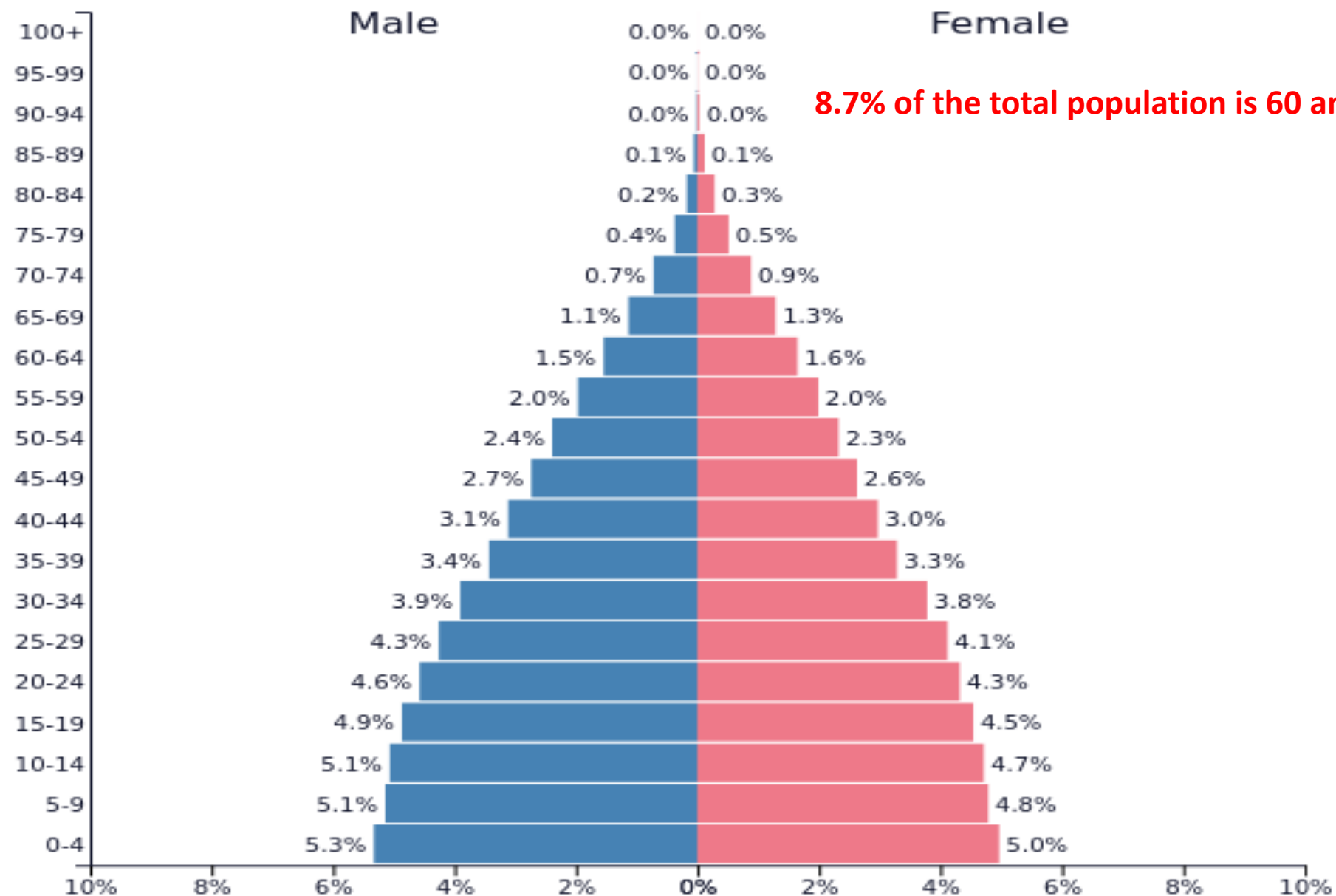


Life Course Approach to Vaccination Why we need to RE-vaccinate older adults

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8.7% of the total population is 60 and above

Immunosenescence and Inflammaging

A faint, stylized illustration of an elderly person's head and hand is in the background. The hand is open, palm up, and several colorful, textured spheres representing different types of pathogens (bacteria, viruses, fungi) are floating around it. The overall theme is the immune system's response to aging and infection.

