



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	All individuals ≥6 months of age who do not have a contraindication. All people with diabetes are recommended to receive the inactive or recombinant influenza vaccines. All people with diabetes are cautioned against taking the live attenuated (nasal spray) vaccine	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 immunocompromising 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

Two doses, even if

previously vaccinated

≥50 years of age

Zoster