

Pneumonia Vaccine

- CDC recommends all adults 65 years and older receive a pneumococcal conjugate vaccine (PCV15 or PCV20)
- If PCV15 is used, it should be followed by a dose of polysaccharide vaccine (PPSV23)
- PCV20 is the newest, known as the “one and done” pneumonia vaccine
- Vaccination may occur any time during the year
- It takes about 2 to 3 weeks for protection to develop after vaccination

The following Pneumonia Vaccine types are currently authorized by the U.S. Food & Drug Administration (FDA):

1. Pneumococcal Conjugate vaccines
 - PCV13 (Prevnar 13) – usually used for infants to 5 years old; series of vaccinations
 - PCV15 (Vaxneuvance) – usually followed by PPSV23
 - PCV20 (Prevnar 20) – single vaccination
2. Polysaccharide vaccine
 - PPSV23 (Pneumovax23)

Shingles Vaccine

- CDC recommends that adults 50 years and older receive two doses of the shingles vaccine, Shingrix (recombinant zoster vaccine)
- The second dose is given 2 to 6 months after first dose
- It takes about 4 weeks for protection to develop after the second dose of Shingrix vaccination
- Vaccination may occur any time during the year

For people 50 and older, the 2 shingles vaccines are:

1. Zostavax – first vaccine developed; only 51% effective; NOT the preferred vaccine and no longer available in the US
2. Shingrix – preferred shingles vaccine; over 90% effective; 2 shot series

• This material was prepared by Health Quality Innovators (HQI), a Quality Innovation Network-Quality Improvement Organization (QIN-QIO) under contract with the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS), an agency of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS). Views expressed in this material do not necessarily reflect the official views or policy of CMS or HHS, and any reference to a specific product or entity herein does not constitute endorsement of that product or entity by CMS or HHS. 1250W/HQI/QIN-QIO-0548-05/30/23

Pneumonia Vaccine

- CDC recommends all adults 65 years and older receive a pneumococcal conjugate vaccine (PCV15 or PCV20)
- If PCV15 is used, it should be followed by a dose of polysaccharide vaccine (PPSV23)
- PCV20 is the newest, known as the “one and done” pneumonia vaccine
- Vaccination may occur any time during the year
- It takes about 2 to 3 weeks for protection to develop after vaccination

The following Pneumonia Vaccine types are currently authorized by the U.S. Food & Drug Administration (FDA):

1. Pneumococcal Conjugate vaccines
 - PCV13 (Prevnar 13) – usually used for infants to 5 years old; series of vaccinations
 - PCV15 (Vaxneuvance) – usually followed by PPSV23
 - PCV20 (Prevnar 20) – single vaccination
2. Polysaccharide vaccine
 - PPSV23 (Pneumovax23)

Shingles Vaccine

- CDC recommends that adults 50 years and older receive two doses of the shingles vaccine, Shingrix (recombinant zoster vaccine)
- The second dose is given 2 to 6 months after first dose
- It takes about 4 weeks for protection to develop after the second dose of Shingrix vaccination
- Vaccination may occur any time during the year

For people 50 and older, the 2 shingles vaccines are:

1. Zostavax – first vaccine developed; only 51% effective; NOT the preferred vaccine and no longer available in the US
2. Shingrix – preferred shingles vaccine; over 90% effective; 2 shot series

• This material was prepared by Health Quality Innovators (HQI), a Quality Innovation Network-Quality Improvement Organization (QIN-QIO) under contract with the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS), an agency of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS). Views expressed in this material do not necessarily reflect the official views or policy of CMS or HHS, and any reference to a specific product or entity herein does not constitute endorsement of that product or entity by CMS or HHS. 1250W/HQI/QIN-QIO-0548-05/30/23

Pneumonia Vaccine

- CDC recommends all adults 65 years and older receive a pneumococcal conjugate vaccine (PCV15 or PCV20)
- If PCV15 is used, it should be followed by a dose of polysaccharide vaccine (PPSV23)
- PCV20 is the newest, known as the “one and done” pneumonia vaccine
- Vaccination may occur any time during the year
- It takes about 2 to 3 weeks for protection to develop after vaccination

