVID-19 vaccination is recommended for children ages 6 months and older who are moderately or severely immunocompromised based on individual-based decision-making. The vaccine and number of 2025-2026 COVID-19 vaccine doses are based on age and vaccination history. Parents should talk to their child's healthcare provider for more information.	▸ Children ages 6 months–4 years who have not been previously vaccinated may get one or two doses of the 2025-2026 COVID-19 vaccine, depending on their age. ▸ Children ages 6 months–4 years who received previous COVID-19 vaccines may get one or two doses of the 2025-2026 COVID-19 vaccine depending on the vaccine and the number of previous doses they received.		▸ Everyone ages 5 years and older, may get one dose of the 2025-2026 COVID-19 vaccine.

1. https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/vpd/dtap-tdap-td/hcp/administering-vaccine.html 2. https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/vpd/pneumo/public/index.html 3. https://www.cdc.gov/rsv/vaccines/protect-infants.html
4. https://www.cdc.gov/flu/highrisk/children.html 5. https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/hcp/imz-schedules/child-adolescent-age.html#table-1

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Infectious Respiratory Disease Immunization Timeline

CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS (AGES 6–17)

Immunization is the best protection against many infectious respiratory illnesses. Vaccines strengthen our immune defenses and reduce the severity and spread of disease. Learn more about recommended immunizations here.

PERTUSSIS (WHOOPING COUGH)[1]	It is recommended that all adolescents receive one dose of the combination Tdap vaccine. • The recommended age for Tdap vaccine administration in adolescents is 11–12 years. • If adolescents (13–18 years) missed getting the Tdap vaccine at ages 11–12 years, they should get one the next time they visit their provider.
PNEUMOCOCCAL DISEASE[2]	For healthy adolescents, pneumococcal vaccination is not necessary. If your child has certain risk conditions, talk to their provider about whether your child may need more pneumococcal vaccines. If your child has never received a pneumococcal vaccine, talk to their provider about their options for vaccination.
RESPIRATORY SYNCYTIAL VIRUS (RSV)[3]	RSV vaccination is not recommended for adolescents.
INFLUENZA (FLU)[4]	Everyone ages 6 months and older should get a flu vaccine every year, starting in the fall.
COVID-19[5]	FDA-approved 2025-2026 COVID-19 vaccines are recommended for those 6 months and older based on individual-based decision-making, also known as shared clinical decision-making. Vaccination is most favorable for those at increased risk for severe COVID-19 disease. In conversation with a healthcare provider, the decision to vaccinate is made based on individual characteristics, including risk factors, characteristics of the vaccine itself, and evidence of who may benefit from vaccination.

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1. https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/vpd/dtap-tdap-td/public/index.html 2. https://www.cdc.gov/pneumococcal/hcp/vaccine-recommendations/index.html
3. https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/vpd/rsv/index.html 4. https://www.cdc.gov/flu/vaccines/vaccinations.html 5. https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/hcp/imz-schedules/child-adolescent-medical-indication.html

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Infectious Respiratory Disease Immunization Timeline

ADULTS (AGES 18–49)

Immunization is the best protection against many infectious respiratory illnesses. Vaccines strengthen our immune defenses and reduce the severity and spread of disease. Learn more about recommended immunizations here.

PERTUSSIS (WHOOPING COUGH)[1]	Adults who have never been vaccinated against pertussis should receive a single dose of the Tdap vaccine. After receipt of the Tdap vaccine, adults should continue to receive the Td or Tdap vaccines for routine booster vaccination every 10 years.
PNEUMOCOCCAL DISEASE[2]	For healthy adults ages 19 years and older, pneumococcal vaccination is not necessary.
RESPIRATORY SYNCYTIAL VIRUS (RSV)[3]	RSV vaccination is not recommended for adults younger than age 50.
INFLUENZA (FLU)[4]	Everyone ages 6 months and older should get a flu vaccine every year, starting in the fall.
COVID-19[5]	FDA-approved 2025-2026 COVID-19 vaccines are recommended for adults 18 years and older based on individual-based decision-making, also known as shared clinical decision-making. Vaccination is most favorable for those at increased risk for severe COVID-19 disease.

