

FALL 2023 VACCINES

What are the options?

Who is eligible?

How well do they work?

When should I get it?

INFLUENZA



A shot that targets 4 strains of seasonal flu

6 months and older

Typically reduces the risk of going to the doctor by 40-60%

October is ideal, as vaccine protection wanes over a season

COVID-19



Updated vaccine formula targeting XBB – an Omicron subvariant

Options: Moderna and Pfizer (mRNA) and Novavax (protein)

TBD. CDC will decide in mid-to-late September

Last year, the fall COVID-19 vaccine provided 40-60% additional effectiveness against severe disease

For protection against **severe disease**, get it anytime

Protection against **infection**: It's best to get it right before a wave, which can be challenging to time

RSV (OLDER ADULTS)



2 options: GSK and Pfizer. They are slightly different in design, but only at a microscopic level

60 years and older

82-86% efficacy against severe disease

Protection is durable. Get when it's available; no need to juggle timing

RSV (PREGNANCY)



Pfizer is actively seeking approval

Pregnant people (then protection will pass to baby for protection in first 6 months of life).

82% efficacy in preventing hospitalization in first 3 months of life. 69% efficacy after 6 months

It's not available yet but once approved, get at 24 to 36 weeks of pregnancy

RSV ANTIBODY



A new monoclonal antibody by AstraZeneca. This is not a vaccine (doesn't teach the body to make antibodies) but rather a proactive medication (provides antibodies).

All infants <8 months. High-risk infants 8-19 months

Reduces risk of hospitalization and healthcare visits by ~80%

Will be available soon.

Protection lasts 4-6 months