

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	Yes! All adults need to be up to date on COVID-19 vaccination. Talk to your healthcare provider.
Hepatitis A (HepA)	Yes! 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)	Yes! Because you are living with HIV, you are at higher risk for hepatitis B. If you haven't had hepatitis B vaccination, 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 once; talk with your healthcare provider.
Hib (<i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> type b)	Maybe. Some adults with certain high-risk conditions,* need vaccination with Hib. Talk to your healthcare provider to find out if you need this vaccine.
Human papillomavirus (HPV)	Yes! You should get this vaccine if you are 26 years or younger. Adults age 27 through 45 may also choose to be vaccinated 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.
Influenza (Flu)	Yes! You need to be vaccinated against influenza every fall or winter.
Measles, mumps, rubella (MMR)	Maybe. 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 are pregnant or 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, MenABCWY)	Yes! 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. A combination MenABCWY is an option when both MenACWY and MenB are needed.
Meningococcal B (MenB, MenABCWY)	Maybe. MenB vaccine is not specifically recommended for people with HIV infection. You may need MenB if you have one of several health conditions* and boosters if your risk is ongoing. 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. A combination MenABCWY is an option when both MenACWY and MenB vaccines are needed.
Mpox	Maybe. You need the 2-dose series of mpox vaccine (Jynneos) if you are at risk due to known or suspected exposure to someone with mpox or if you have certain sexual practices that increase your risk of exposure to mpox.* Talk with your healthcare provider.
Pneumococcal (PCV215, PCV20, PPSV23)	Yes! 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.
Respiratory Syncytial Virus (RSV)	Maybe! Adults 60 years and older may choose to be vaccinated after discussing with their healthcare provider. To protect infants from RSV, either the pregnant person should be vaccinated with Abrysvo (Pfizer) RSV vaccine, or the infant should be given RSV preventive antibody (nirsevimab).
Tetanus, diphtheria, pertussis (Tdap, Td)	Yes! If you have never received a dose of Tdap, you need to get a Tdap shot 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 in your life or if you have a deep or dirty wound.
Varicella (Chickenpox)	Maybe. 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)	Yes! Because you are living with HIV, you are at higher 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 for travel information, or consult a travel clinic.