The following Pneumonia Vaccine types are currently authorized by the U.S. Food & Drug Administration (FDA):

1. Pneumococcal Conjugate vaccines
 - PCV13 (Prevnar 13) – usually used for infants to 5 years old; series of vaccinations
 - PCV15 (Vaxneuvance) – usually followed by PPSV23
 - PCV20 (Prevnar 20) – single vaccination
2. Polysaccharide vaccine
 - PPSV23 (Pneumovax23)

Shingles Vaccine

- CDC recommends that adults 50 years and older receive two doses of the shingles vaccine, Shingrix (recombinant zoster vaccine)
- The second dose is given 2 to 6 months after first dose
- It takes about 4 weeks for protection to develop after the second dose of Shingrix vaccination
- Vaccination may occur any time during the year

For people 50 and older, the 2 shingles vaccines are:

1. Zostavax – first vaccine developed; only 51% effective; NOT the preferred vaccine and no longer available in the US
2. Shingrix – preferred shingles vaccine; over 90% effective; 2 shot series

• This material was prepared by Health Quality Innovators (HQI), a Quality Innovation Network-Quality Improvement Organization (QIN-QIO) under contract with the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS), an agency of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS). Views expressed in this material do not necessarily reflect the official views or policy of CMS or HHS, and any reference to a specific product or entity herein does not constitute endorsement of that product or entity by CMS or HHS. 1250W/HQI/QIN-QIO-0548-05/30/23

Vaccine Administration Process:

1. Review Immunization History
2. Assess for Needed Immunization
3. Screen for Contraindications and Precautions
4. Provide Education
5. Document Education
6. Prepare Vaccine
7. Administer Vaccine
8. Document Vaccination in medical registry and state vaccine registry

Possible Side Effects

1. At site of injection: redness, swelling, pain or tenderness
2. Other mild problems may include muscle pain, tiredness, headache, shivering, fever, or upset stomach*
3. Side effects usually go away within 2 to 3 days of vaccination
*Upset stomach only occurs with the shingles vaccine



Pneumococcal Disease in Adults and the Vaccines to Prevent It | CDC



Pneumococcal Vaccine Timing for Adults | CDC



Pneumococcal Vaccination: What Everyone Should Know | CDC



Shingles Vaccination: What Everyone Should Know | CDC



Shingles (Herpes Zoster) Vaccination | CDC



Vaccine Administration Process:

1. Review Immunization History
2. Assess for Needed Immunization
3. Screen for Contraindications and Precautions
4. Provide Education
5. Document Education
6. Prepare Vaccine
7. Administer Vaccine
8. Document Vaccination in medical registry and state vaccine registry

Possible Side Effects

1. At site of injection: redness, swelling, pain or tenderness
2. Other mild problems may include muscle pain, tiredness, headache, shivering, fever, or upset stomach*
3. Side effects usually go away within 2 to 3 days of vaccination
*Upset stomach only occurs with the shingles vaccine



Pneumococcal Disease in Adults and the Vaccines to Prevent It | CDC



Pneumococcal Vaccine Timing for Adults | CDC



Pneumococcal Vaccination: What Everyone Should Know | CDC



Shingles Vaccination: What Everyone Should Know | CDC



Shingles (Herpes Zoster) Vaccination | CDC



Vaccine Administration Process:

1. Review Immunization History
2. Assess for Needed Immunization
3. Screen for Contraindications and Precautions
4. Provide Education
5. Document Education
6. Prepare Vaccine
7. Administer Vaccine
8. Document Vaccination in medical registry and state vaccine registry

Possible Side Effects

1. At site of injection: redness, swelling, pain or tenderness
2. Other mild problems may include muscle pain, tiredness, headache, shivering, fever, or upset stomach*
3. Side effects usually go away within 2 to 3 days of vaccination
*Upset stomach only occurs with the shingles vaccine



Pneumococcal Disease in Adults and the Vaccines to Prevent It | CDC



Pneumococcal Vaccine Timing for Adults | CDC



Pneumococcal Vaccination: What Everyone Should Know | CDC



Shingles Vaccination: What Everyone Should Know | CDC



Shingles (Herpes Zoster) Vaccination | CDC

