

# Patient Schedules for All Adults and for High-Risk Adults

These documents reflect current ACIP recommendations. Download, make copies, and hand them to your patients.

## Vaccinations for Adults

You're never too old to get immunized!

Getting immunized is a lifelong, life-protecting job. Don't leave your healthcare provider's office without making sure you've had all the vaccinations you need.

Vaccine	Do you need it?
<b>Hepatitis A (HepA)</b>	<b>Maybe.</b> You need this vaccine if you have a specific risk factor for hepatitis A that you want to be protected from this disease. The vaccine is usually given in 2 doses.
<b>Hepatitis B (HepB)</b>	<b>Maybe.</b> You need this vaccine if you have a specific risk factor for hepatitis B that you want to be protected from this disease. The vaccine is given in 3 doses, usually over a 6-month period.
<b>Human papillomavirus (HPV)</b>	<b>Maybe.</b> You need this vaccine if you are a woman age 26 years or younger. Men age 22 through 26 years with a risk condition* also need vaccination through 26 who want to be protected from HPV may receive it, too. The vaccine is 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 (MMR)</b>	<b>Maybe.</b> You need at least 1 dose of MMR if you were born in 1957 or later and 2nd dose.**
<b>Meningococcal (MenACWY [MCV4], MenB, MPSV4)</b>	<b>Maybe.</b> You may need MenACWY and/or MenB vaccine if you have one or more of the following: if you don't have a functioning spleen, if you need MenACWY and a first-year college student living in a residence hall and you either have never been vaccinated before age 16,* you should consider MenB if you are age 16 or older who has a high-risk medical condition).
<b>Pneumococcal (Pneumovax [polysaccharide vaccine, PPSV], Prevnar [conjugate vaccine, PCV])</b>	<b>Maybe.</b> If you are age 65 years (or older), you need both pneumococcal vaccines (Pneumovax and Prevnar). Get Prevnar first and then get Pneumovax. If you are age 65 and have certain high-risk conditions (for example, asthma, HIV immunosuppression, or lack of a functioning spleen, or are a smoker),* you should talk to your healthcare provider to find out when you need them.*
<b>Tetanus, diphtheria, whooping cough (pertussis) (Tdap, Td)</b>	<b>Yes!</b> All adults who have not yet received a dose of Tdap, as an adolescent vaccine (the adult whooping cough vaccine), And, all women need to get a booster dose of Td booster dose every 10 years. Consult your health care provider for at least 3 tetanus and diphtheria toxoid-containing shots sometime in your life.
<b>Varicella (Chickenpox)</b>	<b>Maybe.</b> If you've never had chickenpox or were vaccinated but received on care provider to find out if you need this vaccine.*
<b>Zoster (shingles)</b>	<b>Maybe.**</b> If you are age 60 years or older, you should get a 1-time dose of Zoster (shingles).
<b>Hib (Haemophilus influenzae type b)</b>	<b>Maybe.</b> Some adults with certain high-risk conditions, for example, lack of a spleen and Hib. Talk to your health care 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 [www.cdc.gov/travel](http://www.cdc.gov/travel) for travel information, or consult a travel clinic.

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## Vaccinations for Men Who Have Sex with Men

The table below shows which vaccinations you should have to protect your health if you are a man who has sex with other men. Make sure you and your healthcare provider keep your vaccinations up to date.

Vaccine	Do you need it?
<b>Hepatitis A (HepA)</b>	<b>Yes!</b> Men who have sex with men (MSM) need this vaccine to provide protection against hepatitis A virus, a serious infection of the liver that can be fatal. The vaccine is usually given in 2 doses, 6 months apart.
<b>Hepatitis B (HepB)</b>	<b>Yes!</b> Because you have sex with other men, you are at higher risk for hepatitis B virus infection. If you've never had a series of hepatitis B vaccinations, you need to receive 3 doses. 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 (HPV)</b>	<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 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 (MMR)</b>	<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 or were born in 1957 or later, you need at least 1 dose of MMR. You may also need a second dose.**
<b>Meningococcal (MenACWY [MCV4], MenB, MPSV4)</b>	<b>Maybe.</b> You may need MenACWY and/or MenB if you have one of several health conditions,* for example, if you do not have a functioning spleen. 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 16 or younger (even if you don't have a high-risk medical condition).
<b>Pneumococcal (Pneumovax [polysaccharide vaccine, PPSV], Prevnar [conjugate vaccine, PCV])</b>	<b>Maybe.</b> If you are age 65 years (or older), you need both pneumococcal vaccines, Prevnar (if you haven't had it before) and Pneumovax. Get Prevnar first and then get Pneumovax 1 year later. If you are younger than age 65 and have certain high-risk conditions (for example, asthma, heart, lung, or kidney disease, immunosuppression, or lack of a functioning spleen, or are a smoker),* you need one or both vaccines. Talk to your healthcare provider to find out when you need them.*
<b>Tetanus, diphtheria, whooping cough (pertussis) (Tdap, Td)</b>	<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 toxoid-containing shots sometime in your life or if you have a deep or dirty wound.
<b>Varicella (Chickenpox)</b>	<b>Maybe.</b> If you've never had chickenpox, never were vaccinated, or were vaccinated but received only 1 dose, talk to your healthcare providers about getting this vaccine.*
<b>Zoster (shingles)</b>	<b>Maybe.**</b> If you are age 60 years or older, you should get a 1-time dose of this vaccine now.
<b>Hib (Haemophilus influenzae type b)</b>	<b>Maybe.</b> 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.

