

## 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](#).

<b>PERTUSSIS (WHOOPING COUGH)<sup>1</sup></b>	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.
<b>PNEUMOCOCCAL DISEASE<sup>2</sup></b>	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.
<b>RESPIRATORY SYNCYTIAL VIRUS (RSV)<sup>3</sup></b>	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.
<b>INFLUENZA (FLU)<sup>4</sup></b>	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.
<b>COVID-19<sup>5</sup></b>	FDA-approved 2025-2026 COVID-19 vaccines are recommended for those: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li><li>65+ based on individual-based decision-making.</li></ul> 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.