

### Clinical Guideline Adult Preventive (21 & Over)

	Clinical Indicator	Ages 21-39	Ages 40-49	ges 50-64	Ages 65+
<b>COUNSELING</b>	Assessing tobacco use <sup>1</sup>	Every visit	Every visit	Every visit	Every visit
	Advising smokers to quit	At least annually	At least annually	At least annually	At least annually
	Assess drug/alcohol use	Annually	Annually	Annually	Annually
	Depression screening <sup>2</sup>	Annually	Annually	Annually	Annually
	Assess STD risk	Annually	Annually	Annually	
	Assessment of physical activity	Annually	Annually	Annually	Annually
	Discussion of aspirin prophylaxis <sup>3</sup>	High risk	If high risk: Men-annually Women-post menopausal	Annually if high risk	Annually if high risk
<b>SCREENING</b>	Screening history & exam	Every 2 years	Every 2 years	Annually	Annually
	Cervical cancer screening <sup>4</sup>	Women: every 1-3 years	Women: every 1-3 years	Women: every 1-3 years	Women: high risk
	Mammogram		Women: every 1-2 years	Women: every 1-2 years	Women: every 1-2 years
	Chlamydia screening <sup>5</sup>	Women: annually to age 25 & with Pregnancy	If high risk	If high risk	
	Discuss prostate cancer screening			Annually	Annually
	Colon cancer screening Fecal occult blood &/or			Annually	Annually
	Sigmoidoscopy or Colonoscopy			Every 5 years Every 10 years	Every 5 years Every 10 years
	Vision, Hearing				Every 5 years
	Lipid Profile <sup>6</sup>	Men ≥ 21: every 5 years unless high risk	Men: every 5 years unless high risk Women ≥ 45: every 5 years unless high risk	Every 5 years unless high risk	If not checked previously
	Obesity screening (BMI) <sup>7</sup>	Every visit	Every visit	Every visit	Every visit
	Domestic violence <sup>8</sup>	Annually	Annually	Annually	Annually
Osteoporosis <sup>9</sup>			Women age 60 & older at risk	Women at risk	
<b>IMMUNIZATIONS</b>	<p>Gateway Health Plan<sup>®</sup> follows the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention., recommended Adult Immunization Schedule-United States , 2009.  Recommended Adult Immunization Schedule has been approved by ACIP, ACOG, ACP &amp; AAFP.  Please see attachment.  Links: <a href="http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/recs/schedules/downloads/adult/2009/adult-schedule-11x17.pdf">http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/recs/schedules/downloads/adult/2009/adult-schedule-11x17.pdf</a>  <a href="http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/">www.cdc.gov/mmwr/</a> January 9, 2009</p>				

<sup>1</sup> Use CAGE screening. **C:** “Have you ever felt you ought to Cut down on drinking?” **A:** “Have people Annoyed you by criticizing your drinking?” **G:** “Have you ever felt bad or Guilty about your drinking?” **E:** “Have you ever had a drink first thing in the morning to steady your nerves or get rid of a hangover (Eye opener)?”

<sup>2</sup> Screening questions are: “Over the past month have you felt down, depressed or hopeless” and “Over the past month have you felt little interest or pleasure in doing things.”

<sup>3</sup> Aspirin prophylaxis high risk-diabetes, elevated cholesterol levels, low levels of HDL cholesterol, elevated blood pressure, family history and smoking.

<sup>4</sup> Discontinuation of cervical cancer screening in older women is appropriate, provided women have had adequate recent screening with normal Pap results. Screening is recommended in older women who have not been previously screened, when information about previous screening is unavailable or when screening is unlikely to have been done in the past.

<sup>5</sup> Chlamydia screening high risk – Prevalence is higher in the following populations: unmarried women, African –American race, prior history of STD, having new or multiple sex partners, having cervical ectopy using barrier contraceptives inconsistently, and partners having multiple partners who engage in high risk behavior.

<sup>6</sup> Lipid disorder high risk – diabetes, history of cardiovascular disease before age 50 in male relatives or age 60 in female relatives, history suggestive of familial hyperlipidemia, multiple coronary heart disease risk factors and people who have lipid levels close to those warranting treatment.

<sup>7</sup> Assess BMI and waist circumference at every visit during which weight is measured. Use 5As: Ask if patient is ready to make a change. Advise in a clear, specific and tailored manner. Assess level of obesity and comorbidities. Assist by providing necessary tools and support. Arrange contact with other providers who can provide a team approach.

