Recommendations for PCV13 and PPSV23 Use Among Adults Aged ≥ 19 Years

Medical indication group	Specific underlying medical condition	PCV13 for persons aged ≥ 19 years	PPSV23* for persons aged 19–64 years	PCV13 for persons aged ≥ 65 years	PPSV23 for persons aged ≥ 65 years
None	None of the below	—	—	Based on shared clinical decision-making†	✓ If PCV13 has been given, then give PPSV23 ≥ 1 year after PCV13
Immunocompetent persons	Alcoholism	—	✓	Based on shared clinical decision-making†	✓ If PCV13 has been given, then give PPSV23 ≥ 1 year after PCV13 ≥ 5 years after any PPSV23 at age < 65 years
	Chronic heart disease§				
	Chronic liver disease				
	Chronic lung disease¶				
	Cigarette smoking				
	Diabetes mellitus				
	Cochlear implant	✓	✓ ≥ 8 weeks after PCV13	✓ If no previous PCV13 vaccination	✓ ≥ 8 weeks after PCV13 ≥ 5 years after any PPSV23 at < 65 years
	CSF leak				
Immunocompromised persons	Congenital or acquired asplenia	✓	✓ 1st dose ≥ 8 weeks after PCV13; 2nd dose ≥ 5 years after first PPSV23 dose	✓ If no previous PCV13 vaccination	✓ ≥ 8 weeks after PCV13 ≥ 5 years after any PPSV23 at < 65 years
	Sickle cell disease/other hemoglobinopathies				
	Chronic renal failure				
	Congenital or acquired immunodeficiencies**				
	Generalized malignancy				
	HIV infection				
	Hodgkin disease				
	Iatrogenic immunosuppression††				
	Leukemia				
	Lymphoma				
	Multiple myeloma				
	Nephrotic syndrome				
	Solid organ transplant				

Abbreviations: ✓ = Recommended vaccination; CSF = cerebrospinal fluid; HIV = human immunodeficiency virus.

* This PPSV23 column only refers to adults aged 19–64 years. All adults aged ≥ 65 years should receive one dose of PPSV23 ≥ 5 years after any previous PPSV23 dose, regardless of previous history of vaccination with pneumococcal vaccine. No additional doses of PPSV23 should be administered following the dose administered at age ≥ 65 years.

† Recommendations that changed in 2019

§ Including congestive heart failure and cardiomyopathies

¶ Including chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, emphysema, and asthma

** 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