

# Vaccinations for Adults with HIV Infection

The table below shows which vaccinations you should have to protect your health if you have HIV infection. Make sure you and your healthcare provider keep your vaccinations up to date.

Vaccine	Do you need it?
COVID-19	<b>Yes!</b> All adults need to be up to date on COVID-19 vaccination. Talk to your healthcare provider.
Hepatitis A (HepA)	<b>Yes!</b> Because you are living with HIV, you are at higher risk for hepatitis A infection. The vaccine is usually given in 2 doses, 6–18 months apart.
Hepatitis B (HepB)	<b>Yes!</b> Again, because you are living with HIV, you are at higher risk for hepatitis B. If you haven't had a series of hepatitis B vaccinations, you need either a 2- or 3-dose series, depending on the vaccine brand. All adults should be screened for hepatitis B infection with a blood test at least one time; talk with your healthcare provider.
Hib ( <i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> type b)	<b>Maybe.</b> Some adults with certain high-risk conditions,* for example, lack of a functioning spleen, need vaccination with Hib. Talk to your healthcare provider to find out if you need this vaccine.
Human papillomavirus (HPV)	<b>Yes!</b> You should be vaccinated against HPV if you are 26 years or younger. Adults age 27 through 45 may also be vaccinated against HPV after a discussion with their healthcare provider. The vaccine is usually given in 2 or 3 doses (depending on the age at which the first dose was given) over a 6-month period.
Influenza (Flu)	<b>Yes!</b> You need to get vaccinated against influenza every fall or winter for your protection and for the protection of others around you.
Measles, mumps, rubella (MMR)	<b>Maybe.</b> You need at least 1 dose of MMR vaccine if you were born in 1957 or later and have no HIV symptoms or only mild symptoms.* If you have moderate or severe symptoms from HIV, you should not receive MMR. If you are exposed to measles, call your healthcare provider right away. If you get measles, you are at risk of developing severe complications because of your HIV infection.
Meningococcal ACWY (MenACWY)	<b>Yes!</b> MenACWY vaccine is recommended for all people with HIV infection. For adults, the first 2 doses are given 8 weeks apart, followed by a booster dose every 5 years.
Meningococcal B (MenB)	<b>Maybe.</b> MenB vaccine is not specifically recommended for people with HIV infection, but you may need it if you have one of several health conditions,* and may need boosters if your risk is ongoing. You also may need MenB vaccine if you are at increased risk during an outbreak. If you are age 16 through 23, you can discuss getting MenB vaccine with your healthcare provider, even if you don't have a high-risk condition.
Pneumococcal (PPSV23; PCV15, PCV20)	<b>Yes!</b> Adults with HIV infection need to get either PCV20 alone, or PCV15 followed at least 8 weeks later by PPSV23. If you have previously received either PCV13 and/or PPSV23, your healthcare provider can determine what additional doses you may need.
Tetanus, diphtheria, whooping cough (pertussis) (Tdap, Td)	<b>Yes!</b> If you have not received a dose of Tdap during your lifetime, you need to get Tdap now. After that, you need a Tdap or Td booster dose every 10 years. Consult your healthcare provider if you haven't had at least 3 tetanus- and diphtheria-toxoid containing shots sometime in your life or if you have a deep or dirty wound.
Varicella (Chickenpox)	<b>Maybe.</b> If you have no HIV symptoms or only mild symptoms,* and have never had chickenpox, never were vaccinated, or were vaccinated but only received 1 dose, talk to your healthcare provider to find out if you need this vaccine.
Zoster (Shingles)	<b>Yes!</b> Because you are living with HIV, you are at high risk for zoster and its related complications. A 2-dose series of the Shingrix brand of shingles vaccine is recommended for all HIV-positive adults age 19 years and older.

\* Consult your healthcare provider to determine your level of risk for infection and your need for this vaccine.

**Are you planning to travel outside the United States?** Visit the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC) website at [wwwnc.cdc.gov/travel/destinations/list](http://wwwnc.cdc.gov/travel/destinations/list) for travel information, or consult a travel clinic.

