

Vaccinations Needed During Pregnancy

The table below shows which vaccinations you may or may not need during your pregnancy.

Vaccine	Do you need it during your pregnancy?
COVID-19	Yes! All adults, including those who are pregnant and people who have had COVID-19 illness, are recommended to be up to date with COVID-19 vaccinations. It's safe to get the vaccine at any time during your pregnancy.
Influenza (Flu)	Yes! You need a flu shot every fall or winter for your protection and for the protection of your baby. It's safe to get the vaccine at any time during your pregnancy.
Tetanus, diphtheria, and whooping cough (Tdap; Td)	Yes! Everyone who is pregnant is recommended to get a dose of Tdap vaccine (the adult whooping cough vaccine) during <i>each</i> pregnancy, preferably in the early part of the third trimester. Tdap vaccine during pregnancy will help protect your baby from whooping cough in the first few months after birth. Consult your healthcare professional if you haven't had at least 3 tetanus- and diphtheria-toxoid containing shots sometime in your life or if you have a deep or dirty wound.
Hepatitis B (HepB)	Yes! All adults younger than 60 years, including those who are pregnant, should get HepB vaccine if they are not already immune. If vaccination is needed during pregnancy, Engerix-B, Recombivax HB, or Twinrix (combination with hepatitis A vaccine) may be used. Any HepB vaccine may be used while breastfeeding. A screening blood test for hepatitis B infection is recommended during every pregnancy, regardless of vaccination status.
Respiratory Syncytial Virus (RSV)	Yes! To prevent serious RSV illness in infants, either the Pfizer RSV vaccine (Abrysvo) should be given between 32 weeks, 0 days and 36 weeks and 6 days of pregnancy OR a dose of nirsevimab (RSV preventive antibody) should be given to the infant after birth. RSV vaccination during pregnancy is generally offered only between September and the end of January.
Pneumococcal PPSV23; PCV15; PCV20	Maybe. If you are at increased risk of severe illness from pneumococcal disease, your healthcare professional might recommend pneumococcal vaccination during pregnancy or recommend waiting until after pregnancy. If you inadvertently get a pneumococcal vaccine during your pregnancy, this is not a cause for concern.
Hepatitis A (HepA)	Maybe. You need this vaccine if you have a specific risk factor for hepatitis A.* The vaccine is usually given in 2 doses, 6–18 months apart. If you need to get or continue the HepA vaccine series, it's safe to do so during pregnancy.
Haemophilus influenzae type b (Hib)	Maybe. Some adults with certain high-risk conditions,* for example, lack of a functioning spleen, need vaccination with Hib. If you need to get Hib vaccine, it's safe to receive it at any time during your pregnancy.
Meningococcal ACWY (MenACWY)	Maybe. You need MenACWY if you are a first-year college student living in a residence hall and (1) you have not had a dose since turning 16, or (2) it has been more than 5 years since your last dose. Anyone age 19 through 21 can have a catch-up dose if they have not had one since turning 16. You may also need MenACWY vaccine if you have one of several health conditions,* for example, if you don't have a spleen. During pregnancy, if you need MenACWY, it is safe to get it.
Meningococcal B (MenB)	Maybe. You need MenB if you have one of several health conditions,* for example, if you do not have a functioning spleen. You may also get MenB vaccine if you are age 23 or younger (even if you don't have a high-risk medical condition) after a discussion with your healthcare professional. Because no studies have been conducted on MenB vaccine in pregnancy, talk with your healthcare professional to determine if the benefits of vaccination outweigh the potential risks.
Human papillomavirus (HPV)	No. This vaccine is not recommended to be given during pregnancy, but if you inadvertently receive it, this is not a cause for concern. HPV vaccine is recommended for all people age 26 or younger, so if you are in this age group, make sure you are vaccinated before or after your pregnancy. People age 27 through 45 may also be vaccinated against HPV after a discussion with their healthcare professional. The vaccine is given in 2 or 3 doses (depending on the age at which the first dose is given) over a 6-month period.
Measles, mumps, rubella (MMR)	No. MMR vaccine is not recommended during pregnancy, but if you inadvertently get it, this is not a cause for concern. At least 1 dose of MMR is recommended for you if you were born in 1957 or later. (And you may need a 2nd dose.*) During your prenatal care, your healthcare professional will test your blood to assess your need for MMR following your delivery. It's best for you (and any future baby) to get the protection vaccination provides before trying to become pregnant.
Chickenpox (Varicella; Var)	No. Varicella vaccine is not recommended to be given during pregnancy, but if you inadvertently get it, this is not a cause for concern. If you've never had chickenpox, never were vaccinated, or were vaccinated but got only 1 dose, it's best for you (and any future baby) to be protected with the vaccine before trying to become pregnant, or after you've completed your pregnancy. The vaccine is given in 2 doses 4–8 weeks apart.
Zoster (Shingles)	No. If you are age 50 or older or, if you are age 19–49 years and immunocompromised, you are recommended to get the 2-dose series of the Shingrix brand of shingles vaccine. But, since the safety of Shingrix vaccine during pregnancy is unknown, talk with your healthcare professional to determine if the benefits of Shingrix vaccination during pregnancy outweigh the potential risks.

*Consult your healthcare professional to determine your level of risk for infection and your need for this vaccine.

