



WakeMed

WakeMed Health & Hospitals

**SPLENECTOMY VACCINE
SCHEDULE**

Provider Information

WakeMed Immunization Guideline for Adults with Splenectomy or Splenic Embolization

Patients without a functional spleen need to be vaccinated against pneumococcus, haemophilus influenzae type B, and meningococcus to reduce the risk of life-threatening infections.

Who should receive splenectomy vaccines?

Any patient who undergoes splenectomy or splenic embolization.

When should the first vaccines be given for patients undergoing *planned* splenectomy or splenic embolization?

Two-weeks *before* the planned procedure.

When should the first vaccines be given for patients undergoing *unplanned* splenectomy or splenic embolization?

Before discharge from the hospital or at two-weeks post procedure, whichever comes first.

How are the first vaccines ordered if the patient is in the hospital?

Using EPIC, search for “Splenectomy Vaccines.”

How are vaccines ordered if the patient is receiving vaccinations in clinic?

Using Cardinal. There are no ordersets. Vaccines should be ordered at least 2 days in advanced and can be picked up at the inpatient pharmacy the day of vaccination.

Which clinics have the ability to order, receive, and administer splenectomy vaccines?

The Raleigh Clinic (NBA) is the only clinic. All patients who require splenectomy vaccines should be scheduled at the Raleigh Clinic (NBA), regardless of location preference.

How are splenectomy patients tracked?

Raleigh Clinic (NBA) staff maintains a logbook to ensure splenectomy patients are being followed appropriately.

How will patients be educated?

All splenectomy patients should receive an educational handout that with the post-splenectomy vaccine schedule. This is the same schedule providers use. WakeMed will ensure vaccinations are administered from time zero to the second round of splenectomy vaccines at 8-weeks. Long-term vaccination follow-up is the responsibility of the patient and their primary care provider.

Are there exceptions to who gets splenectomy vaccines and when?

Yes, please see the splenectomy schedule for more information.

Splnectomy Vaccine Schedule

DO NOT PROCEED UNTIL REVIEWING EXCEPTIONS AND NOTES BELOW

	Initial Vaccines Date: _____	8-week Vaccines Date: _____	Long-term
Pneumococcal 13-valent conjugate (PCV13 – Prevnar 13) 0.5 mL IM	√		
Pneumococcal polysaccharide (PPSV23 – Pneumovax 23) 0.5 mL IM		√	Repeat every 5 years to equal 2 doses below the age of 65 plus one dose after age 65.
Meningococcal serogroups A, C, Y, & W (MedQuadfi) 0.5 mL IM	√	√	Repeat every 5-years for life.
Meningococcal serogroup B (Bexsero) 0.5 mL IM	√	√	Repeat at 1-year and every 3-years thereafter for life.
Haemophilus influenza type B (Hib - ActHIB) 0.5 mL IM	√		

Exceptions:

- Vaccination should be delayed if the patient is critically ill with compromised immune response (e.g. septic, on vasopressors, receiving high-dose steroids, etc.)

Initial Vaccines:

- Planned procedure: Two-weeks *before* a planned procedure.
- Unplanned: Before discharge from the hospital or at two-weeks post procedure, whichever comes first.

Notes:

- Prevnar 13:
 - Should only be given if no history of previous dose.
- Pneumovax 23:
 - There must be at least 5-years between doses.
 - Patients should receive Pneumovax 23 every 5 years to equal 2 doses below the age of 65 plus one dose after age 65.
 - If the patient is age 65 or greater and has already received the Pneumovax 23 they do not require an additional dose.
- MedQuadfi:
 - Give series of 2 if no history of 2 previous doses.
 - Repeat every 5 years for life.
- Bexsero:
 - Give series of 2 if no history of 2 previous doses.
 - Repeat at 1-year and every 3-years thereafter for life.
- ActHIB:
 - Should be given if no history of previous dose.

References:

- Centers for Disease Control
- Vanderbilt University Splenectomy Vaccine Guideline
- University of Michigan Splenectomy Vaccine Guideline