

Patient name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date of birth: \_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_  
 (mo.) (day) (yr.)

# Screening Questionnaire for Child and Teen Immunization



**For parents/guardians:** The following questions will help us determine which vaccines your child may be given today. If you answer “yes” to any question, it does not necessarily mean your child should not be vaccinated. It just means additional questions must be asked. If a question is not clear, please ask your healthcare provider to explain it.

	Yes	No	Don't Know
1. Is the child sick today?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Does the child have allergies to medications, food, or any vaccine?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Has the child had a serious reaction to a vaccine in the past?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Has the child had a health problem with asthma, lung disease, heart disease, kidney disease, metabolic disease (e.g., diabetes), or a blood disorder?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. Has the child had a seizure, brain, or nerve problem?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. Does the child have cancer, leukemia, AIDS, or any other immune system problem?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7. Has the child taken cortisone, prednisone, other steroids, or anticancer drugs, or had x-ray treatments in the past 3 months?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8. Has the child received a transfusion of blood or blood products, or been given a medicine called immune (gamma) globulin in the past year?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9. Is the child/teen pregnant or is there a chance she could become pregnant during the next month?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
10. Has the child received vaccinations in the past 4 weeks?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Form completed by: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Form reviewed by: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**Did you bring your child's immunization record card with you?**      yes     no

It is important to have a personal record of your child's vaccinations. If you don't have a personal record, ask the child's healthcare provider to give you one with all your child's vaccinations on it. Keep this record in a safe place and bring it with you every time you seek medical care for your child. Your child will need this important document for the rest of his or her life to enter day care or school, for employment, or for international travel.

## Information for Health Professionals about the Screening Questionnaire for Child & Teen Immunization

Are you interested in knowing why we included a certain question on the Screening Questionnaire? If so, read the information below. If you want to find out even more, consult the references listed at the bottom of this page.

### 1. Is the child sick today?

There is no evidence that acute illness reduces vaccine efficacy or increases vaccine adverse events (1, 2). 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, or any vaccine?

History of anaphylactic reaction such as hives (urticaria), wheezing or difficulty breathing, or circulatory collapse or shock (not fainting) from a previous dose of vaccine or vaccine component is a contraindication for further doses. For example, if a person experiences anaphylaxis after eating eggs, do not administer influenza vaccine, or if a person has anaphylaxis after eating gelatin, do not administer MMR, MMRV, or varicella vaccine. Local reactions (e.g., a red eye following instillation of ophthalmic solution) are not contraindications. For an extensive table of vaccine components, see reference 3.

### 3. Has the child had a serious reaction to a vaccine in the past?

History of anaphylactic reaction (see question 2) to a previous dose of vaccine or vaccine component is a contraindication for subsequent doses (1). History of encephalopathy within 7 days following DTP/DTaP is a contraindication for further doses of pertussis-containing vaccine. Precautions to DTaP (not Tdap) include the following: (a) seizure within 3 days of a dose, (b) pale or limp episode or collapse within 48 hours of a dose, (c) continuous crying for 3 hours within 48 hours of a dose, and (d) fever of 105°F (40°C) within 48 hours of a previous dose. 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. Has the child had a health problem with asthma, lung disease, heart disease, kidney disease, metabolic disease (e.g., diabetes), or a blood disorder?

Children with any of the health conditions listed above should not be given the intranasal, live attenuated influenza vaccine (LAIV). These children should be vaccinated with the injectable influenza vaccine.

### 5. Has the child had a seizure, brain, or nerve problem?

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 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 seizure, vaccinate as usual but consider the use of acetaminophen or ibuprofen to minimize fever. 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 age-appropriate Tdap instead of Td if no history of prior Tdap; 2) Inactivated influenza vaccine (TIV): if GBS has occurred within 6 weeks of prior TIV, vaccinate with TIV if at high risk for severe influenza complications; 3) LAIV: if GBS history, do not give LAIV; 4) MCV4: avoid vaccinating persons unless in recommended risk groups.

