Urutonde rw’ibibazo bigamije kumenya ingingo zitagomba guhabwa abana, abangavu n’ingimbi


1. Ese umwana ararwaye uyu munsi?

2. Ese umwana yaba agira ubwivumbure bw’umubiri butewe n’imiti, ibiryo, kimwe mu bigize urukingo, cyangwa lategis?

3. Ese umwana yaba yarigeze agubwaba nabi bikabibije n’urukingo yigeze guhabwa mu gihe cyahis?

4. Ese umwana yaba abafite ikibazo kìmaze igihe kirekire cy’umutima, ibihaha (harimo ubuhwima/asima), impyiko, umwiljima, urwungano rw’imyakura (ubwono), cyangwa indwara zihindura imikorere y’umubiri (urugero: Igisukari [Diyabete], ikibazo cy’amaraso, nta rwagashya, akuma gumafasha mu kumva, cyangwa ikibazo cy’amatemababuzi mu rutirigongo? Yaba afata imiti ya asipiri y’angawa salicylate mu bure buhoraho?

5. Ku bana bafite kuva ku myaka 2 kugeza ku myaka 4 y’amavuko: Ese utanga serivisi z’ubuzima yaba yarigeze ababwira ko umwana afite ikibazo cyo guhumeke cyangwa ubuhwima/asima mu mezi 12 ahist?

6. Ku minina: Waba warigeze kubwirwa ko umwana afite ikibazo cyo kwizinga/kwipfundika kw’amara (intussusception)?

7. Ese umwana, umuvandimwe we cyangwa umubuye ywe baba barigeze barwara igicuri; ese umwana yaba yarigeze ibibazo by’ubwono cyangwa by’urwungano rw’imikaya?

8. Ese umwana yaba yarigeze asuzumwa kandi akavurwa indwara y’umutima (nka myocarditis cyangwa pericarditis) cyangwa se yaba yarigwe gufata n’Indwara y’ifumbi ifata icibe by’umubiri bitandukanye (MIS-C) nyuma yo kugira ubwandu bwa COVID-19?

9. Ese umwana yaba afite ikibazo cy’urwungano rw’amaraso nga kansi, kansi y’o mu maraso (Leukemia), agakoko gatera Sida?

10. Mu mezi 6 ahist, umwana yaba yarafashe imiti yangiza urwungano rw’ubwirinzi nga prednisone, indi miti igabanya kuy’imirambe (siteroyide), cyangwa cyangwa y’uru mu yakhosorwa cyangwa y’urushinge?

11. Ese umubuye y’angawa umuvandimwe b’umwana baba baragize ikibazo cy’urwungano rw’ubwirinzi?

12. Ese mu mwaka ushize, umwana yaba yarafashe umut wongera abasirikare b’umubiri, imiti yongera amaraso, cyangwa umut urwanya ubwandu?

13. Ese umwana/ingimbi yaba atwite?

14. Ese umwana yaba yarigeze akingirwa mu byumweru 4 bishize?

15. Ese umwana yaba yarafashe y’angawa akikubita hazi mbere, yaba guhumeke cyangwa nyuma yo gutera y’urushinge?

16. Ese umwana afite ubwoba bwo gutera urushinge uyu munsi?

Ese waje witwaje ifishi y’ikingira yawe?  yego ☐  oya ☐

Ni ngombwa ko mugira ifishi yanyu bwite mwandikamo ingingo zihabwa umwana wanyu. Niba ntaho, mwasaba uha umwana serivisi z’ubuvuzi ko yabaha aho yanditse ingingo yose zahawe umwana wanyu. Muyibike ahantu hari umutekana kandi muyitwaze igihe cyose mugiye kuvuza umwana wanyu. Umwana wanyu azakenera iyi ifishi igihe azaba agiye muri kereshe cyangwa ku ishuri, mu kazi cyangwa agiye kuywa mu mahanga.

Kinyarwanda translation provided by Fargo Cass Public Health

Immunize.org

FOR PROFESSIONALS  www.immunize.org  /  FOR THE PUBLIC  www.vaccineinformation.org

"Screening Checklist for Contraindications to Vaccines for Children and Teens"
Item #P4060-kin Kinyarwanda (12/15/2023)

FOR PROFESSIONALS  www.immunize.org  /  FOR THE PUBLIC  www.vaccineinformation.org

Scan for PDF
Information for Healthcare Professionals about the Screening Checklist for Contraindications to Vaccines (Children and Teens)

Read the information below for help interpreting answers to the screening checklist.

To learn even more, consult the references in Note below.

# Contraindications to Vaccines (Children and Teens)

NOTE: For additional details, see CDC’s “Child and Adolescent Immunization Schedule” (www.cdc.gov/vaccines/schedules/child-adolescent.html) and General Best Practice Guidelines for Immunization sections on “Contraindications and Precautions” (www.cdc.gov/vaccines/hcp/acip-recs/general-recs/contraindifications.html) and “Altered Immunocompetence” (www.cdc.gov/vaccines/hcp/acip-recs/general-recs/immunocompetence.html). For more details on COVID-19 vaccines, see “Use of COVID-19 Vaccines in the United States: Interim Clinical Considerations” at www.cdc.gov/vaccines/covid-19/clinical-considerations/covid-19-vaccines-us.html.

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

There is no evidence that acute illness reduces vaccine effectiveness or safety. However, as a precaution, all vaccines should be delayed until moderate or severe acute illness has improved (without fever; e.g., otitis media, colds, and diarrhea) and antibiotic use are not contraindications to routine vaccination.

2. Does the child have allergies to medicine, food, a vaccine component, or latex? [all vaccines]

Gelatin: If a person has anaphylaxis after eating gelatin, do not give vaccines containing gelatin. Latex: An anaphylactic reaction to latex is a contraindication to vaccines with latex as part of the vaccine’s packaging (e.g., vial stoppers, prefilled syringe plungers, prefilled syringe caps). For details on latex in vaccine packaging, refer to the package insert (listed at www.fda.gov/vaccines-blood-biologics/vaccines/vaccines-licensed-use-united-states). COVID-19 vaccine: History of a severe allergic reaction (e.g., anaphylaxis) after a previous dose or to a COVID-19 vaccine component is a contraindication to use of the same vaccine type. People may receive the alternative COVID-19 vaccine type (either mRNA or protein subunit) if they have a contraindication or an allergy-related precaution to one COVID-19 vaccine type. Allergy-related precautions include history of 1) diagnosed non-severe allergy to a COVID-19 vaccine component; 2) non-severe, immediate (onset less than 4 hours) allergic reaction after a dose of one COVID-19 vaccine type (see www.cdc.gov/vaccines/hcp/acip-recs/general-recs/immunocompetence.html).

Not contraindications: Eggs: ACIP and CDC do not consider egg allergy of any severity to be a contraindication or precaution to any egg-based influenza vaccine. Injection site reaction (e.g., soreness, redness, delayed-type local-reaction) to a prior dose or vaccine component is not a contraindication to a subsequent dose or vaccine containing that component.

3. Has the child had a serious reaction to a vaccine in the past? [all vaccines]

- Anaphylaxis to a previous vaccine dose or vaccine component is a contraindication for subsequent doses of the corresponding vaccine (see question 2).
- Usually, one defers vaccination when a precaution is present, unless the benefit outweighs the risk (e.g., during an outbreak).
- A history of encephalopathy within 7 days of DTP/DTaP is a contraindication for further doses of any pertussis-containing vaccine.
- Other “serious reactions” that this child experienced following vaccination might constitute contraindications or precautions to future doses. See the appendix on vaccine contraindications and precautions in the Note section above.

4. Does the child have a long-term health problem with heart, lung (including asthma), kidney, liver, nervous system, or metabolic disease (e.g., diabetes), a blood disorder, no spleen, a cochlear implant, or a spinal fluid leak? Are they taking regular aspirin or salicylate medication? [MMR, MMRV, LAIV, VAR]

LAIV is not recommended for children with cerebrospinal fluid leak, anatomic or functional asplenia, cochlear implants, a child age 2 through 4 years with a history of asthma or wheezing, or current aspirin or salicylate-containing medication use. Precautions to LAIV include any underlying health condition that increases the risk of influenza complications (see package insert or CDC schedule for details). MMR & MMRV: A history of thombocytopenia or thombocytopenic purpura is a precaution to MMR and MMRV. VAR: Aspirin use is a precaution to VAR due to the association of aspirin use, chickenpox, and Reye syndrome in children and adolescents.

5. For children age 2 through 4 years: 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 had a wheezing episode within the past 12 months should not get LAIV. Give IIV or RIV instead.

6. For babies: Have you ever been told the child 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 a brain or other nervous system problem? [DTaP, Td, Tdap, IIV, LAIV, MMRV, RIV]

For patients with stable neurologic disorders (including seizures) unrelated to vaccination, or with a family history of seizures, vaccine as usual (exception: children with a first degree relative i.e., parent or sibling of personal history of seizures generally should receive separate MMR and VAR, not MMRV). Pertussis-containing vaccines: 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 using DTaP and Tdap. A history of Guillain-Barré syndrome (GBS): a) Td/Tdap: GBS within 6 weeks of a tetanus-toxoid vaccine is a precaution; if the decision is made to vaccinate, give Tdap instead of Td; b) all influenza vaccines: GBS within 6 weeks of an influenza vaccine is a precaution; influenza vaccination should generally be avoided within 12 weeks of COVID-19 vaccine unless the benefits outweigh the risks (e.g., for those at higher risk for influenza complications).