<sup>8</sup> At each visit ask: “Within the past year have you been hit, slapped, kicked or otherwise physically hurt by someone?” “Are you in a relationship with a person who physically hurts you?” “Has anyone forced you to have sexual activities that make you feel uncomfortable?”

<sup>9</sup> Osteoporosis – Routine screening begin at age 60 for women identified as high risk because of their weight or estrogen use. Routine screening women age 65 and older at increased risk for osteoporotic fractures, and spinal abnormalities.

#### Scientific Evidence Sources:

U.S. Preventive Services Task Force. Guide to Clinical Preventive Services. Washington, DC: Office of Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, U.S. Government Printing Office, 2007.

U.S. Preventive Services Task Force. Recommendations and Rationale: Screening for Depression (2002), Screening for Colorectal Cancer (2002), Screening for Breast Cancer (2002), Screening for Prostate Cancer, Behavioral Counseling in Primary Care to Promote Physical Activity, and Aspirin for the Primary Prevention of Cardiovascular Events. (2002), Screening for Cervical Cancer (2003), Screening for Obesity in Adults (2003), Osteoporosis Screening (2003) Screening for Family and Intimate Partner Violence (2004) Screening for Alcohol Misuse (April 2004)

American Cancer Society Guidelines for Breast Cancer Detection 2007

American Academy of Family Practice Physicians Panel on Obesity, October 7, 2005

American Academy of Family Physicians. Summary of Recommendations for Clinical Preventive Services, August 2007 Revision 6.4.

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Put Prevention into Practice. June 2002.

The Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices. Recommended Adult Immunization Schedule United States, 2009

#### National Guideline References:

[www.cdc.gov](http://www.cdc.gov)

Center for Disease Control

[www.aafp.org](http://www.aafp.org)

American Academy of Family Physician

[www.ahrq.gov](http://www.ahrq.gov)

US Preventive Services Task force

[www.nhlbi.nih.gov](http://www.nhlbi.nih.gov)

National Institute of Health

[www.diabetes.org](http://www.diabetes.org)

American Diabetes Association

[www.cancer.org](http://www.cancer.org)

American Cancer Society

[www.nof.org](http://www.nof.org)

National Osteoporosis Foundation

[www.immunize.org](http://www.immunize.org)

Immunization Action Coalition: Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices

[www.theheart.org](http://www.theheart.org)

NCEP Guidelines

# Recommended Adult Immunization Schedule UNITED STATES - 2009

Note: These recommendations *must* be read with the footnotes that follow containing number of doses, intervals between doses, and other important information.

**Figure 1. Recommended adult immunization schedule, by vaccine and age group**

VACCINE ▼	AGE GROUP ▶	19–26 years	27–49 years	50–59 years	60–64 years	≥65 years
Tetanus, diphtheria, pertussis (Td/Tdap) <sup>1,*</sup>		Substitute 1-time dose of Tdap for Td booster; then boost with Td every 10 yrs				Td booster every 10 yrs
Human papillomavirus (HPV) <sup>2,*</sup>		3 doses (females)				
Varicella <sup>3,*</sup>		2 doses				
Zoster <sup>4</sup>					1 dose	
Measles, mumps, rubella (MMR) <sup>5,*</sup>		1 or 2 doses		1 dose		
Influenza <sup>6,*</sup>		1 dose annually				
Pneumococcal (polysaccharide) <sup>7,8</sup>		1 or 2 doses				1 dose
Hepatitis A <sup>9,*</sup>		2 doses				
Hepatitis B <sup>10,*</sup>		3 doses				
Meningococcal <sup>11,*</sup>		1 or more doses				

\*Covered by the Vaccine Injury Compensation Program.

**Yellow box:** For all persons in this category who meet the age requirements and who lack evidence of immunity (e.g., lack documentation of vaccination or have no evidence of prior infection)  
**Purple box:** Recommended if some other risk factor is present (e.g., on the basis of medical, occupational, lifestyle, or other indications)  
**White box:** No recommendation

Report all clinically significant postvaccination reactions to the Vaccine Adverse Event Reporting System (VAERS). Reporting forms and instructions on filing a VAERS report are available at [www.vaers.hhs.gov](http://www.vaers.hhs.gov) or by telephone, 800-822-7967.