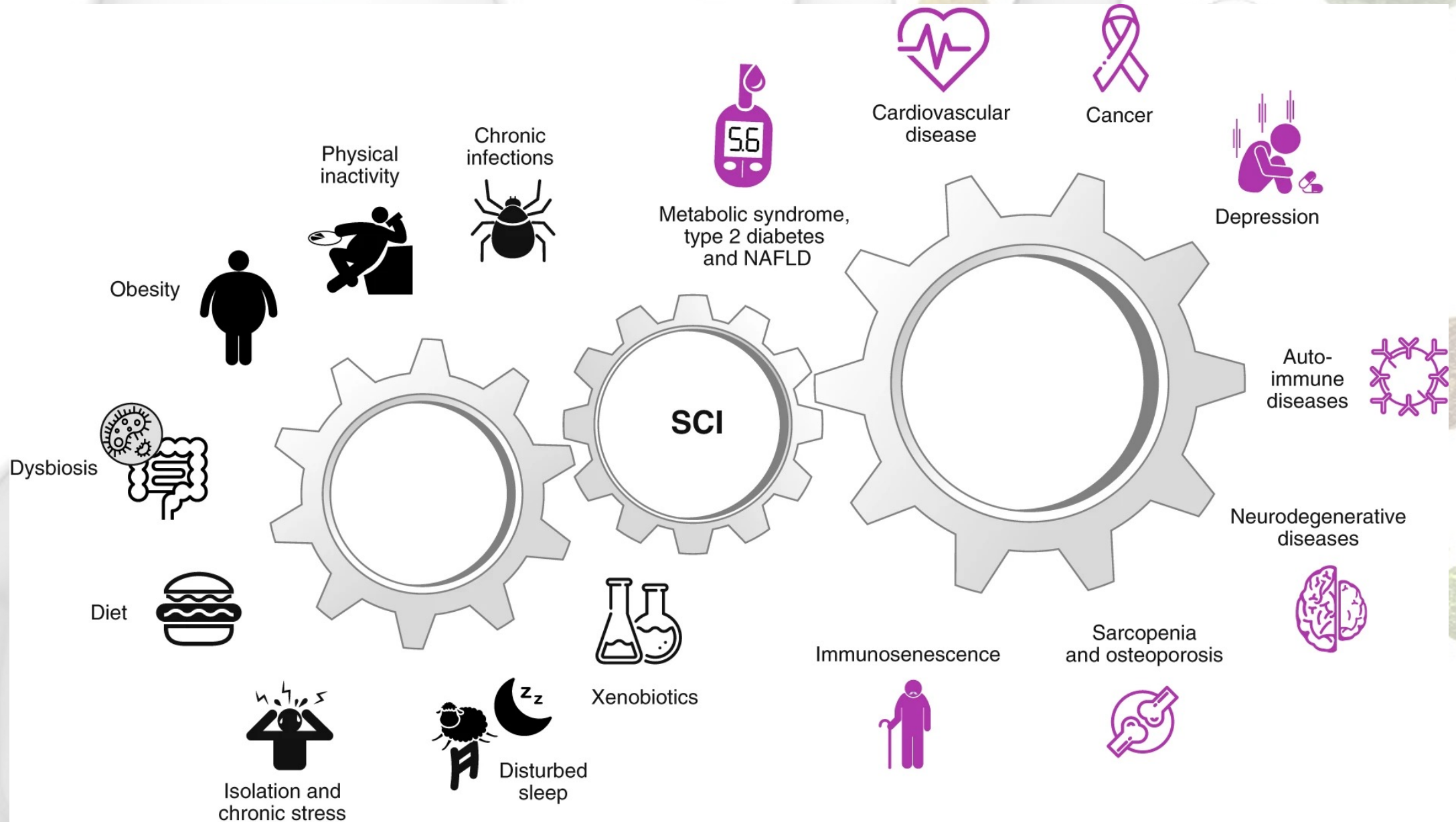
- **Immunosenescence**

- Changes that the immune system of an aging individual undergoes
- Affects both natural and acquired immunity
- Can be influenced by several factors

