

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](#).

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| 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 DISEASE² | 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-19⁵ | 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. |

