

Daim Ntawv Tshuaj thiab Nug Txog Cov Tshuaj Tivthaiv rau Cov Laus

TUS NEEG MOB NPE _____

HNUB YUG / /
hli hnuub xyoo

Rau cov niamtxiv: Koj lus teb rau cov lus nug hauvqab no yuav pab kom peb paub tias koj yuav tau txhaj cov tshuaj tivthaiv twg ntxiv rau hnuub no. Txawm koj yuav teb “yes” rau ib lolus nug twg los nws tsis tau txhais hais tias koj yuav tsis tau txhaj koob tshuaj tivthaiv. Nws tsuas txhais hais tias peb yuav tau nug koj ntxiv txog yam ntawd xwb. Yog ib lolus nug twg tsis mee rau koj, thov hais kom koj tus kws khomob pab piav qhia ntxiv saib nws yog hais licas tiag.

	yes	no	tsis paub
1. Koj puas puas mob hnuub no?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Koj puas muaj kev tsis haum rau cov tshuaj noj, zaubmov, tej yam tshuaj tivthaiv, lossis yas (latex)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Koj puas tau muaj dua kev tsis haum tshuaj loj rau ib yam tshuaj tivthaiv yav dhau los?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Koj puas muaj dua tej yam mob xws li mob plawv, mob ntsws, mob hawbpob, mob raum, mob txog kev noj zaubmov (xws li mob ntshav qabzib), muaj ntshav tsawg, mob cov ntshav?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. Koj puas muaj mob cancer, mob ntshav dawb (leukemia) HIV/AIDS, lossis muaj mob rau hauv lub cev txoj kev tivthaiv kab mob?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. Peb (3) lub hlis dhau los, koj puas tau noj cov tshuaj uas yuav muaj kev cuamtshuam rau lub cev txoj kev tivthaiv kabmob xws li prednisone, lwm yam steroids, lossis cov tshuaj tawmtsam kabmob cancer (anticancer); noj cov tshuaj kho kev mob yas tes yas taw, mob plab hnyuv (Crohn’s disease) lossis mob khibkaj (psoriasis); lossis tau mus tua tshuaj radiation?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7. Koj puas tau muaj dua mob qaug dabpeg lossis muaj kev mob rau lub hlwb lossis lwm yam mob rau hauv cov hlab hlwb (leeg)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8. Xyoo dhau los, koj puas tau mus txhaj ntshav lossis tej yam uas siv ntshav los ua, lossis tshuaj ntxiv ntshav (gamma) lossis tshuaj tawmtsam kabmob?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9. Rau cov pojniam: Koj puas tau xeebtub lossis muaj feem yuav xeebtub rau lub hlis tomntej no?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
10. Koj puas tau mus txhaj tshuaj tivthaiv li plaub lub limtiam dhau los?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

UA (TEB) DAIM NTAWV NO LOS NTAWM _____ HNUBTIM _____

TSHUAJ DAIM NTAWV NO LOS NTAWM _____ HNUBTIM _____

Koj puas nqa daim ntawv teev cov tshuaj tivthaiv nrog koj tuaj? yes no

Nws tseemceeb uas yuav tau muaj ib daim ntawv teev koj cov tshuaj tivthaiv. Yog koj tsis muaj, hais kom koj tus kws khomob muab ib daim rau koj. Muab khaws cia kom zoo thiab nqa tuaj thaum koj tuaj nrhiav kev khomob. Xyuas kom koj tus kws khomob teev tagnrho cov tshuaj tivthaiv uas koj tau txhaj tag lawm rau hauv daim ntawv ntawd.

Information for Healthcare Professionals about the Screening Checklist for Contraindications to Vaccines for Adults

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 end.

1. Are you sick today? [all vaccines]

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, a vaccine component, or latex? [all vaccines]

An anaphylactic reaction to latex is a contraindication to vaccines that contain latex as a component or as part of the packaging (e.g., vial stoppers, prefilled syringe plungers, prefilled syringe caps). If a person has anaphylaxis after eating gelatin, do not administer vaccines containing gelatin. A local reaction to a prior vaccine dose or vaccine component, including latex, is not a contraindication to a subsequent dose or vaccine containing that component. For information on vaccines supplied in vials or syringes containing latex, see reference 2; for an extensive list of vaccine components, see reference 3.

