

CDC Recommends Updated 2023-2024 COVID-19 Vaccines for Everyone 6 Months and Older

- The 2023–2024 formulation has been updated to a **monovalent** vaccine based on the Omicron XBB.1.5 sublineage of SARS-CoV-2
 - **2023–2024 formulations of Moderna COVID-19 Vaccine and Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 Vaccine are now available**
 - The bivalent formulation is no longer authorized (Original and Omicron BA.4/BA.5) and should not be used
 - Receiving an updated COVID-19 vaccine is safe and can restore protection against infections and severe disease
- Updated Novavax 2023-2024 formulation is under FDA review. Original Novavax vaccine is still authorized.

Clinical Recommendations

- **Everyone ages 5 years and older** is recommended to receive 1 dose of an updated (2023–2024 Formula) mRNA COVID-19 vaccine, **regardless of previous vaccination history**
 - **No additional doses recommended for people 65+ at this time**
- Young children and those with moderate or severe immunocompromise* should complete a multi-dose series using homologous products
- People with immunocompromise **may** receive 1 or more additional updated mRNA COVID-19 vaccine doses, at least 2 months after their last COVID-19 dose
- In accordance with [General Best Practice Guidelines for Immunization](#), routine administration of all age-appropriate doses of vaccines simultaneously is recommended for children, adolescents, and adults if there are no contraindications at the time of the healthcare visit.

[*Description of moderate and severe immunocompromising conditions and treatment](#)

[CDC Interim Clinical Considerations for Use of COVID-19 Vaccines in the United States](#)

Vaccination After COVID-19 Infection

- COVID-19 vaccination is recommended for everyone ages 6 months and older, regardless of a history of symptomatic or asymptomatic SARS-CoV-2 infection, including people with prolonged post-COVID-19 symptoms.
- People with known current SARS-CoV-2 infection should defer any COVID-19 vaccination at least until recovery from the acute illness (if symptoms were present) and [criteria](#) to discontinue isolation have been met.
- People who recently had SARS-CoV-2 infection **may** consider delaying a COVID-19 vaccine dose by 3 months from symptom onset or positive test (if infection was asymptomatic).

The COVID-19 Vaccine Timing 2023 – 2024 Routine Schedule Guide is updated!

COVID-19 Vaccine Timing 2023-24 – Routine Schedule			
Age*	Vaccine	If unvaccinated:	If had any prior doses, give 2023-24 doses:
6 months–4 years†	Pfizer–Infant/Toddler	1st Dose → 3-8 weeks → 2nd Dose → ≥8 weeks → 3rd Dose	If 1 prior dose, then: ≥8 weeks 1 ≥8 weeks 2 If ≥2 prior doses, then: ≥8 weeks 1
	Moderna–Pediatric*	1st Dose → 4-8 weeks → 2nd Dose	If 1 prior dose, then: 1 month 1 If ≥2 prior doses then: 2 months 1
5–11 years	Moderna–Pediatric*	1 Dose	If 1 or more prior doses (of any of the 4 brands), then*: ≥2 months Updated 2023-24 Formulation Moderna/Pfizer
	Pfizer–Pediatric	1 Dose	
12+ years	Pfizer–Adol/Adult (Comirnaty)	1 Dose	If 1 or more prior doses (of any of the 4 brands), then*: ≥2 months Updated 2023-24 Formulation Moderna/Pfizer
	Moderna–Adol/Adult (Spikevax)	1 Dose	
	Novavax (2021)	1st Dose → 3-8 weeks → 2nd Dose 2023-24 formulation coming soon!	

* See CDC recommendations for children transitioning from a younger to older age group
 † Children 6 months – 4 years should receive the same brand of the updated vaccine as the prior doses they received.
 ** An 8-week interval may be preferable for some people, especially for males 12-39 years.
 ‡ All Moderna doses 6 months – 11 years are 0.25 mL (25 mcg).
 ^ Janssen (J & J) vaccine has been deauthorized. Follow schedule for 12+ years for any prior doses.

