

Summary of Recommendations for Adult Immunization

Vaccine name and route	For whom vaccination is recommended	Schedule for vaccine administration (any vaccine can be given with another)	Contraindications and precautions (mild illness is not a contraindication)
<p>Influenza Trivalent inactivated influenza vaccine (TIV) (Aggripal® - Novartis) <i>Give IM or deep SC</i> Never give IV (Vaxigrip® - Sanofi Aventis) <i>Give IM</i></p> <p>Protect from light</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All persons who want to reduce the likelihood of becoming ill with influenza or of spreading it to others. • Persons age 50yrs and older. • Persons with medical problems (e.g., heart disease, lung disease, diabetes, renal dysfunction, hemoglobinopathy, immunosuppression). • Persons with any condition that compromises respiratory function or the handling of respiratory secretions or that can increase the risk of aspiration (e.g., cognitive dysfunction, spinal cord injury, seizure disorder, or other neuromuscular disorder). • Persons living in chronic care facilities. • Persons who work or live with high-risk people. • Women who will be pregnant during the influenza season (December–spring). • All healthcare personnel and other persons who provide direct care to high-risk people. • Household contacts and out-of-home caregivers of children age 0–59m. • Travelers at risk for complications of influenza who go to areas where influenza activity exists or who may be among people from areas of the world where there is current influenza activity (e.g., on organized tours). • Students or other persons in institutional settings (e.g., residents of dormitories or correctional facilities). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Give 1 dose every year in the fall or winter (esp. in high-risk individuals). • Begin vaccination services as soon as vaccine is available and continue until the supply is depleted. • Continue to give vaccine to unvaccinated adults throughout the influenza season (including when influenza activity is present in the community) and at other times when the risk of influenza exists. <p>Aggripal®: give 1 dose of 0.5 mL. In pregnant high-risk patients, the possible risks of infection should be weighed against the possible risks of vaccination. Aggripal may be used during lactation.</p> <p>VAXIGRIP®: give 1 dose is 0.5 mL. VAXIGRIP® should be given to a pregnant or nursing woman only if it is clearly needed.</p>	<p>Contraindications</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Previous anaphylactic reaction to this vaccine, to any of its components, or to eggs. <p>Previous anaphylaxis to this vaccine, to any of its components, to eggs, or to chicken proteins.</p> <p>Immunisation must be postponed in patients with any febrile respiratory illness, or other active febrile infection</p> <p>Precautions</p> <p>Moderate or severe acute illness. History of Guillain-Barré syndrome within 6wks of a previous influenza vaccination. Compromised immune system (either due to diseases or drugs) Bleeding disorders (or patients on anticoagulation therapy)</p>
<p>Pneumococcal polysaccharide (Pneumo 23® - Sanofi Aventis) (PPV) <i>Give IM or SC</i> Never give IV</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Persons age 65yrs and older. • Persons who have chronic illness or other risk factors, including chronic cardiac or pulmonary disease, chronic liver disease, alcoholism, diabetes, CSF leak. • Those at highest risk of fatal pneumococcal infection, including persons who <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - have anatomic asplenia, functional asplenia, or sickle cell disease - have an immunocompromising condition, including HIV infection, leukemia, lymphoma, Hodgkin's disease, multiple myeloma, generalized malignancy, chronic renal failure, or nephrotic syndrome - are receiving immunosuppressive chemotherapy (including corticosteroids) - have received an organ or bone marrow transplant - are candidates for or recipients of cochlear implants. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Give 1 dose if unvaccinated or if previous vaccination history is unknown. • Give a 1-time revaccination at least 5yrs after 1st dose to persons - age 65yrs and older if the 1st dose was given prior to age 65yrs <p>Pneumo 23® Dose: Primary vaccination: one 0.5 ml injection. Revaccination: one 0.5 ml injection.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vaccination is not recommended for subjects who have been vaccinated within the previous 3 years unless indicated otherwise. • This medicinal product should only be used during the last three months of pregnancy on medical advice. • Breast feeding is compatible with vaccination with this medicinal product. 	<p>Contraindication</p> <p>Previous anaphylactic reaction to this vaccine or to any of its components.</p> <p>In the case of fever, acute disease, or relapse of chronic disease, it is preferable to postpone vaccination.</p> <p>During the first three months of pregnancy, unless advised otherwise by your doctor.</p> <p>Precaution</p> <p>Moderate or severe acute illness.</p>

<p>Hepatitis B (Engerix-B adult®-GSK) Give IM Give SC (if the patient has bleeding disorders) Never give IV</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All persons through age 18yrs. • All adults wishing to obtain immunity against hepatitis B virus infection. • High-risk persons, including household contacts and sex partners of HBsAg-positive persons; injecting drug users; sexually active persons not in a long-term, persons with HIV; persons seeking evaluation or treatment for an STD; patients receiving hemodialysis and patients with renal disease that may result in dialysis; healthcare personnel and public safety workers who are exposed to blood; clients and staff of institutions for the developmentally disabled; inmates of long-term correctional facilities; and certain international travelers. • Persons with chronic liver disease. <p>Note: Provide serologic screening for immigrants from endemic areas. If patient is chronically infected, assure appropriate disease management. Screen sex partners and household members; give HepB at the same visit if not already vaccinated.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Give 3 doses on a 0, 1, 6m schedule. • Alternative timing options for vaccination include 0, 2, 4m and 0, 1, 4m. • There must be at least 4wks between doses <p>#1 and #2, and at least 8wks between doses #2 and #3. Overall, there must be at least 16wks between doses #1 and #3.</p> <p>• Schedule for those who have fallen behind: If the series is delayed between doses, DO NOT start the series over. Continue from where you left off.</p> <p>Engerix-B adult® Dosing: give 1 mL (20 mcg) of Engerix-B. Sometimes ENGERIX-B may need to be given differently (e.g. people with bleeding disorders) or a higher dose used (e.g. dialysis patients, or HIV positive people).</p>	<p>Contraindication Previous anaphylactic reaction to this vaccine or to any of its components. Severe infection with a high temperature. A minor infection such as a cold should not be a problem, but consult the doctor first</p> <p>Precaution Moderate or severe acute illness. Medical conditions (such as severe heart or lung disease, bleeding disorders, liver or kidney problems, immune deficiency conditions, nervous system problems). Allergies to any other medicines or substances, such as dyes, foods or preservatives. Patients who are taking medicines which suppress the immune system, such as steroids or cyclosporin. You may need a higher dose of Hepatitis B vaccine than normal. Pregnancy, or intending to become pregnant. The possible risks of infection should be weighed against the possible risks of vaccination. Lactation. It is not known if the vaccine passes into breast milk, but as it can safely be given to infants, it is not expected to cause problems in nursing babies. However, the infant should be checked for any reactions.</p>
<p>Hepatitis A (HepA) Give IM Give SC (if the patient has bleeding disorders) Never give IV</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All persons wishing to obtain immunity to hepatitis A virus infection. • Persons who travel or work anywhere EXCEPT the U.S., Western Europe, New Zealand, Australia, Canada, and Japan (dose should be given at least 2 weeks before departure). • Persons with chronic liver disease; injecting and non-injecting drug users; people who receive clotting-factor concentrates; persons who work with hepatitis A virus in experimental lab settings (not routine medical laboratories); and food handlers when health authorities or private employers determine vaccination to be appropriate. <p>Note: Prevacination testing is likely to be cost effective for persons older than age 40yrs, as well as for younger persons in certain groups with a high prevalence of hepatitis A virus infection.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Give 2 doses. • The minimum interval between doses #1 and #2 is 6m. • If dose #2 is delayed, do not repeat dose #1. Just give dose #2. <p>Dosing: give the dose of 1mL. Information on use of HAVRIX in the elderly is limited. Sometimes Harvix® may need to be given differently in people with bleeding problems or an immune deficiency condition.</p> <p>After one dose of HAVRIX, protection from hepatitis A lasts for at least 1 year. A second boosting dose, given 6 to 12 months after the first dose, gives longer term protection. It is predicted that protection could last for 20 years.</p>	<p>Contraindication Previous anaphylactic reaction to this vaccine or to any of its components. Severe infection with a high temperature. A minor infection such as a cold should not be a problem, but consult the doctor first</p> <p>Precaution Moderate or severe acute illness. Medical conditions (such as bleeding disorders, immune deficiency conditions). Allergies to any other medicines or substances, such as dyes, foods or preservatives. Patients who are taking medicines which suppress the immune system, such as steroids or cyclosporin. Pregnancy, or intending to become pregnant. The possible risks of infection should be weighed against the possible risks of vaccination. Lactation. It is not known if the vaccine passes into breast milk. However, the vaccine is not expected to cause problems in breastfed babies.</p>

Vaccination is the process of administering pathogens that can't reproduce (due to being weakened or dead) to a healthy person or animal, with the intent of conferring immunity against a targeted form of a related disease agent.

In some people vaccination can cause dizziness or lightheadedness. Most unwanted effects with vaccines are mild and usually clear up within a few days. However, if these signs persist more than 48 hours, consult a doctor. These effects generally occur around the injection site (such as pain, discomfort or tenderness at the injection site, or rash, redness, swelling or a lump at the injection site).

Symptoms of an allergic reaction may include:

- Shortness of breath, wheezing or difficulty breathing,
- Swelling of the face, lips, tongue or other parts of the body,
- Rash, itching or hives on the skin.

Side effects:

- Vomiting or feeling sick, stomach pains, loss of appetite or diarrhea
- Muscle aches and pains, back pain or neck stiffness
- Coughing, sore throat, runny nose, mild fever, swollen glands in armpit or neck, fainting, sweating, flushing or chills
- Disturbed sleep.

Report:

- Signs of anaphylaxis (rash, itching, swelling of the face, lips, tongue or other parts of the body, shortness of breath, wheezing or difficulty in breathing.)
- difficulty in walking, numbness, weakness and/or fatigue in limbs, tingling in fingers or toes, pain, blurred vision or other visual changes
- Seizures
- Temporary interruptions in breathing.
- Drooping eyelid or sagging muscles on one side of the face, also called Bell's palsy
- Aches or pains in joints, mild skin rash
- Swelling with fluid in tissues
- Difficulty in passing urine
- Fever

Keep vaccines in the refrigerator stored between +2°C and +8°C.

VACCINES SHOULD NEVER BE FROZEN. FREEZING DESTROYS THE VACCINE.