

# Screening Questionnaire for Adult Immunization



**For patients:** The following questions will help us determine which vaccines you may be given today. If you answer “yes” to any question, it does not necessarily mean you should not be vaccinated. It just means additional questions must be asked. If a question is not clear, please ask your healthcare provider to explain it.

	Yes	No	Don't Know
1. Are you sick today?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Do you have allergies to medications, food, or any vaccine?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Have you ever had a serious reaction after receiving a vaccination?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Do you have a long-term health problem with heart disease, lung disease, asthma, kidney disease, metabolic disease (e.g., diabetes), anemia, or other blood disorder?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. Do you have cancer, leukemia, AIDS, or any other immune system problem?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. Do you take cortisone, prednisone, other steroids, or anticancer drugs, or have you had radiation treatments?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7. Have you had a seizure, brain, or other nervous system problem?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8. During the past year, have you received a transfusion of blood or blood products, or been given immune (gamma) globulin or an antiviral drug?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9. For women: Are you pregnant or is there a chance you could become pregnant during the next month?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
10. Have you received any vaccinations in the past 4 weeks?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Form completed by: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Form reviewed by: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**Did you bring your immunization record card with you?**      yes     no

It is important for you to have a personal record of your vaccinations. If you don't have a personal record, ask your healthcare provider to give you one. Keep this record in a safe place and bring it with you every time you seek medical care. Make sure your healthcare provider records all your vaccinations on it.

## Information for Health Professionals about the Screening Questionnaire for Adults

Are you interested in knowing why we included a certain question on the Screening Questionnaire? If so, read the information below. If you want to find out even more, consult the references listed at the bottom of this page.



### 1. Are you sick today?

There is no evidence that acute illness reduces vaccine efficacy or increases vaccine adverse events (1). However, as a precaution with moderate or severe acute illness, all vaccines should be delayed until the illness has improved. Mild illnesses (such as upper respiratory infections or diarrhea) are NOT contraindications to vaccination. Do not withhold vaccination if a person is taking antibiotics.

### 2. Do you have allergies to medications, food, or any vaccine?

History of anaphylactic reaction such as hives (urticaria), wheezing or difficulty breathing, or circulatory collapse or shock (not fainting) from a previous dose of vaccine or vaccine component is a contraindication for further doses. For example, if a person experiences anaphylaxis after eating eggs, do not administer influenza vaccine, or if a person has anaphylaxis after eating gelatin, do not administer MMR or varicella vaccine. Local reactions (e.g., a red eye following instillation of ophthalmic solution) are not contraindications. For an extensive list of vaccine components, see reference 2.

### 3. Have you ever had a serious reaction after receiving a vaccination?

History of anaphylactic reaction (see question 2) to a previous dose of vaccine or vaccine component is a contraindication for subsequent doses (1). Under normal circumstances, vaccines are deferred when a precaution is present. However, situations may arise when the benefit outweighs the risk (e.g., during a community measles outbreak).

### 4. Do you have a long-term health problem with heart disease, lung disease, asthma, kidney disease, metabolic disease (e.g., diabetes), anemia, or other blood disorder?

Persons with any of these health conditions should not be given the intranasal live attenuated influenza vaccine (LAIV). Instead, they should be vaccinated with the injectable influenza vaccine.

### 5. Do you have cancer, leukemia, AIDS, or any other immune system problem?

Live virus vaccines (e.g., MMR, varicella, zoster [shingles], and LAIV) are usually contraindicated in immunocompromised people. However, there are exceptions. For example, MMR vaccine is recommended and varicella vaccine should be considered for adults with CD4+ T-lymphocyte counts of greater than or equal to 200 cells/ $\mu$ L. Immunosuppressed persons should not receive LAIV. For details, consult the ACIP recommendations (3, 4, 5).

### 6. Do you take cortisone, prednisone, other steroids, or anticancer drugs, or have you had radiation treatments?

Live virus vaccines (e.g., MMR, varicella, zoster, LAIV) should be postponed until after chemotherapy or long-term high-dose steroid therapy has ended. For details and length of time to postpone, consult the ACIP statement (1, 5). To find specific vaccination schedules for stem cell transplant (bone marrow transplant) patients, see reference 6. LAIV can be given only to healthy non-pregnant persons younger than age 50 years.

