



My One-Year Vaccination Action Plan

The checked vaccines are recommended for you by your healthcare provider to be given during the next year:

- ☐ COVID-19
- ☐ Hepatitis A
- Hepatitis B
 - ☐ 2-dose product
 - ☐ 3-dose product
- ☐ Human papillomavirus (HPV)
- ☐ Influenza
- ☐ Measles, mumps, rubella (MMR)

- Meningococcal
 - ☐ ACWY
 - ☐ B
 - ☐ Mpxv
- Pneumococcal disease
 - ☐ PCV15 + PPSV23
 - ☐ PCV20
 - ☐ PCV21

- ☐ Polio
- ☐ RSV
- ☐ Shingles (zoster)
- Tetanus, diphtheria, pertussis
 - ☐ Td
 - ☐ Tdap
- ☐ Varicella (chickenpox)
- ☐ Other: _____

PATIENT NAME

DATE

HEALTHCARE PROVIDER NAME

VACCINE ACTION PLAN (to be completed with your healthcare provider or pharmacist)

JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE
JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER

Instructions and Tips

- Start by writing in the year next to each month. **Start with today's month** and then fill in the rest.
- Fill in any upcoming appointments you already have.
- Add vaccines based on your provider's recommendations.
Note: vaccines may require multiple doses.
- Schedule appointments as needed, and note them in your calendar.
- Remind your health care team to report your vaccinations to your local or state immunization information system (registry).

Sample Scenario for a 52-year-old woman with diabetes.

It is **September 2024** and she needs vaccines for COVID-19, hepatitis B, influenza, and shingles.

JANUARY 2025	FEBRUARY 2025	MARCH 2025	APRIL 2025	MAY 2025	JUNE 2025
2 nd HepB vaccine (pharmacy)	Get 1 st shingles vaccine - 1 st pharmacy				Annual check-up Get 2 nd shingles vaccine
JULY 2025	AUGUST 2025	SEPTEMBER 2024	OCTOBER 2024	NOVEMBER 2024	DECEMBER 2024
		Make vaccine plan!	Get flu and COVID vaccine after mammogram on 21 st		Schedule 1 st HepB vaccine

See back for Vaccine-Preventable Adult Diseases ►

Vaccine-Preventable Adult Diseases*

COVID-19 (coronavirus disease 2019) can be very contagious and spreads quickly.† COVID-19 most often causes respiratory symptoms that can feel much like a cold, the flu, or pneumonia.

Hepatitis A can cause fever, tiredness, loss of appetite, nausea, abdominal discomfort, dark urine, and jaundice (yellowing of the skin and eyes). An infected person may have no symptoms, mild illness, or severe illness that requires hospitalization. Hepatitis A is often spread through contaminated food.

Hepatitis B is a blood-borne disease that causes a flu-like illness with loss of appetite, nausea, vomiting, rashes, joint pain, and jaundice. Hepatitis B can cause severe diseases, including cancer and liver failure.

Human papillomavirus (HPV) is common, especially among young adults and teens, and many people don't know they have it. HPV is the major cause of cervical cancer in women, as well as head and neck cancers and genital warts in both men and women, in addition to other types of cancer.

Influenza can cause a sudden high fever, chills, a dry cough, headache, runny nose, sore throat, and muscle and joint pain. Extreme fatigue can last for days or weeks. Influenza may lead to hospitalization or death.

Measles is a very contagious respiratory disease. Measles can cause persistent fever, rash, and coughing. Measles can also cause pneumonia, seizures, brain damage, or death.

Mumps causes fever, headaches, painful swelling of the salivary glands under the jaw, fever, muscle aches, tiredness, and loss of appetite. Mumps can lead to meningitis (infection of the covering of the brain and spinal cord), encephalitis (inflammation of the brain), permanent hearing loss, or swelling of the testes.

Rubella disease usually causes a mild illness with fever, swollen glands, and a rash. It can lead to encephalitis (brain infection) in adults. Rubella during pregnancy can cause miscarriage or serious birth defects.

Meningococcal disease causes bacterial meningitis (infection around the brain and spinal cord). It can cause nausea, vomiting, sensitivity to light, confusion, and sleepiness. Meningococcal disease also causes blood infections. About one out of every 10 people who get the disease dies from it. Survivors of meningococcal disease may lose their arms or legs, become deaf, have problems with their nervous systems, become developmentally disabled, or suffer seizures or strokes.

Mpox, caused by the Monkeypox virus, typically spreads through skin-to-skin contact.‡ Mpox causes a range of symptoms, including a rash and flu-like symptoms, that start within 3 weeks of exposure to the virus.

Pneumococcal disease is caused by bacteria and can range from ear and sinus infections to more serious lung and blood infections. In some cases pneumococcal disease can be life-threatening or result in long-term problems, like brain damage, hearing loss, or loss of arms or legs.

Polio is a disabling and life-threatening disease that spreads from person to person.§ Most people who get infected do not have any visible symptoms. Some people will have flu-like symptoms like sore throat, fever, tiredness, nausea, headache, and stomach pain that go away on their own. Some people develop more serious symptoms that can result in meningitis or paralysis.

Respiratory syncytial virus (RSV) usually causes mild, cold-like symptoms that resolve in a week or two. RSV can cause fever, coughing, wheezing, sneezing, runny nose, and a decrease in appetite in both children and adults. Older adults and adults with certain chronic medical conditions are at highest risk of more severe disease, which can lead to hospitalization or death.

Shingles (zoster) is a painful skin rash caused by the same virus that causes chickenpox. A person with shingles will have a rash on one side of the face or body, which blisters and then typically scabs over, then clears up. Other symptoms include fever, headache, chills, and upset stomach. Shingles can affect the eye and cause loss of vision.

Tetanus causes serious, painful spasms and stiffness of all muscles in the body. You can get tetanus from a cut or wound, even a needle prick. Tetanus can cause “locking” of the jaw so a person cannot open his or her mouth, swallow, or breathe.

Pertussis (whooping cough) can cause prolonged cold symptoms, with spells of violent coughing and choking that make it hard to breathe, drink, or eat. Babies too young to get vaccinated are most at risk of severe illness and sometimes death. Babies often get the disease from a parent, caregiver, or relative.

Diphtheria can cause weakness, sore throat, low-grade fever, and swollen glands in the neck. It can also lead to swelling of the heart muscle and, in some cases, heart failure. In severe cases, the illness can cause coma, paralysis, and even death.

Varicella (chickenpox) causes an itchy rash with blisters, tiredness, headache, and fever. It is usually mild but can lead to severe skin infections, pneumonia, encephalitis (brain swelling), or even death.

For more information about vaccines for adults, visit CDC's website.

www.cdc.gov/vaccines-adults/diseases

* Adapted from Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Vaccine-preventable adult diseases. www.cdc.gov/vaccines-adults/diseases Some of these diseases are prevented by vaccines routinely given in childhood.

† Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. About COVID-19. www.cdc.gov/covid/index.html

‡ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Mpox vaccines. www.cdc.gov/mpox/hcp/vaccine-considerations/vaccination-overview.html

§ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. What is polio? www.cdc.gov/polio/about/index.html

