

Pneumococcal Vaccine Guidance Simplified

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) published simplified pneumococcal vaccine recommendations for seniors and the immunocompromised.

PNEUMOCOCCAL VACCINES			
Type of Vaccine	Valent Formulation	Trade Name	
Pneumococcal Conjugated Vaccine	PCV13 PCV15 PCV20	Prevnar 13 Vaxneuvance Prevnar 20	
Pneumococcal Polysaccharide Vaccine	PPSV23	Prevnar 13 Vaxneuvance Prevnar 20	

Who

- Adults aged 65 years and older who have not received a pneumococcal vaccine or whose vaccine history is unknown
- Adults aged 19–64 years with certain underlying medical conditions or other risk factors who have not
 previously received a pneumococcal vaccine or whose medical history is unknown

Pneumococcal Vaccine Recommendation

• 1 dose of PCV20

- or -

- 1 dose of PCV15
 - PCV15 administration should be followed 1 year later by a dose of PPSV23

Adults Who Previously Received Only PPSV23 Vaccination

- May receive PCV20 or PCV15 1 year after their last PPSV23 dose
- When PCV15 is used in those who previously received PPSV23, it does not require a follow-up dose of PPSV23

Adults Who Previously Received Only PCV13 Vaccination

- Benefits of PCV15 or PCV20 in adults who have received PCV13 only or both PCV13 and PPSV23 have not been evaluated
- Follow the recommendation for PPSV23-only vaccination

Co-administration with Other Vaccines

- PCV15, PCV20, or PPSV23 can be co-administered with quadrivalent influenza vaccines in adults
- Evaluation of co-administration of PCV15, PCV20, or PPSV23 with COVID-19 vaccines is ongoing
- There is no data available on co-administration with other vaccines such as tetanus, diphtheria, acellular pertussis vaccine, hepatitis B, or the zoster vaccine



SUMMARY OF PNEUMOCOCCAL VACCINE RECOMMENDATIONS			
	Age Group (Years)		
Underlying Medical Condition	19-64	≥65	
None	None	I dose of PCV20 -or- 1 dose of PCV15, followed by a dose of PPSV23 ≥1 year later*	
Alcoholism		•	
Chronic heart disease†			
Chronic liver disease			
Chronic lung disease¶			
Cigarette smoking Diabetes mellitus			
Cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) leak Cochlear implant			
Congenital or acquired asplenia			
Sickle cell disease or other hemoglobinopathies			
Chronic renal failure**		1 dose of PCV20	
Congenital or acquired immunodeficiencies**++	1 dose of PCV20 or 1 dose of PCV15 followed by a dose of	-or- • 1 dose of PCV15.	
Generalized malignancy**	PCV15 followed by a dose of PPSV23 ≥1 years later§	followed by a dose of	
HIV infection**		PPSV23 ≥1 year later*	
Hodgkin disease**			
latrogenic immunosuppression**§§			
Leukemia**			
Lymphoma**			
Multiple myeloma**			
Nephrotic syndrome**			
Solid organ transplant**			

★ Adults with immunocompromising conditions, cochlear implant, or CSF leak might benefit from shorter intervals such as ≥8 weeks. These vaccine doses do not need to be repeated if given before age 65 years.

- † Includes congestive heart failure and cardiomyopathies.
- § Adults with immunocompromising conditions, cochlear implant, or CSF leak might benefit from shorter intervals such as ≥8 weeks.
- ¶ Includes chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, emphysema, and asthma.
- ** Indicates immunocompromising conditions.
- †† Includes B- (humoral) or T-lymphocyte deficiency, complement deficiencies (particularly C1, C2, C3, and C4 deficiencies), and phagocytic disorders (excluding chronic granulomatous disease).
- §§ Diseases requiring treatment with immunosuppressive drugs, including long-term systemic corticosteroids and radiation therapy.

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