People with egg allergy of any severity can receive any recommended influenza vaccine (i.e., any IIV or RIV) that is otherwise appropriate for the patient's age. For people with a history of severe allergic reaction to egg involving any symptom other than hives (e.g., angioedema, respiratory distress), or who required epinephrine or another emergency medical intervention, the vaccine should be administered in a medical setting, such as a clinic, health department, or physician office. Vaccine administration should be supervised by a healthcare provider who is able to recognize and manage severe allergic conditions.⁴

3. Have you ever had a serious reaction after receiving a vaccination? [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 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. 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? [MMR, LAIV]

A history of thrombocytopenia or thrombocytopenic purpura is a precaution to MMR vaccine. The safety of intranasal live attenuated influenza vaccine (LAIV) in people with these conditions has not been established. These conditions, including asthma in adults, should be considered precautions for the use of LAIV.

5. Do you have cancer, leukemia, HIV/AIDS, or any other immune system problem? [LAIV, MMR, VAR, ZOS]

Live virus vaccines (e.g., LAIV, measles-mumps-rubella [MMR], varicella [VAR], zoster [ZOS]) 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/ μ L. Immunosuppressed people should not receive LAIV. For details, consult the ACIP recommendations.^{4,5,6}

6. In the past 3 months, have you taken medications that affect your immune system, such as cortisone, prednisone, other steroids, or anticancer drugs; drugs for the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis, Crohn's disease, or psoriasis; or have you had radiation treatments? [LAIV, MMR, VAR, ZOS]

Live virus vaccines (e.g., LAIV, MMR, VAR, ZOS) 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} Some immune mediator and immune modulator drugs (especially the antitumor-necrosis factor agents adalimumab, infliximab, and etanercept) may be immunosuppressive. The use of live vaccines should be avoided in persons taking these drugs (MMWR 2011;60 [RR-2]:23). 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 people ages 2 through 49 years.

NOTE: Live attenuated influenza vaccine (LAIV4; FluMist), is not recommended by CDC's Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices for use in the U.S. during the 2017–18 influenza season.

7. Have you had a seizure or a brain or other nervous system problem? [influenza, Td/Tdap]

Tdap is contraindicated in people 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 people with stable neurologic disorders (including seizures) unrelated to vaccination, or for people 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 (IIV/LAIV): if GBS has occurred within 6 weeks of a prior influenza vaccine, vaccinate with IIV if at increased risk for severe influenza complications.

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? [LAIV, MMR, VAR, ZOS]

Certain live virus vaccines (e.g., LAIV, MMR, VAR, ZOS) 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? [HPV, IPV, MMR, LAIV, VAR, ZOS]

Live virus vaccines (e.g., MMR, VAR, ZOS, 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 exposure is imminent and immediate protection is needed (e.g., travel to endemic areas). Inactivated influenza vaccine and Tdap are both recommended during pregnancy. Both vaccines may be given at any time during pregnancy but the preferred time for Tdap administration is at 27–36 weeks' gestation. HPV vaccine is not recommended during pregnancy.^{1,4,5,6,8,9}

10. Have you received any vaccinations in the past 4 weeks? [LAIV, MMR, VAR, yellow fever, ZOS]

People who were given either LAIV or an injectable live virus vaccine (e.g., MMR, VAR, ZOS, yellow fever) 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 best practice guidelines for immunization. Best Practices Guidance of the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP) at www.cdc.gov/vaccines/hcp/acip-recs/downloads/general-recs.pdf.
2. Latex in Vaccine Packaging: www.cdc.gov/vaccines/pubs/pinkbook/downloads/appendices/B/latex-table.pdf.
3. Table of Vaccine Components: www.cdc.gov/vaccines/pubs/pinkbook/downloads/appendices/B/excipient-table-2.pdf.
4. CDC. Prevention and control of seasonal influenza with vaccines: Recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices – United States, 2017–18 Influenza Season at www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/66/rr/pdfs/rr6602.pdf.
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).
6. CDC. Prevention of varicella: Recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices. *MMWR* 2007; 56 (RR-4).
7. Tomblin M, Einsele H, et al. Guidelines for preventing infectious complications among hematopoietic stem cell transplant recipients: a global perspective. *Biol Blood Marrow Transplant* 15:1143–1238; 2009 at www.cdc.gov/vaccines/pubs/hemato-cell-transplants.htm.
8. CDC. Notice to readers: Revised ACIP recommendation for avoiding pregnancy after receiving a rubella-containing vaccine. *MMWR* 2001; 50 (49).
9. CDC. Updated recommendations for use of tetanus toxoid, reduced diphtheria toxoid, and acellular pertussis vaccine (Tdap) in pregnant women: Recommendations of the ACIP. *MMWR* 2012; 62 (7):131–4.