### 7. Do you have a seizure, brain, or other nervous system problem?

Tdap is contraindicated in persons who have a history of encephalopathy within 7 days following DTP/DTaP given before age 7 years. An unstable progressive neurologic problem is a precaution to the use of Tdap. For persons with stable neurologic disorders (including seizures) unrelated to

vaccination, or for persons with a family history of seizure, vaccinate as usual. A history of Guillain-Barré syndrome (GBS) is a consideration with the following: 1) Td/Tdap: if GBS has occurred within 6 weeks of a tetanus-containing vaccine and decision is made to continue vaccination, give Tdap instead of Td if no history of prior Tdap; 2) Influenza vaccine (TIV/LAIV): if GBS has occurred within 6 weeks of a prior influenza vaccine, vaccinate with TIV if at high risk for severe influenza complications; 3) MCV4: avoid vaccinating persons unless in recommended risk groups.

### 8. During the past year, have you received a transfusion of blood or blood products, or been given immune (gamma) globulin or an antiviral drug?

Certain live virus vaccines (e.g., LAIV, MMR, varicella) may need to be deferred, depending on several variables. Consult the most current ACIP recommendations for current information on intervals between antiviral drugs, immune globulin or blood product administration and live virus vaccines. (1)

### 9. For women: Are you pregnant or is there a chance you could become pregnant during the next month?

Live virus vaccines (e.g., MMR, varicella, zoster, LAIV) are contraindicated one month before and during pregnancy because of the theoretical risk of virus transmission to the fetus. Sexually active women in their childbearing years who receive live virus vaccines should be instructed to practice careful contraception for one month following receipt of the vaccine. On theoretical grounds, inactivated poliovirus vaccine should not be given during pregnancy; however, it may be given if risk of disease is imminent and immediate protection is needed (e.g., travel to endemic areas). Use of Td or Tdap is not contraindicated in pregnancy. At the provider's discretion, either vaccine may be administered during the 2nd or 3rd trimester. (1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8)

### 10. Have you received any vaccinations in the past 4 weeks?

If the person to be vaccinated was given either LAIV or an injectable live virus vaccine (e.g., MMR, varicella, zoster, yellow fever) in the past 4 weeks, they should wait 28 days before receiving another vaccination of this type. Inactivated vaccines may be given at any spacing interval if they are not administered simultaneously.

#### References:

1. CDC. General recommendations on immunization, at [www.cdc.gov/vaccines/pubs/acip-list.htm](http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/pubs/acip-list.htm).
2. Table of Vaccine Components: [www.cdc.gov/vaccines/pubs/pinkbook/downloads/appendices/B/exipient-table-2.pdf](http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/pubs/pinkbook/downloads/appendices/B/exipient-table-2.pdf).
3. CDC. Measles, mumps, and rubella—vaccine use and strategies for elimination of measles, rubella, and congenital rubella syndrome and control of mumps. *MMWR* 1998; 47 (RR-8).
4. CDC. Prevention of varicella: Recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices. *MMWR* 2007; 56 (RR-4).
5. CDC. Prevention and control of influenza—recommendations of ACIP, at [www.cdc.gov/flu/professionals/vaccination](http://www.cdc.gov/flu/professionals/vaccination).
6. CDC. Excerpt from Guidelines for preventing opportunistic infections among hematopoietic stem cell transplant recipients, *MMWR* 2000; 49 (RR-10), [www.cdc.gov/vaccines/pubs/downloads/b\\_hstc-recs.pdf](http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/pubs/downloads/b_hstc-recs.pdf).
7. CDC. Notice to readers: Revised ACIP recommendation for avoiding pregnancy after receiving a rubella-containing vaccine. *MMWR* 2001; 50 (49).
8. CDC. Prevention of pertussis, tetanus, and diphtheria among pregnant and postpartum women and their infants: Recommendations of the ACIP. *MMWR* 2008; 57 (RR-4).



# Vaccinations for Adults

## You're NEVER too old to get immunized!

Getting immunized is a lifelong, life-protecting job. Don't leave your healthcare provider's office without making sure you've had all the vaccinations you need.

