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Whooping Cough-CDC Recommendations

Before 2005, the only booster available contained protection against tetanus and diphtheria (called Td), and was recommended for teens and adults every 10 years. Today there is a booster for preteens, teens and adults that contains protection against tetanus, diphtheria and pertussis (Tdap). The dose of Tdap can be given earlier than the 10-year mark.

Age/Status	Recommendations
19 years and older	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any adult 19 years of age and older who has not received a dose of Tdap should get one as soon as feasible – to protect themselves and infants. This Tdap booster dose can replace one of the 10-year Td booster doses. • Tdap can be administered regardless of interval since the previous Td dose. Shorter intervals between Tdap and last Td may increase the risk of mild local reactogenicity but may be appropriate if your patient is at high risk for contracting pertussis, such as during an outbreak, or has close contact with infants.
Pregnant women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pregnant women who have not been previously vaccinated with Tdap should get one dose of Tdap during the third trimester or late second trimester. • Tdap is recommended in the immediate postpartum period before discharge from hospital or birthing center for new mothers who were not previously vaccinated or whose vaccination status is unknown. • By getting Tdap during pregnancy, maternal pertussis antibodies transfer to the newborn, likely providing protection against pertussis in early life, before the baby starts getting DTaP vaccines. Tdap will also protect the mother at time of delivery, making her less likely to transmit pertussis to her infant.

For more information click on the link below.

<http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/vpd-vac/pertussis/downloads/PL-dis-pertussis-color-office.pdf>