

Expanded CDC recommendation for adults 50+

The CDC has updated its adult pneumococcal vaccine recommendation which includes healthy adults aged 50+. Check the CDC website [here](#) for full recommendation details.¹

All eligible adults aged 50+ are recommended for pneumococcal vaccination¹

Eligible adults	Previous vaccination history			
	Pneumococcal vaccination-naïve* or unknown	PCV13 only (≥1 year prior)	PPSV23 only (≥1 year prior)	PCV13 and PPSV23 (≥5 years prior)
≥50	✓	✓	✓	✓ [†]
19-49 with certain underlying medical conditions or other risk factors [‡]	✓	✓	✓	Review schedule when patient turns 50
19-49 with specified immunocompromising conditions, cochlear implant, or CSF leak	✓	✓	✓	✓ [§]

See ACIP recommendations for a full set of pneumococcal adult recommendations.

ACIP=Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices; CDC=Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; CHF=congestive heart failure; COPD=chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; CSF=cerebrospinal fluid; HIV=human immunodeficiency virus; PCV7=7-valent pneumococcal conjugate vaccine; PCV13=13-valent pneumococcal conjugate vaccine; PPSV23=23-valent pneumococcal polysaccharide vaccine.

*Also applies to people who received PCV7 at any age and have received no other pneumococcal vaccines.

[†]Based on shared clinical decision-making, a patient is eligible to receive PCV20 or PCV21 if PCV13 (but not PCV15, PCV20, or PCV21) was administered at any age, PPSV23 was administered at or after the age of 50, and the last pneumococcal vaccine was at least 5 years prior.

[‡]Adults with chronic medical conditions were previously not recommended to receive PCV13, and there is no current CDC recommendation for those who have received both PCV13 and PPSV23.

[§]Also applies to those with an immunocompromising condition (listed below) who have received PCV13 plus 2 doses of PPSV23.

Underlying medical conditions or other risk factors

Alcoholism; chronic heart disease (including CHF and cardiomyopathies); chronic liver disease; chronic lung disease (including COPD, emphysema, and asthma); chronic renal failure[¶]; cigarette smoking; cochlear implant; congenital or acquired asplenia[¶]; cerebrospinal fluid leak; diabetes; generalized malignancy[¶]; HIV infection[¶]; Hodgkin disease[¶]; congenital or acquired immunodeficiency (includes B- [humoral] or T-lymphocyte deficiency, complement deficiencies [particularly C1, C2, C3, and C4 deficiencies], and phagocytic disorders [excluding chronic granulomatous disease])[¶]; iatrogenic immunosuppression (diseases requiring treatment with immunosuppressive drugs, including long-term systemic corticosteroids and radiation therapy)[¶]; leukemia[¶]; lymphoma[¶]; multiple myeloma[¶]; nephrotic syndrome[¶]; solid organ transplant[¶]; sickle cell disease or other hemoglobinopathies[¶].³

[¶]Immunocompromising conditions.

99%

of commercially insured adults age 50+ have access to pneumococcal vaccination and nearly all will have no copay.^{2*}

*The information provided is not a guarantee of coverage of payment (partial or full) and is subject to change without notice.

1. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Pneumococcal vaccination. Updated October 26, 2024. Accessed October 26, 2024. <https://www.cdc.gov/pneumococcal/vaccines/index.html>

2. Data on File. Pfizer, Inc.

3. Kobayashi M, Pilishvili T, Farrar JL, et al. Pneumococcal Vaccine for Adults Aged ≥19 years: Recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices—United States, 2023. MMWR Recomm Rep. 2023;72(3):1-39.