


Who Should NOT Get Vaccinated with these Vaccines?

Anthrax vaccine

Some people should not get anthrax vaccine.

- Anyone who has had a serious allergic reaction to a previous dose of anthrax vaccine should not get another dose.
- Anyone who has a severe allergy to any vaccine component should not get a dose. Tell your provider if you have any severe allergies, including latex.
- If you have ever had Guillain Barré syndrome (GBS), your provider might recommend not getting anthrax vaccine.
- If you have a moderate or severe illness your provider might ask you to wait until you recover to get the vaccine. People with mild illness can usually be vaccinated.
- Vaccination may be recommended for pregnant women who have been exposed to anthrax and are at risk of developing inhalation disease. *Nursing mothers may safely be given anthrax vaccine.*

This information was taken directly from the [VIS](#)  [PDF - 72KB]


(This information taken from Anthrax VIS dated 3/10/10. If the actual VIS is more recent than this date, the information on this page needs to be updated.)

DTaP vaccine (Diphtheria, Tetanus, & acellular Pertussis)

Some children should not get DTaP vaccine or should wait.

- Children with minor illnesses, such as a cold, may be vaccinated. But children who are moderately or severely ill should usually wait until they recover before getting DTaP vaccine.
- Any child who had a life-threatening allergic reaction after a dose of DTaP should not get another dose.
- Any child who suffered a brain or nervous system disease within 7 days after a dose of DTaP should not get another dose.
- Talk with your doctor if your child:
 - had a seizure or collapsed after a dose of DTaP
 - cried non-stop for 3 hours or more after a dose of DTaP
 - had a fever over 105 degrees Fahrenheit after a dose of DTaP.


Ask your health care provider for more information. Some of these children should not get another dose of pertussis vaccine, but may get a vaccine without pertussis, called DT. DTaP should not be given to anyone 7 years of age or older.

This information was taken directly from the [VIS](#)  [PDF - 43KB]
(This information taken from DTaP VIS dated 5/17/07. If the actual VIS is more recent than this date, the information on this page needs to be updated.)

Hepatitis A vaccine

Some people should not get hepatitis A vaccine or should wait.

- Anyone who has ever had a severe (life-threatening) allergic reaction to a previous dose of hepatitis A vaccine should not get another dose.
- Anyone who has a severe (life threatening) allergy to any vaccine component should not get the vaccine. Tell your doctor if you have any severe allergies. All hepatitis A vaccines contain alum and some hepatitis A vaccines contain 2-phenoxyethanol.
- Anyone who is moderately or severely ill at the time the shot is scheduled should probably wait until they recover. Ask your doctor or nurse. People with a mild illness can usually get the vaccine.
- Tell your doctor if you are pregnant. The safety of hepatitis A vaccine for pregnant women has not been determined. But there is no evidence that it is harmful to either pregnant women or their unborn babies. The risk, if any, is thought to be very low.

This information was taken directly from the [VIS](#)  [PDF - 68KB]
(This information taken from Hepatitis A VIS dated 3/27/06. If the actual VIS is more recent than this date, the information on this page needs to be updated.)


Hepatitis B vaccine

Some people should not get hepatitis B vaccine or should wait.

- Anyone with a life-threatening allergy to baker's yeast, or to any other component of the vaccine, should not get hepatitis B vaccine. Tell your provider if you have any severe allergies.
- Anyone who has had a life-threatening allergic reaction to a previous dose of hepatitis B vaccine should not get another dose.
- Anyone who is moderately or severely ill when a dose of vaccine is scheduled should probably wait until they recover before getting the vaccine.

Your provider can give you more information about these precautions.

Pregnant women who need protection from HBV infection may be vaccinated.


This information was taken directly from the [VIS](#)  [PDF - 66KB]
(This information taken from Hepatitis B VIS dated 7/18/07. If the actual VIS is more recent than this date, the information on this page needs to be updated.)

Hib vaccine

Some people should not get Hib vaccine or should wait.

- People who have ever had a life-threatening allergic reaction to a previous dose of Hib vaccine should not get another dose.
- Children less than 6 weeks of age should not get Hib vaccine.
- People who are moderately or severely ill at the time the shot is scheduled should usually wait until they recover before getting Hib vaccine.

Ask your doctor or nurse for more information.

This information was taken directly from the [VIS](#)  [PDF - 65KB]
(This information taken from Hib VIS dated 12/16/98. If the actual VIS is more recent than this date, the information on this page needs to be updated.)


HPV-Cervarix (Human Papillomavirus) vaccine

Some people should not get HPV vaccine or should wait.

- Anyone who has ever had a life-threatening allergic reaction to any component of HPV vaccine, or to a previous dose of HPV vaccine, should not get the vaccine. Tell your doctor if the person getting vaccinated has any severe allergies, including an allergy to latex.
- HPV vaccine is not recommended for **pregnant women**. However, receiving HPV vaccine when pregnant is not a reason to consider terminating the pregnancy. Women who are breast feeding may get the vaccine.

Any woman who learns she was pregnant when she got this HPV vaccine is encouraged to contact the manufacturer's **HPV in pregnancy registry** at 888-452-9622. This will help us learn how pregnant women respond to the vaccine.

- People who are mildly ill when a dose of HPV vaccine is planned can still be vaccinated. People with a **moderate or severe** illness should wait until they are better.

This information was taken directly from the [HPV-Cervarix VIS](#)  [PDF - 60KB]
(This information taken from HPV VIS dated 5/3/11. If the actual VIS is more recent than this date, the information on this page needs to be updated.)


