

# 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?
<b>Hepatitis A</b> (HepA)	<b>Maybe.</b> You need this vaccine if you have a specific risk factor for hepatitis A virus infection* or simply want to be protected from this disease. The vaccine is usually given in 2 doses, 6 months apart.
<b>Hepatitis B</b> (HepB)	<b>Yes!</b> Because you are HIV positive, you are at higher risk for hepatitis B virus infection. If you haven't had a series of hepatitis B vaccinations, you need 3 doses of this vaccine. If you started the 3-dose series earlier but didn't complete it, you can simply continue from where you left off. Ask your healthcare provider if you need screening blood tests for hepatitis B.
<b>Human papillomavirus</b> (HPV)	<b>Maybe.</b> You should be vaccinated against HPV if you are age 26 years or younger. The vaccine is given in 3 doses over 6 months.
<b>Influenza</b>	<b>Yes!</b> You need a flu shot every fall (or winter) for your protection and for the protection of others around you.
<b>Measles, mumps, rubella</b> (MMR)	<b>Maybe.</b> Most adults are already protected because they got MMR vaccine or were infected with measles, mumps, and rubella as children. If you weren't previously vaccinated, were born in 1957 or later, and have no HIV symptoms or only mild symptoms, you need at least 1 dose of MMR. 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.
<b>Meningococcal</b> (MCV4, MPSV4)	<b>Maybe.</b> Because of your HIV infection, you may be at increased risk for meningococcal disease, an uncommon but sometimes fatal bacterial infection. If you are age 19–21 and a first-year college student living in a residence hall and you either have never been vaccinated or were vaccinated before age 16, you also need this vaccine. Talk to your healthcare provider about getting vaccinated against this disease.
<b>Pneumococcal</b> (PCV13, PPSV23)	<b>Yes!</b> Vaccination with both types of pneumococcal vaccine is recommended for you because of your HIV infection. If you haven't been vaccinated with both of these vaccines, you should talk with your healthcare provider about how to schedule these vaccines. If you were younger than age 65 years when you were last vaccinated with PPSV23 and you are 65 years or older now, you should get another dose of PPSV23 now, provided at least 5 years have passed since your previous dose.
<b>Tetanus, diphtheria, whooping cough (pertussis)</b> (Tdap, Td)	<b>Yes!</b> All adults need to get a 1-time dose of Tdap vaccine (the adult whooping cough vaccine) and women need to get a dose during each pregnancy. After that, you need a Td booster dose every 10 years. Consult your healthcare provider if you haven't had at least 3 tetanus- and diphtheria-containing shots sometime in your life or you have a deep or dirty wound.
<b>Varicella</b> (Chickenpox)	<b>Maybe.</b> Most adults are already protected because they had chickenpox as children. However, if you are an adult born in the U.S. in 1980 or later, have no HIV symptoms or only mild symptoms, and have never had chickenpox or the vaccine, you can be vaccinated with this 2-dose series. Talk to your healthcare provider.
<b>Zoster</b> (shingles)	<b>Maybe.</b> This vaccine is recommended for adults age 60 years and older to prevent shingles. If you have any symptoms of HIV, you should not be vaccinated. Talk to your healthcare provider.

\*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?** If so, you may need additional vaccines. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) provides information to assist travelers and their healthcare providers in deciding which vaccines, medications, and other measures are necessary to prevent illness and injury during international travel. Visit CDC's website at [www.cdc.gov/travel](http://www.cdc.gov/travel) or call 800-CDC-INFO (800-232-4636). You may also consult a travel clinic or your healthcare provider.