

WASHINGTON STATE VACCINE ADVISORY COMMITTEE (VAC) RECOMMENDATION FOR USE OF TDAP VACCINE

As unanimously agreed upon and verified at the February 27th, 2013 meeting, the Washington State Vaccine Advisory Committee (VAC) recommends full acceptance of the Advisory Committee for Immunization Practices' (ACIP) recommendations for use of Tdap vaccine for adolescents and adults as published in MMWR 2011;60(1);13-15, MMWR 2011;60(41);1424-1426, MMWR 2012;61(25);468-470 and MMWR 2013;62(07);131-135.

Summary of ACIP Recommendations

General Recommendations

- Adolescents aged 11 through 18 years who have completed the recommended childhood diphtheria and tetanus toxoids and pertussis/diphtheria and tetanus toxoids and acellular pertussis (DTP/DTaP) vaccination series should receive a single dose of Tdap.
- Adolescents should preferably receive Tdap at the 11 to 12 year-old preventive health-care visit.
- Adults aged 19 years and older should receive a single dose of Tdap.
- Adults should receive a Tdap dose if the dose is recommended and no record of previous administration exists.

Children Aged 7 Through 10 Years

- Those not fully vaccinated against pertussis* and for whom no contraindication to pertussis vaccine exists should receive a single dose of Tdap.
- Those never vaccinated against tetanus, diphtheria, or pertussis or who have unknown vaccination status should receive a series of three vaccinations containing tetanus and diphtheria toxoids. The first of these three doses should be Tdap.

Timing of Tdap

- Can be administered regardless of interval since the last tetanus- or diphtheria-toxoid containing vaccine.

Pregnant Women

- A single dose of Tdap should be administered during each pregnancy, preferably during the third trimester (between 27 and 36 weeks gestation).
- For women who previously have not received Tdap, if Tdap is not administered during pregnancy, administer Tdap immediately postpartum.
- Only administer a postpartum dose of Tdap once, not after each pregnancy. Tdap should still be administered during any subsequent pregnancy.

* Fully vaccinated is defined as 5 doses of DTaP or 4 doses of DTaP if the fourth dose was administered on or after the fourth birthday.

For the complete ACIP recommendations for Tdap vaccine referenced, please visit:
http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/mm6001a4.htm?s_cid=mm6001a4_w
http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/mm6041a4.htm?s_cid=mm6041a4_w
http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/mm6125a4.htm?s_cid=mm6125a4_w
http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/mm6207a4.htm?s_cid=mm6207a4_e

Washington State Childhood Vaccine Program, Guidelines for the use of State Supplied Tdap Vaccine

Children from 11 through 18 years of age (up to the 19th birthday):

Tdap vaccine is routinely recommended:

- For adolescents at 11 through 12 years of age (a single dose).
- Tdap may be used regardless of the interval since the last tetanus or diphtheria-toxoid containing vaccine.

Administration of Tdap for adolescents in special circumstances:

- Tdap is indicated but not available: Td can be administered if the last DTP/DTaP/DT/Td vaccine was equal to or greater than 10 years earlier.
- Pertussis outbreaks and other setting with increased risk from pertussis: Routine Tdap vaccination recommendations for adolescents should be used.
- Tetanus Prophylaxis in Wound Management: A single dose of Tdap instead of Td if they have not previously received Tdap.
- No History of DTP/DTaP/Td/Tdap Vaccination: A single Tdap dose, followed by a dose of Td ≥ 4 weeks after the Tdap dose and a second dose of Td ≥ 6 months after the Td dose. Tdap may substitute for any one of the 3 Td doses in the series.
- Pregnant adolescents:
 - A single dose of Tdap at each pregnancy, preferably between 27 and 36 weeks gestation.
 - For those never before vaccinated with Tdap: if not vaccinated during pregnancy, vaccinate the mother as soon as possible after birth.
 - Only administer a postpartum dose of Tdap once, not after each pregnancy. Tdap should still be administered during any subsequent pregnancy.

Catch-up vaccination using state-supplied Tdap vaccine is allowed for children 7 through 18 years of age who have:

- Received tetanus and diphtheria containing vaccines (DT or Td) instead of DTP/DTaP for some or all doses of the childhood series.
- Received fewer than 5 doses of DTP/DTaP or 4 doses if the fourth dose was administered at age 4 years or older.
- Never been vaccinated against tetanus, diphtheria, or pertussis (no doses of pediatric DTP/DTaP/DT or Td).
- Providers may use State supplied Tdap vaccine for children 7 through 10 years of age when based on their clinical judgment it is appropriate to do so.

The preferred schedule is a single Tdap dose, followed by a dose of Td four weeks after the first dose and a second dose of Td 6-12 months later. If not administered as the first dose, Tdap can be substituted for any of the other Td doses in the series.

Clinic-Level Guidance to Providers

- Ensure all eligible staff members in your clinic receive a dose of Tdap.
- Establish reminder/recall systems to identify children 7 through 10 years of age undervaccinated against pertussis and administer a dose of Tdap.
- Take every opportunity to vaccinate adolescents and adults. If aged 65 years and older, administer whichever Tdap vaccine you have available.
- Remind parents to be up-to-date with their Tdap vaccination, and vaccinate them when they come in with their children.
- Vaccinate women of childbearing age, and establish procedures to screen and immunize pregnant women with Tdap at each pregnancy, preferably between 27 and 36 weeks gestation in order to maximize the transfer of maternal antibodies.
- Consider the diagnosis of pertussis, even if the patient has been immunized.
- Check the immunization status of all your patients and vaccinate them if they are not up-to-date for pertussis.
- Test for and treat suspected pertussis cases.
- Have a system in place to assure your staff and patients are up-to-date on all their immunizations.