HPV-Gardasil (Human Papillomavirus) vaccine

Some people should not get HPV vaccine or should wait.

- Anyone who has ever had a life-threatening allergic reaction to any component of HPV vaccine, or to a previous dose of HPV vaccine, should not get the vaccine. Tell your doctor if the person getting vaccinated has any severe allergies, including an allergy to yeast.
- HPV vaccine is not recommended for **pregnant women**. However, receiving HPV vaccine when pregnant is not a reason to consider terminating the pregnancy. Women who are breast feeding may get the vaccine.

Any woman who learns she was pregnant when she got this HPV vaccine is encouraged to contact the manufacturer's **HPV in pregnancy registry** at 800-986-8999. This will help us learn how pregnant women respond to the vaccine.

- People who are mildly ill when a dose of HPV vaccine is planned can still be vaccinated. People with a **moderate or severe illness** should wait until they are better.


This information was taken directly from the [HPV-Gardasil VIS](#)  [PDF - 65KB]

(This information taken from HPV VIS dated 5/3/11. If the actual VIS is more recent than this date, the information on this page needs to be updated.)

Influenza (inactivated) vaccine

Some people should not get inactivated influenza vaccine or should wait.

- Tell your health care provider if you have any **severe** (life-threatening) allergies. Allergic reactions to influenza vaccine are rare.
 - Influenza vaccine virus is grown in eggs. People with a **severe egg allergy** should not get influenza vaccine.
 - A severe allergy to any vaccine component is also a reason not to get the vaccine.
 - If you ever had a severe reaction after a dose of influenza vaccine, tell your health care provider.
- Tell your health care provider if you ever had Guillain-Barré Syndrome (a severe paralytic illness, also called GBS). Your provider will help you decide whether the vaccine is recommended for you.
- People who are moderately or severely ill should usually wait until they recover before getting flu vaccine. If you are ill, talk to your health care provider about whether to reschedule the vaccination. People with a mild illness can usually get the vaccine.

This information was taken directly from the [VIS](#)  [PDF - 74KB]
(This information taken from Inactivated Influenza VIS dated 8/10/10. If the actual VIS is more recent than this date, the information on this page needs to be updated.)

Influenza (live) vaccine

Some people should not receive LAIV.

LAIV is not recommended for everyone. The following people should get the inactivated vaccine (flu shot) instead:

- Adults 50 years of age and older or children from 6 months through 23 months of age. (Children younger than 6 months should not get either influenza vaccine.)
- Children younger than 5 years with asthma or one or more episodes of wheezing within the past year.
- Pregnant women.
- People who have long-term health problems with:
 - heart disease
 - kidney or liver disease
 - lung disease
 - metabolic disease, such as diabetes
 - asthma
 - anemia, and other blood disorders
- Anyone with certain muscle or nerve disorders (such as seizure disorders or cerebral palsy) that can lead to breathing or swallowing problems.
- Anyone with a weakened immune system.
- Anyone in close contact with someone whose immune system is so weak they require care in a protected environment (such as a bone marrow transplant unit). *Close contacts of other people with a weakened immune system (such as those with HIV) **may** receive LAIV. Healthcare personnel in neonatal intensive care units or oncology clinics may receive LAIV.*
- Children or adolescents on long-term aspirin treatment.
- Tell your doctor if you ever had Guillain-Barré syndrome (a severe paralytic illness also called GBS). You may be able to get the vaccine, but your doctor should help you make the decision.

Tell your healthcare provider if you have any severe (lifethreatening) allergies. Allergic reactions to influenza vaccine are rare.


- Influenza vaccine virus is grown in eggs. People with a **severe egg allergy** should not get influenza vaccine.
- A severe allergy to any vaccine component is also a reason not to get the vaccine.
- If you ever had a severe reaction after a dose of influenza vaccine, tell your health care provider.

Tell your healthcare provider if you ever had Guillain-Barré Syndrome (a severe paralytic illness, also called GBS). Your provider will help you decide whether the vaccine is recommended for you.

Tell your health care provider if you have gotten any other vaccines in the past 4 weeks.

Anyone with a nasal condition serious enough to make breathing difficult, such as a very stuffy nose, should get the flu shot instead.

People who are moderately or severely ill should usually wait until they recover before getting flu vaccine. If you are ill, talk to your healthcare provider about whether to reschedule the vaccination. People with a mild illness can usually get the vaccine


This information was taken directly from the [VIS](#)  [PDF - 70KB]
(This information taken from Live Influenza VIS dated 8/10/10. If the actual VIS is more recent than this date, the information on this page needs to be updated.)

JE Ixiaro (Japanese Encephalitis) vaccine

Who should not get Japanese encephalitis vaccine?

- Anyone who has ever had a life-threatening reaction to a previous dose of this JE vaccine should not get another dose.
- Anyone who has a life-threatening allergy to any vaccine component should not get the vaccine. Tell your doctor if you have any severe allergies.
- Pregnant women should generally not get JE vaccine. But if you are pregnant, check with your doctor. It could be recommended under certain circumstances.

If you will be traveling for fewer than 30 days, especially if you will be staying in major urban areas, tell your doctor. You may be at lower risk and not need the vaccine.

This information was taken directly from the [VIS](#)  [PDF - 67KB]
(This information taken from Japanese Encephalitis VIS dated 3/1/10. If the actual VIS is more recent than this date, the information on this page needs to be updated.)