

Pneumococcal Disease: Hard to say it; easy to get vaccinated



Saving Lives:
Integrating
Vaccines for
Adults Into
Routine Care

Adult Pneumococcal Vaccination Guide for HCPs

Two types of pneumococcal vaccine are recommended for use in US adults: a 13-valent pneumococcal conjugate vaccine (PCV13) and a 23-valent pneumococcal polysaccharide vaccine (PPSV23). Recommendations for their use vary by age and risk factors. **Every adult age 65 years and older should receive both PCV13 and PPSV23.** The table below will aid in determining which adults age 19 to 64 years need pneumococcal vaccination. Details on sequence and timing of doses for adults in both age groups can be found on page 2 of this document. Additional information and clinical guidance regarding the use of PCV13 and PPSV23 can be found at: cdc.gov/vaccines/vpd-vac/pneumo/.

Indications for PCV13 and PPSV23 Administration for Adults Age 19 to 64 Years by Risk Group

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)¹

Risk Group	Underlying Medical Condition	PPSV23		
		PCV13 Recommended	Recommended	Revaccination 5 years After First Dose
Immunocompromised persons*	Congenital or acquired immunodeficiency [†]	✓	✓	✓
	HIV	✓	✓	✓
	Chronic renal failure	✓	✓	✓
	Nephrotic syndrome	✓	✓	✓
	Leukemia	✓	✓	✓
	Lymphoma	✓	✓	✓
	Hodgkin disease	✓	✓	✓
	Generalized malignancy	✓	✓	✓
	Iatrogenic immunosuppression**	✓	✓	✓
	Solid organ transplant	✓	✓	✓
Persons with functional or anatomic asplenia*	Sickle cell disease/other hemoglobinopathy	✓	✓	✓
	Congenital or acquired asplenia	✓	✓	✓
Immunocompetent persons*	Cerebrospinal fluid leak	✓	✓	
	Cochlear implant	✓	✓	
Immunocompetent persons	Chronic heart disease [§]		✓	
	Chronic lung disease [§]		✓	
	Diabetes mellitus		✓	
	Alcoholism		✓	
	Chronic liver disease, cirrhosis		✓	
	Cigarette smoking		✓	

* See Figure 1 for timing of these doses.

[†] Includes B- (humoral) or T-lymphocyte deficiency, complement deficiencies (particularly C1, C2, C3, and C4 deficiencies), and phagocytic disorders (excluding chronic granulomatous disease).

** Diseases requiring treatment with immunosuppressive drugs, including long-term systemic corticosteroids and radiation therapy.

[§] Including congestive heart failure and cardiomyopathies, excluding hypertension.

[§] Including chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, emphysema, and asthma.

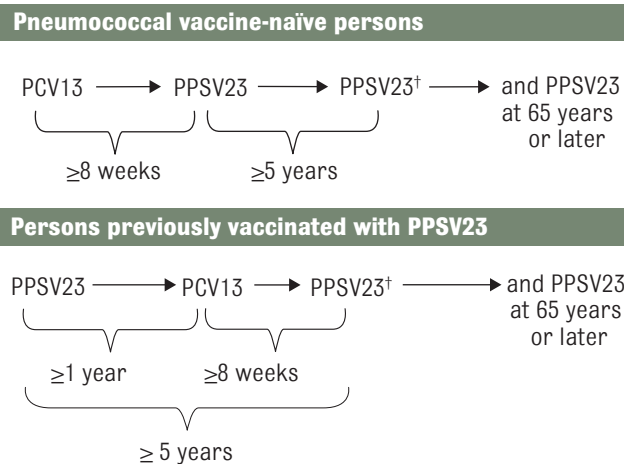
1. CDC. Pneumococcal ACIP vaccine recommendations. cdc.gov/vaccines/hcp/acip-recs/vacc-specific/pneumo.html. Accessed November 24, 2014.

Pneumococcal Disease: Hard to say it; easy to get vaccinated

People age 19 to 64 years with chronic heart, lung or liver disease, diabetes, alcoholism, cirrhosis, or who are cigarette smokers need one dose of PPSV23.

The charts below provide details on timing of PCV13 and PPSV23 doses for all others.

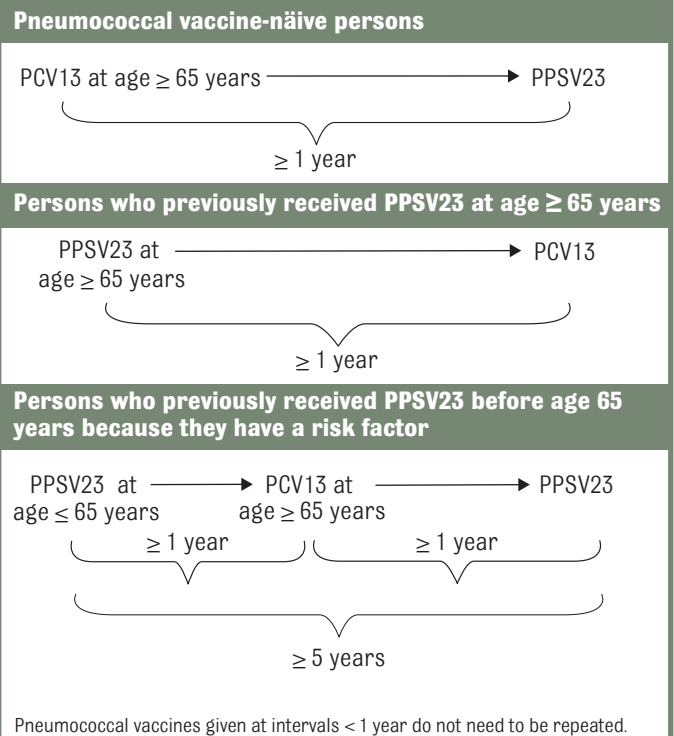
Figure 1: PCV13 and PPSV23 timing for US adults age 19 to 64 years with immunocompromising conditions, functional asplenia, CSF leaks, or cochlear implants*



* See Table on page 1 for details on which adults age 19 to 64 years need pneumococcal vaccination

† This dose not indicated for adults with CSF leaks or cochlear implants

Figure 2: PCV13 and PPSV23 timing for US adults age 65 years and older



Note: Medicare will reimburse for two pneumococcal vaccines as long as they are given at least 11 months apart.

Additional Facts about Pneumococcal Vaccination

- Mild side effects include redness or pain at the injection site. In rare cases fever, muscle aches, or more severe injection site reactions may develop.
- Vaccination can be administered any time of year and one pneumococcal vaccine can be given at the same time as influenza vaccine.