## VACCINE RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ADULTS WITH DIABETES MELLITUS

VACCINE	RECOMMENDATION	GRADE AND BEST EVIDENCE LEVEL
Age-appropriate vaccines	All persons should receive according to the CDC/ACIP immunization schedules: www.cdc.gov/vaccines/schedules/index.html.	A 4
Influenza IIV4 or RIV4 or LAIV	Annually	A1
Pneumococcal PCV15 and PCV20 Ages 19-64 years	PCV15 or PCV20 for all adults aged 19-64 years who have underlying medical conditions, including DM. When PCV15 is used, PPSV23 should be administered at least 12 months following the dose of PCV15. A minimum interval of 8 weeks may be used for adults with immunocompromising conditions.	В3
Pneumococcal PCV15 and PCV20 Ages ≥65 years	For adults over age 65 who have not previously received PCV or whose vaccination history is unknown, PCV15 or PCV20 should be administered. When PCV15 is used, it should be followed by a dose of PPSV23.	В3
<b>Hepatitis B</b> HepB	All adults ≤59 years Based on risk and quality of immune response for adults ≥60 years	A1 C4
Tetanus, diphtheria, acellular pertussis Tdap	Every 10 years following completion of the primary series	C 4
COVID-19	All persons per FDA approval or emergency use authorization	B 2
<b>Varicella</b> RZV	All adults ≥50 years	A1

Reprinted from Endocrine Practice, Vol 28, Blonde L, Umpierrez G, McGill JB, et al. American Association of Clinical Endocrinology Clinical Practice Guideline: Developing a Diabetes Mellitus Comprehensive Care Plan—2022 Update, 2022. doi: 10.1016/j.eprac.2022.08.002, with permission from AACE.

\*For child/adolescent specific immunization recommendations, refer to the CDC Immunization Schedules: www.cdc.gov/vaccines/schedules/hcp/imz/child-adolescent.html

ACIP = Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices; CDC = Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; COVID-19 = coronavirus disease 2019; DM = diabetes mellitus; FDA = Food and Drug Administration; IIV4 = quadrivalent inactivated influenza vaccine; LAIV = live, attenuated influenza vaccine; PCV15 and PCV20 = pneumococcal conjugate vaccines; PPSV23 = pneumococcal polysaccharide vaccine; RIV4 = quadrivalent recombinant influenza vaccine; RZV = recombinant zoster vaccine

This resource is provided by AACE, through the grant Specialty Societies Advancing Adult Immunizations, funded by the CDC and coordinated through the Council on Medical Specialty Societies. Printed September, 2022.





## **Advancing Immunizations**

## MAKE IMMUNIZATION A STANDARD OF PATIENT CARE IN YOUR PRACTICE

- ASSESS the immunization status of all your patients at every clinical encounter.
  - Stay informed about the latest CDC recommendations for immunization of adults.
  - Implement protocols in your office to ensure that patients' vaccine needs are routinely reviewed and patients get reminders about vaccines they need.
- 2. Strongly **RECOMMEND** vaccines that your patients need.
  - Address patient questions and concerns in clear and understandable language.
  - Explain the benefits of getting vaccinated and potential costs of getting the diseases they protect against.
  - Highlight your positive experiences with vaccination (personal or in your practice).
- ADMINISTER needed vaccines or REFER your patients to a vaccination provider.
  - For vaccines that you stock, make vaccination services as convenient as possible for your patients.
  - For vaccines that you don't stock, refer patients to providers in the area that offer vaccination services.
- 4. **DOCUMENT** vaccines received by your patients.
  - Participate in your state's immunization registry to help your office, your patients, and your patients' other providers know which vaccines your patients have had.
  - Follow up to confirm that patients received recommended vaccines that you referred them to get from other immunization providers.

SOURCE: Standards for Adult Immunization Practice, National Vaccine Advisory Committee, 2013 \*For more information on the 2014 Standards and resources for improving adult immunization practice, visit: www.cdc.gov/vaccines/hcp/adults/for-practice/standards