

80%

70%

90%

Of adults who get hospitalized with influenza are 65 years and older

Of adults who get hospitalized with COVID-19 are 65 years and older

Of adults who got hospitalized with COVID-19 in 2023-2024 had no record of receiving the latest vaccine

500

2,836

10,000

Influenza-related deaths among PA residents in the 2023–2024 respiratory virus season

COVID-related deaths among PA residents in the 2023-2024 respiratory virus season

RSV-related deaths among U.S. residents (mostly older adults) in the 2023-2024 respiratory virus season

Illnesses caused by respiratory viruses like COVID-19, flu, and RSV can make anyone sick. However, there are a range of risk factors that can increase a person's chances of getting very sick (severe illness). Generally, the following populations are at higher risk of severe illness from respiratory viruses:

- Children who are younger than 2 years old
- Adults who are 65 years and older
- People who are pregnant
- People with underlying medical conditions such as asthma, cancer, chronic kidney disease, chronic lung diseases, chronic liver diseases, cystic fibrosis, diabetes, heart diseases, HIV, obesity, and smoking
- People with weakened immune systems such as those undergoing cancer treatment, organ transplant recipients, and those receiving immunosuppressive therapy

Who should get 2024-2025 COVID-19, flu, and RSV vaccines?

| | 2024–2025 COVID-19 ¹ | 2024–2025 Influenza ² | RSV ³ |
|---|---|---|--|
|  Infants & Children | 6 months – 17 years Some children 6 months through 4 years <u>may need</u> multiple doses | 6 months – 17 years Some children 6 months through 8 years <u>may need</u> multiple doses | All infants <8 months* and children 8 through 19 months with risk factors should get nirsevimab Typically, October through March, *if birthing parent not vaccinated with maternal RSV vaccine |
|  Pregnant People | All | All | 32–36 weeks gestation should get RSV vaccine (Pfizer, Abrysvo only) Typically, September–January |
|  Adults 18–59 | All | All | See pregnant people |
|  Adults 60+ | All | All High-dose, recombinant, or adjuvanted flu vaccine preferred for 65+, if available | All adults 75+ and adults 60 through 74 years with risk factors should get a single dose of RSV vaccine at this time. |

¹ Immunocompromised [may get additional dose\(s\) of COVID-19 vaccine](#) regardless of age.

² Solid organ recipients ages 18 through 64 years on immunosuppressives may get high-dose or adjuvanted flu vaccine, if available, but not preferred.

³ All infants should be protected by either maternal RSV vaccine or nirsevimab. Both are not needed for most infants. For infants born during October through March, nirsevimab should be administered in the first week of life — ideally during the birth hospitalization.



For information on other adult vaccines you may need, scan the QR code above with your phone. It will take you to the CDC's adult vaccine assessment quiz.

Are these vaccines covered by insurance?

- Health Insurance Marketplace plans and most private insurance plans must cover vaccinations recommended by the **CDC's Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP)** without charging copayments or coinsurance when provided by an in-network provider, unless otherwise noted.
- Medicaid and CHIP programs provide coverage for adult and pediatric vaccinations approved by the FDA and administered according to ACIP guidelines.
- Medicare Part B covers COVID-19, Flu, Pneumococcal, and Hepatitis B vaccines. Medicare Part D plans make all adult vaccines recommended by the ACIP (except those covered by Part B) available at no cost. This includes RSV and the Shingles (Zoster) vaccine.
- State and local health centers may offer certain vaccines free to adults who lack insurance coverage.
- All of these vaccines may be available through Vaccines for Children (VFC) program to eligible children under 19 years of age.

Can I get more than one vaccine at the same visit?

- Yes, but you may have more side effects if you get more than one of these vaccines at the same time.
- Most side effects should be mild and not last long.
- Some of the common side effects include arm pain or swelling, headache, and fatigue.
- Talk to your health care provider about getting more than one vaccine at a time.