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.

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) <i>– to protect against pneumonia</i>	 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)





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