

# 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* or simply want to be protected from this disease. The vaccine is usually given in 2 doses, 6–12 months apart.
<b>Hepatitis B</b> (HepB)	<b>Yes!</b> Because you are HIV positive, you might be at higher risk for hepatitis B. If you haven't had a series of hepatitis B vaccinations, you need to get either a 2- or 3-dose series, depending on the brand. If you started a 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>Hib</b> ( <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.
<b>Human papillomavirus</b> (HPV)	<b>Yes!</b> You should be vaccinated against HPV if you are age 26 years or younger. The vaccine is usually given in 3 doses over a 6-month period.
<b>Influenza</b>	<b>Yes!</b> You need a dose every fall (or winter) for your protection and for the protection of others around you.
<b>Measles, mumps, rubella</b> (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.
<b>Meningococcal ACWY</b> (MenACWY)	<b>Yes!</b> MenACWY vaccine is recommended for all people age 2 years and older with HIV infection. The first 2 doses are given 8 weeks apart, followed by booster doses every 5 years.
<b>Meningococcal B</b> (MenB)	<b>Maybe.</b> You should consider MenB vaccine if you are age 23 or younger (even if you don't have a high-risk medical condition). You may need MenB if you have one of several health conditions,* for example, if you do not have a functioning spleen.
<b>Pneumococcal</b> (Pneumovax 23, PPSV23; Prevnar 13, PCV13)	<b>Yes!</b> Adults with HIV infection need to get vaccinated with both types of pneumococcal vaccine – Prevnar, once in a lifetime, and Pneumovax (you may need more than 1 dose, depending on your age and health conditions). If you haven't received these shots, talk with your healthcare provider about when to get them. If you are age 65 or older and already had Pneumovax when you were younger than 65, you will need another dose, if at least 5 years have passed since your last one.
<b>Tetanus, diphtheria, whooping cough (pertussis)</b> (Tdap, Td)	<b>Yes!</b> If you have not received a dose of Tdap during your lifetime, you need to get a Tdap shot now (the adult whooping cough vaccine). And all 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 toxoid-containing shots sometime in your life or if you have a deep or dirty wound.
<b>Varicella</b> (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.
<b>Zoster</b> (shingles)	<b>Yes!</b> If you are age 50 or older and have no symptoms of HIV, you should get the 2-dose series of the Shingrix brand of shingles vaccine, even if you were already vaccinated with Zostavax.

\* 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.