

قائمة تدقيق الفرز لموانع استعمال اللقاحات للأشخاص البالغين

اسمك _____

تاريخ الميلاد _____ / _____ / _____

شهر _____ يوم _____ سنة _____

المرضى: سوف تساعدنا الأسئلة التالية على تحديد اللقاحات التي يمكن إعطاؤها لك اليوم. إذا أجبت بـ "نعم" على أي سؤال، فإن هذا لا يعني بالضرورة أنه يجب عدم إعطائك اللقاح. يعني هذا فقط أننا بحاجة إلى طرح المزيد من الأسئلة عليك. إذا كان هناك سؤال غير واضح، فاطلب من فضلك من مقدم الرعاية الصحية شرحه.

نعم لا لا أعرف

1. هل أنت مريض اليوم؟

2. هل تعاني من حساسية تجاه أدوية، أو طعام، أو مكون في لقاح، أو اللاتكس؟

3. هل سبق أن عانيت من رد فعل خطير بعد تلقي لقاح؟

4. هل تعاني من أي مما يلي: مشكلة صحية طويلة الأمد في القلب، أو الرئة، أو الكلية، أو مرض أبيض (مثل السكري)، أو الربو، أو اضطراب في الدم، أو انعدام الطحال، أو طعم قوقعي، أو تسرب سائل شوكي؟ هل تتبع علاج طويل الأمد بالأسبرين؟

5. هل أنت مصاب بالسرطان، أو سرطان الدم، أو فيروس نقص المناعة البشرية/الإيدز، أو أي مشكلة أخرى في جهاز المناعة؟

6. هل لديك والد، أو أخ، أو أخت يعانون من مشكلة في جهاز المناعة؟

7. في الـ 6 شهور الماضية، هل أخذت أدوية تؤثر على جهاز المناعة، مثل بريدنيزون، أوستيرويدات أخرى، أو أدوية مضادة للسرطان؛ أو أدوية لعلاج التهاب المفاصل الروماتويدي، أو مرض كرون، أو الصدفية؛ أو هل حصلت على علاجات بالإشعاع؟

8. هل عانيت من نوبة تشنج أو مشكلة في المخ أو مشكلة أخرى في الجهاز العصبي؟

9. هل سبق تشخيص إصابتك بحالة قلبية (التهاب عضلة القلب أو التهاب التأمور) أو إصابتك بمتلازمة الالتهاب متعدد الأجهزة (MIS-A أو MIS-C) بعد الإصابة بعدوى الفيروس الذي يسبب كوفيد-19؟

10. في العام الماضي، هل تلقيت جلوبيولين مناعي (جاما)، أو دمًا/منتجات دم، أو دواء مضاد للفيروسات؟

11. هل أنت حامل؟

12. هل تلقيت أي لقاحات في آخر 4 أسابيع؟

13. هل سبق أن شعرت يومًا بالدوار أو الإغماء قبل إعطاء حقنة أو خلالها أو بعدها؟

14. هل أنت قلق بشأن أخذ حقنة اليوم؟

تم إكمال النموذج بواسطة _____ التاريخ _____

تم مراجعة النموذج بواسطة _____ التاريخ _____

هل أحضرت معك بطاقة سجل التحصين؟ نعم لا

من المهم وجود سجل شخصي للقاحات التي تحصل عليها. إن لم يكن لديك سجل شخصي، اطلب من مقدم الرعاية الصحية أن يعطيك واحدًا. احتفظ بهذا السجل في مكان آمن وأخضره معك في كل مرة تطلب فيها الرعاية الطبية. تأكد من أن مقدم الرعاية الصحية يسجل فيه كل اللقاحات التي تحصل عليها.



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/hcp/imz-schedules/adult-age.html) and *General Best Practice Guidelines for Immunization* sections on "Contraindications and Precautions" (www.cdc.gov/vaccines/hcp/imz-best-practices/alterd-immunocompetence.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. Are you sick today? [all vaccines]

There is no evidence that acute illness reduces vaccine efficacy or safety. However, as a precaution, all vaccines should be delayed until moderate or severe acute illness has improved. Mild illnesses with 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 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 allergic reaction 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 of 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 thrombocytopenic 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? [LAIV, MMR, 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]

MMR or VAR should not be administered to a patient with congenital or hereditary immunodeficiency in a first-degree relative (e.g., parent, sibling) unless the patient's immune competence 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? [LAIV, MMR, VAR]

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

8. Have you had a seizure or a brain or other nervous system problem? [influenza, Td/Tdap]

Tdap: Tdap is contraindicated in people with a history of encephalopathy within 7 days following DTP/DTaP. An unstable progressive neurologic problem is a precaution 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 precaution; if the decision is made to vaccinate, give Tdap instead of Td; 2) **all influenza vaccines:** 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 pericarditis 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/imz-best-practices/timing-spacing-immunobiologics.html) for intervals between MMR, VAR and certain blood/blood products, or immune globulin.

11. Are you pregnant? [HPV, HepB, IPV, LAIV, MenB, MMR, VAR]

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. **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 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.

14. Are you anxious about getting a shot today?

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

VACCINE ABBREVIATIONS

HepB = Hepatitis B vaccine
HPV = Human papillomavirus vaccine
IIV = Inactivated influenza vaccine
ccIIV = Cell culture inactivated influenza vaccine

IPV = Inactivated poliovirus vaccine
LAIV = Live attenuated influenza vaccine
MenB = Meningococcal B vaccine
MMR = Measles, mumps, and rubella vaccine

RIV = Recombinant influenza vaccine
Td/Tdap = Tetanus, diphtheria, (acellular pertussis) vaccine
VAR = Varicella vaccine