Перечень контрольных вопросов для определения противопоказаний к применению вакцин для детей и подростков

Вниманию родителей и опекунов! Приведенные ниже вопросы помогут нам определить, какую прививку можно сделать вашему ребенку на сегодняшний день. Если вы ответите «да» на какой-либо из вопросов, это не обязательно означает, что вашему ребенку не следует делать прививку. Это всего лишь означает, что нам необходимо будет задать вам дополнительные вопросы. Если вопрос непонятен, пожалуйста, попросите вашего поставщика медицинских услуг разъяснить его.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>№</th>
<th>Вопрос</th>
<th>Да</th>
<th>Нет</th>
<th>Не знаю</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Болен ли ваш ребенок в настоящее время?</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>У вашего ребенка имеется аллергия на лекарственные препараты, пищу, какой-либо компонент вакцины или латекс?</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>Отмечалась ли у вашего ребенка серьезная реакция на введение вакцины в прошлом?</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>Были ли у вашего ребенка проблемы с легкими, сердцем, почками, страдал ли он нарушением обмена веществ (например, диабетом), астмой или заболеваниями крови? Проходит ли он длительный курс терапии аспирином?</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>Если ребенку от 2 до 4 лет, и ему необходимо сделать прививку, поставщик медицинских услуг сообщил вам, что у вашего ребенка наблюдается свистящее дыхание или астма в течение последних 12 месяцев?</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>Если ваш ребенок грудного возраста, сообщали ли вам когда-либо, что у него была кишечная непроходимость?</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>Страдает ли ребенок, его брат (сестра) или кто-либо из родителей приступами эпилепсии; страдает ли ребенок расстройствами мозга либо другими расстройствами нервной системы?</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>Ваш ребенок болен раком, лейкемией, ВИЧ/СПИДом или каким-либо другим заболеванием иммунной системы?</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>В течение последних 3 месяцев ваш ребенок принимал лекарства, ослабляющие иммунную систему, такие как кортисон, преднизон, другие стероиды или противовоспалительные препараты или проходил курс лучевой терапии?</td>
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<td>10</td>
<td>В течение прошлого года вашему ребенку переливали кровь или вводили препараты крови или препарат, называемый иммуноглобулин (гаммаглобулин), либо антивирусный препарат?</td>
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<td>11</td>
<td>Девочка/девушка-подросток беременна? Существует ли вероятность, что она может забеременеть в течение следующего месяца?</td>
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<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Вашему ребенку делали прививки в течение последних 4 недель?</td>
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</table>

Форму заполнил (a): ____________________________ Дата: ____________
Форму проанализировал (a): ____________________________ Дата: ____________

Вы принесли с собой карту прививок вашего ребенка? да ☐ нет ☐

Очень важно вести карту прививок вашего ребенка. Если у вас ее нет, попросите поставщика медицинских услуг вашего ребенка выдать вам такую карту и вписать в нее все прививки, сделанные вашему ребенку. Храните ее в надежном месте и берите с собой каждый раз, когда вы обращаетесь за медицинской помощью для вашего ребенка. Этот важный документ потребуется вашему ребенку в будущем, чтобы поступить в детский сад или школу, устроиться на работу или отправиться в международную поездку.
Information for Health Professionals about the Screening Checklist for Contraindications (Children & Teens)

Are you interested in knowing why we included a certain question on the screening checklist? 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 has anaphylaxis after eating gelatin, do not administer MMR, MMRV, or varicella vaccine. Local reactions are not contraindications. 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 list of vaccine components, see reference 3. An egg-free recombinant influenza vaccine (RV) may be used in people age 18 through 49 years with egg allergy of any severity who have no other contraindications. Children and teens younger than age 18 years who have experienced a serious systemic or anaphylactic reaction (e.g., hives, swelling of the lips or tongue, acute respiratory distress, or collapse) after eating eggs should consult a specialist for appropriate evaluation to help determine if vaccine should be administered. Protocols have been published for safely administering influenza vaccine to people with egg allergies (see reference 4). People who report a reaction of only hives after eating eggs or egg-containing foods, can receive either inactivated influenza vaccine (IIV) or, if age-eligible, RV (not LAIV). If IIV is to be administered, CDC recommends 1) the vaccine be administered by a healthcare provider familiar with the potential manifestations of egg allergy and 2) the vaccine recipient be observed for at least 30 minutes.

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, or (c) the child becomes cyanotic for 3 or more hours within 48 hours of a dose, and (d) fever of 105.9°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? [LAV]
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 inactivated 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? [LAV]
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. If your child is a baby, have you ever been told that he or she had intussusception? [Rotaconza]
Infants who have a history of intussusception (i.e., the telescoping of one portion of the intestine into another) should not be given rotavirus vaccine.

7. Has the child, a sibling, or a parent had a seizure; has the child had brain or other nervous system problem? [DTaP, Td, Tdap, MMR, MMRV, VAR] 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. 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, to improve pertussis protection; 2) Influenza vaccine (IIV or LAIV): if GBS has occurred within 6 weeks of a prior influenza vaccination, vaccinate with IIV if at high risk for severe influenza complications.

8. Does the child have cancer, leukemia, HIV/AIDS, or any other immune system problem? [LAV, MMR, MMRV, VAR]
Live virus vaccines (e.g., MMR, MMRV, varicella, rotavirus, and the intranasal live, attenuated influenza vaccine [LAV]) 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 200 cells/µL. Immunosuppressed children should not receive LAV. Infants who have been diagnosed with severe combined immunodeficiency (SCID) should not be given a live virus vaccine, including rotavirus (RV) vaccine. Other forms of immunosuppression are a precaution, not a contraindication, to rotavirus vaccine. For details, consult the ACIP recommendations (5, 6, 7).

9. In the past 3 months, has the child taken medications that weaken their immune system, such as cortisone, prednisone, other steroids, or anticancer drugs, or had radiation treatments? [LAV, 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 8. LAIV can be given only to healthy non-pregnant individuals age 2–49 years.

10. 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? [LAV, MMR, MMRV, VAR]
Certain live virus vaccines (e.g., LAV, 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).

11. Is the child/teen pregnant or is there a chance she could become pregnant during the next month? [LAV, 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, 7). 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 (6, 9). 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 (10).

12. Has the child received vaccinations in the past 4 weeks? [LAV, 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:
5. 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).
7. CDC. Prevention and Control of Influenza—Recommendations of ACIP at www.cdc.gov/vww/professionals/vaccination/.
9. CDC. Notice to readers: Revised ACIP recommendation for avoiding pregnancy after receiving a rubella-containing vaccine. MMWR 2001; 50 (49).
10. CDC. Prevention of pertussis, tetanus, and diphtheria among pregnant and postpartum women and their infants: Recommendations of the ACIP. MMWR 2008; 57 (RR-4).

Immunization Action Coalition  • Item #P4060  • p. 2