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## Vaccinations for Adults without a Spleen

The table below shows which vaccinations you should have to protect your health if you do not have a functioning spleen. Make sure you and your healthcare provider keep your vaccinations up to date.

Vaccine	Do you need it?
<b>Hepatitis A (HepA)</b>	<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 (HepB)</b>	<b>Maybe.</b> You need this vaccine if you have a specific risk factor for hepatitis B virus infection* or simply want to be protected from this disease. The vaccine is given in 3 doses, usually over 6 months.
<b>Hib (Haemophilus influenzae type b)</b>	<b>Yes!</b> You are at increased risk for Hib disease because you do not have a functioning spleen. If you have never received Hib vaccination (or don't know if you received it), you should receive 1 dose now.
<b>Human papillomavirus (HPV)</b>	<b>Maybe.</b> You need this vaccine if you are a woman age 26 or younger or a man age 21 or younger. Men age 22 through 26 with a risk condition* also need vaccination. Any man age 22 through 26 who wants to be protected from HPV may receive it, too. The vaccine is given in 3 doses over a 6-month period.
<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 (MMR)</b>	<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 or were born in 1957 or later, you need at least 1 dose of MMR. Some people, such as international travelers and people who work in health care, need a second dose about a month after the first dose.**
<b>Meningococcal (MenACWY [MCV4], MenB)</b>	<b>Yes!</b> You are at increased risk for meningococcal disease because you do not have a functioning spleen. If you have never received MenACWY vaccine, you should receive 2 doses separated by 8 weeks, then a booster dose every 5 years thereafter. You also need to complete a series of MenB, 2 or 3 doses, depending on the brand.
<b>Pneumococcal (Pneumovax [polysaccharide vaccine, PPSV], Prevnar [conjugate vaccine, PCV])</b>	<b>Yes!</b> Both types of pneumococcal vaccine (Prevnar and Pneumovax) are recommended for you because you do not have a functioning spleen. If you haven't received both vaccines, call your healthcare provider and schedule them now. The dose of Prevnar is given first, followed by 1 dose of Pneumovax at least 8 weeks later. You will need a booster dose of Pneumovax 5 years after your first dose. Additionally, if you received 1 or 2 doses of Pneumovax when you were younger than age 65, you will need another dose at age 65 or older, provided at least 5 years have passed since your previous dose of Pneumovax.
<b>Tetanus, diphtheria, whooping cough (pertussis) (Tdap, Td)</b>	<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 toxoid-containing shots sometime in your life or if you have a deep or dirty wound.
<b>Varicella (Chickenpox)</b>	<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 and have never had chickenpox or the vaccine, you can be vaccinated with this 2-dose series. Talk to your health care provider.
<b>Zoster (shingles)</b>	<b>Maybe.**</b> If you are age 60 years or older, you should get a 1-time dose of this vaccine now.

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

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## 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 (HepA)</b>	<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 (HepB)</b>	<b>Maybe.</b> You need this vaccine if you have a specific risk factor for hepatitis B virus infection* or simply want to be protected from this disease. The vaccine is given in 3 doses, usually over 6 months.
<b>Human papillomavirus (HPV)</b>	<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 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 (MMR)</b>	<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 or were born in 1957 or later, you need at least 1 dose of MMR. You may also need a second dose.**
<b>Meningococcal (MenACWY [MCV4], MenB, MPSV4)</b>	<b>Maybe.</b> 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. 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 16 or younger (even if you don't have a high-risk medical condition).
<b>Pneumococcal (Pneumovax [polysaccharide vaccine, PPSV], Prevnar [conjugate vaccine, PCV])</b>	<b>Maybe.</b> If you are age 65 years (or older), you need both pneumococcal vaccines, Prevnar (if you haven't had it before) and Pneumovax. Get Prevnar first and then get Pneumovax 1 year later. If you are younger than age 65 and have certain high-risk conditions (for example, asthma, heart, lung, or kidney disease, immunosuppression, or lack of a functioning spleen, or are a smoker),* you need one or both vaccines. Talk to your healthcare provider to find out when you need them.*
<b>Tetanus, diphtheria, whooping cough (pertussis) (Tdap, Td)</b>	<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 toxoid-containing shots sometime in your life or if you have a deep or dirty wound.
<b>Varicella (Chickenpox)</b>	<b>Maybe.</b> If you've never had chickenpox, never were vaccinated, or were vaccinated but received only 1 dose, talk to your healthcare providers about getting this vaccine.*
<b>Zoster (shingles)</b>	<b>Maybe.**</b> If you are age 60 years or older, you should get a 1-time dose of this vaccine now.
<b>Hib (Haemophilus influenzae type b)</b>	<b>Maybe.</b> 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.

