Liiska hubinta ee Baaritaanka loogu talagalay Duruufaha Sababayo inaan Tallaalada lagu sameyn Dadka Qaangaarka ah

Loogu talagalay bukaanada: Su’aalahaa soo socda ayaa naga caawin doona inaan go’aamino tallaalada lagu siin karo maanta. Haddii aad “haa” kaga jawaabto su’aal kamid ah su’aalaha, taa macnaheedu maaha in aan lagu tallaalaynin. Waxay ka dhigan tahay keliya inaan u baahannahay inaan ku weydiino su’aalo dheeri ah. Haddii aadan su’aasha fahmin, fadlan weydiiso bixiyyahaaga daryeelka caafimaadka inuu kuu sharaxo.

1. Ma xanuunsan tahay maanta?  haa □  maya □
2. Miyaad xasaasiyad ku qabtaa daawo, cunto, qayb tallaalka kamid ah, ama cinjir?  haa □  maya □
3. Weligaan ma yeelataa falcelin halis ah kadib markii aad tallaal qaadatay?  haa □  maya □
4. Miyaad qabtaa dhibaato caafimaad oo wakhti dheer socota oo ku saabsan wadnaha, sambabada, kelyaha, ama cudurada dheed-shiidka (tusaale, sokoowga), cudurka neefka, cudurada dheek, beeryar-la’aanta, ku tallaalka aalada caawiso dadka maqaalka dhibaayo, ama daadashada dareeraha laf dhabarta? Miyaad qaadaneyso dawaynta asxirin oo muddo dheer soconeyso?  haa □  maya □
5. Miyaad qabtaa kansar, cudurka dhiig yarida, HIV/AIDS, ama dhibaato kale oo la xiriirta nidaamka dhibaaca jirka?  haa □  maya □
6. Miyaad leedahay waalid, wiil walaal ah, ama gabar walaal ah oo qaba ama qabta dhibaato la xiriirta nidaamka dhibaaca jirka?  haa □  maya □
7. 6-diib libleed ee la soo dhaafay, miyaad qaadanayso dawooyin sameeyey nidaamka dhibaaca jirka, sida prednisone, isteereydhida kale, ama dawooyinka kahortaga kansarka; dawooyinka lagu daweyey tufka, cudurka Crohn, ama cudurka maqaarka (psoriasis); ama lagu daweyey shucac?  haa □  maya □
8. Miyaad hadda kahor isku aragtaa qallal ama dhibaato la xiriirta maskaxda ama qaybaha kale ee nidaamka neerfaa?  haa □  maya □
9. Miyaad hadda kahor lagaa helay cudur ku dhaca wadnaha (cudurka barariya muqaha wadnaha ama cudurka barariya xubbka kore ee wadnaha) ama miyuu kugu dhacay Caabuqa ku dhaca Nidaamyo Badan oo jirka kamid ah (Multisystem Inflammatory Syndrome, (MIS-A ama MIS-C)) ka dib markii uu kugu dhacay fayraska sababa COVID-19?  haa □  maya □
10. Sanadkii la soo dhaafay, miyaa lagu si aan la dhibaato la xiriirta maskaxda ama qaybaha kale ee nidaamka dhibaaca jirka, sida prednisone, isteereydhida kale, ama dawooyinka kahortaga kansarka; dawooyinka lagu daweyey tufka, cudurka Crohn, ama cudurka maqaarka (psoriasis); ama lagu daweyey shucac?  haa □  maya □
11. Miyaad uur leedahay?  haa □  maya □
12. Miyaad heshay wax tallaal ah 4-tii toddobaad ee la soo dhaafay?  haa □  maya □
13. Miyaad hadda kahor dareentay dawakhaad ama miyir beel, inta lagu gudajiray, ama ka dib tallaalka?  haa □  maya □
14. Miyaad ka waxaacsan tahay in maanta lagu tallaal?  haa □  maya □

FOOMKA WAXAA BUUXIYAY ____________________________ TAARIKHADA ____________________________

FOOMKA WAXAA DIB U-EEGIS KU SAMEEYAY ____________________________ TAARIKHADA ____________________________

Miyaad la timid kaarkaaga diiwaanka tallaalka?  haa □  maya □

Waa muhiim inaad haysato diiwaanka tallaaladaada oo qaas kuu ah. Haddii aadan haysan diiwaan shakhsiyeed, weydiiso bixiyyahaaga daryelka caafimaadka inuu ku jir siiiyo. Diiwaankan ku kaydi goob sugan oo la imow mar kasta oo aad raadsaneyso daryeel caafimaad. Xaqiijii in bixiyyahaaga daryelka caafimaadka uu ku qoro hammaan tallaaladaada.
Information for Healthcare Professionals about the Screening Checklist for Contraindications to Vaccines for Adults

Read the information below for help interpreting answers to the screening checklist. To learn even more, consult the references in Note below.

**NOTE:** For additional details, see CDC’s “Adult Immunization Schedule” ([www.cdc.gov/vaccines/schedules/hcp/imz/adult.html](http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/schedules/hcp/imz/adult.html)) and General Best Practice Guidelines for Immunization sections on “Contraindications and Precautions” ([www.cdc.gov/vaccines/hcp/acip-recs/general-recs/contraindications.html](http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/hcp/acip-recs/general-recs/contraindications.html)) and “Altered Immunocompetence” ([www.cdc.gov/vaccines/hcp/acip-recs/general-recs/immunocompetence.html](http://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](http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/covid-19/clinical-considerations/covid-19-vaccines-us.html).

