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“AMGA Immunizations Brief”—brought to you by the Rise to Immunize® (RIZE) campaign—delivers vaccine news and updates relevant to healthcare leaders. This brief provides concise, actionable information to help you stay informed and guide patient care in an evolving immunization landscape.

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At a Glance

- President Trump signed an executive order directing the CDC and ACIP to align the recommended childhood immunization schedule with an HHS assessment of “peer, developed countries.”
- FDA has approved COVID-19 prophylaxis for people ages 12 and up.
- A new study has found that long COVID-19 may affect twice as many Americans as previously thought.
- The U.S. State Department has announced plans to reengage Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance, amid the Ebola outbreak in several African countries.

Detailed Brief

President Trump signed an executive order directing the CDC and ACIP to align the recommended childhood immunization schedule with an HHS assessment of “peer, developed countries.”

- President Donald Trump signed an [executive order](#) on May 29 directing the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP) to align the recommended childhood immunization schedule with a Health and Human Services (HHS) assessment comparing U.S. recommendations to those of “peer, developed countries.”
- The assessment recommends that all children be routinely vaccinated against 11 diseases, compared to the 17 diseases included in the [current CDC schedule](#) and the 18 included in the [American Academy of Pediatrics’](#) (AAP) schedule.
 - Immunizations no longer recommended for all children under the assessment include hepatitis A, hepatitis B, influenza (flu), meningococcal disease, respiratory syncytial virus (RSV), and rotavirus. The assessment also recommends reducing the number of routine human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccine doses.
- The administration has framed the proposed changes as bringing the U.S. in line with peer countries. However:

- A review of childhood immunization schedules across [30 European countries](#) found that most recommend vaccines protecting against 15 or more diseases.
- More broadly, immunization schedules are [tailored](#) to each country's disease risks, healthcare infrastructure, vaccine access systems, and public health priorities. Differences across countries do not necessarily indicate that one schedule is safer or more evidence-based than another.
- [Experts say](#) the order has no immediate operational effect, because ACIP's ability to act remains limited by court order.

FDA has approved COVID-19 prophylaxis for people ages 12 and up.

- The FDA has [approved](#) ensitrelvir, an oral antiviral, to help prevent COVID-19 in people ages 12 and older who have been exposed to the virus.
- A Phase 3 trial found ensitrelvir reduced the risk of developing COVID-19 by more than half, compared with a placebo, among household contacts of infected individuals.

A new study has found that long COVID-19 may affect twice as many Americans as previously thought.

- A [new study](#) reveals that long COVID-19 may affect twice as many people as previously estimated, with an AI tool finding that 16% of nearly 460,000 patients with COVID-19 developed the condition.
- This study suggests more than 18 million Americans could be affected by long COVID-19, a figure significantly higher than current estimates.
- Researchers from Mass General Brigham highlight that current diagnostic codes capture fewer than 7% of cases, indicating a substantial undercount.

The U.S. State Department has announced plans to reengage Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance, amid the Ebola outbreak in several African countries.

- On June 2, Secretary of State Marco Rubio [told](#) the Senate Foreign Relations Committee the U.S. has decided to reengage with Gavi amid the ongoing Ebola outbreak.
- These statements come [amid delays](#) in congressionally appropriated funding to the Alliance from FY2025 and FY2026.

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