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	All persons should receive according to the CDC schedules			
COVID-19	Primary series and boosters per current CDC recommendations and FDA approvals			
Flu	All adults, annually			
Hepatitis B	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	Adults with Diabetes ages ≥19 years One or two doses, depending upon the type of vaccine received			
RZV (Zoster) – to protect against shingles	All adults ≥50 years Adults ≥19 years who have weakened immune systems Two doses			
Tdap - to protect against tetanus, diphtheria, and whooping cough	Every 10 years after first series (may need additional doses during pregnancy or after an injury)			







HOW TO STAY CURRENT ON VACCINATIONS: PLAY VACCINE BINGO EACH YEAR!



Each year, talk to your healthcare provider about the vaccines you need If you can say YES, I'M UP TO DATE for the vaccines you need by the end of each year, you've got VACCINE BINGO!

Take a picture of the card with your mobile phone when you update it so that you always have a copy with you.

NAME:		YEAR:		
Vaccine *Specify type received where noted		Date(s) received	Date next shot or dose is needed	Are you up-to-date on the vaccine?
COVID-19				
• Dose 1	(Type)			
Dose 2 (if needed)	(Type)			
• Booster(s)	(Type)			
• Booster(s)	(Type)			
Flu				
Hepatitis B				
Pneumococcal	(Type)			
• Dose 1				
Dose 2 (if needed)				
RZV (for shingles)				
• Dose 1				
• Dose 2				
Tdap				
Notes/Questions fo	or			

your healthcare team:

Most health insurance plans cover recommended vaccines. If you do not have health insurance, visit www.healthcare.gov to learn more about health insurance options.



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