Flu Vaccine
Who should get it?
Everyone 6 months and older

How often?
Annually. The strains of flu viruses can change, which is why you need a new shot each year. Also, the immunity the vaccine gives your body declines over time, so getting a shot each year means you have the best possible protection.

Pneumococcal Vaccine
Who should get it?
- Children younger than 2
- Adults 65 and older
- People ages 2–64 with certain medical conditions, including asthma and COPD

Other Recommended Vaccines

For Adults
- Tetanus, diphtheria and pertussis (Td/Tdap): All adults, especially pregnant women
- Shingles: Adults 60 and older, even if they’ve had shingles before
- HPV: Women ages 19–26 and men ages 19–21 who haven’t completed the vaccine series
- Chickenpox: Adults who weren’t vaccinated as a child
- Measles, mumps, rubella (MMR): Adults who weren’t vaccinated as a child

For Children
- Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTaP)
- HPV
- Chickenpox
- Measles, mumps, rubella (MMR)
- Hepatitis A and B
- Rotavirus
- Polio

Many vaccines should be given when kids are in a certain age range. Talk to your children’s doctor to see if they’re on track to get all recommended vaccines.

If you plan to travel outside the U.S., you might need additional vaccines. Ask your doctor about which vaccines you need at least six weeks before you travel.

If you have health insurance, you may be covered for vaccines. Ask your doctor or pharmacist about what vaccines your plan covers and how much you will pay.