



Updates from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

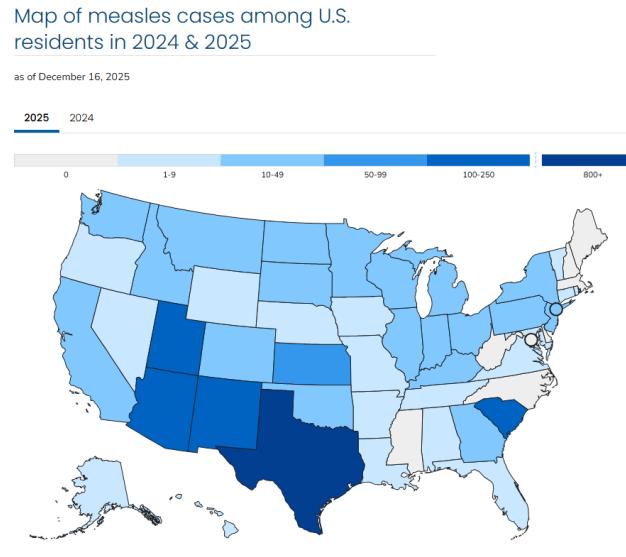
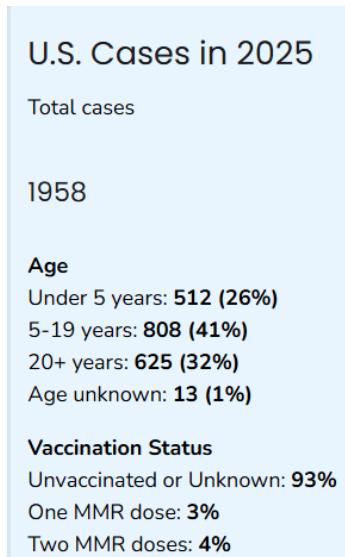
Jonathan Duffy, MD, MPH
Immunization Safety Office
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Advisory Commission on Childhood Vaccines
December 29, 2025

Vaccine-preventable diseases topics

Measles cases in 2025

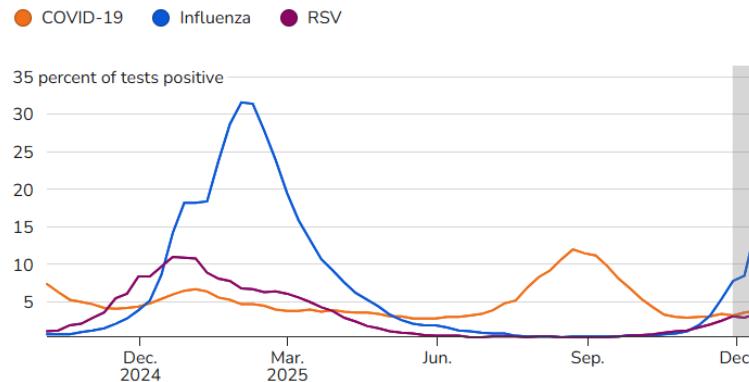
- As of December 16, 2025, a total of 1,958 confirmed measles cases were reported in the United States
 - This is the largest annual number of cases since the year 1992



Respiratory Virus Activity Levels

Percent of Tests Positive for Respiratory Viruses

Weekly percent of tests positive for the viruses that cause COVID-19, influenza, and RSV at the national level. Preliminary data are shaded in gray. Refer to [data notes](#) for more details.



Data last updated on December 18, 2025 and presented through December 13, 2025. [View this dataset](#) on data.cdc.gov.

Influenza-Associated Pediatric Deaths — United States, 2024–25 Influenza Season

2024–25 flu season had the highest reported number of flu-related pediatric deaths (280) during a non-pandemic flu season*