Vaccine <span style="float: right;">Age ►</span>	19–49 years	50–64 years	65 years & older
<b>Influenza</b>	You need a dose every fall (or winter).		
<b>Pneumococcal</b>	You need 1–2 doses if you smoke cigarettes or if you have certain chronic medical conditions.*		You need 1 dose at age 65 (or older) if you've never been vaccinated. You may also need a 2nd dose.*
<b>Tetanus, diphtheria, pertussis (Td, Tdap)</b>	If you haven't had at least 3 tetanus-and-diphtheria-containing shots sometime in your life, you need to get them now. Start with dose #1, followed by dose #2 in 1 month, and dose #3 in 6 months. All adults need Td booster doses every 10 years. If you're younger than age 65 years and haven't had pertussis-containing vaccine as an adult, one of the doses that you receive should have pertussis (whooping cough) vaccine in it—known as Tdap. Be sure to consult your healthcare provider if you have a deep or dirty wound.		
<b>Hepatitis B (HepB)</b>	You need this vaccine if you have a specific risk factor for hepatitis B virus infection* or you simply wish to be protected from this disease. The vaccine is given as a 3-dose series (dose #1 now, followed by dose #2 in 1 month, and dose #3, usually given 5 months after dose #2).		
<b>Hepatitis A (HepA)</b>	You need this vaccine if you have a specific risk factor for hepatitis A virus infection* or you simply wish to be protected from this disease. The vaccine is usually given as 2 doses, 6–18 months apart.		
<b>Human papillomavirus (HPV)</b>	You need this vaccine if you are a woman who is age 26 years or younger. One brand, Gardasil, can be given to men age 26 years or younger to prevent genital warts. The vaccine is given in 3 doses over 6 months.		
<b>Measles, mumps, rubella (MMR)</b>	You need at least 1 dose of MMR if you were born in 1957 or later. You may also need a 2nd dose.*		
<b>Varicella (Chickenpox)</b>	If you've never had chickenpox or you were vaccinated but only received 1 dose, talk to your healthcare provider about whether you need this vaccine.		
<b>Meningococcal</b>	If you are a young adult going to college and plan to live in a dormitory, you need to get vaccinated against meningococcal disease. People with certain medical conditions should also receive this vaccine.*		
<b>Zoster (shingles)</b>	If you are age 60 years or older, you should get this vaccine now.		

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

**Do you travel outside the United States?** If so, you may need additional vaccines. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) provides information to assist travelers and their healthcare providers in deciding the vaccines, medications, and other measures necessary to prevent illness and injury during international travel. Visit CDC's website at [www.cdc.gov/travel](http://www.cdc.gov/travel) or call (800) CDC-INFO ([800] 232-4636). You may also consult a travel clinic or your healthcare provider.

# IMMUNIZATION for Older Adults



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## "What vaccines do I need?"

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) recommends that older adults get the following vaccines:

### SHINGLES (HERPES ZOSTER) VACCINE

**One shot reduces the risk of shingles and long-term pain after shingles in adults 60 years old and older.**

- Shingles is a disease that causes a **painful, blistering rash**. One in five people with shingles will have **severe, long-term pain** after the rash heals.
- Shingles is **more common and more serious** in older adults.
- Nearly 1 million Americans get shingles every year and about half of them are 60 years old and older.

### PNEUMOCOCCAL VACCINE

**One shot reduces the risk of pneumococcal disease.**

- Pneumococcal disease can cause serious infections of the lungs (pneumonia), the bloodstream (bacteremia), and the covering of the brain (meningitis).
- Pneumococcal disease is one of the most common causes of vaccine-preventable death in the U.S. and is particularly dangerous for older adults.

### INFLUENZA (FLU) VACCINE

**Get the flu vaccine every year to avoid getting the flu and spreading it to loved ones.**

- Every year in the U.S., an average of 36,000 people die from the flu. Most of these deaths are among adults 65 years old and older.

### TETANUS, DIPHTHERIA, PERTUSSIS (Tdap) VACCINE

**One shot of Tdap vaccine reduces the risk of getting potentially deadly infections and the risk of spreading some of these infections to others.**

- Pertussis, also called whooping cough, can be a serious—even deadly—disease in babies. Parents and grandparents can be ill with whooping cough for months and can pass the infection to babies too young to be vaccinated.
- Tetanus is a severe, painful infection. Most of the deaths from tetanus are among older adults.
- Adults less than 65 years of age should receive a dose of Tdap vaccine in place of one of their 10-year tetanus booster shots.

