

Important Information about DIABETES and Pneumococcal Disease

Talk to Your Patients about Protecting Themselves from this Dangerous Infection



Saving Lives:
Integrating
Vaccines for
Adults Into
Routine Care

- Patients with diabetes are at an increased risk for complications from pneumococcal disease.
- Diabetes may be a unique risk factor for increased incidence of sepsis associated with pneumococcal infection.
- One of the reasons people with diabetes are at greater risk for pneumococcal disease is that they may have abnormalities in immune function that affect their reaction to infection.
- Pneumococcal disease causes serious illnesses like pneumonia, meningitis, and sepsis.
- Pneumococcal disease is serious and deadly. In the US, pneumococcal pneumonia, meningitis, and sepsis kill tens of thousands each year.
- Pneumococcal disease survivors may suffer hearing loss, seizures, blindness, or paralysis.
- Pneumococcal vaccination is recommended for all adults with diabetes.

Adults with DIABETES Are Among Those Who Need Pneumococcal Vaccination

There are two types of pneumococcal vaccine recommended for US adults: a pneumococcal conjugate vaccine (PCV13) and a pneumococcal polysaccharide vaccine (PPSV23).

Adults 65 and older, and adults age 19 to 64 years with any of the following need to receive both vaccines: immunocompromising conditions or treatments (e.g., HIV/AIDS, leukemia, lymphoma, Hodgkin disease, radiation therapy); a damaged or missing spleen; cochlear implants; or cerebrospinal fluid leaks.

Other adults for whom pneumococcal vaccination is recommended only need PPSV23, but may need more than one dose and will need PCV13 when they, too, reach age 65. Please refer to the [Adult Pneumococcal Vaccination Guide](#) or visit cdc.gov/vaccines/vpd-vac/pneumo/ for details on timing of vaccine doses.

For more information and resources to educate patients about pneumococcal disease, visit adulthoodvaccination.org/professional-resources/pneumo