

# Infectious Respiratory Disease Immunization Timeline

## Vaccine Considerations DURING PREGNANCY

The best protection against many infectious respiratory illnesses is immunization. Immunizations can help provide protection, build our immune response, and can 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](#).

<b>PERTUSSIS (WHOOPING COUGH)<sup>1</sup></b>	Those who are pregnant should receive the Tdap vaccine during the third trimester (27th through 36th week) of each pregnancy.
<b>PNEUMOCOCCAL DISEASE<sup>2</sup></b>	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.
<b>RESPIRATORY SYNCYTIAL VIRUS (RSV)<sup>3</sup></b>	Those who are pregnant and are 32 through 36 weeks pregnant during RSV season (September–January) should receive one dose of the maternal RSV vaccine. 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. For more information on babies and young children, see <a href="#">here</a> .
<b>INFLUENZA (FLU)<sup>4</sup></b>	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.
<b>COVID-19</b>	If you are pregnant and have questions about COVID-19 vaccination, talk with your healthcare provider. <a href="#">The American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists</a> continues to recommend COVID-19 vaccination during pregnancy while the CDC does not have a COVID-19 vaccination recommendation for those who are pregnant. <sup>5</sup>