View [Interim Clinical Considerations for Use of COVID-19 Vaccines](#) for details. Schedule is subject to change.

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COVID-19 Vaccine Timing 2023-24 if Moderately/Severely Immunocompromised			
Age	Vaccine	If unvaccinated:	If had any prior doses give 2023-24 doses:
6 months–4 years	Pfizer–Infant/Toddler	1st Dose → 3 weeks → 2nd Dose → ≥8 weeks → 3rd Dose → ≥2 months → Optional Dose*	1 prior dose: 3 w 1 ≥8 w 2 ≥2 m Optional Dose* ≥2 prior doses: ≥8 w 1
	Moderna–Pediatric	1st Dose → 4 weeks → 2nd Dose → ≥4 weeks → 3rd Dose → ≥2 months → Optional Dose*	1 prior dose: 4 w 1 ≥4 w 2 ≥2 m Optional Dose* 2 prior doses: ≥4 w 1 ≥2 m Optional Dose*
5–11 years	Moderna–Pediatric	1st Dose → 4 weeks → 2nd Dose → ≥4 weeks → 3rd Dose → ≥2 months → Optional Dose* (Moderna/Pfizer)	≥3 prior doses: ≥8 w 1 (for ages 5+ yrs, Pfizer dose is also OK) ≥2 m Optional Dose*
	Pfizer–Pediatric	1st Dose → 3 weeks → 2nd Dose → ≥4 weeks → 3rd Dose → ≥2 months → Optional Dose* (Moderna/Pfizer)	1 prior dose: 3 w 1 ≥4 w 2 ≥2 m Optional Dose* (Moderna/Pfizer) 2 prior doses: ≥4 w 1 ≥2 m Optional Dose* (Moderna/Pfizer) ≥3 prior doses**: ≥8 w 1
12+ years	Pfizer–Adol/Adult (Comirnaty)	1st Dose → 3 weeks → 2nd Dose → ≥4 weeks → 3rd Dose → ≥2 months → Optional Dose* (Moderna/Pfizer)	1 prior dose: 3 w 1 ≥4 w 2 ≥2 m Optional Dose* (Moderna/Pfizer) 2 prior doses: ≥4 w 1 ≥2 m Optional Dose* (Moderna/Pfizer) ≥3 prior doses**: ≥8 w 1
	Moderna–Adol/Adult (Spikevax)	1st Dose → 4 weeks → 2nd Dose → ≥4 weeks → 3rd Dose → ≥2 months → Optional Dose* (Moderna/Pfizer)	1 prior dose: 4 w 1 ≥4 w 2 ≥2 m Optional Dose* (Moderna/Pfizer) 2 prior doses: ≥4 w 1 ≥2 m Optional Dose* (Moderna/Pfizer) ≥3 prior doses**: ≥8 w 1
	Novavax (2021)	2023-24 formulation coming soon! 1st Dose → 3 weeks → 2nd Dose → ≥8 weeks → Updated 2023-24 Formulation Moderna/Pfizer → ≥2 months → Optional Dose* (Moderna/Pfizer)	If 1 or more prior doses, then: ≥8 weeks Updated 2023-24 Formulation Moderna/Pfizer ≥2 m Optional Dose* (Moderna/Pfizer)

* An optional dose may be given ≥2 months after the last dose. Further doses may be given at the healthcare provider's discretion. See Table 2 for vial and dosage.
 ** Ages 5+ years may be given Moderna or Pfizer after ≥3 prior doses.