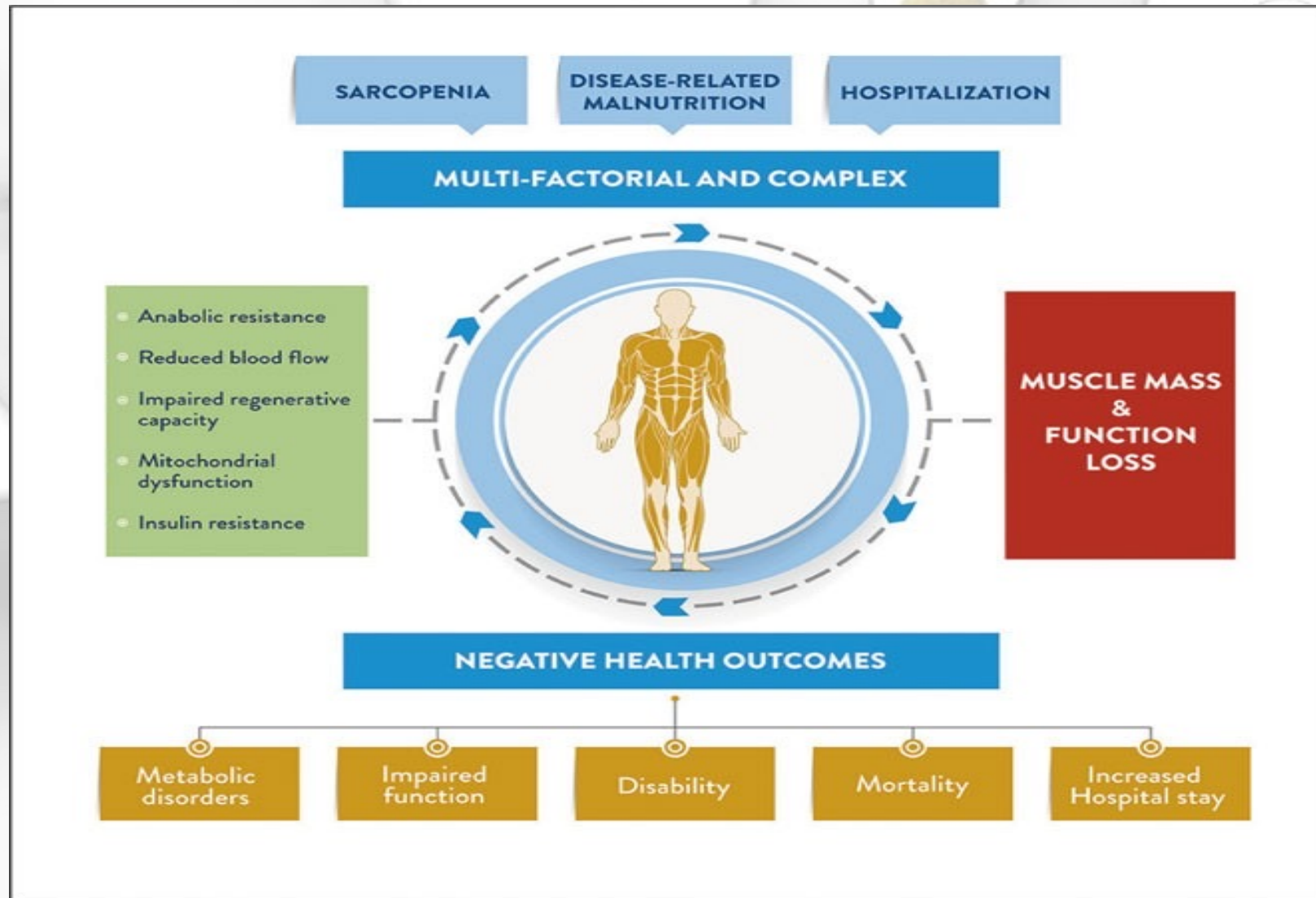
- **Inflammaging**

- Low-grade, sterile chronic inflammation in ageing
- Progressive decrease in the aging body's ability to trigger effective antibody and cellular responses against infection and vaccinations

INFLAMMAGING



Common causes and consequences of muscle mass and function loss



A Sanz-Paris, et al. Role of Oral nutritional supplements enriched with HMB in maintaining muscle function and improving clinical outcomes in various clinical settings. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s12603-018-0995-7>

Table 1 Recommended Adult Immunization Schedule by Age Group, United States, 2024

Vaccine	19–26 years	27–49 years	50–64 years	≥65 years
COVID-19	1 or more doses of updated (2023–2024 Formula) vaccine (See Notes)			
Influenza inactivated (IIV4) or Influenza recombinant (RIV4)	1 dose annually			
Influenza live, attenuated (LAIV4)	1 dose annually			
Respiratory Syncytial Virus (RSV)	Seasonal administration during pregnancy. See Notes.			≥60 years
Tetanus, diphtheria, pertussis (Tdap or Td)	1 dose Tdap each pregnancy; 1 dose Td/Tdap for wound management (see notes)			
	1 dose Tdap, then Td or Tdap booster every 10 years			
Measles, mumps, rubella (MMR)	1 or 2 doses depending on indication (if born in 1957 or later)			For healthcare personnel, see notes
Varicella (VAR)	2 doses (if born in 1980 or later)		2 doses	
Zoster recombinant (RZV)	2 doses for immunocompromising conditions (see notes)		2 doses	
Human papillomavirus (HPV)	2 or 3 doses depending on age at initial vaccination or condition	27 through 45 years		
