

# 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	<b>Yes!</b> 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, including boosters. It's safe to get the vaccine at any time during your pregnancy.
Influenza (Flu)	<b>Yes!</b> You need a flu shot every fall (or even as late as winter or spring) 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)	<b>Yes!</b> 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)	<b>Yes!</b> 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. There are not yet enough data on the use of Heplisav-B or PreHevbrio brands during pregnancy so these brands are not recommended while pregnant. Any HepB vaccine may be used while breastfeeding. Your newborn should get started on the HepB vaccination series within 24 hours of birth.
Human papillomavirus (HPV)	<b>No.</b> 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)	<b>No.</b> MMR vaccine is not recommended during pregnancy, but if you inadvertently receive 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 receive the protection vaccination provides before trying to become pregnant.
Chickenpox (varicella; Var)	<b>No.</b> Varicella vaccine is not recommended to be given during pregnancy, but if you inadvertently receive it, this is not a cause for concern. If you've never had chickenpox, never were vaccinated, or were vaccinated but received 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)	<b>No.</b> If you are age 50 or older or, if you are younger than 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.
Pneumococcal PPSV23; PCV15; PCV20	<b>Maybe.</b> 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 receive a pneumococcal vaccine during your pregnancy, this is not a cause for concern.
Hepatitis A (HepA)	<b>Maybe.</b> 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)	<b>Maybe.</b> 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)	<b>Maybe.</b> You need MenACWY if you are a first-year college student living in a residential facility and you either have never been vaccinated or were vaccinated before age 16. You may need MenACWY vaccine if you have one of several health conditions,* for example, if you don't have a functioning spleen. During pregnancy, if you need MenACWY, it is safe to receive it.
Meningococcal B (MenB)	<b>Maybe.</b> 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.

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

**Are you planning to travel outside the United States?** Visit the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC) website at [wwwnc.cdc.gov/travel/destinations/list](http://wwwnc.cdc.gov/travel/destinations/list) for travel information, or consult a travel clinic.



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