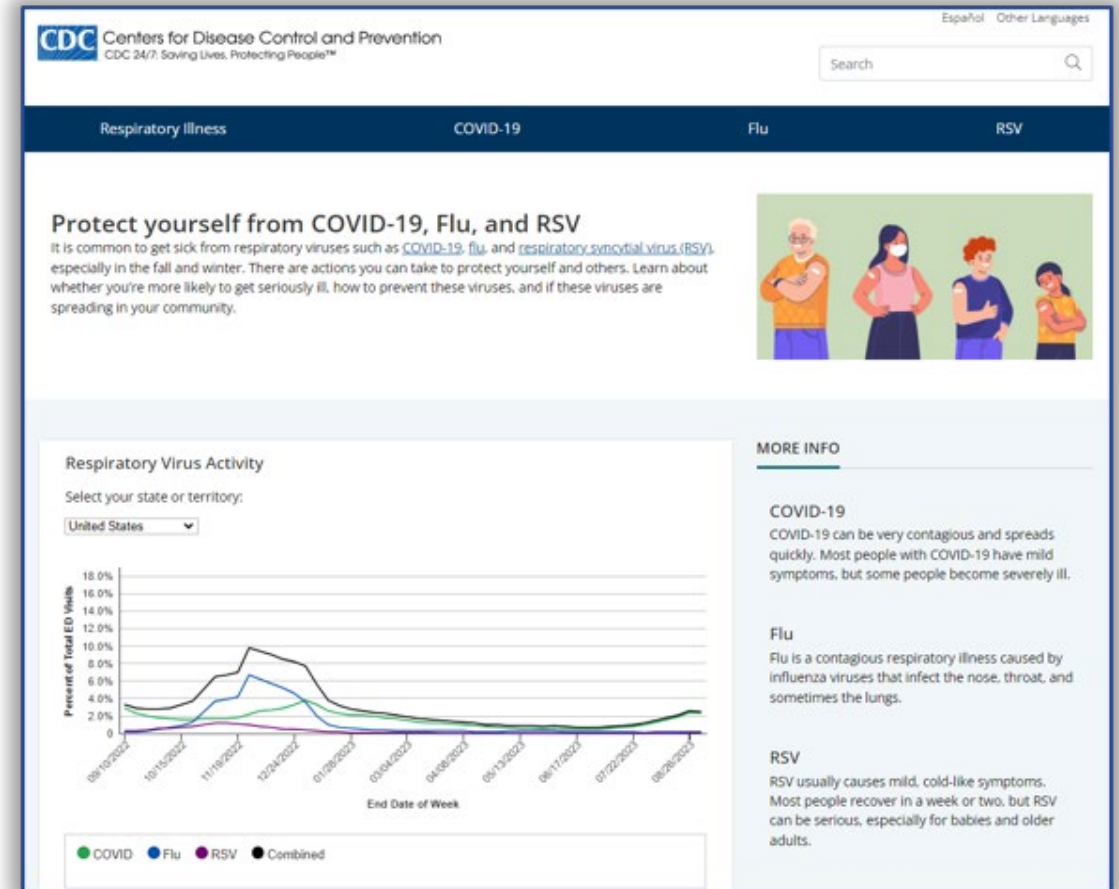
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[COVID-19 Vaccine Resources on EZIZ.org](https://EZIZ.org)



Protect yourself from COVID-19, Flu and RSV

- CDC Respiratory Viruses page www.cdc.gov/respiratory-viruses/index.htm
- CDC recommends that everyone 6 months and older stay up to date on [COVID-19 vaccines](#) and receive a [seasonal flu vaccine](#).
- If you are 60 years and older, talk to your healthcare provider to see if RSV vaccination is right for you.
- CDC also recommends nirsevimab for all infants younger than 8 months who are born during or entering their first RSV season, as well as older babies 8 to 19 months old including AIAN children.





Upcoming COVID-19 Crucial Conversations Webinar

Topic: Talking with Patients about the Updated COVID-19 Vaccine

Description: Learn conversation methodologies for effectively talking with patients about the updated 2023-2024 COVID-19 vaccine.

