

Nombre del paciente: _____ Fecha de nacimiento: ____/____/____
 (mes) (día) (año)

Cuestionario de selección para vacunación de niños y adolescentes

A los padres/tutores: Las siguientes preguntas nos ayudarán a determinar cuáles vacunas le podremos dar hoy a su hijo. Si contesta "sí" a alguna pregunta, eso no siempre quiere decir que no deben vacunar a su hijo. Simplemente quiere decir que hay que hacerle más preguntas. Si alguna pregunta no está clara, pida a su profesional de la salud que se la explique.

	Sí	No	No sabe
1. ¿Está enfermo hoy el niño?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. ¿Es alérgico el niño a algún medicamento, alimento, a algún componente de las vacunas o al látex?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. ¿Tuvo alguna vez el niño alguna reacción seria a una vacuna en el pasado?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. ¿Ha tenido el niño algún problema de salud como enfermedad de los pulmones, del corazón, de los riñones o metabólica (como diabetes), asma o un trastorno de la sangre? ¿Está en terapia de aspirina a largo plazo?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. Si el niño que va a ser vacunado tiene entre 2 y 4 años de edad, ¿le dijo algún profesional de la salud en los últimos 12 meses que el niño tuvo sibilancias o asma?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. ¿El niño, uno de sus hermanos o padres, ha tenido convulsiones; ha tenido el niño problemas del cerebro o algún otro problema del sistema nervioso?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7. ¿Tiene el niño cáncer, leucemia, SIDA o algún otro problema del sistema inmunológico?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8. En los últimos 3 meses, ¿ha tomado el niño cortisona, prednisona, otros esteroides o medicamentos contra el cáncer, o le han hecho tratamientos de radiación?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9. Durante el año pasado, ¿le hicieron al niño una transfusión de sangre o de productos de la sangre, o le dieron inmunoglobulina o gamaglobulina o algún medicamento antiviral?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
10. ¿Está la niña/adolescente embarazada o hay alguna posibilidad de que quede embarazada durante el próximo mes?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
11. ¿Le aplicaron alguna vacuna al niño en las últimas 4 semanas?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Formulario llenado por: _____ Fecha: _____

Formulario revisado por: _____ Fecha: _____

¿Trajo el comprobante de vacunación de su hijo? sí no

Es importante que tenga un comprobante de vacunación personal de las vacunas de su hijo. Si no lo tiene, pídale al profesional de la salud de su hijo que le dé uno con todas las vacunas de a su hijo. Guárdelo en un lugar seguro y llévelo todas las veces que su hijo reciba atención médica. Su hijo necesitará este documento importante por el resto de su vida para ingresar a la guardería o a la escuela, para empleos o para viajar al extranjero.

Information for Health Professionals about the Screening Questionnaire for Child & Teen Immunization

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. Is the child sick today? [all vaccines]

There is no evidence that acute illness reduces vaccine efficacy or increases vaccine adverse events (1, 2). However, as a precaution with moderate or severe acute illness, all vaccines should be delayed until the illness has improved. Mild illnesses (such as otitis media, upper respiratory infections, and diarrhea) are NOT contraindications to vaccination. Do not withhold vaccination if a person is taking antibiotics.

2. Does the child have allergies to medications, food, a vaccine component, or latex? [all vaccines]

If a person reports they have an allergy to egg, ask if they can eat lightly cooked eggs (e.g., scrambled eggs). If they can, trivalent influenza vaccine (TIV) may be administered. If after eating eggs or egg-containing foods, they have a reaction consisting of only hives, TIV may be given and the person should be observed for at least 30 minutes. If a person experiences a serious systemic or anaphylactic reaction (e.g., hives and either swelling of the lips or tongue, acute respiratory distress, or collapse) after eating eggs, do not administer TIV or live attenuated influenza vaccine (LAIV). It is possible that they may be eligible to be given TIV, but only after they have seen a physician with expertise in the management of allergic conditions. If a person has anaphylaxis after eating gelatin, do not administer measles-mumps-rubella (MMR), MMR+varicella (MMRV), or varicella vaccine. A local reaction is not a contraindication. For a table of vaccines supplied in vials or syringes that contain latex, go to www.cdc.gov/vaccines/pubs/pinkbook/downloads/appendices/B/latex-table.pdf. For an extensive table of vaccine components, see reference 3.

3. Has the child had a serious reaction to a vaccine in the past?

[all vaccines] History of anaphylactic reaction (see question 2) to a previous dose of vaccine or vaccine component is a contraindication for subsequent doses (1). History of encephalopathy within 7 days following DTP/DTaP is a contraindication for further doses of pertussis-containing vaccine. Precautions to DTaP (not Tdap) include the following: (a) seizure within 3 days of a dose, (b) pale or limp episode or collapse within 48 hours of a dose, (c) continuous crying for 3 or more hours within 48 hours of a dose, and (d) fever of 105°F (40°C) within 48 hours of a previous dose. There are other adverse events that might have occurred following vaccination that constitute contraindications or precautions to future doses. 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 pertussis outbreak).