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1. https://www.cdc.gov/pertussis/vaccines/recommendations.html 2. https://www.cdc.gov/pneumococcal/hcp/vaccine-recommendations/risk-indications.html
3. https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/vpd/rsv/index.html 4. https://www.cdc.gov/flu/vaccines/vaccinations.html 5. https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/hcp/imz-schedules/adult-age.html

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Infectious Respiratory Disease Immunization Timeline

OLDER ADULTS (AGE 50+)

Immunization is the best protection against many infectious respiratory illnesses. Vaccines strengthen our immune defenses and reduce the severity and spread of disease. Learn more about recommended immunizations here.

PERTUSSIS (WHOOPING COUGH)[1]

Adults who have never been vaccinated against pertussis should receive a single dose of the Tdap vaccine. After receipt of the Tdap vaccine, adults should continue to receive the Td or Tdap vaccines for routine booster vaccination every 10 years.

PNEUMOCOCCAL DISEASE[2]

Adults ages 50 and older are at higher risk for serious illness and death from pneumococcal disease.

Pneumococcal vaccine recommendations for adults 50 and older are based on the individual's immunization history:

PRIOR VACCINES	OPTION A	OPTION B
None	PCV20 or PCV21	PCV15 followed by PPSV23 after one year. If PPSV23 is not available, PCV20 or PCV21 may be used.
PPSV23 only at any age	PCV20 or PCV21 after one year	PCV15 after one year
PCV13 only at any age	PCV20 or PCV21 after one year	N/A
PCV13 at any age & PPSV23 at <65 years	PCV20 or PCV21 after five years	N/A

Vaccine options and timing may vary depending on an individual's vaccination history. Talk to your provider about your vaccination history to determine your best options for vaccination.

RESPIRATORY SYNCYTIAL VIRUS (RSV)[3]

Adults ages 75 and older should receive a single dose of the RSV vaccine.

Adults 50-74 years who are increased risk for severe RSV disease should receive a single dose of RSV vaccine. This includes individuals with certain chronic medical conditions, those with moderate or severe immune compromise, and persons living in nursing homes, among other risk factors.

INFLUENZA (FLU)[4]

Everyone ages 6 months and older should get a flu vaccine every year, starting in the fall.

Adults ages 65 years and older should receive a higher-dose flu vaccine or an adjuvanted flu vaccine (one with an additional ingredient called an adjuvant that helps create a stronger immune response), which are more effective for people in this age group.

If none of these preferentially recommended vaccines are available at the time of vaccination, any other age-appropriate influenza vaccine should be administered instead, rather than delaying vaccination.

COVID-19[5]

FDA-approved 2025-2026 COVID-19 vaccines are recommended for adults 18 years and older based on individual-based decision-making, also known as shared clinical decision-making. Vaccination is most favorable for those at increased risk for severe COVID-19 disease.

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1. https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/vpd/dtap-tdap-td/hcp/administering-vaccine.html 2. https://www.cdc.gov/pneumococcal/hcp/vaccine-recommendations/index.html
3. https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/vpd/rsv/index.html 4. https://www.nia.nih.gov/health/immunizations-and-vaccines/vaccinations-and-older-adults
5. https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/hcp/imz-schedules/adult-age.html

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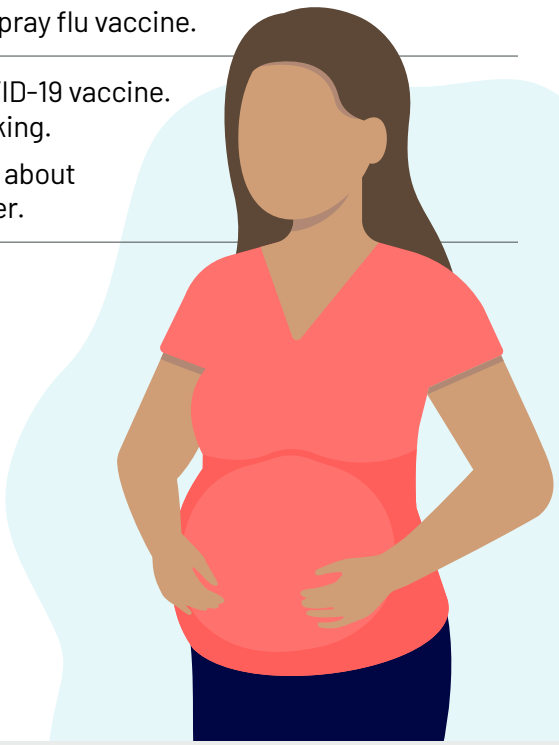
Infectious Respiratory Disease Immunization Timeline

Vaccine Considerations DURING PREGNANCY

Immunization is the best protection against many infectious respiratory illnesses. Vaccines strengthen our immune defenses and reduce the severity and spread of disease. Learn more about recommended immunizations here.

PERTUSSIS (WHOOPING COUGH)[1]	Those who are pregnant should receive the Tdap vaccine during the third trimester (27th through 36th week) of each pregnancy.
PNEUMOCOCCAL DISEASE[2]	There are no CDC recommendations for the pneumococcal vaccine for pregnant adults. Talk to your provider about your vaccination history and risk factors to determine your options for vaccination.
RESPIRATORY SYNCYTIAL VIRUS (RSV)[3]	Those who are 32 through 36 weeks pregnant during RSV season (typically September–January) should receive one dose of the maternal RSV vaccine. RSV season can vary around the country. If you live in Alaska, Florida, or outside the continental U.S., talk to a healthcare provider about when RSV season is expected where you live. Those who are pregnant and get the RSV vaccine at least 2 weeks before delivery will provide their baby protection against RSV, and these babies will not need an RSV immunization. RSV in pregnancy is given once and then in future pregnancies the newborn should be given the mAb vaccine. For more information on babies and young children, see here.
INFLUENZA (FLU)[4]	Those who are pregnant should receive their annual flu vaccine if they are pregnant during flu season, usually starting in the fall. Those who are pregnant should not receive the nasal spray flu vaccine.
COVID-19[5]	Those who are pregnant may receive a 2025-2026 COVID-19 vaccine. Vaccination is based on individual-based decision-making. If you are pregnant and interested in or have questions about COVID-19 vaccination, talk with your healthcare provider.



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1. https://www.cdc.gov/pertussis/hcp/vaccine-recommendations/vaccinating-pregnant-patients.html 2. https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines-pregnancy/
3. https://www.cdc.gov/rsv/hcp/vaccine-clinical-guidance/pregnant-people.html 4. https://www.cdc.gov/vaccine-safety/about/pregnancy.html
5. https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/hcp/imz-schedules/adult-medical-condition.html

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Infectious Respiratory Disease Immunization Timeline

Vaccine Considerations for ADULTS WITH INCREASED RISK

Immunization is the best protection against many infectious respiratory illnesses. Vaccines strengthen our immune defenses and reduce the severity and spread of disease. Learn more about recommended immunizations here.

PERTUSSIS (WHOOPING COUGH)[1]	Adults who have never been vaccinated against pertussis should receive a single dose of the Tdap vaccine. After receipt of the Tdap vaccine, adults should continue to receive the Td or Tdap vaccines for routine booster vaccination every 10 years.
PNEUMOCOCCAL DISEASE[2]	Adults ages 19-49 may need more than the routine childhood pneumococcal vaccine doses if they have certain risk conditions. The type of pneumococcal vaccine and number of doses needed depend on the specific condition you have and the vaccines you've already received. If you have a risk condition, talk to your provider about options for vaccination.
RESPIRATORY SYNCYTIAL VIRUS (RSV)[3]	Adults 50-74 years who are at increased risk for severe RSV infection should receive a single dose of the RSV vaccine. RSV vaccination is not recommended for adults younger than age 50. If you are pregnant, it is recommended that you receive an RSV vaccine. See here for more information about RSV vaccination during pregnancy.
INFLUENZA (FLU)[4]	Flu vaccination recommendations for immunocompromised adults are consistent with the general population guidelines. Everyone ages 6 months and older should get a flu vaccine every year, starting in the fall.
COVID-19[5]	FDA-approved 2025-2026 COVID-19 vaccines are recommended for those: • 6 months to 64 years of age based on individual-based decision-making, also known as shared clinical decision-making. Vaccination is most favorable for those at increased risk for severe COVID-19 disease. • 65+ based on individual-based decision-making. In conversation with a healthcare provider, the decision to vaccinate is made based on individual characteristics, including risk factors, characteristics of the vaccine itself, and evidence of who may benefit from vaccination.

1. https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/vpd/dtap-tdap-td/hcp/administering-vaccine.html 2. https://www.cdc.gov/pneumococcal/hcp/vaccine-recommendations/index.html
3. https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/vpd/rsv/index.html 4. https://www.cdc.gov/flu/vaccines/vaccinations.html
5. https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/hcp/imz-schedules/adult-medical-condition.html

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