1. Are you sick today? (all vaccines)
   There is no evidence that acute illness reduces vaccine efficacy or safety. However, as a precautio
   n, all vaccines should be delayed until moderate or severe acute illness has improved. Mild illnesses wi
   th or without fever (e.g., otitis media, “colds,” diarrhea) and antibiotic use are not contraindications to routine vaccination.

2. Do you have allergies to medications, food, a vaccine ingredient, 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 vac
   cines with latex as part of the vaccine’s packaging (e.g., vial stoppers, prefilled syringe plunger,
   s, prefilled syringe caps). For details on latex in vaccine packaging, refer to the pack
   age insert (listed at [www.fda.gov/vaccines-blood-biologics/vaccines/vaccines-licensed-use-united-states](http://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 contraindicatio
   n to use of the same vaccine type. People may receive the alternative COVID-19 vac
   cine 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 Note].
   - **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. Have you ever had a serious reaction after receiving a vaccine? (all vaccines)
   - Anaphylaxis to a previous vaccine dose or vaccine component is a contraindication for subsequent doses of the vaccine or vaccine component. (See question 2.)
   - Usually, one defers vaccination when a precaution is present unless the benefit outweighs the risk (e.g., during an outbreak).

4. Do you have any of the following: a long-term health problem with heart, lung, kidney, or metabolic disease (e.g., diabetes), asthma, a blood disorder, no spleen, a cochlear implant, or a spinal fluid leak? Are you on long-term aspirin therapy? (MMR, VAR, LAIV)
   **LAIV** is not recommended for people with anatomic or functional asplenia, a cochlear implant, or cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) leak. Underlying health conditions that increase the risk of influenza complications such as heart, lung, kidney, or metabolic disease (e.g., diabetes) and asthma are precautions for LAIV. **MMR:** A history of thrombocytopenia or thrombocyto-
   topenic purpura is a precaution to MMR. **VAR:** Aspirin use is a precaution to VAR due to the association of aspirin use, wild type varicella infection, and Reye syndrome in children and adolescents.

5. Do you have cancer, leukemia, HIV/AIDS, or any other immune system problem? (MMR, LAIV, VAR)
   Live virus vaccines are usually contraindicated in immunocompromised people, with exceptions. For example, MMR vaccine is recommended and VAR may be considered for adults with CD4+ T-cell counts of greater than or equal to 200 cells/ml. See Note.

6. Do you have a parent, brother, or sister with an immune system problem? (MMR, VAR, LAIV)
   **MMR** or **VAR** should not be administered to a patient with congenital or hereditary immuno-
   nudefiency in a first-degree relative (e.g., parent, sibling) unless the patient’s immune immu
   nocompetence has been verified clinically or by a laboratory.

7. In the past 6 months, have you taken medicines that affect your immune system, such as prednisone, other steroids, or anticancer drugs; drugs for the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis, Crohn’s disease, or psoriasis; or have you had radiation treatments? (MMR, VAR)
   Live virus vaccines should be postponed until chemotherapy or long-term high-dose ste-
   roid therapy concludes. See Note. Some immune modulator and mediator drugs (espe-
   cially anti-tumor necrosis factor [TNF] agents) may be immunosuppressive. Avoid live virus vaccines in people taking immunosuppressive drugs.

8. Have you had a seizure or a brain or other nervous system problem? (Influenza, Td/Tdap)
   **Td:** Tdap is contraindicated in people with a history of encephalopathy within 7 days following DTP/DTaP. An unstable progressive neurologic problem is a precau
   tion to using Tdap. For people with stable neurologic disorders (including seizures) unrelated to vaccination, vaccinate as usual. A history of Guillain-Barré syndrome (GBS): 1) **Td/Tdap:** GBS within 6 weeks of a tetanus toxoid-containing vaccine is a pre-
   caution; if the decision is made to vaccinate, give Tdap instead of Td. 2) **All influenza vac-
   cines:** GBS within 6 weeks of an influenza vaccine is a precaution; influenza vaccination should generally be avoided unless the benefits outweigh the risks (e.g., for those at high risk for influenza complications).

9. Have you ever been diagnosed with a heart condition (myocarditis or pericarditis) or have you had Multisystem Inflammatory Syndrome (MIS-A or 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 or MIS-A). Myocarditis or pericarditis within 3 weeks after a dose of any COVID-19 vaccine is a precaution: the patient should generally not receive additional COVID-19 vaccine. A person with a history of myocarditis or perica
   rditis unrelated to vaccination may receive a COVID-19 vaccine once the condition has completely resolved. A person with a history of MIS-C or MIS-A 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).

10. In the past year, have you received immune (gamma) globulin, blood/blood products or an antiviral drug? (MMR, VAR, LAIV)
   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](http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/hcp/acip-recs/general-recs/timing.html#antibody)) for intervals between MMR, VAR and certain blood/blood products, or immune globulin.

   **Live virus vaccines** (e.g., LAIV, MMR, VAR) 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 PreHev are not recommended during pregnancy, use Engerix-B or Recombivax-HB. **HPV** is not recommended during pregnancy.

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

13. Have you 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 provid


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**VACCINE ABBREVIATIONS**

- HepB = Hepatitis B vaccine
- HPV = Human papillomavirus vaccine
- IPV = Inactivated poliovirus vaccine
- ccICIV = Cell culture inactivated influenza vaccine
- IIV = Inactivated influenza vaccine
- IPV = Inactivated poliovirus vaccine
- LAIV = Live attenuated influenza vaccine
- MenB = Meningooccal B vaccine
- MMR = Measles, mumps, and rubella vaccine
- RV = Recombinant influenza vaccine
- Td/Tdap = Tetanus, diphtheria, (acellular pertussis) vaccine
- VAR = Varicella vaccine
- VACCINE ABBREVIATIONS
- hpVAX = Human papillomavirus vaccine
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