SHINGLES (HERPES ZOSTER) ■ PNEUMOCOCCAL DISEASE ■ INFLUENZA (FLU) ■ TETANUS ■ DIPHTHERIA ■ PERTUSSIS

**ATTENTION OLDER ADULTS! Vaccines are not just for kids!**

Many people think that only young children need to get vaccinated. However, **THOUSANDS OF OLDER ADULTS** die or have serious complications each year from vaccine-preventable diseases.

### FOR MORE INFORMATION

visit [www.cdc.gov/vaccines](http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines)

call **800-CDC-INFO (800-232-4636)**  
**IN ENGLISH / EN ESPAÑOL — 24/7**

or ask your healthcare provider.

**Protect yourself and your loved ones  
against these illnesses by  
getting vaccinated.**

# IMMUNIZATION Shingles Vaccine



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"When we heard that 1 out of 3 people 60 years old and older get shingles...



...we got the shingles vaccine!"

## WHAT IS SHINGLES?

- Shingles is a disease that causes a **painful, blistering rash**. One in five people with shingles will have **severe, long-term pain** after the rash heals.
- **Almost all older adults can get shingles.** About one in three people will develop the disease during their lifetime.
- Shingles is **more common and more serious in older adults**. Nearly 1 million Americans get shingles every year and about half of them are 60 years old and older.

## HOW CAN THE RISK OF SHINGLES AND LONG-TERM PAIN FROM SHINGLES BE REDUCED?

- A new vaccine against shingles has been developed and is recommended for people 60 years old and older.
- You can reduce your risk of shingles and long-term pain by **getting the vaccine**.

SHINGLES (HERPES ZOSTER) ■ SHINGLES (HERPES ZOSTER) ■ SHINGLES (HERPES ZOSTER) ■ SHINGLES (HERPES ZOSTER)

Reduce YOUR risk of shingles. GET VACCINATED.

In a clinical trial involving people 60 years old and older, the shingles vaccine **prevented long-term pain** from shingles in two out of three people who got vaccinated, and **prevented the disease** in about half of people who got vaccinated.

## FOR MORE INFORMATION

visit [www.cdc.gov/vaccines](http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines)

call **800-CDC-INFO (800-232-4636)**  
**IN ENGLISH / EN ESPAÑOL — 24/7**

or ask your healthcare provider.

# Summary of Recommendations for Adult Immunization

Vaccine name and route	For whom vaccination is recommended	Schedule for vaccine administration (any vaccine can be given with another)	Contraindications and precautions (mild illness is not a contraindication)
<p><b>Seasonal Influenza</b> Trivalent inactivated influenza vaccine (TIV) <i>Give IM</i></p> <hr/> <p>Live attenuated influenza vaccine (LAIV) <i>Give intranasally</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Beginning with the 2010–11 influenza season, vaccination is recommended for all adults. (This includes healthy adults ages 19–49yrs without risk factors.)</li> <li>LAIV is only approved for healthy nonpregnant people age 2–49yrs.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> LAIV may not be given to some adults; see contraindications and precautions listed in far right column.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Give 1 dose every year in the fall or winter.</li> <li>Begin vaccination services as soon as vaccine is available and continue until the supply is depleted.