

Tdap (Tetanus, Diphtheria, Pertussis) Vaccine

Tdap Vaccines:

- Boostrix®: for persons aged 10 years and older¹
- Adacel[®]: for persons aged 10 through 64 years¹

Routine Indications for Use and Schedule:

- Administer a single dose to:
 - Adolescents at aged 11-12 years
 - Persons aged 13 years/older without a documented dose
 - Pregnant women during <u>every</u> pregnancy (see below)

Minimum interval²:

 To ensure pertussis protection, administer a single Tdap dose regardless of the interval since last tetanus/diphtheriacontaining vaccine (DTaP, Td)

Vaccine Administration

- Intramuscular (IM) injection in the deltoid of the arm
- 1-1.5 inch, 22-25 gauge needle
- Use professional judgment when selecting needle length
- Can be given simultaneously with other vaccines

Storage and Handling

- Store in the refrigerator between 35°- 46° F (2°-8° C)
- Do NOT freeze
- · Keep in the original box with lid on
- Shake well before use
- Store apart from similar vaccines (DTaP, Td)



SPECIAL SITUATIONS

Catch-up Recommendations for Children aged 7-10 Years

- For children with an incomplete DTaP*/Td series or who have an unknown history of DTaP/Td vaccination:
 - o Give one dose of Tdap (preferably for the 1st dose, if more than one dose is needed)
 - o Use Td vaccine for any additional doses (possibly 1-2) necessary to complete a primary series; Use appropriate minimum intervals *A complete DTaP series is 5 doses or 4 doses with 1 dose at/after age 4 years that meet minimum age/interval requirements

Catch-Up Recommendation for Adolescents aged 13 Years and Older, including Health Care Personnel

- Should be given a Tdap regardless of the interval since the last tetanus or diphtheria-containing vaccine
- 3 doses (primary series) of tetanus and diphtheria containing vaccine are needed before a booster dose is effective
- Tdap should be substituted for a single dose of Td in the catch-up series; Use Td for the other doses; Use appropriate minimum intervals

Recommendations for Persons with Close Contact to an Infant Less than Age 12 Months

Give Tdap as soon as feasible---at least 2 weeks before contact with infant (if no previous documented dose)

Recommendations for Pregnant Women (all ages)

- Administer one dose of Tdap to pregnant women during every pregnancy; optimal timing is between 27 and 36 weeks gestation
 - o Tdap may be given in any trimester, if indicated (i.e., wound management)
 - If Tdap was not administered prior to or during pregnancy, give Tdap dose immediately postpartum

Use of Tdap for Wound Care (for wounds that are not clean and/or not minor)

- Do not miss an opportunity to provide pertussis protection---remember there is no minimum interval between Tdap and last Td
- For children aged 7-9 years, Tdap may be given in place of a Td vaccine for wound care <u>if</u> use of a pertussis-containing vaccine is also indicated (see catch-up recommendations for this age group)
- Administer Tdap to persons aged 10 years and older who:
 - Have not received any tetanus-containing vaccine in the last 5 years and
 - Have not received a previous dose of Tdap vaccine

Contraindications

- Allergic reaction to a previous dose of DTaP/DT/Td vaccine or a component of the vaccines
- Encephalopathy not due to another cause within 7 days after vaccination with a pertussis-containing vaccine

Precautions

- Moderate or severe illness
- History of Guillain-Barré Syndrome (GBS) within 6 weeks of a tetanus-containing vaccine
- Progressive neurological disorder until stabilized
- History of a severe arthus-type reaction after a previous dose of a tetanus or diphtheria containing vaccine including MCV4

Further Points

 Tdap Vaccine Information Statement (VIS) including information about the Georgia Immunization Registry (GRITS) can be found at dph.georgia.gov/immunization-section

1 In situations where Tdap is indicated, either Adacel or Boostrix may be used for persons aged 7-10 years. Boostrix should be used for persons aged 65 years and older; however, Adacel is recommended for use if Boostrix is not readily available.

2 While longer intervals between Td (or DTaP) and Tdap vaccination may decrease the severity of local reactions (pain, redness, swelling), the benefits of protection against pertussis need to be considered and likely outweigh the potential risk of this adverse event.

Refer to MMWRs: "Updated Recommendations for Use of Tdap Vaccine from the ACIP, 2010", 1/14/11; additional recommendations for use of Td/Tdap in Adolescents and Adults available at www.cdc.gov/vaccines