Information on how to file a Vaccine Injury Compensation Program claim is available at [www.hrsa.gov/vaccinecompensation](http://www.hrsa.gov/vaccinecompensation) or by telephone, 800-338-2382. To file a claim for vaccine injury, contact the U.S. Court of Federal Claims, 717 Madison Place, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005; telephone, 202-357-6400.

Additional information about the vaccines in this schedule, extent of available data, and contraindications for vaccination is also available at [www.cdc.gov/vaccines](http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines) or from the CDC-INFO Contact Center at 800-CDC-INFO (800-232-4636) in English and Spanish, 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

Use of trade names and commercial sources is for identification only and does not imply endorsement by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

**Figure 2. Vaccines that might be indicated for adults based on medical and other indications**

VACCINE ▼	INDICATION ▶	Pregnancy	Immuno-compromising conditions (excluding human immunodeficiency virus [HIV]) <sup>13</sup>	HIV infection <sup>3,12,13</sup> CD4+ T lymphocyte count		Diabetes, heart disease, chronic lung disease, chronic alcoholism	Asplenia <sup>12</sup> (including elective splenectomy and terminal complement deficiencies)	Chronic liver disease	Kidney failure, end-stage renal disease, receipt of hemodialysis	Health-care personnel	
				<200 cells/μL	≥200 cells/μL						
Tetanus, diphtheria, pertussis (Td/Tdap) <sup>1,*</sup>		Td	Substitute 1-time dose of Tdap for Td booster; then boost with Td every 10 yrs								
Human papillomavirus (HPV) <sup>2,*</sup>		3 doses for females through age 26 yrs									
Varicella <sup>3,*</sup>		Contraindicated	2 doses								
Zoster <sup>4</sup>		Contraindicated	1 dose								
Measles, mumps, rubella (MMR) <sup>5,*</sup>		Contraindicated	1 or 2 doses								
Influenza <sup>6,*</sup>		1 dose TIV annually									1 dose TIV or LAIV annually
Pneumococcal (polysaccharide) <sup>7,8</sup>		1 or 2 doses									
Hepatitis A <sup>9,*</sup>		2 doses									
Hepatitis B <sup>10,*</sup>		3 doses									
Meningococcal <sup>11,*</sup>		1 or more doses									

\*Covered by the Vaccine Injury Compensation Program.

**Yellow box:** For all persons in this category who meet the age requirements and who lack evidence of immunity (e.g., lack documentation of vaccination or have no evidence of prior infection)  
**Purple box:** Recommended if some other risk factor is present (e.g., on the basis of medical, occupational, lifestyle, or other indications)  
**White box:** No recommendation

These schedules indicate the recommended age groups and medical indications for which administration of currently licensed vaccines is commonly indicated for adults ages 19 years and older, as of January 1, 2009. Licensed combination vaccines may be used whenever any components of the combination are indicated and when the vaccine's other components are not contraindicated. For detailed recommendations on all vaccines, including those used primarily for travelers or that are issued during the year, consult the manufacturers' package inserts and the complete statements from the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices ([www.cdc.gov/vaccines/pubs/acip-list.htm](http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/pubs/acip-list.htm)).

The recommendations in this schedule were approved by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC) Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP), the American Academy of Family Physicians (AAFP), the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists (ACOG), and the American College of Physicians (ACP).



# Footnotes

## Recommended Adult Immunization Schedule—UNITED STATES - 2009

For complete statements by the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP), visit [www.cdc.gov/vaccines/pubs/ACIP-list.htm](http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/pubs/ACIP-list.htm).

### 1. Tetanus, diphtheria, and acellular pertussis (Td/Tdap) vaccination

Tdap should replace a single dose of Td for adults aged 19 through 64 years who have not received a dose of Tdap previously.

Adults with uncertain or incomplete history of primary vaccination series with tetanus and diphtheria toxoid-containing vaccines should begin or complete a primary vaccination series. A primary series for adults is 3 doses of tetanus and diphtheria toxoid-containing vaccines; administer the first 2 doses at least 4 weeks apart and the third dose 6–12 months after the second. However, Tdap can substitute for any one of the doses of Td in the 3-dose primary series. The booster dose of tetanus and diphtheria toxoid-containing vaccine should be administered to adults who have completed a primary series and if the last vaccination was received 10 or more years previously. Tdap or Td vaccine may be used, as indicated.