56%
of children who died
had an underlying
medical condition

Almost 90%
of children who died
were not fully
vaccinated

**Everyone 6 months and older should receive an annual flu vaccine.
Talk to your doctor about flu vaccination.**

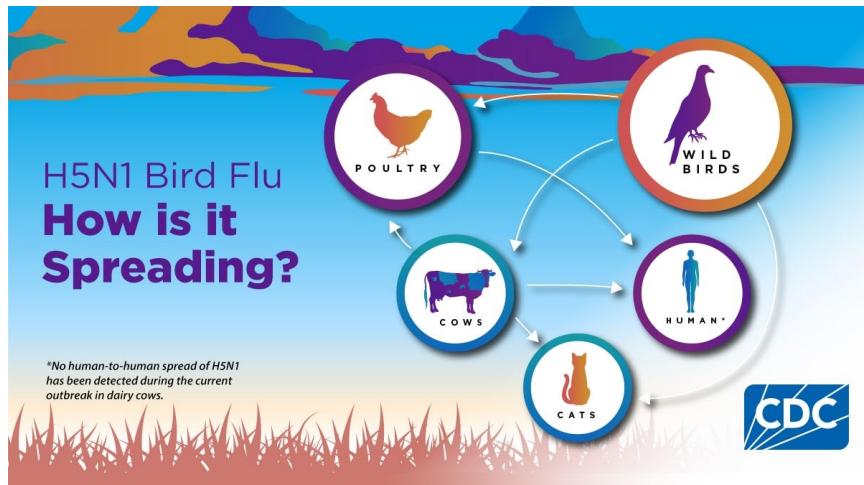
* Pediatric influenza deaths have been nationally notifiable since 2004;
Influenza-Associated Pediatric Mortality surveillance system

bit.ly/428YhOU

SEPTEMBER 25, 2025



H5 Bird Flu: Current Situation



H5 Bird Flu Detections in USA

- Wild Birds: Widespread
- Dairy cattle: Ongoing multi-state outbreak
- Poultry Flocks: Sporadic outbreaks
- Mammals: Sporadic infections
- Person-to-person spread: None
- Current public health risk: Low

Health and Economic Benefits of Routine Childhood Immunizations in the Era of the Vaccines for Children Program — United States, 1994–2023



Immunizations protect America's children every day

CDC estimates that vaccination of children born between 1994 and 2023 will:

- Prevent more than 500 million illnesses
- Avoid more than 1 million deaths
- Save nearly \$3 trillion

bit.ly/mm7331a2

AUGUST 8, 2024

CDC

MMWR

Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP) recommendations

Pneumococcal vaccines

- Expanded Recommendations for Use of Pneumococcal Conjugate Vaccines Among Adults Aged ≥ 50 Years: Recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices — United States, 2024
 - Before October 2024, a single dose of 15-valent, 20-valent, or 21-valent pneumococcal conjugate vaccine (PCV), was recommended for adults aged 19–64 years with risk conditions for pneumococcal disease and for all adults aged ≥ 65 years.
 - On October 23, 2024, the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices recommended a single dose of PCV for all adults aged ≥ 50 years who are PCV-naïve or who have unknown vaccination history. The risk-based recommendation for adults aged 19–49 years is unchanged.

Influenza vaccines

- Prevention and Control of Seasonal Influenza with Vaccines: Recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices — United States, 2025–26 Influenza Season
- Information for the 2025–26 influenza season includes
 - Updated vaccine composition
 - Approval of FluMist (nasal spray live attenuated influenza vaccine) for self-administration or caregiver administration
 - Expansion of the approved age threshold for Flublok (recombinant influenza vaccine) from ≥ 18 years to ≥ 9 years
 - A recommendation that only single-dose seasonal influenza vaccines not containing thimerosal as a preservative be used

Respiratory Syncytial Virus (RSV) immunizations

- Use of Clesrovimab for Prevention of Severe Respiratory Syncytial Virus–Associated Lower Respiratory Tract Infections in Infants: Recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices — United States, 2025
 - On June 26, 2025, ACIP recommended clesrovimab, a newly licensed long-acting RSV monoclonal antibody, as an alternative to nirsevimab for infants aged <8 months born during or entering their first RSV season who did not receive protection through maternal RSV vaccination.
- RSV Vaccines - Adults
 - ACIP recommends adults 50–59 years of age who are at increased risk of severe RSV disease receive a single dose of RSV vaccine.

https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/74/wr/mm7432a3.htm?s_cid=OS_mm7432a3_w

<https://www.cdc.gov/acip/vaccine-recommendations/index.html>

Mpox vaccines

- Use of JYNNEOS (Smallpox and Mpox Vaccine, Live, Nonreplicating) for Persons Aged ≥ 18 Years at Risk for Mpox During an Mpox Outbreak: Recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices — United States, 2023
 - In 2023, the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP) recommended JYNNEOS (smallpox and mpox vaccine, live, nonreplicating) for persons aged ≥ 18 years who are at risk for mpox during any mpox outbreak and who are at risk for mpox during the ongoing clade IIb outbreak.
 - As of 2025, the clade IIb outbreak has continued; the need for vaccinating persons at risk will be reassessed as the outbreak evolves.

