

SMALLPOX VACCINE

WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW

1 What is smallpox?

Smallpox is a serious disease.

It is caused by a virus called **variola**, which is spread from person to person through close contact.

Smallpox can cause:

- a severe rash, which can leave scars when healed
- high fever
- tiredness
- severe headaches and backache
- blindness
- death (in up to 30% of those infected)

The last case of smallpox was in 1978.

2 Why get vaccinated?

Smallpox virus is still kept in several secure laboratories for research purposes. Smallpox vaccine is used to protect people who work with the virus or with similar viruses.

It has been rumored that terrorists or governments hostile to the United States might also have some of the virus. If so, they could use it as a biological weapon. If smallpox virus is released as a biological weapon, people who are exposed to the virus, and those at risk of being exposed, can be protected by smallpox vaccine.

3 Smallpox vaccine

Smallpox vaccine is made from a virus called **vaccinia**. Vaccinia virus is similar to smallpox virus. In a vaccine it can protect people from smallpox. The vaccine does not contain smallpox virus.

Getting the vaccine *before* exposure will protect most people from smallpox. Getting the vaccine *within 3 days after exposure* can prevent the disease or at least make it less severe. Getting the vaccine *within a week after exposure* can still make the disease less severe. Protection from infection lasts 3 to 5 years, and protection from severe illness and death can last 20 years or more.

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4 Who should get smallpox vaccine and when?

Routine Non-emergency Use (No Outbreak)

- Laboratory workers who handle cultures or animals contaminated or infected with vaccinia or other related viruses (e.g., monkeypox, cowpox, variola).
- Public health and other personnel who may be called upon to respond immediately to a smallpox outbreak.

Emergency Use (Smallpox Outbreak)

Who?

- People exposed to the virus.

When?

- One dose as soon as possible following exposure.

Who?

- People in close contact with smallpox patients.
- People involved in medical care, evaluation, or transportation of smallpox patients.
- Laboratory personnel who collect or process specimens from smallpox patients.
- Anyone else at increased likelihood of contact with infectious materials from smallpox patients.
- Vaccination of selected other groups (e.g., medical, law enforcement, emergency response, or military personnel) may be recommended by public health authorities.

When?

- One dose, before an expected release of virus for those at high risk of exposure.

Vaccinated persons may need to be revaccinated after 3-10 years, depending on risk.

5 After the vaccination

A blister should form at the vaccination site. Later it will form a scab. Finally the scab will fall off, leaving a scar. Until the scab falls off, keep this area loosely covered with a gauze bandage. This is to prevent spread of virus to other parts of the body or to other people. Change the bandage every 1-2 days, and keep the area dry. Cover with a waterproof bandage while bathing. Do not put ointments on the vaccination site. The vaccination site should be checked after about 7 days to make sure the vaccine is working.

Some people should not get smallpox vaccine or should wait.

Routine Non-emergency Use (No Outbreak)

- Anyone who has eczema or atopic dermatitis, or has a past history of either condition, should not get smallpox vaccine.
- Anyone with certain skin conditions (e.g., allergic rash, severe burns, impetigo, chickenpox) should wait until the condition clears up before getting smallpox vaccine.
- Anyone whose immune system is weakened should not get smallpox vaccine, including anyone who:
 - Has HIV/AIDS or another disease that affects the immune system.
 - Is being treated with drugs that affect the immune system, such as steroids for 2 weeks or longer.
 - Has leukemia, lymphoma, or most other cancers.
 - Is taking cancer treatment with x-rays or drugs.
- Pregnant women should not get smallpox vaccine.

Anyone who has close personal contact with a person who has any of the above conditions also should not get smallpox vaccine.

- People should not get smallpox vaccine who have ever had a life-threatening allergic reaction to **polymyxin B, streptomycin, chlortetracycline, neomycin, or a previous dose of smallpox vaccine.**
- People who are moderately or severely ill at the time the shot is scheduled should usually wait until they recover before getting smallpox vaccine.

Emergency Use (Smallpox Outbreak)

- **Anyone** who has been exposed to smallpox virus should be vaccinated, regardless of age, allergies, pregnancy, or medical conditions.
- Anyone who **may** have been exposed, or has probably **not** been exposed, follow the advice of public health officials.

What are the risks from smallpox vaccine?

Mild to Moderate Problems

- Swelling and tenderness of lymph nodes, lasting 2-4 weeks after the blister has healed.
- Fever of over 100°F (about 70% of children, 17% of adults) or over 102°F (about 15%-20% of children, under 2% of adults).
- Secondary blister elsewhere on the body (about 1 per 1,900).
- Mild rash, lasting 2-4 days.

Moderate to Severe Problems

- Rash on entire body (up to about 1 per 4,000).
- Severe rash on people with eczema (up to about 1 per 26,000).
- Encephalitis (severe brain reaction), which can lead to permanent brain damage (up to about 1 per 83,000).

- Severe infection beginning at the vaccination site (up to about 1 per 667,000).
- Death (1-2 per million, mostly in people with weakened immune systems).

Between 14 and 52 people per million will have a life-threatening reaction to smallpox vaccine.

Adverse reactions can also occur in people who become infected after direct contact with a vaccinated person (virus from vaccination site).

What if there is a moderate or severe reaction?

What should I look for?

- Any unusual condition, such as a high fever or behavior changes, severe rash over entire body, or a reaction that spreads from the vaccination site and does not get better. