Diabetes Type 1 and Type 2

Why vaccines are important to you

- Diabetes, even if well managed, can make it harder for your immune system to fight infections, so you may be at risk for more serious complications from an illness compared to people without diabetes.
  - Some illnesses, like influenza, can raise your blood glucose to dangerously high levels.
  - People with diabetes have higher rates of hepatitis B than the rest of the population. Outbreaks of hepatitis B associated with blood glucose monitoring procedures have happened among people with diabetes.
  - People with diabetes are at increased risk for death from pneumonia (lung infection), bacteremia (blood infection) and meningitis (infection of the lining of the brain and spinal cord).
- Immunization provides the best protection against vaccine-preventable diseases.
- Vaccines are one of the safest ways for you to protect your health, even if you are taking prescription medications. Vaccine side effects are usually mild and go away on their own. Severe side effects are very rare.

Please protect yourself and others by staying up to date on all adult vaccines.

Recommended immunization schedule for adults aged 19 years or older by medical condition and other indications, United States, 2018

This figure should be reviewed with the accompanying footnotes. This figure and the footnotes describe indications for which vaccines, if not previously administered, should be administered unless noted otherwise. Footnotes and the recommended immunization schedule for adults aged 19 years or older by age group may be found at www.cdc.gov/vaccines/schedules/hcp/imz/adult-conditions.html

Vaccine	Pregnancy[1-6]	Immuno-compromised (excluding HIV infection)[3-7,11]	HIV infection CD4+ count (cells/μL)[3-7,9-10]		Asplenia, complement deficiencies[7,10,11]	End-stage renal disease, on hemodialysis[7,9]	Heart or lung disease, alcoholism[7]	Chronic liver disease[7-9]	Diabetes[7,9]	Health care personnel[3,4,9]	Men who have sex with men[6,8,9]
			<200	≥200							
Influenza[1]	1 dose annually										
Tdap[2] or Td[2]	1 dose Tdap each pregnancy	1 dose Tdap, then Td booster every 10 yrs									
MMR[3]	contraindicated			1 or 2 doses depending on indication							
VAR[4]	contraindicated			2 doses							
RZV[5] (preferred)					2 doses RZV at age ≥ 50 yrs (preferred)						
or					or						
ZVL[5]	contraindicated				1 dose ZVL at age ≥ 60 yrs						
HPV–Female[6]		3 doses through age 26 yrs			2 or 3 doses through age 26 yrs						
HPV–Male[6]		3 doses through age 26 yrs			2 or 3 doses through age 21 yrs						2 or 3 doses through age 26 yrs
PCV13[7]		1 dose									
PPSV23[7]		1, 2, or 3 doses depending on indication									
HepA[8]	2 or 3 doses depending on vaccine										
HepB[9]	3 doses										
MenACWY[10]	1 or 2 doses depending on indication , then booster every 5 yrs if risk remains										
MenB[10]	2 or 3 doses depending on vaccine										
Hib[11]	3 doses HSCT recipients only	1 dose									

Recommended for adults who meet the age requirement, lack documentation of vaccination, or lack evidence of past infection

Recommended for adults with other indications

Contraindicated

No recommendation

vaccinateindiana.org

These materials were created by the Indiana Immunization Coalition, Inc. and were funded by the Indiana State Department of Health through a grant from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (Award No: 5H231IP000723).

INDIANA IMMUNIZATION COALITION