



What's the tea?

(On adult immunizations)

MAIC Meeting June 23, 2022

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FOUR MAIN TOPICS

Hepatitis B

- HepB vaccine universally recommended

Pneumococcal

- Addition of PCV15 and PCV20 pneumococcal vaccines; removed PCV13

Herpes zoster

- Immunocompromising conditions bullet revised to reflect new ACIP recommendations

COVID-19

- Lots and lots of questions!

HEPATITIS B RECOMMENDATIONS

The following [adult] groups **should** receive hepatitis B vaccines:

- Adults aged 19–59 years
- Adults aged ≥ 60 years with risk factors for hepatitis B

The following [adult] groups **may** receive hepatitis B vaccines:

- Adults aged ≥ 60 years without known risk factors for hepatitis B

Simplifying a complex hepatitis B vaccination schedule

Persons recommended to receive hepatitis B vaccination

Existing Recommendations

Schillie, et al., 2018

- **All infants**
- **Unvaccinated children aged <19 years**
- **Persons at risk for infection by sexual exposure**
 - Sex partners of hepatitis B surface antigen (HBsAg)-positive persons
 - Sexually active persons who are not in a long-term, mutually monogamous relationship (e.g., persons with more than one sex partner during the previous 6 months)
 - Persons seeking evaluation or treatment for a sexually transmitted infection
 - Men who have sex with men
- **Persons at risk for infection by percutaneous or mucosal exposure to blood**
 - Current or recent injection-drug users
 - Household contacts of HBsAg-positive persons
 - Residents and staff of facilities for developmentally disabled persons
 - Health care and public safety personnel with reasonably anticipated risk for exposure to blood or blood-contaminated body fluids
 - Hemodialysis patients and predialysis, peritoneal dialysis, and home dialysis patients
 - Persons with diabetes aged 19–59 years; persons with diabetes aged ≥60 years at the discretion of the treating clinician
- **Others**
 - International travelers to countries with high or intermediate levels of endemic hepatitis B virus (HBV) infection (HBsAg prevalence of ≥2%)
 - Persons with hepatitis C virus infection
 - Persons with chronic liver disease (including, but not limited to, persons with cirrhosis, fatty liver disease, alcoholic liver disease, autoimmune hepatitis, and an alanine aminotransferase [ALT] or aspartate aminotransferase [AST] level greater than twice the upper limit of normal)
 - Persons with HIV infection
 - Incarcerated persons
- **All other persons seeking protection from HBV infection**

New Recommendations

The ACIP recommends the following groups should receive hepatitis B vaccines:

- All infants [No change]
- Persons aged <19 years [No change]
- Adults aged 19–59 years
- Adults aged ≥60 years with risk factors for hepatitis B

The ACIP recommends the following group may receive hepatitis B vaccines:

- Adults aged ≥60 years without known risk factors for hepatitis B



Source: Weng, et al. [MMWR](#), 2022.

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HEPATITIS B RESOURCES

[IZ Express 1,635 - Ask the Experts Special Edition :
Hepatitis B Vaccination of Adults](#)

[Hepatitis A and Hepatitis B Vaccines:
Be Sure Your Patients Get the Correct Dose](#)

[Hepatitis B and Healthcare Personnel](#)

NEW SIMPLIFIED PNEUMOCOCCAL RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ADULTS AGED ≥ 65 YEARS

	Previous Recommendation	New Recommendation
None of the conditions listed below	PCV13* based on shared clinical decision making, PPSV23 for all	PCV20 OR PCV15 and PPSV23
Chronic medical conditions† (CMC)		
Cochlear implant, CSF leak		
Immunocompromising conditions	Both PCV13* and PPSV23	

PCV13: 13-valent pneumococcal conjugate vaccine, PCV15: 15-valent pneumococcal conjugate vaccine, PCV20: 20-valent pneumococcal conjugate vaccine, PPSV23: 23-valent pneumococcal polysaccharide vaccine

*If not previously given; †Examples include alcoholism, chronic heart/liver/lung disease, diabetes, cigarette smoking

<https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/vpd/pneumo/downloads/pneumo-vaccine-timing.pdf>

NEW SIMPLIFIED PNEUMOCOCCAL RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ADULTS 19–64 YEARS WITH RISK FACTORS

	Previous Recommendations	New Recommendations
None of the conditions listed below	No recommendation	No recommendation
Chronic medical conditions† (CMC)	PPSV23	PCV20 OR PCV15 and PPSV23
Cochlear implant, CSF leak	Both PCV13* and PPSV23	
Immunocompromising conditions	Both PCV13* and PPSV23, repeat PPSV23 after 5 years	

PCV13: 13-valent pneumococcal conjugate vaccine, PCV15: 15-valent pneumococcal conjugate vaccine, PCV20: 20-valent pneumococcal conjugate vaccine, PPSV23: 23-valent pneumococcal polysaccharide vaccine

*If not previously given; †Examples include alcoholism, chronic heart/liver/lung disease, diabetes, cigarette smoking

<https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/vpd/pneumo/downloads/pneumo-vaccine-timing.pdf>

For those who have never received a pneumococcal vaccine or those with unknown vaccination history

Administer one dose of PCV15 or PCV20.

If **PCV20** is used, their pneumococcal vaccinations are complete.

PCV20

If **PCV15** is used, follow with one dose of PPSV23.

- The recommended interval is at least 1 year.
- The minimum interval is 8 weeks and can be considered in adults with an immunocompromising condition*, cochlear implant, or cerebrospinal fluid leak.
- Their pneumococcal vaccinations are complete.