If a woman is pregnant and received the last Td vaccination 10 or more years previously, administer Td during the second or third trimester. If the woman received the last Td vaccination less than 10 years previously, administer Tdap during the immediate postpartum period. A dose of Tdap is recommended for postpartum women, close contacts of infants aged less than 12 months, and all health-care personnel with direct patient contact if they have not previously received Tdap. An interval as short as 2 years from the last Td is suggested; shorter intervals can be used. Td may be deferred during pregnancy and Tdap substituted in the immediate postpartum period, or Tdap may be administered instead of Td to a pregnant woman after an informed discussion with the woman.

Consult the ACIP statement for recommendations for administering Td as prophylaxis in wound management.

### 2. Human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccination

HPV vaccination is recommended for all females aged 11 through 26 years (and may begin at 9 years) who have not completed the vaccine series. History of genital warts, abnormal Papanicolaou test, or positive HPV DNA test is not evidence of prior infection with all vaccine HPV types; HPV vaccination is recommended for persons with such histories.

Ideally, vaccine should be administered before potential exposure to HPV through sexual activity; however, females who are sexually active should still be vaccinated consistent with age-based recommendations. Sexually active females who have not been infected with any of the four HPV vaccine types receive the full benefit of the vaccination. Vaccination is less beneficial for females who have already been infected with one or more of the HPV vaccine types.

A complete series consists of 3 doses. The second dose should be administered 2 months after the first dose; the third dose should be administered 6 months after the first dose.

HPV vaccination is not specifically recommended for females with the medical indications described in Figure 2, "Vaccines that might be indicated for adults based on medical and other indications." Because HPV vaccine is not a live-virus vaccine, it may be administered to persons with the medical indications described in Figure 2. However, the immune response and vaccine efficacy might be less for persons with the medical indications described in Figure 2 than in persons who do not have the medical indications described or who are immunocompetent. Health-care personnel are not at increased risk because of occupational exposure, and should be vaccinated consistent with age-based recommendations.

### 3. Varicella vaccination

All adults without evidence of immunity to varicella should receive 2 doses of single-antigen varicella vaccine if not previously vaccinated or the second dose if they have received only one dose unless they have a medical contraindication. Special consideration should be given to those who 1) have close contact with persons at high risk for severe disease (e.g., health-care personnel and family contacts of persons with immunocompromising conditions) or 2) are at high risk for exposure or transmission (e.g., teachers; child care employees; residents and staff members of institutional settings, including correctional institutions; college students; military personnel; adolescents and adults living in households with children; nonpregnant women of childbearing age; and international travelers).

Evidence of immunity to varicella in adults includes any of the following: 1) documentation of 2 doses of varicella vaccine at least 4 weeks apart; 2) U.S.-born before 1980 (although for health-care personnel and pregnant women, birth before 1980 should not be considered evidence of immunity); 3) history of varicella based on diagnosis or verification of varicella by a health-care provider (for a patient reporting a history of or presenting with an atypical case, a mild case, or both, health-care providers should seek either an epidemiologic link with a typical varicella case or to a laboratory-confirmed case or evidence of laboratory confirmation, if it was performed at the time of acute disease); 4) history of herpes zoster based on health-care provider diagnosis or verification of herpes zoster by a health-care provider; or 5) laboratory evidence of immunity or laboratory confirmation of disease.

Pregnant women should be assessed for evidence of varicella immunity. Women who do not have evidence of immunity should receive the first dose of varicella vaccine upon completion or termination of pregnancy and before discharge from the health-care facility. The second dose should be administered 4–8 weeks after the first dose.

### 4. Herpes zoster vaccination

A single dose of zoster vaccine is recommended for adults aged 60 years and older regardless of whether they report a prior episode of herpes zoster. Persons with chronic medical conditions may be vaccinated unless their condition constitutes a contraindication.

### 5. Measles, mumps, rubella (MMR) vaccination

*Measles component:* Adults born before 1957 generally are considered immune to measles. Adults born during or after 1957 should receive 1 or more doses of MMR unless they have a medical contraindication, documentation of 1 or more doses, history of measles based on health-care provider diagnosis, or laboratory evidence of immunity.

A second dose of MMR is recommended for adults who 1) have been recently exposed to measles or are in an outbreak setting; 2) have been vaccinated previously with killed measles vaccine; 3) have been vaccinated with an unknown type of measles vaccine during 1963–1967; 4) are students in postsecondary educational institutions; 5) work in a health-care facility; or 6) plan to travel internationally.

