

성인 예방접종 성인 예방접종 Adult Immunization

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Abstract

In 1796, Jenner inoculated the vesicular fluid from cowpox lesions into the skin of susceptible individuals and induced protection against smallpox, and thus the era of immunization began. With the introduction of vaccinations, children and adults are now protected against 15 life - threatening or debilitating diseases. In 1980, the WHO declared that smallpox was eradicated and people did not need to be vaccinated any more. Vaccines have reduced cases of all vaccine - preventable diseases by more than 97% from peak levels before vaccines were available. Despite these success stories and even though coverage has improved, pockets of under - immunized children remain, leaving the potential for outbreaks. Many adolescents and adults are under - immunized as well, missing opportunities to protect themselves against vaccine - preventable diseases such as tetanus, hepatitis B, influenza, and pneumococcal disease. In the text, we intend to describe the indication, adverse effects, and contraindications of adult immunization.

Keywords : Adult immunization; Td; Influenza; Pneumococcal vaccine

핵심용어: ; ; ;

Edward Jenner가

200 (small pox), (diphtheria), (tetanus), (yellow fever), (pertussis), (poliomyelitis), (measles), (mumps), (rubella), *Hemophilus influenzae* Type B 15가

가

zation

universal immuni-

1.

History of Tetanus toxoid	Clean, minor wounds		All other wounds*	
	Td	TIG	Td	TIG
Unknown or < 3 doses	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
3 doses	No ¹⁾	No	No ²⁾	No

* ,

1)	10	Yes
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2)	5	Yes
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2.

1.

65 (50)

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(1

) - , , HIV

2 3

2.

3.

가 ()
가 ,)

) - 6 ~ 12 (1)

10 가 ,
15, 25, 35

100%

가

1 .

Td

2. (Influenza)

37. (A H1N1, A H3N2, B) ,

10~11 .

가 10 ,
1 가 11

3~5%

1. (Td)

(3)

()

3 0 - 4 (1

GBS7†

3.

1. , , (65) , 65 () 5 65 (,) (, HIV , , , , , cochlear implants

4. B

2. 3 (0 - 1 - 6) , .

2 . 2003 (FDA) . 3 , 95%, 40 90%, 40 (LAIV) , 가 75~90% . 5~49 . 가가 , 가가 , 10 가 , 가 .

3.

(Pneumococcal Polysaccharide Vaccine, PPV)

multiple sclerosis

23 (23가) , 85~90%

HBs 4 가

2 , 7가

Hepatitis B vaccination 3

- 가 , 가 3 .

가 3 가 가

5 1 (one - time revaccination)

가 HBs

4. HBs

Exposed person	Exposure source	
	HBs Ag +	Unknown status
Unvaccinated	HBIG 0.06ml/kg IM & initiate HB vaccine	Initiate HB vaccine
Vaccinated	Check anti - HBs on exposed person	Check anti - HBs on exposed person
	If titer > 10mIU/ml, no rx.	If titer > 10mIU/ml, no rx.
	If titer < 10mIU/ml, HBIG + 1 dose HB vaccine	If titer < 10mIU/ml, HBIG + 1 dose HB vaccine

5.

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. 가가	(, , ,)	.
. 가가	11~18	.
. 가	()*	2)
* 4		1
.		4
	4	.

HBIG hepatitis B vaccination

, HBIG 1 2

가 .

MMR (5 ~ 15%), (

), (5%), TTP, (25%),

(1/1,000,000) ,

(HIV), MMR

5. $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{8}$ (MMR)

1)

12~15	1	4~6
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가 , 2

가 . 2000

2001

6. (Varicella)

가

가 (95 ~ 100%)

1

가

가 2

Vaccine	Age group (yrs)		
	19 ~ 49	50 ~ 64	65
Tetanus, Diphtheria (Td)*	1 dose booster every 10 years ¹		
Influenza	1 dose annually ²		1 dose annually
Pneumococcal (polysaccharide)	1 dose ^{3,4}		1 dose ^{3,4}
Hepatitis B*	3 doses (0, 1~2, 4~6 mos) ⁵		
Hepatitis A*	2 doses (0, 6~12 mos) ⁶		
Measles, mumps, rubella (MMR)*	1 or 2 doses ⁷		
Varicella*	2 doses (0, 4~8 wks) ⁸		
Meningococcal (polysaccharide)	1 dose ⁹		

For all person in this group
 For person lacking documentation of vaccination or evidence of disease
 For person at risk (i.e., with medical/exposure indications)

1. Recommended adult immunization schedule, by vaccine and age group - United States, October 2004–September 2005

7. (Meningococcal Vaccine)