COVID-19 vaccines

- The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) updated its adult and child immunization schedules to apply individual-based decision-making to COVID-19 vaccination.

Varicella vaccines

- The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) recommend that toddlers receive protection from varicella (chickenpox) as a standalone immunization rather than in combination with measles, mumps, and rubella vaccination.

Hepatitis B vaccines

- CDC Adopts Individual-Based Decision-Making for Hepatitis B Immunization for Infants Born to Women Who Test Negative for Hepatitis B Virus

CDC immunization safety publications

Post-licensure Safety Surveillance of 20-Valent Pneumococcal Conjugate Vaccine (PCV20) Among US Adults in the Vaccine Adverse Event Reporting System (VAERS)

- During October 20, 2021 through December 31, 2023 VAERS received 1,976 reports after PCV20 administration in persons aged ≥ 19 years
- A data mining alert (EB05 = 3.812) for the MedDRA Preferred Term “Guillain-Barre syndrome” (GBS) was observed for serious reports
- The reporting rate of GBS after PCV20 receipt was 0.5 cases per million doses distributed
- CDC and FDA are investigating this further

Syncope after live attenuated influenza vaccine (LAIV): Reports to the Vaccine Adverse Event Reporting System (2003–2024)

- Syncope (fainting) after vaccination has been reported, most commonly among adolescents, and can result in injuries
- From June 17, 2003 (date of LAIV licensure in the US) through May 31, 2024, VAERS received 50 reports of syncope after LAIV
 - 15 people (30%) were injured, most commonly by falling and hitting their head or face
 - 22 people (44%) required evaluation in the emergency department or doctor's office
- Based on approximately 111.9 million doses of LAIV distributed in the US during the same time period, the reporting rate is approximately 0.4 per million doses, suggesting that syncope following LAIV is rare

Safety monitoring of Pfizer's Respiratory Syncytial Virus Vaccine in pregnant women in the Vaccine Adverse Event Reporting System (VAERS), 2023–2024, United States

- VAERS received 121 reports of pregnant women who received the Pfizer RSV vaccines. Injection site and systemic reactions were described in 44 (36 %) reports. The most commonly reported pregnancy-specific outcomes were preterm birth in 37 (31 %) and hypertensive disorders of pregnancy in 9 (7 %).
- During the first U.S. RSV season in which the Pfizer RSV vaccine was approved and recommended for use during pregnancy, the types of AEs reported were consistent with prelicensure studies. Preterm birth was described commonly in the reports. Studies assessing potential association between Pfizer's maternal RSV vaccine and preterm birth are ongoing. CDC and Food and Drug Administration (FDA) will continue to monitor the safety of this vaccine in future seasons.

Surveillance for adverse events following use of live attenuated chikungunya vaccine, United States, 2024, and the associated public health response in 2024 and 2025

- A live attenuated chikungunya vaccine (IXCHIQ) received licensure in the United States (US) for \geq 18-year-olds in November 2023
- Post-licensure safety surveillance identified 28 adverse events in 2024 among US persons, including six neurological or cardiac serious adverse events (SAEs) in males \geq 65 years
- In early 2025, providers were alerted, a precaution for older persons was issued and vaccine guidance was updated. In May, following 11 additional SAEs reported outside the US, use in older persons was temporarily paused

Safety of Simultaneous Vaccination With Adjuvanted Zoster Vaccine and Adjuvanted Influenza Vaccine: A Randomized Clinical Trial

- **Question:** What is the safety of the simultaneous administration of 2 vaccines containing novel adjuvants, recombinant zoster vaccine (RZV) and quadrivalent adjuvanted inactivated influenza vaccine (aIV4), among adults aged 65 years or older?
- **Findings:** In this randomized clinical trial comprising 267 older adults, the proportion of participants with at least 1 severe solicited reactogenicity event was noninferior in the simultaneous RZV and aIV4 group compared with the simultaneous RZV and quadrivalent high-dose inactivated influenza group.

