Guide to Contraindications and Precautions to Commonly Used Vaccines in Adults[1]

For information on contraindications and precautions when administering COVID-19 vaccine, see CDC's *COVID-19 Vaccine Quick Reference Guide for Healthcare Professionals* at www.cdc.gov/vaccines/covid-19/downloads/covid19-vaccine-quick-reference-guide-2pages.pdf.

Vaccine	Contraindications or Not Recommended[2]	Precautions[3]
Influenza, egg-based, inactivated injectable (IIV)	• Severe allergic reaction (e.g., anaphylaxis) after previous dose of any influenza vaccine of any type or valency. **Note:** See ccIIV and RIV precautions below for considerations for the use of these products following a severe allergic reaction to a previous dose of influenza vaccine. • Severe allergic reaction (e.g., anaphylaxis) to any vaccine component (excluding egg)	• Guillain-Barré syndrome (GBS) within 6 weeks after a previous dose of any influenza vaccine • People with egg allergy with symptoms other than hives (e.g., angioedema, respiratory distress) or required epinephrine or another emergency medical intervention: any influenza vaccine appropriate for age and health status may be administered. If using egg-based IIV or LAIV, administer in a medical setting under the supervision of a healthcare provider who can recognize and manage severe allergic conditions. • Moderate or severe acute illness with or without fever
Influenza, cell culture-based inactivated injectable (ccIIV)	• Severe allergic reaction (e.g., anaphylaxis) to any ccIIV of any valency, or to any component of ccIIV	• GBS within 6 weeks after a previous dose of any type of influenza vaccine • Providers can consider giving ccIIV to people with a history of severe allergic reaction (e.g., anaphylaxis) to any egg-based IIV, LAIV, or RIV while in a medical setting under the supervision of a healthcare provider who can recognize and manage severe allergic reactions. Consider allergist consultation to determine vaccine component responsible for the reaction. • Moderate or severe acute illness with or without fever
Influenza, recombinant injectable (RIV)	• Severe allergic reaction (e.g., anaphylaxis) to any RIV of any valency, or to any component of RIV	• GBS within 6 weeks after a previous dose of any type of influenza vaccine • Providers can consider giving RIV to people with a history of severe allergic reaction (e.g., anaphylaxis) to any egg-based IIV, LAIV, or ccIIV while in a medical setting under the supervision of a healthcare provider who can recognize and manage severe allergic reactions. Consider allergist consultation to determine vaccine component responsible for the reaction. • Moderate or severe acute illness with or without fever
Influenza, live attenuated (LAIV)	• Severe allergic reaction (e.g., anaphylaxis) after previous dose of any egg-based IIV, LAIV, ccIIV, or RIV of any valency or to any vaccine component (excluding egg). **Note:** See ccIIV and RIV precautions above for considerations for the use of these products following a severe allergic reaction to a previous dose of influenza vaccine. • Adults age 50 years or older • Anatomic or functional asplenia • Immunocompromised due to any cause, but not limited to, medications and HIV infection • Close contacts or caregivers of severely immunosuppressed persons who require a protective environment • Pregnancy[4] • Cochlear implant • Active communication between the cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) and the oropharynx, nasopharynx, nose, ear or any other cranial CSF leak • Received influenza antiviral medications oseltamivir or zanamivir within the previous 48 hours, peramivir within the previous 5 days, or baloxavir within the previous 17 days	• GBS within 6 weeks after a previous dose of any type of influenza vaccine • Asthma in persons age 5 years or older • People with a history of severe allergic reaction (e.g., anaphylaxis) to any egg-based IIV or LAIV may receive ccIIV or RIV under certain circumstances: see ccIIV and RIV sections above). • People with egg allergy with symptoms other than hives (e.g., angioedema, respiratory distress) or required epinephrine or another emergency medical intervention: any influenza vaccine appropriate for age and health status may be administered. If using LAIV (which is egg based) or egg-based IIV, administer in a medical setting under the supervision of a healthcare provider who can recognize and manage severe allergic conditions. • People with underlying medical conditions (other than those listed under contraindications) that might predispose to complications after wild-type influenza virus infection (e.g., chronic pulmonary, cardiovascular [except isolated hypertension], renal, hepatic, neurologic, hematologic, or metabolic disorders (including diabetes mellitus) • Moderate or severe acute illness with or without fever

