

儿童和青少年 疫苗禁忌症 筛查表

患者姓名 _____

出生日期 ____/____/____
年 月 日

致父母/监护人：下面的问题将帮助我们确定您的孩子今天可以接种什么疫苗。如果您对任何问题的回答为“是”，这并不意味着您的孩子不应该接种疫苗。这只是意味着需要多问一些问题。如果问题意义不明，请要求您的医务人员为您解释。

	是	否	不知道
1. 孩子今天生病了吗？	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. 孩子是否对药物、食物、疫苗成分或乳胶过敏？	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. 孩子过去对某种疫苗有严重反应吗？	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. 孩子有长期的肺、心脏、肾脏或代谢疾病（例如：糖尿病）、哮喘、血液紊乱、无脾脏、补体成分缺乏、人工耳蜗或脊髓液漏的健康问题吗？他/她在进行长期的阿司匹林治疗吗？	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. 如果接种疫苗的孩子是 2 到 4 岁，医务人员告诉您在过去 12 个月内孩子有喘鸣或哮喘吗？	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. 如果您孩子是一名婴儿，您是否曾被告知他或她患有肠套叠？	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7. 孩子、其兄弟姐妹或父母有人有癫痫发作吗；孩子有脑部或其它神经系统问题吗？	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8. 孩子有癌症、白血病、HIV/AIDS 或任何其他免疫系统问题吗？	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9. 孩子的父母、兄弟或姊妹有免疫系统的问题吗？	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
10. 在过去的 3 个月中，孩子服用过影响免疫系统的药物，比如，强的松、其它类固醇或抗癌药物；用于治疗类风湿关节炎、克罗恩病或银屑病治疗的药物吗；或进行过放射治疗吗？	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
11. 在过去的一年中，孩子接受过输血或血液制品，或接受过免疫 (γ) 球蛋白或某种抗病毒药物吗？	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12. 孩子/青少年怀孕了吗，或下个月她有可能会怀孕吗？	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
13. 在过去 4 周内孩子接受过疫苗接种吗？	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

表格填写者 _____ 日期 _____

表格审核者 _____ 日期 _____

您随身携带了您的免疫记录卡吗？ 是 否

保留一份您孩子疫苗接种的个人记录是非常重要的。如果您没有，请孩子的医务人员给您一份记有您孩子所有疫苗接种的记录。将它放在一个安全的地方，每次您带孩子就医时，将它带来。您孩子需要此记录才能进托儿所或学校、就业或出国旅行。

Information for Healthcare Professionals about the Screening Checklist for Contraindications to Vaccines (Children and 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 in **Notes** below.

NOTE: For supporting documentation on the answers given below, go to the specific ACIP vaccine recommendation found at the following website: www.cdc.gov/vaccines/hcp/acip-recs/index.html

NOTE: For summary information on contraindications and precautions to vaccines, go to the ACIP's General Best Practice Guidelines for Immunization at www.cdc.gov/vaccines/hcp/acip-recs/general-recs/contraindications.html

1. Is the child sick today? [all vaccines]

There is no evidence that acute illness reduces vaccine efficacy or increases vaccine adverse events. 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]

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 www.cdc.gov/vaccines-pubs/pinkbook/downloads/appendices/B/latex-table.pdf; for an extensive list of vaccine components, see www.cdc.gov/vaccines-pubs/pinkbook/downloads/appendices/B/excipient-table-2.pdf. People with egg allergy of any severity can receive any recommended influenza vaccine (i.e., any IIV, RIV, or LAIV) that is otherwise appropriate for the patient's age and health status. With the exception of cIIIV and RIV (which do not contain egg antigen), 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.

