

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)