Speaker: Dr. Alex McDonald, cofounder of [#ThisIsOurShot](#)

When: Wednesday, September 27, 2023

Time: 12PM - 1PM PT

Please register [here](#).

https://us06web.zoom.us/webinar/register/WN_Her3-iRbQKeiTJafzqW40Q#/registration



The graphic is a blue rectangular box with rounded corners. At the top right is the California Department of Public Health logo. A large white speech bubble on the left contains the text 'COVID-19 Crucial Conversations'. Below this, a white rounded rectangle contains the text: 'Upcoming Webinar: Talking with Patients about the Updated COVID-19 Vaccine'. Underneath is a smaller white box with the text: 'Learn conversation methodologies for effectively talking with patients about the updated monovalent COVID-19 vaccine.' Below that is the date and time: 'Wednesday, September 27 12:00PM - 1:00PM PT'. At the bottom of this box is an orange button that says 'Register here!'. To the right of the text is a circular portrait of Dr. Alex McDonald. Below the portrait are two purple circular icons with the text '#THIS IS OUR SHOT' and '#VACU NATE YA'.

RSV Immunization Products

- **New immunization products now available for the following groups:**
- Infants & Toddlers
 - One dose of nirsevimab is recommended for all infants younger than 8 months of age who are born during — or entering — their first RSV season
 - One dose of nirsevimab is recommended for infants 8 through 19 months of age who are at higher risk of severe disease shortly before or during their second RSV season
- Pregnant People
 - RSV vaccine administered between 32-36 weeks of pregnancy, between September-January
- Older adults
 - Adults 60 years and older may be eligible for an RSV vaccine, under shared clinical decision making with their health care provider

Resources – Updated CDC Vaccines & Preventable Disease Pages

RSV

- What Parents of Young Children Should Know
- What Older Adults Should Know
- For Healthcare Professionals: Immunization for Young Children
- Immunization Information Statement
- For Healthcare Professionals: Vaccination for Older Adults
- FAQs about RSV Immunization for Young Children
- FAQs About RSV Vaccine for Adults

Vaccines and Preventable Diseases

Vaccines & Preventable Diseases Home > Vaccines by Disease > RSV

RSV Vaccination for Older Adults 60 Years of Age and Over

Print

What types of RSV vaccines are there?

There are two RSV vaccines licensed by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration for use in adults 60 and older in the United States:

- RSVPreF3 (Arexxy)
- RSVpreF (Abrysvo)

Both vaccines contain a part of the RSV virus. Both vaccines work by causing an immune response that can protect you from respiratory disease if you are infected with RSV in the future.

Who should talk to their health care provider about RSV vaccination?

Adults 60 years and older should talk with their health care provider to see if RSV vaccination is right for them. There is no maximum age for getting RSV vaccine.

If you're 60 or older, your health care provider might recommend RSV vaccination if you have a weakened immune system from illness (e.g., leukemia or cancer treatments), such as heart or lung disease, or if you live in a nursing home or long-term care facility, or if you are at higher risk of severe RSV disease and an RSV vaccine can help.

Even if you had RSV infection in the past, RSV vaccination can still protect you from RSV. There is no specific length of time that you need to wait until you recover before receiving an RSV vaccine. If you can get an RSV vaccine.

Who should not get RSV vaccine?

You should not get the RSV vaccine Arexxy if you've ever had an allergic reaction to any component of Arexxy. Information about Arexxy can be found at [arexxy.com](#).

You should not get the RSV vaccine Abrysvo if you've ever had an allergic reaction to any component of Abrysvo. Information about Abrysvo can be found at [abrysvo.com](#).

[RSV Vaccination for Older Adults 60 Years of Age and Over](#)

Vaccines and Preventable Diseases

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Frequently Asked Questions About RSV Vaccine for Adults

Print

Two Respiratory Syncytial Virus (RSV) vaccines are approved for people ages 60 years and older.

- Arexxy (GSK adjuvanted RSV vaccine)
- Abrysvo (Pfizer RSV vaccine)

CDC recommends that adults ages 60 years and older may receive RSV vaccination, using [shared clinical decision-making \(SCDM\)](#). This means that health care providers should talk to these individuals about whether RSV vaccination is appropriate for them.

