



Fall 2023 Respiratory Season Vaccination Decision Making for People 60 and Over

Vaccines You Currently Have in Stock

If vaccines are not available at your location, identify and refer to providers who can administer those vaccines. *If you do not have the RSV vaccine, proceed with current ACIP recommendations for the other vaccines. Counsel and refer patient out for RSV vaccination.*

Vaccine	Scenario A	Scenario B	Scenario C	Scenario D
RSV (see 1)	✓	✓	✓	✓
Flu	✓	✓	✓	✗
COVID-19	✓	✓	✗	✓
Pneumococcal (see 2)	✓	✗	✓	✓

Vaccine Coadministration (see 3) Strategies for People 60 and Over

Vaccine	Scenario A	Scenario B	Scenario C	Scenario D
Vaccine Coadministration Strategies	<p>Today give all 4 vaccines if patient agrees</p> <p>or</p> <p>Today give flu and COVID, and at next visit give RSV and pneumococcal</p>	<p>Today give all 3 vaccines if patient agrees. If not, see below</p> <p>Today give flu and COVID-19</p> <p>and</p> <p>At next visit give RSV and refer out for pneumococcal</p>	<p>Today give flu and pneumococcal</p> <p>and</p> <p>At next visit give RSV and refer out for COVID-19</p>	<p>Today give COVID-19 and pneumococcal</p> <p>and</p> <p>At next visit give RSV and refer out for flu</p>

- As of June 21, 2023, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) recommends people age 60 years and older may receive a single dose of respiratory syncytial virus (RSV) vaccine, following **shared clinical decision making**. Those at [highest risk of severe RSV disease](#) include those with chronic medical conditions such as lung diseases; cardiovascular diseases; moderate or severe immune compromise; diabetes mellitus; neurologic or neuromuscular conditions; kidney disorders, liver disorders, and hematologic disorders; persons who are frail; persons of advanced age; and persons with other underlying conditions or factors that the provider determines might increase the risk for severe RSV-associated respiratory disease [recommendation](#).
- For all people age 65 and older and those age 60–64 years with high-risk conditions, recommend pneumococcal vaccine if not previously vaccinated. [High-risk factors](#) for people age 60–64 years include alcoholism, cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) leak, cochlear implant, heart disease, lung disease (including asthma), diabetes, immunocompromising conditions, and smoking. Check out CDC's [PneumoRecs VaxAdvisor Mobile App](#).
- Administering RSV vaccine with one or more other vaccines at the same visit might increase local or systemic reactogenicity. Data are only available for coadministration of RSV and influenza vaccines, and evidence is mixed regarding increased reactogenicity. Data are lacking on the safety of RSV coadministration with other vaccines that might be recommended for people age 60 and over, such as COVID-19 and pneumococcal vaccines.* Discuss safety related concerns with patients before suggesting co-administrating RSV with other vaccines.

- For additional information, please see the [Adult Vaccination Schedule](#).

Billing and Coding Information

- Most private insurance covers all vaccines. However, check your approved provider network status.
- Medicare Part B covers influenza, pneumococcal, and COVID-19 vaccines.
- Medicare Part D covers RSV vaccines.
- Beginning October 1, 2023, Medicaid and the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) will cover most adults for all ACIP-recommended vaccines.
- CDC's Bridge Access Program covers COVID-19 vaccines for uninsured and underinsured adults from fall 2023 through December 2024. For more information, visit <https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/programs/bridge/index.html#vaccines>.



For CDC [Influenza recommendations](#)

For CDC [COVID-19 recommendations](#)

* Melgar M, Britton A, Roper LE, et al. Use of Respiratory Syncytial Virus Vaccines in Older Adults: Recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices – United States, 2023. MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep 2023;72:793–801. DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.15585/mmwr.mm7229a4>