*Mumps component:* Adults born before 1957 generally are considered immune to mumps. Adults born during or after 1957 should receive 1 dose of MMR unless they have a medical contraindication, history of mumps based on health-care provider diagnosis, or laboratory evidence of immunity.

A second dose of MMR is recommended for adults who 1) live in a community experiencing a mumps outbreak and are in an affected age group; 2) are students in postsecondary educational institutions; 3) work in a health-care facility; or 4) plan to travel internationally. For unvaccinated health-care personnel born before 1957 who do not have other evidence of mumps immunity, administering 1 dose on a routine basis should be considered and administering a second dose during an outbreak should be strongly considered.

*Rubella component:* 1 dose of MMR vaccine is recommended for women whose rubella vaccination history is unreliable or who lack laboratory evidence of immunity. For women of childbearing age, regardless of birth year, rubella immunity should be determined and women should be counseled regarding congenital rubella syndrome. Women who do not have evidence of immunity should receive MMR upon completion or termination of pregnancy and before discharge from the health-care facility.

### 6. Influenza vaccination

*Medical indications:* Chronic disorders of the cardiovascular or pulmonary systems, including asthma; chronic metabolic diseases, including diabetes mellitus, renal or hepatic dysfunction, hemoglobinopathies, or immunocompromising conditions (including immunocompromising conditions caused by medications or human immunodeficiency virus [HIV]); any condition that compromises respiratory function or the handling of respiratory secretions or that can increase the risk of aspiration (e.g., cognitive dysfunction, spinal cord injury, or seizure disorder or other neuromuscular disorder); and pregnancy during the influenza season. No data exist on the risk for severe or complicated influenza

disease among persons with asplenia; however, influenza is a risk factor for secondary bacterial infections that can cause severe disease among persons with asplenia.

*Occupational indications:* All health-care personnel, including those employed by long-term care and assisted-living facilities, and caregivers of children less than 5 years old.

*Other indications:* Residents of nursing homes and other long-term care and assisted-living facilities; persons likely to transmit influenza to persons at high risk (e.g., in-home household contacts and caregivers of children aged less than 5 years old, persons 65 years old and older and persons of all ages with high-risk condition[s]); and anyone who would like to decrease their risk of getting influenza. Healthy, nonpregnant adults aged less than 50 years without high-risk medical conditions who are not contacts of severely immunocompromised persons in special care units can receive either intranasally administered live, attenuated influenza vaccine (FluMist<sup>®</sup>) or inactivated vaccine. Other persons should receive the inactivated vaccine.

### 7. Pneumococcal polysaccharide (PPSV) vaccination

*Medical indications:* Chronic lung disease (including asthma); chronic cardiovascular diseases; diabetes mellitus; chronic liver diseases, cirrhosis; chronic alcoholism, chronic renal failure or nephrotic syndrome; functional or anatomic asplenia (e.g., sickle cell disease or splenectomy [if elective splenectomy is planned, vaccinate at least 2 weeks before surgery]); immunocompromising conditions; and cochlear implants and cerebrospinal fluid leaks. Vaccinate as close to HIV diagnosis as possible.

*Other indications:* Residents of nursing homes or long-term care facilities and persons who smoke cigarettes. Routine use of PPSV is not recommended for Alaska Native or American Indian persons younger than 65 years unless they have underlying medical conditions that are PPSV indications. However public health authorities may consider recommending PPSV for Alaska Natives and American Indians aged 50 through 64 years who are living in areas in which the risk of invasive pneumococcal disease is increased.

### 8. Revaccination with PPSV

One-time revaccination after 5 years for persons with chronic renal failure or nephrotic syndrome; functional or anatomic asplenia (e.g., sickle cell disease or splenectomy); and for persons with immunocompromising conditions. For persons aged 65 years and older, one-time revaccination if they were vaccinated 5 or more years previously and were aged less than 65 years at the time of primary vaccination.

### 9. Hepatitis A vaccination

*Medical indications:* Persons with chronic liver disease and persons who receive clotting factor concentrates.

*Behavioral indications:* Men who have sex with men and persons who use illegal drugs.

*Occupational indications:* Persons working with hepatitis A virus (HAV)-infected primates or with HAV in a research laboratory setting.

*Other indications:* Persons traveling to or working in countries that have high or intermediate endemicity of hepatitis A (a list of countries is available at [wwwn.cdc.gov/travel/content/diseases.aspx](http://wwwn.cdc.gov/travel/content/diseases.aspx)) and any person seeking protection from HAV infection.

