

Pneumonia Vaccine Update

Information for Children and Adults who have OI

The Centers for Disease Control (CDC) recently updated recommendations regarding the pneumonia vaccine. It is no longer recommended that pneumococcal conjugate vaccine (PCV13) be routinely administered to adults 65 and older (see below). There are separate recommendations for infants/young children, adults and adults age 65 and older.

Most people who have OI – children and adults—are considered to be “at risk” of pneumococcal infection. People who are “at risk” are advised to get the annual flu vaccine and to get the pneumonia vaccine on the schedule that corresponds to their age and vaccine history.

Pneumonia Vaccine Recommendations for People at Risk of Pneumococcal Infection (Based on CDC vaccine recommendations)

- The CDC recommends that pneumococcal conjugate vaccine (PCV13) be administered as follows.
 - PCV13 should be given to all infants and young children younger than 2 years of age as four doses, one dose at each of the following ages: 2 months, 4 months, 6 months, and 12 through 15 months.
 - Any children who miss their shots or start the series later should still get the vaccine. The number of doses recommended and the intervals between doses will depend on the child’s age. Immunization schedules for PCV13 can be found on the CDC website.
 - A dose of PCV13 is also recommended for anyone 2 years or older with certain medical conditions if they did not already receive PCV13 [Individuals with OI should be considered a medical condition requiring this immunization.]
 - A dose of PCV 13 should be considered following discussion with a healthcare provider for adults 65 and over who did not already receive PCV13.
- The CDC recommends administration of pneumococcal polysaccharide vaccine (PPSV23) as follows:
 - Anyone 2 years or older with certain medical conditions that can lead to an increased risk for pneumococcal disease. [Individuals with OI should be considered a medical condition requiring this immunization.]
 - Adults age 65 or older who do not have an immunocompromising condition, cerebrospinal fluid leak, or cochlear implant who want to receive PPSV23 only should be administered one dose of PPSV23. Anyone who received any doses of PPSV23 before age 65 should receive one final dose of the vaccine at age 65 or older, at least 5 years after the prior dose.
- Adults 65 or older who do not have an immunocompromising condition, cerebrospinal fluid leak, or a cochlear implant and want to receive PCV13 and PPSV23 should be administered one dose of PCV 13 first, and then 1 dose of PPSV 23 at least 1 year later.

Examples:

1. Baby born with OI felt to be ‘at risk’ for pneumococcal infection:
 - a. PCV13 doses at the following ages: 2 months, 4 months, 6 months, and 12 through 15 months.
 - b. Done (until new recommendations are made).
2. Child with OI age 13 who never received pneumococcal immunization:
 - a. One dose of PCV13 followed in one year by one dose of PPSV23.
 - b. Five years after PPSV23 consider receiving a second dose of PPSV23.

This fact sheet was prepared with assistance from Dr. Robert Sandhaus, University of Colorado School of Medicine, Denver, CO , April 2020.

3. Adult who received PPSV23 10 years ago:
 - a. If they have never received PCV13, a single dose of PCV13 should be given.
 - b. One year following, a dose of PPSV23 should be given.

4. Adult over 65 with OI who never received pneumococcal vaccine:
 - a. PCV13 dose should be discussed with healthcare provider and may be given.
 - b. If not given PCV13, a single dose of PPSV23 should be given.
 - c. If given PCV13, one year later a single dose of PPSV23 should be given.

Periodically review your vaccinations with your doctor since recommendations may change.