4. Has the child had a health problem with lung, heart, kidney, or metabolic disease (e.g., diabetes), asthma, or a blood disorder? Is he/she on long-term aspirin therapy? [LAIV]

Children with any of the health conditions listed above should not be given the intranasal, live attenuated influenza vaccine (LAIV). These children should be vaccinated with the injectable influenza vaccine.

5. If the child to be vaccinated is between the ages of 2 and 4 years, has a healthcare provider told you that the child had wheezing or asthma in the past 12 months? [LAIV]

Children who have had a wheezing episode within the past 12 months should not be given the live attenuated influenza vaccine. Instead, these children should be given the inactivated influenza vaccine.

6. Has the child, a sibling, or a parent had a seizure; has the child had brain or other nervous system problem? [DTaP, Td, Tdap, TIV, LAIV, MMRV]

DTaP and Tdap are contraindicated in children who have a history of encephalopathy within 7 days following DTP/DTaP. An unstable progressive neurologic problem is a precaution to the use of DTaP and Tdap, and a progressive neurologic disorder in a teen is a precaution to the use of Td. For children with stable neurologic disorders (including seizures) unrelated to vaccination, or for children with a family history of seizures, vaccinate as usual (*exception*: children with a personal or family [i.e., parent or sibling] history of seizures generally should not be vaccinated with MMRV; they should receive separate MMR and VAR vaccines). 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 age-appropriate Tdap instead of Td if no history of prior Tdap; 2) Influenza vaccine (TIV or LAIV): if GBS has occurred

within 6 weeks of a prior influenza vaccination, vaccinate with TIV if at high risk for severe influenza complications.

7. Does the child have cancer, leukemia, AIDS, or any other immune system problem? [LAIV, MMR, MMRV, RV, VAR]

Live virus vaccines (e.g., MMR, MMRV, varicella, rotavirus, and the intranasal live, attenuated influenza vaccine [LAIV]) are usually contraindicated in immunocompromised children. However, there are exceptions. For example, MMR is recommended for asymptomatic HIV-infected children who do not have evidence of severe immunosuppression. Likewise, varicella vaccine should be considered for HIV-infected children with age-specific CD4+ T-lymphocyte percentage at 15% or greater and may be considered for children age 8 years and older with CD4+ T-lymphocyte counts of greater than or equal to 200 cells/ μ L. Immunosuppressed children should not receive LAIV. Infants who have been diagnosed with severe combined immunodeficiency (SCID) should not be given a live virus vaccine, including rotavirus (RV) vaccine. For details, consult the ACIP recommendations (4, 5, 6).

8. In the past 3 months, has the child taken cortisone, prednisone, other steroids, or anticancer drugs, or had radiation treatments? [LAIV, MMR, MMRV, VAR]

Live virus vaccines (e.g., MMR, MMRV, varicella, 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). To find specific vaccination schedules for stem cell transplant (bone marrow transplant) patients, see reference 7. LAIV can be given only to healthy non-pregnant individuals age 2–49 years.

9. In the past year, has the child received a transfusion of blood or blood products, or been given immune (gamma) globulin or an antiviral drug? [LAIV, MMR, MMRV, VAR]

Certain live virus vaccines (e.g., LAIV, MMR, MMRV, varicella) may need to be deferred, depending on several variables. Consult the most current ACIP recommendations or the current *Red Book* for the most current information on intervals between antiviral drugs, immune globulin or blood product administration and live virus vaccines (1, 2).

10. Is the child/teen pregnant or is there a chance she could become pregnant during the next month? [LAIV, MMR, MMRV, VAR]

Live virus vaccines (e.g., MMR, MMRV, varicella, LAIV) are contraindicated one month before and during pregnancy because of the theoretical risk of virus transmission to the fetus (1, 6). Sexually active young women who receive a live virus vaccine should be instructed to practice careful contraception for one month following receipt of the vaccine (5, 8). On theoretical grounds, inactivated poliovirus vaccine should not be given during pregnancy; however, it may be given if risk of disease is imminent (e.g., travel to endemic areas) and immediate protection is needed. 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 (9).

11. Has the child received vaccinations in the past 4 weeks?

[LAIV, MMR, MMRV, VAR, yellow fever]

If the child was given either live, attenuated influenza vaccine (LAIV) or an injectable live virus vaccine (e.g., MMR, MMRV, varicella, 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 the same time or at any spacing interval.

References:

1. CDC. General recommendations on immunization, at www.cdc.gov/vaccines/pubs/acip-list.htm.
2. AAP. *Red Book: Report of the Committee on Infectious Diseases* at www.aapredbook.org.
3. Table of Vaccine Components: www.cdc.gov/vaccines/pubs/pinkbook/downloads/appendices/B/excipient-table-2.pdf.
4. 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).
5. CDC. Prevention of varicella: Recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices. *MMWR* 2007; 56 (RR-4).
6. CDC. Prevention and Control of Influenza—Recommendations of ACIP at www.cdc.gov/flu/professionals/vaccination/.
7. 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.
8. CDC. Notice to readers: Revised ACIP recommendation for avoiding pregnancy after receiving a rubella-containing vaccine. *MMWR* 2001; 50 (49).
9. CDC. Prevention of pertussis, tetanus, and diphtheria among pregnant and postpartum women and their infants: Recommendations of the ACIP. *MMWR* 2008; 57 (RR-4).