- Is RSV an important cause of disease among older adults?
- What vaccines are approved for prevention of RSV, and is there a difference between them?
- What does it mean to use a shared clinical decision-making (SCDM) recommendation for RSV vaccine?
- Which adults are most likely to benefit from RSV vaccination?
- What should I tell patients about the side effects of RSV vaccine?
- How should I administer RSV vaccine?
- Do I need to reconstitute RSV vaccine?
- Where should I store RSV vaccine?

[Frequently Asked Questions About RSV Vaccine for Adults](#)

IMMUNIZATION INFORMATION STATEMENT

Respiratory Syncytial Virus (RSV) Preventive Antibody: What You Need to Know

Why get immunized with a RSV preventive antibody?

A respiratory syncytial virus (RSV) preventive antibody can prevent severe lung disease caused by RSV.

RSV is a common respiratory virus that usually causes mild, cold-like symptoms but can also affect the lungs. Symptoms of RSV infection may include runny nose, decrease in appetite, coughing, sneezing, fever, or wheezing.

Anyone can become infected by RSV, and almost all children get an RSV infection by age 2. While most children recover from an RSV infection in a week or two, RSV infection can be more serious in some young children, causing difficulty breathing, low oxygen levels, and dehydration. RSV is the most common cause of bronchiolitis (inflammation of the small airways (infection of the lungs)) in children younger than 1 year of age. Children who get hospitalized, and some might even die.

RSV Preventive Antibodies

The RSV preventive antibody (generic name nirsevimab, trade name Beyfortus) is a monoclonal antibody that is used to prevent RSV infection in infants and young children. Antibodies are proteins that the body's immune system produces to fight off harmful germs. Like traditional vaccines, preventive antibodies are immunizations that protect against a specific pathogen. While both are immunizations, the way they provide immunity is different. Traditional vaccines stimulate the recipient's immune system to produce antibodies.

[Respiratory Syncytial Virus \(RSV\) Preventive Antibody: Immunization Information Statement \(IIS\)](#)

Vaccines and Preventable Diseases

Vaccines & Preventable Diseases Home > Vaccines by Disease > RSV

Healthcare Providers: RSV Prevention Information

Print

RSV Immunization for Infants and Young Children

On This Page

- Recommendations for using Nirsevimab
- Nirsevimab Efficacy
- Timing of Nirsevimab Administration
- Nirsevimab Safety
- Contraindications and Precautions
- Storage and Handling of Nirsevimab
- About Nirsevimab
- Administering Nirsevimab

Recommendations for Using Nirsevimab

One dose of nirsevimab is recommended for all infants younger than 8 months of age who are born during — or entering — their first RSV season.

Additionally, a dose of nirsevimab is recommended for some children aged 8 through 19 months old who are at increased risk for severe RSV disease and entering their second RSV season. The following children aged 8 through 19 months are recommended to get a dose shortly before or during their second RSV season:

- American Indian/Alaska Native children
- Children with chronic lung disease of prematurity who require medical support during the six months before the start of their second RSV season
- Children with severe immunocompromise
- Children with severe cystic fibrosis

[Healthcare Providers: RSV Prevention Information RSV Immunization for Infants and Young Children](#)

Vaccines and Preventable Diseases

Vaccines & Preventable Diseases Home > Vaccines by Disease > RSV

Frequently Asked Questions About RSV Immunization for Children 19 Months and Younger

Print

- What is the difference between nirsevimab and a traditional vaccine?
- Nirsevimab Indication, Dosage and Schedule**
- Who is recommended to receive nirsevimab?
- Can children at increased risk for severe RSV disease receive nirsevimab during their first RSV season if 8 through 11 months?
- For children ages 8 through 19 months who are recommended to receive nirsevimab during their second RSV season, what is the minimum interval between doses given in first and second RSV season?
- Can I give nirsevimab to children ages 20 months and older who at increased risk for severe RSV disease?
- Do the recommended ages for nirsevimab refer to the age at time of immunization?

[Frequently Asked Questions About RSV Immunization for Children 19 Months and Younger](#)