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. History of encephalopathy within 7 days following DTP/DaP is a contraindication for further doses of pertussis-containing vaccine. 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. Does the child have a long-term health problem with lung, heart, kidney, or metabolic disease (e.g., diabetes), asthma, a blood disorder, no spleen, complement component deficiency, a cochlear implant, or a spinal fluid leak? Is he/she on long-term aspirin therapy? [MMR, MMRV, LAIV, VAR]

A history of thrombocytopenia or thrombocytopenic purpura is a precaution to MMR and MMRV vaccines. The safety of LAIV in children and teens with lung, heart, kidney, or metabolic disease (e.g., diabetes), or a blood disorder has not been established. These conditions, including asthma in children ages 5 years and older, should be considered precautions for the use of LAIV. Children with functional or anatomic asplenia, complement deficiency, cochlear implant, or CSF leak should not receive LAIV. Children on long-term aspirin therapy should not be given LAIV; instead, they should be given IIV. Children with CSF leak, anatomic or functional asplenia, or cochlear implant, or on long-term aspirin therapy should not be given LAIV; instead, they should be given IIV. Aspirin use is a precaution to VAR.

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

Children ages 2 through 4 years who have had a wheezing episode within the past 12 months should not be given LAIV. Instead, these children should be given IIV.

6. If your child is a baby, have you ever been told that he or she has had intussusception? [Rotavirus]

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, IIV, LAIV, MMRV]

DTaP and Tdap are contraindicated in children who have a history of encephalopathy within 7 days following DTP/DaP. 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 Tdap instead of Td if no history of prior Tdap;

2) Influenza vaccine (IIV, LAIV, or RIV): 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? [LAIV, MMR, MMRV, RV, VAR]

Live virus vaccines (e.g., MMR, MMRV, VAR, RV, 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, VAR should be considered for HIV-infected children age 12 months through 8 years with age-specific CD4+ T-lymphocyte percentage at 15% or greater, or for children age 9 years or older with CD4+ T-lymphocyte counts of greater than or equal to 200 cell/ μ L. VAR should be administered (if indicated) to persons with isolated humoral immunodeficiency. 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 RV. Other forms of immunosuppression are a precaution, not a contraindication, to RV. For details, consult ACIP recommendations (see references in **Notes** above).

9. Does the child have a parent, brother, or sister with an immune system problem? [MMR, MMRV, VAR]

MMR, VAR, and MMRV vaccines should not be given to a child or teen with a family history of congenital or hereditary immunodeficiency in first-degree relatives (i.e., parents, siblings) unless the immune competence of the potential vaccine recipient has been clinically substantiated or verified by a laboratory.

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

Live virus vaccines (e.g., LAIV, MMR, MMRV, VAR) 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. Some immune mediator and immune modulator drugs (especially the antitumor-necrosis factor agents adalimumab, infliximab, and etanercept) may be immunosuppressive. A comprehensive list of immunosuppressive immune modulators is available in CDC Health Information for International Travel (the "Yellow Book") available at wwwnc.cdc.gov/travel/yellowbook/2020/travelers-with-additional-considerations/immunocompromised-travelers. The use of live vaccines should be avoided in persons taking these drugs. To find specific vaccination schedules for stem cell transplant (bone marrow transplant) patients, see General Best Practice Guidelines for Immunization (referenced in **Notes** above). LAIV, when recommended, can be given only to healthy non-pregnant people ages 2 through 49 years.

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

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

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

Live virus vaccines (e.g., MMR, MMRV, VAR, LAIV) are contraindicated one month before and during pregnancy because of the theoretical risk of virus transmission to the fetus. 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. On theoretical grounds, IPV and MenB should not be given during pregnancy; however, it may be given if there is a risk of exposure. IIV and Tdap are both recommended during pregnancy. HPV vaccine is not recommended during pregnancy.

13. Has the child received vaccinations in the past 4 weeks? [LAIV, MMR, MMRV, VAR, yellow fever]

Children who were given either LAIV or an injectable live virus vaccine (e.g., MMR, MMRV, VAR, yellow fever) should wait 28 days before receiving another vaccination of this type (30 days for yellow fever vaccine). Inactivated vaccines may be given at the same time or at any spacing interval.

VACCINE ABBREVIATIONS

LAIV = Live attenuated influenza vaccine	MMRV = MMR+VAR vaccine
HPV = Human papillomavirus vaccine	RIV = Recombinant influenza vaccine
IIV = Inactivated influenza vaccine	RV = Rotavirus vaccine
cIIIV = cell culture inactivated influenza vaccine	Td/Tdap = Tetanus, diphtheria, (acellular pertussis) vaccine
IPV = Inactivated poliovirus vaccine	VAR = Varicella vaccine
MMR = Measles, mumps, and rubella vaccine	