



National
Kidney
Foundation®

VACCINATION AND DIALYSIS

What You Should Know



VACCINES HELP PROTECT YOU FROM SERIOUS INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Vaccines help prevent serious diseases caused
by infections from certain germs (viruses or bacteria).



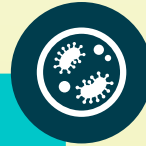
**40,000 to
50,000**

Adults die
from vaccine-
preventable
diseases in the US
each year¹



~300,000

Americans are
hospitalized from
the flu each year²



**700,000 to
1.4 million**

Americans have
chronic hepatitis
B virus infection³



~6 days

Average length
of stay for adults
hospitalized with
pneumococcal
pneumonia⁴

Vaccines are an important part of healthcare for
everyone, especially those on dialysis



People on
dialysis and older
adults have a
greater chance
of getting an
infection



Their immune
systems can be
weaker, making it
harder to fight off
infections



They have a
greater chance
of that infection
becoming
serious

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STAY UP TO DATE WITH YOUR VACCINATIONS



Organize your vaccination records and keep them in one place



Ask your healthcare providers for any records you might not have, and if there are vaccines you may still need



Some vaccines are given when you travel, so check with your healthcare provider before any planned trips

Certain vaccines may be recommended for patients on dialysis^{a,5}



- Flu (influenza)
- Hepatitis B virus (HBV)
- Hepatitis A virus (HAV)
- Pneumococcal
- Tetanus, diphtheria, pertussis (Td/Tdap)
- Measles, mumps and rubella (MMR)
- Haemophilus influenzae type b (Hib)
- Varicella (Chickenpox)
- Meningococcal
- Shingles
- HPV

a) Ask your healthcare provider about timing and frequency. Does not apply to transplant recipients.

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TAKE OTHER STEPS TO REDUCE RISK OF INFECTION



- ✓ Wash your hands
- ✓ Avoid touching your face and rubbing your eyes, especially after touching doorknobs and other objects
- ✓ Do not share a drinking glass with others
- ✓ Use safe cooking practices, such as properly cooking meat, poultry and eggs



If you are receiving dialysis, make sure your healthcare provider does the following:



- ✓ Washes his or her hands
- ✓ Wears clean gloves, gown, and protective eyewear
- ✓ Cleans and disinfects the treatment area

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MORE QUESTIONS?



Talk to your healthcare provider or contact the following organizations:

National Kidney Foundation:
1.855.NKF.CARES (1.855.653.2273)
nkfcares@kidney.org
kidney.org

**Centers for Disease Control
and Prevention (CDC):**
1.800.CDC.INFO (1.800.232.4636)
cdc.gov/vaccines/default.htm

**National Foundation for
Infectious Diseases:**
301.656.0003
nfid.org

REFERENCES

- 1) Infectious Diseases Society of America, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, Trust for America's Health. Adult immunization: shots to save lives. Washington, DC: Trust for America's Health, the Infectious Diseases Society of America, and the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation; 2010. <http://healthyamericans.org/report/73/adultimmunization-2010>. Accessed March 20, 2017.
- 2) Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Seasonal Influenza-Associated Hospitalizations in the United States. <http://www.cdc.gov/flu/about/qa/hospital.htm>. Accessed March 20, 2017.
- 3) Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Hepatitis B FAQs for the Public. <http://www.cdc.gov/hepatitis/hbv/bfaq.htm#overview>. Accessed September 24, 2015.
- 4) Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality. National statistics for mean length of stay data for pneumococcal pneumonia, 2013. <http://hcupnet.ahrq.gov>. Accessed June 13, 2016.
- 5) Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Recommended Adult Immunization Schedule—United States – 2015. <http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/schedules/downloads/adult/adult-schedule.pdf>. Accessed March 20, 2017.

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