



PHARMACIST

POCKET GUIDE: TDAP VACCINE

Who should get vaccinated?

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) recommends that all people age 11 and older should be assessed and receive the Tdap vaccine.¹

The ACIP recommends:

- **Adolescents 11-18 years of age** who have not been previously vaccinated with Tdap should receive a single dose of Tdap
- **All adults 19 years of age and older** who have not received Tdap should receive a single dose
- **Pregnant women** should get one dose of Tdap each pregnancy, preferred at 27 to 36 weeks of gestation
- Tdap is recommended over Td for **wound management** in patients 11 years of age and older who have not previously received Tdap
- Anyone 11 years of age and older who has or will have close contact with a baby 12 months of age and younger, who has never received Tdap should receive a single dose
- Healthcare professionals who have not already received Tdap should receive a single dose

ACIP=Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices.

DO NOT give Tdap if a patient has:

- Ever had a life-threatening allergic reaction to a dose of Tdap or to any diphtheria toxoid, tetanus toxoid, or pertussis containing vaccine, or has a severe allergy to any component of this vaccine²
- 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 found²

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

PHARMACIST

POCKET GUIDE: TDAP VACCINE

Important facts about pertussis:

- Persons with pertussis are most infectious through the first 2 weeks after the cough begins (approximately 21 days). Pertussis can be especially serious in young infants and can lead to death³
- Older siblings, parents or caregivers may not know they are infected with pertussis and may unknowingly spread it to family and friends, including infants⁴

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. Prevention of Pertussis, Tetanus, and Diphtheria with Vaccines in the United States: Recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP). *MMWR Recomm Rep*. 2018;67(2):1-44.
2. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention website. Pertussis: What Everyone Should Know. <https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/vpd/dtap-tdap-td/public/index.html>. Updated December 17, 2018. Accessed February 22, 2019.
3. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Epidemiology and Prevention of Vaccine-Preventable Diseases. Hamborsky J, Kroger A, Wolfe S, eds. 13th ed. Washington D.C. Public Health Foundation, 2015. <https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/pubs/pinkbook/index.html>. Reviewed May 16, 2018. Accessed April 22, 2019.
4. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention website. Pertussis Frequently Asked Questions. <http://www.cdc.gov/pertussis/about/faqs.html>. Updated August 7, 2017. Accessed February 13, 2019.



©2019 GSK or licensor.
BOOCD190002 May 2019
Produced in USA. 0002-0001-61