



Protect People with Diabetes with the Recommended Vaccines

| VACCINE | RECOMMENDED AGES | SCHEDULE |
|---|--|--|
| COVID-19 | Recommended for all 6 months of age and older | Current initial vaccination and boosters |
| Hepatitis B | People <60 years of age People ≥60 years of age based on clinician's risk assessment | VACCINE |
| Influenza | Recommended for all 6 months of age and older. The live attenuated (nasal spray) vaccine should not be used. | Annual |
| Pneumonia (older vaccine PPSV23) | 19–64 years of age | If received PCV13, give one dose of PPSV23 If received PCV15, follow with PPSV23 after ≥1 year PPSV23 is not indicated after PCV20 Adults who received only PPSV23 may receive PCV15 or PCV20 ≥1 year after their last dose |
| | ≥65 years of age | One dose is recommended for those who previously received PCV13 If PCV15 was used, follow with PPSV23 ≥1 year later PPSV23 is not indicated after PCV20 |
| Pneumonia (newer vaccines: PCV15 or PCV 20) | Adults 19–64 years of age, with an immunocompromising condition (e.g., chronic renal failure), cochlear implant, or cerebrospinal fluid leak | One dose of PCV15 or PCV20 is recommended by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) |
| | 19–64 years of age with an immunocompromising condition | For those who have never received any pneumococcal vaccine, the CDC recommends one dose of PCV15 or PCV20 |
| | ≥65 years of age with an immunocom- promising condition have shared decision-making discussion with health care professionals | One dose of PCV15 or PCV20 PCSV23 may be given ≥8 weeks after PCV15 PPSV23 is not indicated after PCV20 |
| RSV | Older adults ≥60 years of age with diabetes appear to be a risk group | May receive a single dose of an RSV vaccine |
| Tetanus, diphtheria, pertussis (Tdap) | All adultsPregnant individuals should have an extra dose | Booster every 10 years |
| Zoster | ≥50 years of age | Two doses, even if previously vaccinated |