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***Haemophilus influenzae* type b**[4] **(Hib)**	• Severe allergic reaction (e.g., anaphylaxis) after a previous dose or to any vaccine component • **For Hiberix, ActHib, and PedvaxHIB only:** history of severe allergic reaction to dry natural latex	• Moderate or severe acute illness with or without fever
Hepatitis A (HepA)	• Severe allergic reaction (e.g., anaphylaxis) after a previous dose or to a vaccine component, including neomycin	• Moderate or severe acute illness with or without fever
Hepatitis B (HepB)	• Severe allergic reaction (e.g., anaphylaxis) after a previous dose or to a vaccine component, including yeast (except PreHevbrio, which does not contain yeast) • Pregnancy: Heplisav-B and PreHevbrio are not recommended during pregnancy due to a lack of safety data in pregnant women.	• Moderate or severe acute illness with or without fever
Hepatitis A – Hepatitis B (HepA-HepB)	• Severe allergic reaction (e.g., anaphylaxis) after a previous dose or to a vaccine component, including neomycin and yeast	• Moderate or severe acute illness with or without fever
Human papillomavirus (HPV)	• Severe allergic reaction (e.g., anaphylaxis) after a previous dose or to a vaccine component • Pregnancy: HPV vaccination is not recommended until after pregnancy.	• Moderate or severe acute illness with or without fever
Measles, mumps, rubella (MMR)	• Severe allergic reaction (e.g., anaphylaxis) after a previous dose or to a vaccine component • Severe immunodeficiency (e.g., hematologic and solid tumors, receipt of chemotherapy, congenital immunodeficiency, long-term immunosuppressive therapy or patients with human immunodeficiency virus [HIV] infection who are severely immunocompromised) • Pregnancy[4] • Family history of altered immunocompetence, unless verified clinically or by laboratory testing as immunocompetent	• Recent (within 11 months) receipt of antibody-containing blood product (specific interval depends on product; see Table 6 in www.cdc.gov/vaccines/hcp/acip-recs/general-recs/downloads/general-recs.pdf) • History of thrombocytopenia or thrombocytopenic purpura • Need for tuberculin skin testing or interferon-gamma release assay (IGRA) testing • Moderate or severe acute illness with or without fever
Meningococcal ACWY (MenACWY)	• Severe allergic reaction (e.g., anaphylaxis) after a previous dose or to a vaccine component • **For MenACWY-D (Menactra) and MenACWY-CRM (Menveo) only:** severe allergic reaction to a diphtheria toxoid- or CRM197-containing vaccine • **For MenACWY-TT (MenQuadfi) only:** severe allergic reaction to a tetanus toxoid-containing vaccine	• Moderate or severe acute illness with or without fever
Meningococcal B (MenB) (Men-4C [Bexsero], MenB-FHbp [Trumenba])	• Severe allergic reaction (e.g., anaphylaxis) after a previous dose or to a vaccine component	• Pregnancy • **For MenB-4C (Bexsero) only:** latex sensitivity • Moderate or severe illness with or without fever
Pneumococcal conjugate[4] **(PCV15; PCV20)**	• Severe allergic reaction (e.g., anaphylaxis) after a previous dose or to a vaccine component • Severe allergic reaction (e.g., anaphylaxis) to any diphtheria-toxoid-containing vaccine or to its vaccine component	• Moderate or severe acute illness with or without fever
Pneumococcal polysaccharide[4] **(PPSV23)**	• Severe allergic reaction (e.g., anaphylaxis) after a previous dose or to a vaccine component	• Moderate or severe acute illness with or without fever

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Tetanus, diphtheria, pertussis (Tdap) **Tetanus, diphtheria (Td)**	• Severe allergic reaction (e.g., anaphylaxis) after a previous dose or to a vaccine component • **For Tdap only:** encephalopathy (e.g., coma, decreased level of consciousness, prolonged seizures), not attributable to another identifiable cause within 7 days of administration of previous dose of a DTP, DTaP, or Tdap	• GBS within 6 weeks after a previous dose of tetanus toxoid-containing vaccine • History of Arthus-type hypersensitivity reactions after a previous dose of diphtheria-toxoid-containing or tetanus- toxoid-containing vaccine; defer vaccination until at least 10 years have elapsed since the last tetanus toxoid-containing vaccine • Moderate or severe acute illness with or without fever • **For Tdap only:** progressive or unstable neurologic disorder, uncontrolled seizures, or progressive encephalopathy until a treatment regimen has been established and the condition has stabilized
Varicella (Var)	• Severe allergic reaction (e.g., anaphylaxis) after a previous dose or to a vaccine component • Severe immunodeficiency (e.g., hematologic and solid tumors, receipt of chemotherapy, congenital immunodeficiency, long-term immunosuppressive therapy or patients with HIV infection who are severely immunocompromised) • Pregnancy[4] • Family history of altered immunocompetence, unless verified clinically or by laboratory testing as immunocompetent	• Recent (within 11 months) receipt of antibody-containing blood product (specific interval depends on product; see Table 6 in www.cdc.gov/vaccines/hcp/acip-recs/general-recs/downloads/general-recs.pdf) • Receipt of specific antivirals (i.e., acyclovir, famciclovir, or valacyclovir) 24 hours before vaccination; avoid use of these antiviral drugs for 14 days after vaccination • Moderate or severe acute illness with or without fever
Zoster recombivant vaccine[4] (RZV)	• Severe allergic reaction (e.g., anaphylaxis) after a previous dose or to a vaccine component	• Moderate or severe acute illness with or without fever • Current herpes zoster infection

FOOTNOTES

1. This table is adapted from Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices "Recommended Immunization Schedule for Adults Aged 19 Years or Older – United States, 2022" *MMWR* Vol.71(7):229–233, available at www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/71/wr/pdfs/mm7107a1-H.pdf. Vaccination providers should check FDA-approved prescribing information for the most complete and updated information, including vaccine components, contraindications, warnings, and precautions. Package inserts for U.S.-licensed vaccines are available at www.fda.gov/vaccines-blood-biologics/approved-products/vaccines-licensed-use-united-states
2. When a contraindication is present, a vaccine should not be administered (see www.cdc.gov/vaccines/hcp/acip-recs/general-recs/contraindications.html). In the absence of a contraindication, CDC may state that the use of certain vaccine products is not recommended in certain vaccine products in certain circumstances (e.g., during pregnancy) if available data are insufficient to inform assessment of vaccine-associated risks.
3. When a precaution is present, vaccination should generally be deferred but might be indicated if the benefit of protection from the vaccine outweighs the risk for an adverse reaction (see www.cdc.gov/vaccines/hcp/acip-recs/general-recs/contraindications.html).
4. CDC has no recommendations for vaccination during pregnancy for Hib, PCV15, PCV20, PPSV23, or RZV. For additional information on which vaccines should not be administered during pregnancy, see "Vaccinations Needed During Pregnancy" at www.immunize.org/catg.d/p4040.pdf.