

# Yellow Fever Vaccine

Vaccine	Recommended Age	Dose	Booster Schedule	Storage/Handling
<b>YF-VAX®</b> <b>(17D-204)</b> <i>(Sanofi Pasteur)</i>	9 months of age and over	0.5 mL SC	0.5 mL SC every 10 years <b>(please see booster dose recommendations)</b>	Store at 35 - 46°F (2°-8°C)  DO NOT FREEZE

## Yellow Fever Vaccine Recommendations

- Yellow fever (YF) vaccine is recommended for persons 9 months of age and older living in or traveling to endemic areas of South America and Africa where yellow fever infection is officially reported at the time of travel or traveling to countries that require a certificate of vaccination against yellow fever.
- Vaccination is also recommended for travel outside the urban areas of countries that do not officially report the disease but that lie in a yellow fever endemic zone.
- Laboratory personnel with occupational risk exposure should be immunized.
- Due to the risk of serious adverse events that can occur following YF vaccination, only vaccinate persons who: 1) are at risk of exposure to YF virus, or 2) require proof of vaccination for country entry.
- Infants between 6 and 9 months can be considered for vaccination when risk of infection is high.
- Infants younger than 6 months should not be immunized because they have an increased susceptibility for vaccine-associated neurotropic disease.



## Travel Requirements

- YF vaccine must be administered at an approved yellow fever vaccination center. Recipients will be given a completed International Certificate of Vaccination or Prophylaxis (ICVP), signed and validated with the center's stamp where the vaccine was given. The certificate is valid 10 days after vaccination and for a subsequent period of 10 years.
- Some countries in Africa require evidence of vaccination from all entering travelers and while other countries may waive the requirements for travelers staying less than 2 weeks that are coming from areas where there is no current evidence of significant risk for contracting yellow fever. Some countries require an individual, even if only in transit, to have a valid International Certificate of Vaccination if the individual has been in countries either known or thought to harbor yellow fever.
- YF vaccine requirements by country and the CDC's recommendation for vaccination can be found at <http://wwwnc.cdc.gov/travel/yellowbook/2014/chapter-3-infectious-diseases-related-to-travel/yellow-fever>

### Contraindications

- Acute hypersensitivity reaction to any components (including gelatin).
- History of acute hypersensitivity to eggs or egg products.

### Precautions

- Previous hypersensitivity reactions and other adverse events related to this vaccine or similar vaccines.
- Sensitivity to dry natural latex rubber.

### Adverse Reactions

- **Injection site:** edema, hypersensitivity, pain or mass at the injection site.
- **Systemic:** mild headache, myalgia, low-grade fever.

IP- B71-VYFEV-V1 (04/18/16)

For more information on Yellow Fever vaccine or any other recommended vaccine, visit the Immunization Program website at <http://publichealth.lacounty.gov/ip/providers/B71.htm> or call (213) 351-7800.

### Booster Dose Recommendations:

- A single primary dose of yellow fever vaccine provides long-lasting protection and is adequate for most travelers.
- Additional doses of yellow fever vaccine are recommended for certain travelers:
  - Women who were pregnant (regardless of trimester) when they received their initial dose of yellow fever vaccine should receive 1 additional dose of yellow fever vaccine before their next travel that puts them at risk for yellow fever virus
  - Persons who received a hematopoietic stem cell transplant after receiving a dose of yellow fever vaccine and who are sufficiently immunocompetent to be safely vaccinated should be revaccinated before their next travel that puts them at risk for yellow fever virus
  - Persons who were infected with HIV when they received their last dose of yellow fever vaccine should receive a dose every 10 years if they continue to be at risk for yellow fever.
- A booster dose may be given to travelers who received their last dose of yellow fever vaccine at least 10 years previously and who will be in a higher-risk setting based on season, location, activities, and duration of their travel. This would include travelers who plan to spend a prolonged period in endemic areas or those traveling to highly endemic areas such as rural West Africa during peak transmission season or an area with an ongoing outbreak.
- Lab workers who routinely handle wild-type yellow fever virus should have yellow fever virus-specific neutralizing antibody titers measured at least every 10 years to determine if they should receive additional doses of the vaccine. For lab workers who are unable to have neutralizing antibody tiers measured, yellow fever vaccine should be given every 10 years as long as they remain at risk.
- **In May 2014, the World Health Assembly adopted the recommendation to remove the 10-year booster dose requirement from the International Health Regulations by June 2016.**