

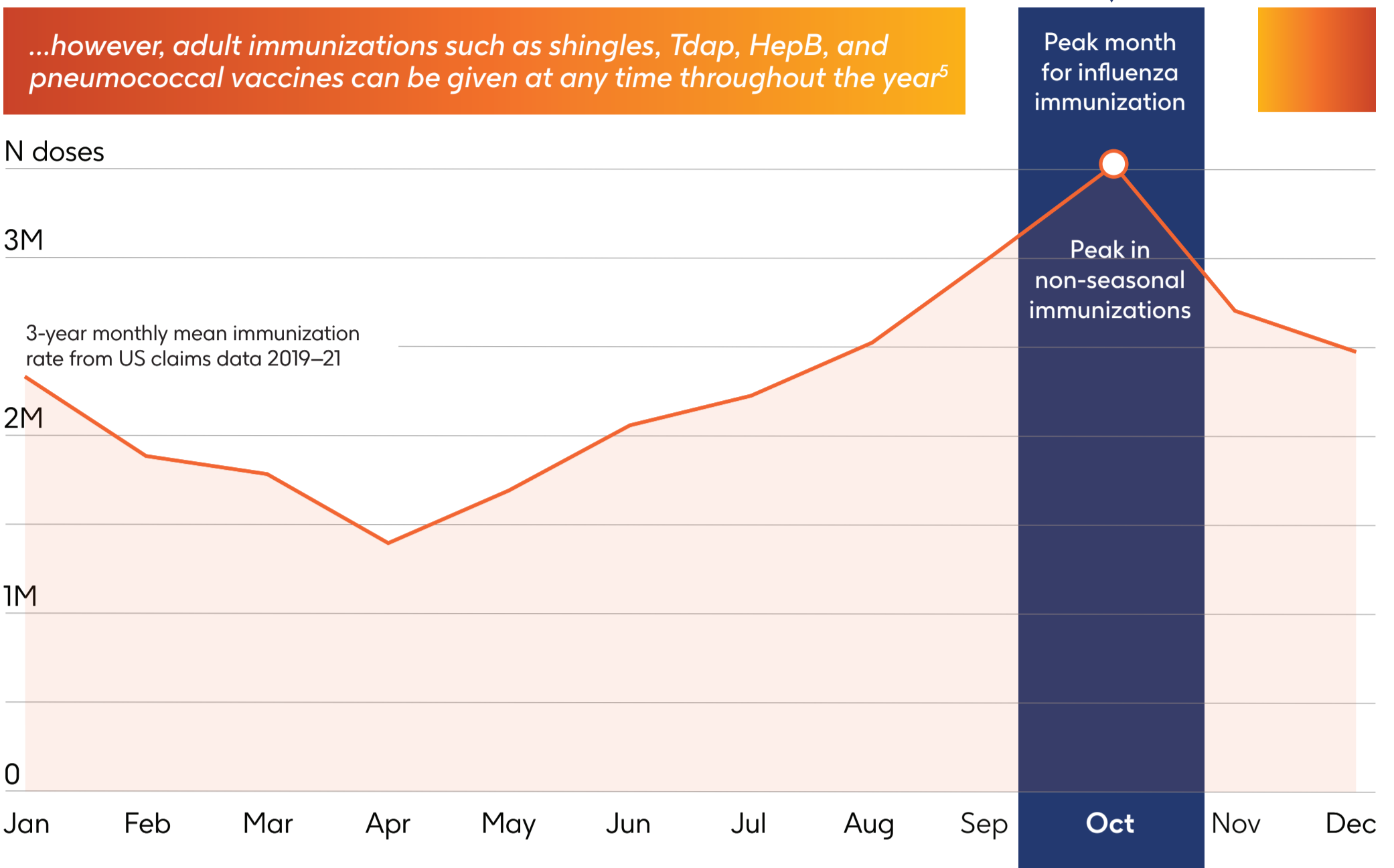
YEAR-ROUND ADULT IMMUNIZATION

Operationalizing the US CDC adult immunization schedule to increase immunization rates

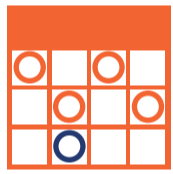
Adult immunization rates across vaccine-preventable diseases such as herpes zoster and pneumococcal disease have declined in the US since before the COVID-19 pandemic, leaving many adults at risk.¹ It is vital to ensure that adults stay up-to-date and avoid missed opportunities for immunization.²

Non-seasonal immunization rates peak at the same time as influenza immunization...^{2,3}

This may lead to prioritization of seasonal over non-seasonal immunizations, missed immunization opportunities, and increased risk of illness and complications.⁴



How can you increase immunization rates among adults?



