



## MDHHS adopts updated vaccine recommendations for Michigan

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Dear colleagues,

The Michigan Department of Health and Human Services (MDHHS) has adopted the immunization schedules published by the [American Academy of Pediatrics \(AAP\)](#), the [American Academy of Family Physicians \(AAFP\)](#) and the [American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists \(ACOG\)](#) as the standards of care for immunization practices in Michigan.

When determining which vaccines are [recommended](#) by age group and/or risk factors, MDHHS supports the use of the following guidance:

- The [AAP immunization schedule](#) when vaccinating children and adolescents, from birth through 18 years of age.
- The [AAFP immunization schedule](#) when vaccinating adults ages 19 and older.
- The [ACOG immunization schedule](#) when vaccinating pregnant individuals.
- The [Infectious Disease Society of America immunization guidance](#) when vaccinating immunocompromised adults and children.

In October, the [Michigan Advisory Committee on Immunizations \(MACI\)](#)\* approved a resolution endorsing Michigan's adoption of these immunization schedules.

Also in October, MDHHS announced updated vaccine recommendations specifically for [COVID-19, flu and RSV](#). MACI and many other key Michigan medical organizations expressed [strong support](#) for the MDHHS 2025-26 COVID-19 vaccine recommendations.

To learn more, visit [Immunization Recommendations for Michigan, MACI](#) and [Michigan.gov/COVIDFluRSV](#). Locate Vaccines for Children (VFC) program providers in the [VFC provider directory](#).

Sincerely,

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\*MACI is an independent, Michigan-specific advisory body on immunizations. Their members provide guidance to the MDHHS [Division of Immunization](#) to reduce the incidence of vaccine-preventable diseases, promote efficient uses of program resources and support the use of vaccines in Michigan that are recommended following an evidence-based framework. MACI has advised Michigan's state health department leaders on all immunization-related issues since 1992.

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## Vaccine safety

MDHHS continually reviews evidence and the scientific literature to stay aware of issues related to vaccine safety and effectiveness.

The overwhelming body of evidence clearly shows there is **no causal link** between vaccines and autism. The recent update to Centers for Disease Control and Prevention websites suggesting that vaccines may cause autism does not appear to be based on new evidence.

MDHHS agrees with leading experts, including the [AAP](#) and the [AAFP](#) in their assessment of the evidence.

In a [statement](#), AAP president Susan J. Kressly said, "Since 1998, independent researchers across seven countries have conducted more than 40 high-quality studies involving over 5.6 million people. The conclusion is clear and unambiguous: There's no link between vaccines and autism."

The AAFP has also issued a [statement](#): "Vaccines do not cause autism. Decades of rigorous research have failed to provide credible scientific evidence linking vaccines to autism. Vaccines are among the most effective tools we have to keep people, especially infants and children,

healthy and out of hospitals. Continued claims about a vaccine-autism link risk public health by causing people to delay or defer vaccination out of fear.”