

The Yellow Fever Vaccine Checklist

The following questions will determine if the Yellow Fever vaccine is appropriate for you to be vaccinated today. These questions relate to the person being vaccinated. Answering “yes” to any question, does not necessarily mean you/your child won’t be vaccinated. It may mean that we will need to ask some extra questions. If you do not understand a question, please ask your health professional to explain it.

Name:	Date of birth	Age now
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Questions	Yes	No	Unsure
Are you feeling well today, with no fever?			
Have you had any live vaccines (e.g. MMR, chickenpox, shingles, tuberculosis vaccine) in the last 4 weeks?			
Have you or any 1 st degree relative (blood relative-mother, father, brother, sister, child) had a serious reaction any ‘live’ vaccines?			
Do you have any allergies, including eggs or chicken protein?			
Have you or any 1 st degree relative ever had a serious adverse reaction to yellow fever vaccine?			
Do you have any other immune system problems you know of?			
Do you have cancer, or have you had cancer in the past (even if it was a long time ago)?			
Have you received any blood products in the last 12 months, or are due to receive blood products? e.g. blood transfusion or immunoglobulin			
Do you have any illness that might affect your immune system? For example: leukemia, lymphoma, multiple sclerosis, congenital immune deficiency, or had a previous stem cell or organ transplant, cellular immune deficiencies, chronic lymphoproliferative conditions.			
Are you living with HIV? Do you know your most recent viral load result? Do you know what your CD4 count was when last measured?			
Are you taking or have ever taken any medicines that affect your immune system? Such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Steroid medication such as prednisone • Cancer treatments • medications for the management of conditions such as arthritis, or Multiple sclerosis, Crohn’s disease, ulcerative colitis, psoriasis, polymyalgia rheumatic or similar? 			

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Are you having chemotherapy or radiotherapy (now or within the last year)?			
Have you ever been told that you may have a problem with your thymus gland (including myasthenia gravis or a thymoma)?			
Have you had an operation to remove your thymus gland (ie., thymectomy) for any reason (including during cardiac surgery)?			
Do you have a history of open-heart surgery?			
Do you have a first-degree family relative (ie. a blood relative - mother, father, full brother, sister or child) who has had a serious adverse reaction to yellow fever vaccine?			
Are you pregnant, planning to get pregnant soon or currently breastfeeding?			
Do you have any medical conditions?			
For infants under 12 months: Did the child's mother receive any treatments that may have affected the child's immune system while they were pregnant?			

Why is this Checklist for Yellow Fever vaccine needs to be completed?

Your Age:

Babies

There is a greater risk of yellow fever vaccine related brain inflammation (encephalitis) in very young babies. Babies aged less than six months should not have yellow fever vaccine and babies aged six to nine months should only be given this vaccine if the risk of yellow fever at the destination to be visited is high, such as during epidemics/ outbreaks, and travel is unavoidable.

Aged 60 years or older

You are at increased risk of developing serious side effects from the vaccine compared to younger travelers. If you are travelling to areas where yellow fever vaccine is 'generally not recommended' you should not receive vaccine. However, you may require a yellow fever waiver letter on medical grounds to enter the country.

How are you feeling today

Minor illness without high temperature (fever) should not usually delay your yellow fever vaccination. However, vaccination may be postponed until you have fully recovered. This is to make sure any symptoms are not confused with possible reactions to the vaccine.

Your allergies and previous reactions to yellow fever vaccine

This vaccine may contain traces of egg, chicken protein and other ingredients that some people are occasionally allergic to. If you have ever had a serious reaction (anaphylaxis) to any of the vaccine ingredients, you must tell your health professional. If you have an ongoing allergy to egg, you may need to be assessed by a trained allergy specialist or immunologist and vaccinated in a hospital setting. If you have other allergies to the vaccine ingredients, you may not be able to have the vaccine.

Your general health and any condition or treatment that may affect your immune system

This vaccine contains live yellow fever virus that has been weakened. Your response to the vaccine may not be so good if your immune system is weakened by certain illnesses or treatments, but occasionally the vaccine can still be given. However, if your immune system is very weak you must not receive yellow fever vaccine as you are at risk of developing serious side effects from the vaccine, including death.

Question if you have had, or have been told you may have a problem with your thymus gland (includes myasthenia gravis or a thymoma), or if you ever had open heart surgery

The thymus gland is part of your immune system and sometimes does not work properly or has been removed (thymectomy). Certain conditions such as Myasthenia gravis may involve your thymus gland. If you have a history of any of these conditions, you must not receive yellow fever vaccine as you are at risk of developing serious side effects, including death.

The thymus gland may be removed during chest surgery. Your surgical notes and current guidance for health professionals may need to be reviewed to establish if your thymus gland was removed. Yellow fever vaccine can still be given in some instances following chest surgery where the thymus

gland remains.

If you are planning a pregnancy, pregnant now or breast-feeding

If you are planning a pregnancy, it is recommended to wait until 28 days after yellow fever vaccination before getting pregnant (conceiving).

Safety of yellow fever vaccine during pregnancy is not clear, although increased complications for mother or baby have not been reported when the vaccine was given during pregnancy. Discussion with a health professional about the risks and benefits of this vaccine during pregnancy will help you decide whether yellow fever vaccination is right for you at this time.

You are encouraged to continue breast-feeding during your trip.

Several very young (less than two months old) breast-fed babies developed brain inflammation shortly after their mothers' yellow fever vaccination. Discuss with a health professional whether the risk of yellow fever at your travel destination is sufficiently high for yellow fever vaccination to be recommended.

If you have a first-degree family member who has had a serious adverse reaction to yellow fever vaccine

If you have a first-degree family member (e.g mother, father, brother, sister or child) who has experienced a serious adverse reaction, and this was not due to a known medical risk factor, it is possible that you may be susceptible to developing a serious adverse reaction due to an unidentified genetic reason. Serious adverse reactions which may have a genetic link include severe nervous system reactions or a reaction that stops several body organs such as the liver, lungs and kidneys working. These are very rare.

Patient Consent:

Signing this form does not mean that you have consented to receive a vaccine. Your health professional will discuss the benefits, possible risks, and expected vaccine responses and answer any questions you have before proceeding with vaccination.

Form completed by:

Signature:

Date:

Form reviewed by:

Signature:

Date: