

Infectious Respiratory Disease Immunization Timeline

VACCINE CONSIDERATIONS FOR SPECIAL ADULT POPULATIONS:

PREGNANT ADULTS

The best protection against many infectious respiratory illnesses is immunization. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) recommends immunizations to provide protection, build our immune response, and limit the severity, spread, and widespread threat of disease. For more information on the different types of immunizations available and recommended for use, see [here](#).

PERTUSSIS (WHOOPIING COUGH)¹	Pregnant adults should receive the Tdap vaccine during the third trimester (27th through 36th week) of each pregnancy.
PNEUMOCOCCAL DISEASE²	There are no official 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	<p>Pregnant adults who are 32 through 36 weeks pregnant during RSV season (September–January) should receive one dose of the maternal RSV vaccine.</p> <p>Babies born to birthing parents who get the RSV vaccine at least 2 weeks before delivery will have protection and do not need an RSV immunization. For more information on babies and young children, see here.</p>
INFLUENZA (FLU)⁴	<p>Pregnant adults should receive their annual flu vaccine if they are pregnant during flu season, usually starting in the fall.</p> <p>Pregnant adults should not receive the nasal spray flu vaccine.</p>
COVID-19⁵	CDC recommends everyone ages 6 months and older get the latest COVID-19 vaccine—including adults who are pregnant, breastfeeding, trying to get pregnant, or might become pregnant in the future. The number of doses may vary depending on individual vaccination history and the type of vaccine you received.

