CDC Recommendation for RSV Vaccination in Older Adults

Recommended as a single dose for[1]:

All adults 75+ and 60-74 with certain chronic medical conditions at increased risk for severe RSV*†

***Patient attestation is sufficient evidence of the presence of a risk factor. Vaccinators should not deny RSV vaccination to a person because of lack of medical documentation.**

† Eligible older adults who have not previously received an RSV vaccine may be vaccinated any time of the year, but the optimal timing is just before the RSV season during August-October.[1]

Chronic medical conditions and risk factors for severe RSV disease in older adults aged 60-74 years*

- **Cardiovascular disease**
- **Chronic lung or respiratory disease**
- **End-stage renal disease or dependence on hemodialysis or other renal replacement therapy**
- **Diabetes mellitus complicated by chronic kidney disease, neuropathy, retinopathy, or other end-organ damage, or requiring treatment with insulin or SGLT-2 inhibitor**
- **Neurologic or neuromuscular conditions causing impaired airway clearance or respiratory muscle weakness**
- **Chronic liver disease**
- **Chronic hematologic conditions**
- **Severe obesity** (body mass index >40 kg/m^2)
- **Moderate or severe immune compromise**
- **Residence in a nursing home**
- **Other chronic medical conditions or risk factors that a health care provider determines would increase the risk for severe disease due to viral respiratory infection**

* Refer to the CDC website for full list of risk conditions.

Known risk factors for RSV include age and certain underlying medical conditions

~20 million adults aged 60 to 74 are at risk due to having certain chronic medical conditions[2,3*]

~25 million adults aged 75+ are at risk due to age alone[2*]

Prevalence in adults aged ≥65 of selected conditions that are known risk factors for severe RSV[4]

- **18.3%** Chronic heart disease[4†]
- **13.9%** Immunocompromised[5‡]
- **9.7%** Chronic lung disease[6§]
- **29.2%** Diabetes[7‖]

*Approximately 28% of adults 60 to 74 at high risk and 33% of adults 75 and older in the US received an RSV vaccine through September 14, 2024.[8]
†2019 National Health Interview Survey, self-reported data.[4]
‡2017 MarketScan commercial and Medicare claims data representing 47 million US adults.[5]
§2022 National Health Interview Survey, self-reported data.[6]
‖2017-2020 National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey data. Includes diagnosed and estimated undiagnosed populations.[7]

AHRQ = Agency for Healthcare Quality and Research; BMI = body mass index; CDC = Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; DRG = diagnosis-related group; HCUP = Healthcare Cost and Utilization Project; HZ = herpes zoster; ICD-9 = International Classification of Diseases, 9th Revision; ICD-10 = International Classification of Diseases, 10th Revision; RSV = respiratory syncytial virus; SCDM = shared clinical decision making; SGLT-2 = sodium-glucose cotransporter-2.

1. Britton A, et al. Use of respiratory syncytial virus vaccines in adults aged ≥60 years: updated recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices — United States, 2024. *MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep*. Early release, August 6, 2024. Accessed September 16, 2024. https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/73/wr/mm7332e1.htm?_cid=mm7332e1 **2**. US Census Bureau. Annual estimates of the resident population for selected age groups by sex for the United States: April 1, 2020 to July 1, 2023. Accessed September 16, 2024. https://www.census.gov/data/tables/time-series/demo/popest/2020s-national-detail.html **3.** Britton A, Melgar M. Evidence to recommendations framework (EtR): RSV vaccination in adults aged 50-59 years, 60-74 years, and 75 years and older. Presented at: Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices. Presented June 26, 2024. Accessed September 16, 2024. **4.** Health, United States, 2020–2021. National Center for Health Statistics. 2023. Accessed August 30, 2024. https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK589555 **5.** American Lung Association. COPD trends brief: prevalence. Accessed September 16, 2024. https://www.lung.org/research/trends-in-lung-disease/copd-trends-brief/copd-prevalence **6.** Patel M, et al. *Emerg Infect Dis*. 2020;26(8):1720-1730. **7.** CDC. National Diabetes Statistics Report. May 15, 2024. Accessed September 16, 2024. https://www.cdc.gov/diabetes/php/data-research/index.html **8.** Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Respiratory syncytial virus (RSV) vaccination coverage and intent for vaccination, adults 75 years and older and adults 60–74 years with high-risk conditions*, United States. Accessed September 26, 2024. https://www.cdc.gov/rsvvaxview/dashboard/adults-60-coverage-intent.html