</li> <li>Continue to give vaccine to unvaccinated adults throughout the influenza season (including when influenza activity is present in the community) and at other times when the risk of influenza exists.</li> <li>If 2 or more of the following live virus vaccines are to be given—LAIV, MMR, Var, and/or yellow fever—they should be given on the same day. If they are not, space them by at least 28d.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Contraindications</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Previous anaphylactic reaction to this vaccine, to any of its components, or to eggs.</li> <li>For LAIV only: pregnancy; chronic pulmonary (including asthma), cardiovascular (except hypertension), renal, hepatic, neurological/neuromuscular, hematologic, or metabolic (including diabetes) disorders; immunosuppression (including that caused by medications or HIV).</li> </ul> <p><b>Precautions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Moderate or severe acute illness.</li> <li>History of Guillain-Barré syndrome (GBS) within 6wks following previous influenza vaccination.</li> <li>For LAIV only: close contact with an immunosuppressed person when the person requires protective isolation.</li> <li>For LAIV only: receipt of specific antivirals (i.e., amantadine, rimantadine, zanamivir, or oseltamivir) 48hrs before vaccination. Avoid use of these antiviral drugs for 14d after vaccination.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Pneumococcal polysaccharide (PPSV)</b> <i>Give IM or SC</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>People age 65yrs and older.</li> <li>People younger than age 65yrs who have chronic illness or other risk factors, including chronic cardiac or pulmonary disease (including asthma), chronic liver disease, alcoholism, diabetes, CSF leaks, cigarette smoking, as well as people living in special environments or social settings (including American Indian/Alaska Natives age 50 through 64yrs if recommended by local public health authorities).</li> <li>Those at highest risk of fatal pneumococcal infection, including people who             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Have anatomic or functional asplenia, including sickle cell disease.</li> <li>Have an immunocompromising condition, including HIV infection, leukemia, lymphoma, Hodgkin’s disease, multiple myeloma, generalized malignancy, chronic renal failure, or nephrotic syndrome.</li> <li>Are receiving immunosuppressive chemotherapy (including corticosteroids).</li> <li>Have received an organ or bone marrow transplant.</li> <li>Are candidates for or recipients of cochlear implants.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Give 1 dose if unvaccinated or if previous vaccination history is unknown.</li> <li>Give a 1-time revaccination 5yrs or more after 1st dose to people             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Age 65yrs and older if the 1st dose was given prior to age 65yrs</li> <li>At highest risk of fatal pneumococcal infection or rapid antibody loss (see the 3rd bullet in the box to left for listings of people at highest risk).</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p><b>Contraindication</b></p> <p>Previous anaphylactic reaction to this vaccine or to any of its components.</p> <p><b>Precaution</b></p> <p>Moderate or severe acute illness.</p>

