

WHY ARE VACCINES IMPORTANT FOR PERSONS WITH DIABETES?

- Vaccine-preventable infections can make it **harder** for you to manage diabetes.
- Even when diabetes is well-managed, infections can be **harder to fight**. This puts you at risk for **more serious** illness and complications.
- Vaccinations can help keep your family, friends, and communities **healthy**, too.

WHAT VACCINES ARE RECOMMENDED FOR ADULTS WITH DIABETES?

CDC-Recommended Vaccines	When and How Often
Age-appropriate vaccines	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• All persons should receive according to the CDC schedules
COVID-19	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Primary series and boosters per current CDC recommendations and FDA approvals
Flu	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• All adults, annually
Hepatitis B	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Adults aged 19-59 years• Adults aged 60 years and older with risk factors for Hepatitis B• 2, 3, or 4 doses depending on vaccine or condition
Pneumococcal (PCV) – to protect against pneumonia	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Adults with Diabetes ages ≥ 19 years• One or two doses, depending upon the type of vaccine received
RZV (Zoster) – to protect against shingles	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• All adults ≥ 50 years• Adults ≥ 19 years who have weakened immune systems• Two doses
Tdap – to protect against tetanus, diphtheria, and whooping cough	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Every 10 years after first series (may need additional doses during pregnancy or after an injury)

For information on the most current CDC vaccine recommendations for adults with diabetes, including RSV, visit <https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/hcp/acip-recs/index.html>