Pneumococcal (PCV15, PCV20, PPSV23)				See Notes
				See Notes
Hepatitis A (HepA)	2, 3, or 4 doses depending on vaccine			
Hepatitis B (HepB)	2, 3, or 4 doses depending on vaccine or condition			
Meningococcal A, C, W, Y (MenACWY)	1 or 2 doses depending on indication, see notes for booster recommendations			
Meningococcal B (MenB)	19 through 23 years	2 or 3 doses depending on vaccine and indication, see notes for booster recommendations		
Haemophilus influenzae type b (Hib)	1 or 3 doses depending on indication			
Mpox				

Recommended vaccination for adults who meet age requirement, lack documentation of vaccination, or lack evidence of immunity

Recommended vaccination for adults with an additional risk factor or another indication

Recommended vaccination based on shared clinical decision-making

No recommendation/ Not applicable

Table 1: Diseases with a CDC Vaccine Recommendation for Americans Age 65+¹

COVID19²

Haemophilus influenzae type b

Hepatitis A

Hepatitis B

Herpes Zoster (Shingles)

Influenza

Measles, mumps, rubella

Meningococcal A, C, W, Y

Meningococcal B

Pneumococcal

Tetanus, diphtheria, pertussis

Varicella (Chickenpox)



The image features a blue-tinted, muscular human torso on the left side, holding a large, metallic shield. The shield is positioned in front of the torso. Several virus-like particles, characterized by a red core and a blue, spiky outer layer, are scattered around the shield and the torso. One large virus particle is in the bottom right corner, and another is on the shield. The background is a light blue gradient.

Thank you!

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