\*This document was adapted from the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP). To obtain copies of these recommendations, call the CDC-INFO Contact Center at (800) 232-4636; visit CDC’s website at [www.cdc.gov/vaccines/pubs/ACIP-list.htm](http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/pubs/ACIP-list.htm); or visit the Immunization Action Coalition

(IAC) website at [www.immunize.org/acip](http://www.immunize.org/acip). This table is revised periodically. Visit IAC’s website at [www.immunize.org/adultrules](http://www.immunize.org/adultrules) to make sure you have the most current version.

# Summary of Recommendations for Adult Immunization (continued)

Vaccine name and route	For whom vaccination is recommended	Schedule for vaccine administration (any vaccine can be given with another)	Contraindications and precautions (mild illness is not a contraindication)
<p><b>MMR</b> (Measles, mumps, rubella) <i>Give SC</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• People born in 1957 or later (especially those born outside the U.S.) should receive at least 1 dose of MMR if there is no laboratory evidence of immunity or documentation of a dose given on or after the first birthday.</li> <li>• People in high-risk groups, such as healthcare personnel (paid, unpaid, or volunteer), students entering college and other post-high school educational institutions, and international travelers, should receive a total of 2 doses.</li> <li>• People born before 1957 are usually considered immune, but evidence of immunity (serology or documented history of 2 doses of MMR) should be considered for healthcare personnel.</li> <li>• Women of childbearing age who do not have acceptable evidence of rubella immunity or vaccination.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Give 1 or 2 doses (see criteria in 1st and 2nd bullets in box to left).</li> <li>• If dose #2 is recommended, give it no sooner than 4wks after dose #1.</li> <li>• If a pregnant woman is found to be rubella susceptible, give 1 dose of MMR postpartum.</li> <li>• If 2 or more of the following live virus vaccines are to be given—LAIV, MMR, Var, Zos, and/or yellow fever—they should be given on the same day. If they are not, space them by at least 28d.</li> <li>• Within 72hrs of measles exposure, give 1 dose as postexposure prophylaxis to susceptible adults.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> Routine post-vaccination serologic testing is not recommended.</p>	<p><b>Contraindications</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Previous anaphylactic reaction to this vaccine or to any of its components.</li> <li>• Pregnancy or possibility of pregnancy within 4wks.</li> <li>• Severe immunodeficiency (e.g., hematologic and solid tumors; receiving chemotherapy; congenital immunodeficiency; long-term immunosuppressive therapy; or severely symptomatic HIV).</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> HIV infection is NOT a contraindication to MMR for those who are not severely immunocompromised (i.e., CD4+ T-lymphocyte counts are greater than or equal to 200 cells/μL).</p> <p><b>Precautions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Moderate or severe acute illness.</li> <li>• If blood, plasma, and/or immune globulin were given in past 11m, see ACIP statement <i>General Recommendations on Immunization</i>* regarding time to wait before vaccinating.</li> <li>• History of thrombocytopenia or thrombocytopenic purpura.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> If TST (tuberculosis skin test) and MMR are both needed but not given on same day, delay TST for 4–6wks after MMR.</p>
<p><b>Varicella</b> (chickenpox) (Var) <i>Give SC</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All adults without evidence of immunity.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> Evidence of immunity is defined as written documentation of 2 doses of varicella vaccine; a history of varicella disease or herpes zoster (shingles) based on healthcare-provider diagnosis; laboratory evidence of immunity; and/or birth in the U.S. before 1980, with the exceptions that follow.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Healthcare personnel (HCP) born in the U.S. before 1980 who do not meet any of the criteria above should be tested or given the 2-dose vaccine series. If testing indicates they are not immune, give the 1st dose of varicella vaccine immediately. Give the 2nd dose 4–8 wks later.</li> <li>- Pregnant women born in the U.S. before 1980 who do not meet any of the criteria above should either 1) be tested for susceptibility during pregnancy and if found susceptible, given the 1st dose of varicella vaccine postpartum before hospital discharge, or 2) not be tested for susceptibility and given the 1st dose of varicella vaccine postpartum before hospital discharge. Give the 2nd dose 4-8wks later.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Give 2 doses.</li> <li>• Dose #2 is given 4–8wks after dose #1.</li> <li>• If dose #2 is delayed, do not repeat dose #1. Just give dose #2.</li> <li>• If 2 or more of the following live virus vaccines are to be given—LAIV, MMR, Var, Zos, and/or yellow fever—they should be given on the same day. If they are not, space them by at least 28d.</li> <li>• May use as postexposure prophylaxis if given within 5d.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> Routine post-vaccination serologic testing is not recommended.</p>	<p><b>Contraindications</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Previous anaphylactic reaction to this vaccine or to any of its components.</li> <li>• Pregnancy or possibility of pregnancy within 4wks.</li> <li>• Persons on high-dose immunosuppressive therapy or who are immunocompromised because of malignancy and primary or acquired cellular immunodeficiency, including HIV/AIDS (although vaccination may be considered if CD4+ T-lymphocyte counts are greater than or equal to 200 cells/μL. See <i>MMWR</i> 2007;56,RR-4).</li> </ul> <p><b>Precautions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Moderate or severe acute illness.</li> <li>• If blood, plasma, and/or immune globulin (IG or VZIG) were given in past 11m, see ACIP statement <i>General Recommendations on Immunization</i>* regarding time to wait before vaccinating.</li> <li>• Receipt of specific antivirals (i.e., acyclovir, famciclovir, or valacyclovir) 24hrs before vaccination, if possible; delay resumption of these antiviral drugs for 14d after vaccination.</li> </ul>

