



Influenza (Flu)

[Influenza \(Flu\) Home](#)

2023-2024 CDC Flu Vaccination Recommendations Adopted

Some people can be vaccinated in July, August.

June 29, 2023 – CDC Director Rochelle P. Walensky, M.D., M.P.H. adopted the [2023-2024 Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices' \(ACIP\)](#) recommendations on annual influenza (flu) vaccination for everyone 6 months and older in the United States on June 27, 2023. There were small changes to the annual recommendations around flu vaccination, including an acknowledgement of the updated flu vaccine composition for the 2023-2024 flu season and a change in the recommendations for vaccination of people with egg allergies. Dr. Walensky's adoption of the ACIP recommendations makes them official CDC policy, which will be published in an upcoming Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Recommendation Report later this summer. Providers should begin vaccinating patients according to CDC's recommended timing, which remains the same as last season.

Flu Vaccination Timing

The recommended timing of flu vaccination has not changed. September and October are the best times for most people to get vaccinated. Flu vaccination in July and August is not recommended for most people, but there are several considerations regarding vaccination in July and August for specific groups of people:

- For adults (especially those 65 years old and older) and pregnant people in the first and second trimester, vaccination in July and August should be avoided unless it won't be possible to vaccinate in September or October.
- Pregnant people who are in their third trimester can get a flu vaccine in July or August in order to ensure their babies are protected from flu after birth, when they are too young to get vaccinated.
- Children [who need two doses](#) of flu vaccine should get their first dose of vaccine as soon as vaccine becomes available. The second dose should be given at least four weeks after the first.
- Vaccination in July or August can be considered for children who have health care visits during these months, if there might not be another opportunity to vaccinate them. For example, some children might have medical visits in the late summer before school starts and might not return to see a health care provider in September or October.

CDC continues to recommend vaccination as long as flu viruses pose a threat. During some seasons, that can be as late as May or June. CDC has recommended annual vaccination for everyone 6 months and older since 2010.

Updated Flu Vaccine for 2023-2024

Flu viruses are constantly changing. The composition of U.S. flu vaccines is reviewed annually by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration Vaccines and Related Biological Products Advisory Committee and updated as needed to best match the flu viruses research indicates will be most common during the upcoming season. The 2023-2024 season U.S. flu vaccines will contain an updated influenza A(H1N1)pdm09 component:

- A/Victoria/4897/2022 (H1N1)pdm09-like virus for egg-based vaccines and
- A/Wisconsin/67/2022 (H1N1)pdm09-like virus for cell-based or recombinant vaccines.

How well flu vaccine works can depend in part on the match between the vaccine viruses and circulating viruses. Preliminary estimates show that last season, people who were vaccinated against flu were about 40% to 70% less likely to be hospitalized because of flu illness or related complications.

Flu Vaccination for People with Egg Allergies

The main change in the flu vaccine recommendations is related to giving flu vaccine to people with egg allergies. Most flu vaccines today continue to be produced using an [egg-based manufacturing process](#) and therefore contain a small amount of egg proteins, such as ovalbumin. While ACIP has previously recommended that all people 6 months and older with egg allergy should be vaccinated for flu, in the past there have been additional safety measures recommended for administration of egg-based flu vaccine to people who have had severe allergic reactions to egg. The ACIP voted that people with egg-allergy may receive any flu vaccine (egg-based or non-egg based) that is otherwise appropriate for their age and health status. Additional safety measures are no longer recommended for flu vaccination beyond those recommended for receipt of any vaccine.

The best way to prevent flu and its potentially serious complications is by getting a yearly flu vaccine. Even when flu vaccination does not prevent illness entirely, it has been shown in several studies to reduce severity of illness in people who get vaccinated but still get sick.

Last Reviewed: June 29, 2023