# PNEUMONIA VACCINE

- CDC recommends all adults 65 years and older receive a pneumococcal conjugate vaccine (PCV15, PCV20 or PCV21)
- If PCV15 is used, it should be followed by a dose of polysaccharide vaccine (PPSV23)
- PCV20 and PCV21 are single dose vaccines
- 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), PCV21(Capvaxive): single vaccination
- 2. Polysaccharide vaccine

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### 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

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## 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

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- 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
- 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



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