# Summary of Recommendations for Adult Immunization (continued)

Vaccine name and route	For whom vaccination is recommended	Schedule for vaccine administration (any vaccine can be given with another)	Contraindications and precautions (mild illness is not a contraindication)
<p><b>Td, Tdap</b> (Tetanus, diphtheria, pertussis) <i>Give IM</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All adults who lack written documentation of a primary series consisting of at least 3 doses of tetanus- and diphtheria-toxoid-containing vaccine.</li> <li>A booster dose of tetanus- and diphtheria-toxoid-containing vaccine may be needed for wound management as early as 5yrs after receiving a previous dose, so consult ACIP recommendations.*</li> <li>Using tetanus toxoid (TT) instead of Td or Tdap is <u>not</u> recommended.</li> <li>In pregnancy, when indicated, give Td or Tdap in 2nd or 3rd trimester. If not administered during pregnancy, give Tdap in immediate postpartum period.</li> </ul> <p><b>For Tdap only:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All adults younger than age 65yrs who have not already received Tdap.</li> <li>Adults in contact with infants younger than age 12m (e.g., parents, grandparents younger than age 65yrs, childcare providers, healthcare personnel) who have not received a dose of Tdap should be prioritized for vaccination.</li> <li>Healthcare personnel who work in hospitals or ambulatory care settings and have direct patient contact and who have not received Tdap.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For people who are unvaccinated or behind, complete the primary series with Td (spaced at 0, 1–2m, 6–12m intervals). A one-time dose of Tdap may be used for any dose if younger than age 65yrs.</li> <li>Give Td booster every 10yrs after the primary series has been completed. For adults younger than age 65yrs, a 1-time dose of Tdap is recommended to replace the next Td.</li> <li>Intervals of 2yrs or less between Td and Tdap may be used.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Contraindications</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Previous anaphylactic reaction to this vaccine or to any of its components.</li> <li>For Tdap only, history of encephalopathy within 7d following DTP/DTaP.</li> </ul> <p><b>Precautions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Moderate or severe acute illness.</li> <li>Guillain-Barré syndrome within 6wks following previous dose of tetanus-toxoid-containing vaccine.</li> <li>Unstable neurologic condition.</li> <li>History of Arthus reaction following a previous dose of tetanus- and/or diphtheria-toxoid-containing vaccine, including MCV4.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> Tdap may be given to pregnant women at the provider’s discretion.</p>
<p><b>Hepatitis A</b> (HepA) <i>Give IM</i></p> <p>Brands may be used interchangeably.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All people who want to be protected from hepatitis A virus (HAV) infection.</li> <li>People who travel or work anywhere EXCEPT the U.S., Western Europe, New Zealand, Australia, Canada, and Japan.</li> <li>People with chronic liver disease; injecting and non-injecting drug users; men who have sex with men; people who receive clotting-factor concentrates; people who work with HAV in experimental lab settings; food handlers when health authorities or private employers determine vaccination to be appropriate.</li> <li>People who anticipate close personal contact with an international adoptee from a country of high or intermediate endemicity during the first 60 days following the adoptee’s arrival in the U.S.</li> <li>Adults age 40yrs or younger with recent (within 2 wks) exposure to HAV. For people older than age 40yrs with recent (within 2 wks) exposure to HAV, immune globulin is preferred over HepA vaccine.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Give 2 doses.</li> <li>The minimum interval between doses #1 and #2 is 6m.</li> <li>If dose #2 is delayed, do not repeat dose #1. Just give dose #2.</li> </ul> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p>For Twinrix (hepatitis A and B combination vaccine [GSK]) for patients age 18yrs and older only: give 3 doses on a 0, 1, 6m schedule. There must be at least 4wks between doses #1 and #2, and at least 5m between doses #2 and #3.</p> <p>An alternative schedule can also be used at 0, 7d, 21–30d, and a booster at 12m.</p> </div>	<p><b>Contraindication</b></p> <p>Previous anaphylactic reaction to this vaccine or to any of its components.</p> <p><b>Precautions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Moderate or severe acute illness.</li> <li>Safety during pregnancy has not been determined, so benefits must be weighed against potential risk.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Hepatitis B</b> (HepB) <i>Give IM</i></p> <p>Brands may be used interchangeably.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All people through age 18yrs.</li> <li>All adults who want to be protected from hepatitis B virus infection.</li> <li>High-risk people, including household contacts and sex partners of HBsAg-positive people; injecting drug users; sexually active people not in a long-term, mutually monogamous relationship; men who have sex with men; people with HIV; persons seeking evaluation or treatment for an STD; patients receiving hemodialysis and patients with renal disease that may result in dialysis; healthcare personnel and public safety workers who are exposed to blood; clients and staff of institutions for the developmentally disabled; inmates of long-term correctional facilities; and certain international travelers.</li> <li>People with chronic liver disease.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> Provide serologic screening for immigrants from endemic areas. If patient is chronically infected, assure appropriate disease management. For sex partners and household contacts of HBsAg-positive people, provide serologic screening and administer initial dose of HepB vaccine at same visit.</p>	<p>Give 3 doses on a 0, 1, 6m schedule.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Alternative timing options for vaccination include 0, 2, 4m and 0, 1, 4m.</li> <li>There must be at least 4wks between doses #1 and #2, and at least 8wks between doses #2 and #3. Overall, there must be at least 16wks between doses #1 and #3.</li> </ul> <p><b>Schedule for those who have fallen behind:</b> If the series is delayed between doses, DO NOT start the series over. Continue from where you left off.</p>	<p><b>Contraindication</b></p> <p>Previous anaphylactic reaction to this vaccine or to any of its components.</p> <p><b>Precaution</b></p> <p>Moderate or severe acute illness.</p>