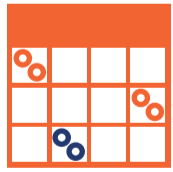
Utilize the full calendar

- Prioritize non-seasonal immunization of patients across the year, to avoid competing priorities with seasonal immunization peaks
- Remember, patient cost-sharing has been eliminated in Medicare Part D as of January 2023, including in the deductible phase – this will facilitate the ability to vaccinate earlier in the year⁶



Implement practical steps to reduce missed opportunities for immunization^{4,7}

- Assess the immunization needs of patients at each visit
- Utilize electronic health records to identify adults who have missed vaccinations
- Leverage reminders and recall systems to vaccinate patients for non-seasonal vaccines from January to August
- Schedule repeat visits where required



Prioritize co-administration of vaccines where appropriate^{4,8,9}

- Providing multiple vaccines at the same visit (e.g. COVID-19 and influenza) can minimize the number of visits and help ensure patients stay up-to-date with immunizations

The following adult immunizations are recommended by the CDC/ACIP^{5,10}

The following list is not exhaustive. Please see the **CDC website** for further information, including recommended vaccinations in risk groups and shared clinical decision-making.

Vaccine	Age (yrs)	Schedule	
HepB	≤60	2, 3, or 4 doses depending on vaccine or condition	Any time of year (routine*)
Pneumococcal	≥65	1 or 2 doses depending on vaccine	
Shingles	≥50	2 doses	
Tdap	≥19	1 dose Tdap, then Td or Tdap booster every 10 years	
HepA	≥19	2, 3, or 4 doses depending on vaccine	Any time of year (special situations [†])
Hib	≥19	1 or 3 doses depending on indication	
HPV	≤26	2 or 3 doses depending on age at initial vaccination or condition	
MenB	≥19	2 or 3 doses depending on vaccine and indication	
MenACWY	≥19	1 or 2 doses depending on indication	
MMR	19–64	1 or 2 doses depending on indication, if born in or after 1957	Fall/winter
Varicella	≤43	2 doses if born in or after 1980	
Influenza (inactivated or recombinant)	≥19	1 dose annually	
COVID-19	≥19	2- or 3-dose primary series depending on condition and booster	

*Recommended immunization for adults who meet age requirement, lack documentation of immunization or lack evidence of past infection; †Recommended immunization for adults with additional risk factor or another indication

Utilize the full vaccine calendar to increase immunization rates in adults

ACIP, Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices; HepA, hepatitis A vaccine; HepB, hepatitis B vaccine; Hib, *Haemophilus influenzae* type B; MenACWY, meningococcal serogroup A,C,W,Y vaccine; MenB, meningococcal serogroup B vaccine; MMR, measles, mumps and rubella vaccine; RZV, recombinant zoster vaccine; Tdap, tetanus, diphtheria and acellular pertussis vaccine

1. GlaxoSmithKline (GSK), 2023. Vaccine Track. <https://www.vaccinetrack.com/>; 2. GlaxoSmithKline (GSK), 2023. Vaccine Track reveals trends in recommended adult vaccinations in the US: Total (excluding influenza). <https://www.vaccinetrack.com/Trend?tab=totals#>; 3. GlaxoSmithKline (GSK), 2023. Vaccine Track reveals trends in recommended adult vaccinations in the US: Influenza. <https://www.vaccinetrack.com/Trend?tab=totals&vaccine=9#>; 4. Immunize.org, 2022. Strategies to improve adult vaccination coverage. <https://www.immunize.org/catg.d/p2050.pdf>; 5. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), 2023. Recommended adult immunization schedule. <https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/schedules/downloads/adult/adult-combined-schedule.pdf>; 6. Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS), 2022. The Inflation Reduction Act lowers health care costs for millions of Americans. <https://www.cms.gov/newsroom/fact-sheets/inflation-reduction-act-lowers-health-care-costs-millions-americans>; 7. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), 2016. Standards for practice: vaccine needs assessment. <https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/hcp/adults-for-practice/standards/assessment.html>; 8. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), 2023. Interim clinical considerations for use of COVID-19 vaccines. <https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/covid-19/clinical-considerations/interim-considerations-us-appendix.html>; 9. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), 2022. Getting a flu vaccine and a COVID-19 vaccine at the same time. <https://www.cdc.gov/flu/prevent/coadministration.htm>; 10. Grohskopf LA et al. *MMWR Recomm Rep* 2022;71:1–28. All URLs accessed March 2023