Safety of Simultaneous vs Sequential mRNA COVID-19 and Inactivated Influenza Vaccines: A Randomized Clinical Trial

- **Question:** What are the comparative reactogenicity, safety, and short-term effects on health-related quality of life of simultaneous vs sequential receipt of messenger RNA (mRNA) COVID-19 and influenza vaccines?
- **Findings:** In this randomized, placebo-controlled clinical trial of 335 persons receiving mRNA COVID-19 and inactivated influenza vaccines simultaneously vs sequentially 1 to 2 weeks apart, the proportion of participants with at least 1 moderate or severe reaction of fever, chills, myalgia, or arthralgia was not higher after simultaneous compared with sequential receipt.

Apnea After 2-Month Vaccinations in Hospitalized Preterm Infants: A Randomized Clinical Trial

- **Question** In hospitalized preterm infants, are routine 2-month vaccinations associated with increased risk of apnea?
- **Findings** In this randomized clinical trial of 223 infants born at less than 33 weeks' gestational age, the odds of apnea within 48 hours were higher in infants who received 2-month vaccinations compared to infants who did not, with no difference in number or severity of events between groups.
- **Meaning** These findings support current recommendations to vaccinate most hospitalized preterm infants at 2 months' chronological age; neonatal clinicians should continue to provide evidence-based anticipatory guidance about postvaccination apnea risk.

JYNNEOS vaccine safety surveillance in the Vaccine Safety Datalink during the 2022 mpox outbreak in the United States

- Included 53,583 adults who received JYNNEOS
- Data mining analysis identified statistically significant clusters of health care visits for rash and unspecified adverse effects
- Non-serious medically attended adverse events, such as rash, have been previously reported and occurred infrequently
- No new or unexpected safety concerns were identified

Vaccination During Pregnancy in the Vaccine Safety Datalink, 2002–2022

- The paper described vaccinations during pregnancies starting in 2002 through 2022 in 8 Vaccine Safety Datalink healthcare organizations in the United States.
- During this period, the number of vaccinations per pregnancy increased, influenza and Tdap were the most frequently administered vaccines, and administration of contraindicated vaccines was infrequent.
- The Vaccine Safety Datalink can provide information about the real-world implementation of vaccination recommendations during pregnancy.

Safety of the Seasonal Influenza Vaccine in 2 Successive Pregnancies

- **Question:** Is there an association between seasonal influenza vaccination across successive pregnancies and adverse perinatal outcomes, and is the association modified by interpregnancy interval (IPI) and vaccination type?
- **Findings:** In this cohort study of 82,055 people with 2 singleton pregnancies between 2004 and 2018, compared with individuals who were not vaccinated in both successive pregnancies, influenza vaccination in both successive pregnancies was not associated with an increased risk of adverse perinatal outcomes. IPI and vaccine type did not modify the findings.

CDC COVID-19 immunization safety publications - 1

- Tinnitus after COVID-19 vaccination: Findings from the Vaccine Adverse Event Reporting System and the Vaccine Safety Datalink
- Lack of Evidence for Vaccine-Associated Enhanced Disease From COVID-19 Vaccines Among Adults in the Vaccine Safety Datalink
- COVID-19 Vaccine Reactogenicity Among Young Children
- A Texting- and Internet-Based Self-Reporting System for Enhanced Vaccine Safety Surveillance With Insights From a Large Integrated Health Care System in the United States: Prospective Cohort Study
- Trends in the administration of COVID-19 vaccines with other vaccines in the United States reported to V-safe during December 14, 2020-May 19, 2023

CDC COVID-19 immunization safety publications - 2

- Risk of Guillain-Barré syndrome after COVID-19 vaccination or SARS-CoV-2 infection: a multinational self-controlled case series study
- Clinical immunization safety assessment (CISA) project: COVID-19 vaccine consultations and case reviews
- Postmenopausal Bleeding After Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) Vaccination: Vaccine Adverse Event Reporting System
- COVID-19 Vaccination in the First Trimester and Major Structural Birth Defects Among Live Births
- Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) Vaccination and Spontaneous Abortion
- COVID-19 Vaccination During Pregnancy and Birth Defects: Results From the CDC COVID-19 Vaccine Pregnancy Registry, United States 2021–2022

For more information, contact CDC

1-800-CDC-INFO (232-4636)

TTY: 1-888-232-6348 cdc.gov

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The findings and conclusions in this report are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position of the U. S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.