# Summary of Recommendations for Adult Immunization (continued)

Vaccine name and route	For whom vaccination is recommended	Schedule for vaccine administration (any vaccine can be given with another)	Contraindications and precautions (mild illness is not a contraindication)
<p><b>Human papillomavirus (HPV)</b> (HPV2, Cervarix) (HPV4, Gardasil) <i>Give IM</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All previously unvaccinated women through age 26yrs.</li> <li>Consider giving HPV4 to men through age 26yrs to reduce their likelihood of acquiring genital warts.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Give 3 doses on a 0, 2, 6m schedule.</li> <li>There must be at least 4wks between doses #1 and #2 and at least 12wks between doses #2 and #3. Overall, there must be at least 24wks between doses #1 and #3. If possible, use the same vaccine product for all three doses.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Contraindication</b> Previous anaphylactic reaction to this vaccine or to any of its components.</p> <p><b>Precautions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Moderate or severe acute illness.</li> <li>Data on vaccination in pregnancy are limited. Vaccination should be delayed until after completion of the pregnancy.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Zoster (shingles)</b> (Zos) <i>Give SC</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>People age 60yrs and older.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Give 1-time dose if unvaccinated, regardless of previous history of herpes zoster (shingles) or chickenpox.</li> <li>If 2 or more of the following live virus vaccines are to be given—MMR, Zos, and/or yellow fever—they should be given on the same day. If they are not, space them by at least 28d.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Contraindications</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Previous anaphylactic reaction to any component of zoster vaccine.</li> <li>Primary cellular or acquired immunodeficiency.</li> <li>Pregnancy.</li> </ul> <p><b>Precautions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Moderate or severe acute illness.</li> <li>Receipt of specific antivirals (i.e., acyclovir, famciclovir, or valacyclovir) 24hrs before vaccination, if possible; delay resumption of these antiviral drugs for 14d after vaccination.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Meningococcal conjugate vaccine (MCV4)</b> Menactra, Menveo <i>Give IM</i></p> <hr/> <p><b>Meningococcal polysaccharide vaccine (MPSV4)</b> <i>Give SC</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All people age 11 through 18yrs.</li> <li>Unvaccinated college freshmen who live in dormitories.</li> <li>People with anatomic or functional asplenia or persistent complement component deficiency.</li> <li>People who travel to or reside in countries in which meningococcal disease is hyperendemic or epidemic (e.g., the “meningitis belt” of Sub-Saharan Africa).</li> <li>Microbiologists routinely exposed to isolates of <i>N. meningitidis</i>.</li> <li>Military recruits</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Give 1 dose.</li> <li>MCV4 is preferred over MPSV4 for people age 55yrs and younger; use MPSV4 ONLY if age 56yrs or older or if there is a permanent contraindication/precaution to MCV4.</li> <li>If previous vaccine was MCV4 or MPSV4, revaccinate after 5yrs if risk continues.</li> <li>If the only risk factor is living in a campus dormitory, there is no need to give a 2nd dose if previous dose was MCV4.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Contraindication</b> Previous anaphylactic reaction to this vaccine or to any of its components, including diphtheria toxoid (for MCV4).</p> <p><b>Precautions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Moderate or severe acute illness.</li> <li>For MCV4 only, history of Guillain-Barré syndrome (if not at extremely high risk for meningococcal disease).</li> <li>In pregnancy, studies of vaccination with MPSV4 have not documented adverse effects so may use MPSV4, if indicated. No data are available on the safety of MCV4 during pregnancy.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Polio (IPV)</b> <i>Give IM or SC</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Not routinely recommended for U.S. residents age 18yrs and older.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> Adults living in the U.S. who never received or completed a primary series of polio vaccine need not be vaccinated unless they intend to travel to areas where exposure to wild-type virus is likely. Previously vaccinated adults can receive 1 booster dose if traveling to polio endemic areas or to areas where the risk of exposure is high.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Refer to ACIP recommendations* regarding unique situations, schedules, and dosing information.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Contraindication</b> Previous anaphylactic reaction to this vaccine or to any of its components.</p> <p><b>Precautions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Moderate or severe acute illness.</li> <li>Pregnancy.</li> </ul>