PCV15

At least 1 year apart
(8 weeks can be considered)

PPSV23

For those who previously received PPSV23 but who have not received any pneumococcal conjugate vaccine (e.g., PCV13, PCV15, PCV20)

You may administer one dose of PCV15 or PCV20.

Regardless of which vaccine is used (PCV15 or PCV20):

- The minimum interval is at least 1 year.
- Their pneumococcal vaccinations are complete.

PPSV23

At least 1 year apart

PCV15 or PCV20

Resources:

[Pneumococcal Vaccine Timing for Adults-April 1, 2022 \(cdc.gov\)](https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/imz/downloads/pneumo-2022-04-01-adults-timing.pdf)

4-page resource with easy-to-read charts

[IZ Express #1,624: Ask the Experts Special Edition: Pneumococcal Vaccination of Adults. \(immunize.org\)](https://www.immunize.org/experts/ask-the-experts-special-edition-pneumococcal-vaccination-of-adults)

[Standing Orders for Administering Pneumococcal Vaccines \(PCV15, PCV20, and PPSV 23\) to Adults \(immunize.org\)](https://www.immunize.org/standing-orders-for-administering-pneumococcal-vaccines)

ZOSTER VACCINATION

Resources:

[Use of Recombinant Zoster Vaccine in Immunocompromised Adults Aged ≥19 Years: Recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices — United States, 2022 \(cdc.gov\)](#)

[Ask the Experts: Zoster \(Shingles\) Vaccines \(immunize.org\)](#)

[Herpes Zoster Shingrix Vaccine Recommendations | CDC](#)

Special Situations

- Revised language for the pregnancy bullet: There is currently no ACIP recommendation for RZV use in pregnancy. Consider delaying RZV until after pregnancy.
- Added language to reflect the new recommendations for immunocompromising conditions: RZV recommended for use in persons age 19 years or older who are or will be immunodeficient or immunosuppressed because of disease or therapy.

Zoster vaccination

Routine vaccination

- **Age 50 years or older:** 2-dose series RZV (Shingrix) 2–6 months apart (minimum interval: 4 weeks; repeat dose if administered too soon), regardless of previous herpes zoster or history of zoster vaccine live (ZVL, Zostavax) vaccination (administer RZV at least 2 months after ZVL)

Special situations

- **Pregnancy:** There is currently no ACIP recommendation for RZV use in pregnancy. Consider delaying RZV until after pregnancy.
- **Immunocompromising conditions (Including HIV):** RZV recommended for use in persons age 19 years or older who are or will be immunodeficient or immunosuppressed because of disease or therapy. For detailed information, see www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/71/wr/mm7103a2.htm.

COVID-19 RECOMMENDATIONS ARE RAPIDLY EVOLVING

For the most current guidance, always check the two main CDC COVID-19 Gateway webpages

[COVID-19 Vaccination](#) **COVID-19 Vaccination Clinical & Professional Resources**

Product Info by U.S. Vaccine

Interim Clinical Considerations

Clinical Care

Provider Requirements and Support

Training and Education

STOP COVID-19

Clinical Resources for Each COVID-19 Vaccine

Product Information by U.S. Vaccine

What's New

- [Resources to F Children and T](#)
- [School-Location Practices for S](#)
- [Quick Convers Vaccines for C](#)
- [How to Condu Assessment](#)

<https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/covid-19/index.html>

COVID-19 Languages | ASL Videos | Easy to Read

Your Health Vaccines Cases & Data Work & School Healthcare Workers Health Depts Science More

COVID-19 & Boosters

Everyone ages 18 and older should get a booster shot.

[Learn More](#)

Highlights

- Omicron Variant
- Vaccines for Children
- Travel & COVID-19
- Self-Testing

GUIDANCE
SCIENCE UPDATES
HEALTHCARE WORKERS
U.S. GOVERNMENT RESPONSE (USA.gov)

<https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/index.html>

INTERIM CLINICAL CONSIDERATIONS

Use of COVID-19 Vaccines in the United States

Interim Clinical Considerations

The Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices will be meeting to discuss recommendations for the recently authorized Moderna COVID-19 Vaccine for ages 6-17 years on [June 23rd](#). The [Interim Clinical Considerations](#) and associated materials for healthcare providers will be updated with applicable guidance soon after that meeting.

Summary of recent changes (last updated June 19, 2022):

- New guidance for use of Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 Vaccine in children ages 6 months–4 years
- New guidance for use of Moderna COVID-19 Vaccine in children ages 6 months–5 years
- Reorganization of sections on COVID-19 vaccination recommendations and schedules
- Addition of new section in Special populations for infants and young children

Reference Materials

- [Summary Document for Interim Clinical Considerations](#)
- [Interim COVID-19 Immunization Schedule](#)
- [At-A-Glance COVID-19 Vaccination Schedule \(NEW 6/19/2022\)](#)
- [Administration Error Revaccination Guidance](#)

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COVID-19 Vaccines, Recommendations, and Schedule

COVID-19 vaccination overview	Timing, spacing, and interchangeability
People who are not immunocompromised	Patient counseling
People who are immunocompromised	Laboratory testing

Safety

Contraindications and precautions	Safety considerations for mRNA COVID-19 vaccines
Reporting of adverse events	Safety considerations for Janssen COVID-19 vaccine

Special Situations and Populations

COVID-19 vaccination and SARS-CoV-2 infection	Pregnancy, lactation, and fertility
COVID-19 vaccination and MIS-C and MIS-A	Other special populations

Print out reference materials

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