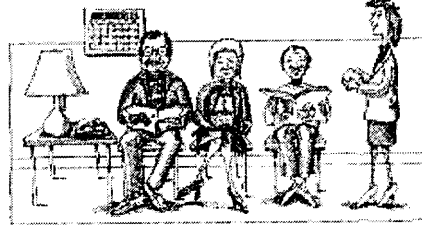


Hastanın ismi: _____ Doğum tarihi: ____/____/____
(ay) (gün) (yıl)

Erişkin Aşılması Öncesi Tarama Anketi



Hastaların dikkatine: Aşağıdaki sorular bugün hangi aşılara yapılabileceğine karar vermemize yardımcı olacak. Herhangibir soruya “evet” cevabı vermeniz mutlaka size bugün aşı yapılmaması anlamına gelmez. Soru açık değilse, lütfen sağlık görevlisinden açıklamasını isteyiniz.

	Evet	Hayır	Bilmiyorum
1. Bugün hasta mısınız?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. İlaçlara, yiyeceklere veya herhangi bir aşıya karşı allerjiniz var mı?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Bir aşı sonrası sizde hiç ciddi bir reaksiyon gelişti mi?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Sizde kanser, lösemi, AIDS veya diğer herhangi bir immün sistem problemi var mı?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. Cortisone, prednisone, diğer steroidler veya antikanser ilaçları alıyor musunuz veya x-ray tedavisi aldınız mı?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. Hiç havale geçirdiniz mi ve nörolojik bir probleminiz var mı?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7. Size geçen yıl kan veya kan ürünleri transfüzyonu yapıldı mı veya immün (gama) globülin denilen ilacı kullandınız mı?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8. Kadınlara: Şu anda hamile misiniz veya önümüzdeki ay içinde hamile olma olasılığınız var mı?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9. Son 4 hafta içinde hiç aşı oldunuz mu? Bu form: _____ tarafından _____ tarihinde doldurulmuştur. Bu form: _____ tarafından _____ tarihinde gözden geçirilmiştir.			

Aşı kartınızı beraberinizde getirdiniz mi?

evet hayır

Kişisel aşı kayıtlarımızın tutulması sizin için önemlidir. Eğer kartınız yoksa sağlık görevlisinden size bir tane vermesini isteyiniz! Bu kartı her sağlık kuruluşuna gidişinizde yanınızda getirin. Sağlık görevlinizin bütün aşılarınızı bu karta işlemesini sağlayın.

www.immunize.org/catg.d/p4065tu.pdf • Item #P4065-21 Turkish (9/06)

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 cancer, leukemia, AIDS, or any other immune system problem?

Live virus vaccines (e.g., MMR, varicella, and the intranasal live attenuated influenza vaccine [LAIV]) are usually contraindicated in immunocompromised people. However, there are exceptions. For example, MMR vaccine is recommended for asymptomatic HIV-infected individuals who do not have evidence of severe immunosuppression. Immunosuppressed persons should not receive varicella vaccine or LAIV. For details, consult the ACIP recommendations (3, 4, 5).

5. Do you take cortisone, prednisone, other steroids, or anticancer drugs, or have you had x-ray treatments?

Live virus vaccines (e.g., MMR, 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, 5). To find specific vaccination schedules for stem cell transplant (bone marrow transplant) patients, see reference 6. LAIV can only be given to healthy non-pregnant individuals ages 5–49 years.

6. Do you have a seizure, brain, or nerve 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 con-

sideration 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) Inactivated influenza vaccine (TIV): if GBS has occurred within 6 weeks of prior TIV, vaccinate with TIV if at high risk for severe influenza complications; 3) LAIV: if GBS history, do not give LAIV; 4) MCV4: avoid vaccinating persons unless in recommended risk groups.

7. During the past year, have you received a transfusion of blood or blood products, or been given a medicine called immune (gamma) globulin?

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

8. 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, LAIV) are contraindicated in the month before and during pregnancy because of the theoretical risk of virus transmission to the fetus. Sexually active women in their child-bearing years who receive MMR or varicella vaccination should be instructed to practice careful contraception for one month following receipt of either 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, 9)

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

If the person to be vaccinated was given either live attenuated influenza vaccine (FluMist®) or an injectable live virus vaccine (e.g., MMR, 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 any spacing interval if they are not administered simultaneously.

References:

1. CDC. General recommendations on immunization. *MMWR* 2002; 51 (RR-2).
2. Table of Vaccine Components: www.cdc.gov/nip/publications/pink/appendices/b/excipient-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: updated recommendations of the ACIP. *MMWR* 1999; 48 (RR-6).
5. CDC. Prevention and control of influenza—recommendations of ACIP, at 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/nip/publications/hscrt-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 varicella. *MMWR* 1996; 45 (RR-11).
9. CDC. Prevention of tetanus, diphtheria and pertussis among pregnant women: Provisional ACIP recommendations for use of Tdap vaccine, at www.cdc.gov/nip/recs/provisional_rec/tdap-preg.pdf.