

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?
Hepatitis A (HepA)	Maybe. 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.
Hepatitis B (HepB)	Yes! Because you are HIV positive, you might be 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.
Human papillomavirus (HPV)	Maybe.* You should be vaccinated against HPV if you are age 26 years or younger. The vaccine is given in 3 doses over a 6-month period.
Influenza	Yes! You need a flu shot every fall (or winter) for your protection and for the protection of others around you.
Measles, mumps, rubella (MMR)	Maybe. 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.
Meningococcal (MenACWY [MCV4], MenB, MPSV4)	Maybe. You may need MenACWY and/or MenB vaccine if you have one of several health conditions,* for example, if you do not have a functioning spleen. You need MenACWY if you are age 21 or younger 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 should consider MenB if you are age 25 or younger (even if you don't have a high-risk medical condition).
Pneumococcal (Pneumovax [polysaccharide vaccine, PPSV]; Prevnar [conjugate vaccine] PCV)	Yes! 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 them, 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, provided at least 5 years have passed since your last one.
Tetanus, diphtheria, whooping cough (pertussis) (Tdap, Td)	Yes! 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 toxoid-containing shots sometime in your life or if you have a deep or dirty wound.
Varicella (Chickenpox)	Maybe. 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.
Zoster (shingles)	Maybe. 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.
Hib (<i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> type b)	Maybe. Some adults with certain high-risk conditions need vaccination with Hib vaccine. Talk to your healthcare provider to find out if you need this vaccine.

* 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 for travel information, or consult a travel clinic.