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## Vaccinations for Adults with Lung Disease

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

Vaccine	Do you need it?
<b>Hepatitis A (HepA)</b>	<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 (HepB)</b>	<b>Maybe.</b> You need this vaccine if you have a specific risk factor for hepatitis B virus infection* or simply want to be protected from this disease. The vaccine is given in 3 doses, usually over 6 months.
<b>Human papillomavirus (HPV)</b>	<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 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 (MMR)</b>	<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 or were born in 1957 or later, you need at least 1 dose of MMR. You may also need a second dose.**
<b>Meningococcal (MenACWY [MCV4], MenB, MPSV4)</b>	<b>Maybe.</b> 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. 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 16 or younger (even if you don't have a high-risk medical condition).
<b>Pneumococcal (Pneumovax [polysaccharide vaccine, PPSV], Prevnar [conjugate vaccine, PCV])</b>	<b>Maybe.</b> If you are age 65 years (or older), you need both pneumococcal vaccines, Prevnar (if you haven't had it before) and Pneumovax. Get Prevnar first and then get Pneumovax 1 year later. If you are younger than age 65 and have certain high-risk conditions (for example, asthma, heart, lung, or kidney disease, immunosuppression, or lack of a functioning spleen, or are a smoker),* you need one or both vaccines. Talk to your healthcare provider to find out when you need them.*
<b>Tetanus, diphtheria, whooping cough (pertussis) (Tdap, Td)</b>	<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 toxoid-containing shots sometime in your life or if you have a deep or dirty wound.
<b>Varicella (Chickenpox)</b>	<b>Maybe.</b> If you've never had chickenpox, never were vaccinated, or were vaccinated but received only 1 dose, talk to your healthcare providers about getting this vaccine.*
<b>Zoster (shingles)</b>	<b>Maybe.**</b> If you are age 60 years or older, you should get a 1-time dose of this vaccine now.
<b>Hib (Haemophilus influenzae type b)</b>	<b>Maybe.</b> 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.

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## Vaccinations for Adults with Hepatitis C Infection

This table shows which vaccinations you should have to protect your health if you have hepatitis C. Make sure you and your healthcare provider keep your vaccinations up to date.

Vaccine	Do you need it?
<b>Hepatitis A (HepA)</b>	<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 (HepB)</b>	<b>Maybe.</b> You need this vaccine if you have a specific risk factor for hepatitis B virus infection* or simply want to be protected from this disease. The vaccine is given in 3 doses, usually over 6 months.
<b>Human papillomavirus (HPV)</b>	<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 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 (MMR)</b>	<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 or were born in 1957 or later, you need at least 1 dose of MMR. You may also need a second dose.**
<b>Meningococcal (MenACWY [MCV4], MenB, MPSV4)</b>	<b>Maybe.</b> 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. 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 16 or younger (even if you don't have a high-risk medical condition).
<b>Pneumococcal (Pneumovax [polysaccharide vaccine, PPSV], Prevnar [conjugate vaccine, PCV])</b>	<b>Maybe.</b> If you are age 65 years (or older), you need both pneumococcal vaccines, Prevnar (if you haven't had it before) and Pneumovax. Get Prevnar first and then get Pneumovax 1 year later. If you are younger than age 65 and have certain high-risk conditions (for example, asthma, heart, lung, or kidney disease, immunosuppression, or lack of a functioning spleen, or are a smoker),* you need one or both vaccines. Talk to your healthcare provider to find out when you need them.*
<b>Tetanus, diphtheria, whooping cough (pertussis) (Tdap, Td)</b>	<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 toxoid-containing shots sometime in your life or if you have a deep or dirty wound.
<b>Varicella (Chickenpox)</b>	<b>Maybe.</b> If you've never had chickenpox, never were vaccinated, or were vaccinated but received only 1 dose, talk to your healthcare providers about getting this vaccine.*
<b>Zoster (shingles)</b>	<b>Maybe.**</b> If you are age 60 years or older, you should get a 1-time dose of this vaccine now.
<b>Hib (Haemophilus influenzae type b)</b>	<b>Maybe.</b> 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.

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