

egg allergies.

Some people who report allergy to egg might not be egg allergic. If a person can eat lightly cooked eggs (e.g., scrambled eggs), they are unlikely to have an egg allergy. However, people who can tolerate egg in baked products (e.g., cake) might still have an egg allergy. If the person develops hives only after ingesting eggs, CDC recommends (1) they receive TIV (not LAIV), (2) the vaccine be administered by a healthcare provider familiar with the potential manifestations of egg allergy, and (3) the vaccine recipient be observed for at least 30 minutes after receipt of the vaccine for signs of a reaction.

For more details about giving influenza vaccine to people with a history of egg allergy, see “Influenza Vaccination of People with a History of Egg Allergy” on page 14 of this issue of *Vaccinate Adults* or visit www.immunize.org/catg.d/p3094.pdf. You can also consult pages 616–617 of “Prevention and Control of Influenza with Vaccines: Recommendations of the ACIP—U.S., 2012–13 Influenza Season” at www.cdc.gov/mmwr/pdf/wk/mm6132.pdf.

Which formulations of influenza vaccines (i.e., nasal spray, intradermal, injectable high-dose, and injectable standard-dose) are recommended for various age groups?

Six manufacturers are producing influenza vaccines for the U.S. market for the 2012–13 season. Page 12 of this issue of *Vaccinate Adults* has a table titled “Influenza Vaccine Products for the 2012–2013 Influenza Season.” It summarizes the vaccine products and age groups for which they are licensed.

In recommending influenza vaccination for people age 65 and older, does CDC prefer that healthcare professionals administer high-dose influenza vaccine or standard-dose influenza vaccine?

CDC has no preference. CDC stresses that vaccination is the first and most important step in protecting against influenza.

If a patient received a dose of influenza vaccine in June (e.g., for international travel), how long should the patient wait before getting vaccinated with the next season's flu vaccine? There should be a minimum of 4 weeks between the doses in such situations.

Other vaccines

Can adolescents and adults who have been exposed to pertussis be vaccinated if they

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haven't had a one-time dose of Tdap yet?

Yes. Exposure to a person with pertussis is not a reason to avoid Tdap vaccination. All adolescents and adults who haven't had a one-time dose of Tdap should receive a dose as soon as possible.

Should a person who received 2 doses of varicella vaccine be vaccinated with zoster vaccine when they turn 60?

No. CDC does not currently recommend zoster vaccine for people who received 2 doses of varicella vaccine. However, healthcare providers do not need to inquire about varicella vaccination history before administering zoster vaccine because virtually all people currently or soon to be in the recommended age group have not received varicella vaccine. For details, see page 19 of the CDC recommendations *Prevention of Herpes Zoster* available at www.cdc.gov/mmwr/PDF/rr/rr5705.pdf.

Can we accept receipt of a single documented dose of zoster vaccine as proof of varicella immunity in a healthcare employee who has no other evidence of immunity?

No. Receipt of zoster vaccine is not proof of prior varicella disease. According to CDC, acceptable evidence of varicella immunity in healthcare

personnel includes (1) documentation of 2 doses of varicella vaccine given at least 28 days apart, (2) history of varicella or herpes zoster based on physician diagnosis, (3) laboratory evidence of immunity, or (4) laboratory confirmation of disease. If a healthcare employee has already received a dose of zoster vaccine but has no evidence of immunity to varicella, the zoster dose can be considered the first dose of the 2-dose varicella series.

I work in employee health. Several hospital employees have told me they have had

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IAC Welcomes Dr. William Atkinson as Associate Director for Immunization Education

William L. Atkinson, MD, MPH, recently joined the Immunization Action Coalition as associate director for immunization education. In July, Dr. Atkinson retired from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) after 25 years of service. At the time of his retirement, he was medical epidemiologist and training team lead, Immunization Services Division, National Center for Immunization and Respiratory Diseases (NCIRD), a position he held for 17 years. In that role, he pioneered the use of satellite and broadcast technology to bring immunization education to thousands of immunization providers simultaneously. During his tenure at CDC, he produced, wrote, and/or appeared in more than 100 broadcasts and webcasts that were viewed by more than 300,000 healthcare providers. He also gave more than 600 invited lectures and taught more than 100 two-day training courses across the United States, addressing more than 150,000 attendees.



William L. Atkinson, MD, MPH

Dr. Atkinson's skill as a communicator is not limited to his speaking prowess. He excels as a writer, as well. In 1995, he conceived, developed, and took the lead in writing one of CDC's most widely sought-after books, *Epidemiology and*

Prevention of Vaccine-Preventable Diseases (aka the Pink Book). The book is now in its twelfth edition, and more than 400,000 copies have been distributed. He is the author or coauthor of 52 publications and book chapters primarily relating to measles and other vaccine-preventable diseases. He contributed to several editions of the American Academy of Pediatrics *Red Book* and to *Vaccines*, the highly regarded textbook edited by Stanley A. Plotkin, MD, Walter A. Orenstein, MD, and Paul A. Offit, MD.

Since 1989, he has been a member of multiple work groups for the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP), and is currently a member of work groups responsible for developing CDC's harmonized child and adolescent immunization schedule, general immunization recommendations, meningococcal recommendations, and pertussis recommendations.

Dr. Atkinson was the first recipient of CDC's highest immunization honor, the Phil Horne Award. He was also the 2001 recipient of the Bill Watson Medal of Excellence, the highest award given to a CDC employee, and the 2003 Excellence in Distance Training Award of the United States Distance Learning Association. He was a recipient of the IAC Superhero Award in 2001.

Dr. Atkinson's photograph has been added to IAC's staff web page at www.immunize.org/aboutus/iacstaff.asp.