A, C, Y, W135 47+

, 13 4~8 . 2 1
 2 . 90%
 , , neo- (C5~C9)가
 mycin gelatin ,)
 . 5
 VZV 가

Vaccine	Indication						
	Pregnancy	Diabetes, heart disease, chronic pulmonary disease, chronic liver disease (including chronic alcoholism)	Congenital immunodeficiency, cochlea implants, leukemia, lymphoma, generalized malignancy, therapy with alkylating agents, antimetabolites, CSF †leaks, radiation, or large amounts of corticosteroids	Renal failure/ end - stage renal disease, recipients of hemodialysis or clotting factor concentrates	Asplenia (including elective splenectomy and terminal complement component deficiencies)	HIV § infection	Health - care workers
Tetanus, Diphtheria (Td)* .1							
Influenza ²		A, B			C		
Pneumococcal (polysaccharide) ^{3, 4}		B	D		D, E, F	D, G	
Hepatitis B* .5				H			
Hepatitis A* .6		I					
Measles, mumps, rubella (MMR)* .7						J	
Varicella* .8			K				

For all person in this group
 For person lacking documentation of vaccination or evidence of disease
 For person at risk(i.e., with medical/exposure indications)
 Contraindicated

* Covered by the Vaccine Injury Compensation Program
 † Cerebrospinal fluid
 § Human Immunodeficiency virus

2. Recommended adult immunization schedule, by vaccine and medical and other indications - United States, October 2004–September 2005

6. Administering Vaccines to Adults: Dose, Route, Site, Needle Size, and Preparation

Vaccine	Dose	Route	Site	Needle Size	Vaccine Preparation
Tetanus - diphtheria (Td)	0.5mL	IM	Deltoid	22~25g, 1~2"	
Hepatitis A (Hep A)	18 yrs: 0.5mL 19 yrs: 1.0mL	IM	Deltoid	22~25g, 1~2"	Shake vial vigorously to obtain a uniform suspension prior to withdrawing each dose. Inspect vaccine visually for particulate matter and/or discoloration prior to administration (whenever solution and container permit). If problems are noted(e.g., vaccine cannot be resuspended), the vaccine should not be administered.
Hepatitis B (Hep B)	19 yrs: 0.5mL 20 yrs: 1.0mL	IM	Deltoid	22~25g, 1~2"	
Hep A + Hep B(Twinrix)	18 yrs: 1.0mL	IM	Deltoid	22~25g, 1~2"	
Influenza, trivalent inactivated (TIV)	0.5mL	IM	Deltoid	22~25g, 1~2"	
Pneumococcal polysaccharide (PPV)	0.5mL	IM SC	Deltoid Posterolateral upper arm	22~25g, 1~2" 23~25g, 5/8~3/4"	
Meningococcal (Men)	0.5mL	SC	Posterolateral upper arm	23~25g, 5/8~3/4"	Reconstitute just before using. Use only the diluent supplied with the vaccine. Inject the volume of the diluent shown on the diluent label into the vial of lyophilized vaccine and agitate to mix thoroughly. Withdraw and administer immediately after reconstitution or store reconstituted vaccine vial at 35~46 °F (2~8 °C) Note: for reconstituted meningococcal vaccine use single - does vial within 30 minutes, use multidose vial within 35 days; for reconstituted MMR vaccine, discard if not used within 8 hours. Do not freeze reconstituted vaccine.
Measles, mumps, rubella (MMR)	0.5mL	SC	Posterolateral upper arm	23~25g, 5/8~3/4"	
Varicella (Var)	0.5mL	SC	Posterolateral upper arm	23 - 25g, 5/8~3/4"	Reconstitute just before using. Use only the diluent supplied with the vaccine. Inject 0.7mL of diluent into the vial of lyophilized vaccine and gently agitate to mix thoroughly. Withdraw entire contents and inject the total volume (about 0.5mL). Administer vaccine immediately after reconstitution. Discard if not used within 30 minutes after reconstitution. Do not freeze or refrigerate reconstituted vaccine.
Influenza, live, attenuated (LAIV)	0.5mL(0.25mL into each nostril)	Intranasal spray	Intranasal	NA	Consult package insert.

Please note: Always refer to the package insert included with each biologic for complete vaccine administration information. The Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices(ACIP) statement for the particular vaccine should be reviewed as well.

3~5

(yellow fever)

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2.

(40%),

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(2%)

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1. Mandell GL, Bennett JE, Dolin R. Mandell, Douglas, and Bennett's principles and practice of infectious diseases. 6th ed.

2. Anonymous. Recommended adult immunization schedule - United States, 2004~2005. MMWR 2004; 53: Q1 - Q4

(MMR,)



Peer Reviewer Commentary

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