### 6. Does the child have cancer, leukemia, AIDS, or any other immune system problem?

Live virus vaccines (e.g., MMR, MMRV, varicella, and the intranasal live, attenuated influenza vaccine [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, varicella vaccine should be considered for HIV-

infected children with age-specific CD4+ T-lymphocyte percentage at 15% or greater and may be considered for children age 8 years and older with CD4+ T-lymphocyte counts of greater than or equal to 200 cells/μL. Immunosuppressed children should not receive LAIV. For details, consult the ACIP recommendations (4, 5, 6).

### 7. Has the child taken cortisone, prednisone, other steroids, or anticancer drugs, or had x-ray treatments in the past 3 months?

Live virus vaccines (e.g., MMR, MMRV, varicella, LAIV) 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 (1). To find specific vaccination schedules for stem cell transplant (bone marrow transplant) patients, see reference 7. LAIV can only be given to healthy non-pregnant individuals age 5–49 years.

### 8. Has the child received a transfusion of blood or blood products, or been given a medicine called immune (gamma) globulin in the past year?

Certain live virus vaccines (e.g., MMR, MMRV, varicella) may need to be deferred, depending on several variables. Consult the most current ACIP recommendations or the current *Red Book* for the most current information on intervals between immune globulin or blood product administration and MMR, MMRV, or varicella vaccination (1, 2).

### 9. Is the child/teen pregnant or is there a chance she could become pregnant during the next month?

Live virus vaccines (e.g., MMR, MMRV, varicella, LAIV) are contraindicated prior to and during pregnancy because of the theoretical risk of virus transmission to the fetus (1, 6). 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 (5, 8). On theoretical grounds, inactivated poliovirus vaccine should not be given during pregnancy; however, it may be given if risk of disease is imminent (e.g., travel to endemic areas) and immediate protection is needed. Use of Td or Tdap is not contraindicated in pregnancy. At the provider's discretion, either vaccine may be administered during the 2nd or 3rd trimester (9).

### 10. Has the child received vaccinations in the past 4 weeks?

If the child was given either live, attenuated influenza vaccine (FluMist®) or an injectable live virus vaccine (e.g., MMR, MMRV, varicella, yellow fever) in the past 4 weeks, they should wait 28 days before receiving another vaccination of this type. Inactivated vaccines may be given at the same time or at any spacing interval.

#### References:

1. CDC. General recommendations on immunization, at [www.cdc.gov/vaccines/pubs/acip-list.htm](http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/pubs/acip-list.htm).
2. AAP. *Red Book: 2006 Report of the Committee on Infectious Diseases*. 27<sup>th</sup> ed. Elk Grove Village, IL: AAP, 2006.
3. Table of Vaccine Components: [www.cdc.gov/vaccines/pubs/pinkbook/downloads/appendices/B/excipient-table-2.pdf](http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/pubs/pinkbook/downloads/appendices/B/excipient-table-2.pdf).
4. CDC. Measles, mumps, and rubella—vaccine use and strategies for elimination of measles, rubella, and congenital rubella syndrome and control of mumps. *MMWR* 1998; 47 (RR-8).
5. CDC. Prevention of varicella: Recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices. *MMWR* 2007; 56 (RR-4).
6. CDC. Prevention and Control of Influenza—Recommendations of ACIP at [www.cdc.gov/flu/professionals/vaccination/](http://www.cdc.gov/flu/professionals/vaccination/).
7. CDC. Excerpt from Guidelines for preventing opportunistic infections among hematopoietic stem cell transplant recipients, *MMWR* 2000; 49 (RR-10), [www.cdc.gov/vaccines/pubs/downloads/b\\_hsc-recs.pdf](http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/pubs/downloads/b_hsc-recs.pdf).
8. CDC. Notice to readers: Revised ACIP recommendation for avoiding pregnancy after receiving a rubella-containing vaccine. *MMWR* 2001; 50 (49).
9. CDC. Prevention of tetanus, diphtheria and pertussis among pregnant women: Provisional ACIP recommendations for use of Tdap vaccine, at [www.cdc.gov/vaccines/recs/provisional/downloads/tdap-preg.pdf](http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/recs/provisional/downloads/tdap-preg.pdf).