8. Has the child ever been diagnosed with a heart condition (myocarditis or pericarditis) or have they had Multisystem Inflammatory Syndrome (MIS-C) after an infection with the virus that causes COVID-19?

Precautions to COVID-19 vaccination include a history of myocarditis or pericarditis within 3 weeks after a dose of any COVID-19 vaccine or a history of Multisystem Inflammatory Syndrome (MIS-C), Myocarditis or pericarditis within 3 weeks after a dose of any COVID-19 vaccine. A precaution: the person should generally not receive additional COVID-19 vaccine. A child with a history of myocarditis or pericarditis unrelated to vaccination may receive a COVID-19 vaccine once the condition has completely resolved. A child with a history of MIS-C may be vaccinated if the condition has fully resolved and it has been at least 90 days since diagnosis. Refer to CDC COVID-19 vaccine guidance for additional considerations for myocarditis, pericarditis, and MIS (see Note).

9. Does the child have an immune-system problem, such as cancer, leukemia, HIV/AIDS? [LAIV, MMR, MMRV, Rotavirus, VAR]

Live vaccines are usually contraindicated in immunocompromised people with exceptions. For example, MMR is recommended for asymptomatic HIV-infected patients who are not severely immunocompromised. VAR should be administered (if indicated) to people with isolated humoral immunodeficiency. LAIV is contraindicated in immunosuppressed people; give IIV or RIV instead. Infants with severe combined immunodeficiency (SCID) should not be given a live virus vaccine, including rotavirus vaccine, but other forms of immunosuppression are a precaution, not a contraindication. To rotavirus vaccine type (see www.cdc.gov/vaccines/hcp/acip-recs/general-recs/immunocompetence.html).

10. In the past 6 months, has the child taken medications that affect the immune system such as prednisone, other steroids, or anticancer drugs; drugs to treat rheumatoid arthritis, Crohn’s disease, or psoriasis; or had radiation treatments? [LAIV, MMR, MMRV, VAR]

Live virus vaccines should be postponed until after chemotherapy or long-term high-dose steroid therapy has ended. See Note above. Some immune modulator and modulator drugs (especially anti-necrosis factor [TNF] agents) may be immunosuppressive. Avoid live virus vaccines in people taking immunosuppressive drugs. A list of these is in CDC’s Yellow Book at wwwnc.cdc.gov/travel/yellowbook/2024/additional-considerations/immunocompromised-travelers.

11. Does the child’s parent or sibling have an immune system problem? [MMR, MMRV, VAR]

MMR, MMRV, and VAR vaccines should not be given to a parent with a family history of congenital or hereditary immunodeficiency in first-degree relatives (e.g., parents, siblings) unless the parent’s immune competence has been verified clinically or by a laboratory.

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

See Note (schedule) for antiviral drug information (VAR, LAIV). See “Timing and Spacing of Immunobiologics” www.cdc.gov/vaccines/hcp/acip-recs/general-recs/timing.html#antibody) for intervals between MMR, MMRV, and VAR, and certain blood/blood products, immune globulin.

13. Is the child/teen pregnant? [HPV, IPV, LAIV, MenB, MMR, MMRV, VAR]

Live virus vaccines (e.g., LAIV, MMR, MMRV) are contraindicated in pregnancy due to the theoretical risk of virus transmission to the fetus. People who could become pregnant and receive a live virus vaccine should be instructed to avoid pregnancy for 1 month after vaccination. IPV and MenB should not be given except to those with an elevated risk of exposure during pregnancy. HepB: Hepatitis B and PreHebrov are not recommended during pregnancy, use Engerix-B or Recombivax-HB. HPV is not recommended during pregnancy.

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

Children given live virus vaccines, such as those listed above, should wait 28 days before receiving another live virus vaccine (wait 30 days for yellow fever vaccine). Inactivated vaccines may be given at the same time or at any spacing interval.

15. Has the child ever felt dizzy or faint before, during or after a shot?

Fainting (syncope) or dizziness is not a contraindication or precaution to vaccination; it may be an anxiety-related response to any injection. CDC recommends vaccine providers consider observing all patients for 15 minutes after vaccination. See Immunize.org’s resource on vaccination and syncope at www.immunize.org/catg.d/p4260.pdf.

16. Is the child anxious about getting a shot today?

Anxiety can lead to vaccine avoidance. Simple steps can ease a patient’s anxiety about vaccination. Visit Immunize.org’s “Addressing Vaccination Anxiety” clinical resources at www.immunize.org/clinical/topic/addressing-anxiety.