



# PHARMACIST

## POCKET GUIDE: TDAP VACCINE

### Who should get vaccinated?

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) recommends that all people age 10 and older should be assessed and receive the Tdap vaccine if they:

- **Have not received Tdap.**
- **Are pregnant.**  
Women who are pregnant should receive the vaccination during each pregnancy (preferably during the early part of gestational weeks 27 through 36).<sup>1,2</sup>
- **Are family members or caregivers of infants and have not received Tdap.**  
Patients should receive the vaccine at least 2 weeks before coming into close contact with the infant.<sup>3,4</sup>
- **Require wound prophylaxis against tetanus** if there is no evidence of tetanus toxoid-containing vaccine in the previous 5 years and have not previously had Tdap.<sup>4</sup>

### DO NOT give Tdap if patient has:

- Ever had a life-threatening allergic reaction after a previous dose of any diphtheria, tetanus, or pertussis containing vaccine, or has a severe allergy to any part of this vaccine.<sup>5</sup>
- Been in a coma or experienced long, repeated seizures within 7 days after a childhood dose of DTP or DTaP, or a previous dose of Tdap, unless a cause other than the vaccine was found.<sup>5</sup>

Please refer to the APhA Tdap Pharmacist Guide for contraindications and precautions. Refer to prescribing information for product-specific information.

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### Important facts about pertussis:

- Pertussis is highly contagious and can last 7-10 weeks. It can be especially serious in young infants and in very rare cases lead to death.<sup>4</sup>
- Many people who spread pertussis might not know they have the disease and could unknowingly spread it to family and friends, including infants.<sup>4</sup>

### The benefits of vaccinating in the pharmacy:

- Peace of mind knowing they have taken action to help prevent pertussis within their family.
- Convenience of being vaccinated in the pharmacy, which may reduce the delay in making an appointment and result in less time spent at the physician's office.

#### References:

1. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention website. Recommended Immunization Schedule for Adults Aged 19 Years or Older, United States, 2017. <https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/schedules/downloads/adult/adult-combined-schedule.pdf>. Accessed May 8, 2017. 2. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention website. Recommended Immunization Schedule for Children and Adolescents Aged 18 Years or Younger, United States, 2017. <https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/schedules/downloads/child/0-18yrs-child-combined-schedule.pdf>. Accessed May 8, 2017. 3. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Pertussis: Summary of Vaccine Recommendations. <https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/vpd/pertussis/recs-summary.html>. Updated June 22, 2016. Accessed April 13, 2017. 4. Kretsinger K, Broder KR, Cortese MM, et al. Preventing tetanus, diphtheria, and pertussis among adults: use of tetanus toxoid, reduced diphtheria toxoid and acellular pertussis vaccine. Recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP) and recommendation of ACIP, supported by the Healthcare Infection Control Practices Advisory Committee (HICPAC), for use of Tdap among health-care personnel. *MMWR*. 2006;55(RR-17):1-37. 5. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Tdap (Tetanus, Diphtheria, Pertussis) VIS. <https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/hcp/vis/vis-statements/tdap.html>. Updated October 18, 2016. Accessed April 13, 2017.