Single-antigen vaccine formulations should be administered in a 2-dose schedule at either 0 and 6–12 months (Havrix<sup>®</sup>), or 0 and 6–18 months (Vaqta<sup>®</sup>). If the combined hepatitis A and hepatitis B vaccine (Twinrix<sup>®</sup>) is used, administer 3 doses at 0, 1, and 6 months; alternatively, a 4-dose schedule, administered on days 0, 7 and 21 to 30 followed by a booster dose at month 12 may be used.

### 10. Hepatitis B vaccination

*Medical indications:* Persons with end-stage renal disease, including patients receiving hemodialysis; persons with HIV infection; and persons with chronic liver disease.

*Occupational indications:* Health-care personnel and public-safety workers who are exposed to blood or other potentially infectious body fluids.

*Behavioral indications:* Sexually active persons who are not in a long-term, mutually monogamous relationship (e.g., persons with more than 1 sex partner during the previous 6 months); persons seeking evaluation or treatment for a sexually transmitted disease; current or recent injection-drug users; and men who have sex with men.

*Other indications:* Household contacts and sex partners of persons with chronic hepatitis B virus (HBV) infection; clients and staff members of institutions for persons with developmental disabilities; international travelers to countries with high or intermediate prevalence of chronic HBV infection (a list of countries is available at [wwwn.cdc.gov/travel/content/diseases.aspx](http://wwwn.cdc.gov/travel/content/diseases.aspx)); and any adult seeking protection from HBV infection.

Hepatitis B vaccination is recommended for all adults in the following settings: STD treatment facilities; HIV testing and treatment facilities; facilities providing drug-abuse treatment and prevention services; health-care settings targeting services to injection-drug users or men who have sex with men; correctional facilities; end-stage renal disease programs and facilities for chronic hemodialysis patients; and institutions and nonresidential daycare facilities for persons with developmental disabilities.

If the combined hepatitis A and hepatitis B vaccine (Twinrix<sup>®</sup>) is used, administer 3 doses at 0, 1, and 6 months; alternatively, a 4-dose schedule, administered on days 0, 7 and 21 to 30 followed by a booster dose at month 12 may be used.

*Special formulation indications:* For adult patients receiving hemodialysis or with other immunocompromising conditions, 1 dose of 40 µg/mL (Recombivax HB<sup>®</sup>) administered on a 3-dose schedule or 2 doses of 20 µg/mL (Engerix-B<sup>®</sup>) administered simultaneously on a 4-dose schedule at 0, 1, 2 and 6 months.

### 11. Meningococcal vaccination

*Medical indications:* Adults with anatomic or functional asplenia, or terminal complement component deficiencies.

*Other indications:* First-year college students living in dormitories; microbiologists who are routinely exposed to isolates of *Neisseria meningitidis*; military recruits; and persons who travel to or live in countries in which meningococcal disease is hyperendemic or epidemic (e.g., the "meningitis belt" of sub-Saharan Africa during the dry season [December–June]), particularly if their contact with local populations will be prolonged. Vaccination is required by the government of Saudi Arabia for all travelers to Mecca during the annual Hajj.

Meningococcal conjugate (MCV) vaccine is preferred for adults with any of the preceding indications who are aged 55 years or younger, although meningococcal polysaccharide vaccine (MPSV) is an acceptable alternative. Revaccination with MCV after 5 years might be indicated for adults previously vaccinated with MPSV who remain at increased risk for infection (e.g., persons residing in areas in which disease is epidemic).

### 12. Selected conditions for which *Haemophilus influenzae* type b (Hib) vaccine may be used

Hib vaccine generally is not recommended for persons aged 5 years and older. No efficacy data are available on which to base a recommendation concerning use of Hib vaccine for older children and adults. However, studies suggest good immunogenicity in persons who have sickle cell disease, leukemia, or HIV infection or who have had a splenectomy; administering 1 dose of vaccine to these persons is not contraindicated.

### 13. Immunocompromising conditions

Inactivated vaccines generally are acceptable (e.g., pneumococcal, meningococcal, and influenza [trivalent inactivated influenza vaccine]), and live vaccines generally are avoided in persons with immune deficiencies or immunocompromising conditions. Information on specific conditions is available at [www.cdc.gov/vaccines/pubs/acip-list.htm](http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/pubs/acip-list.htm).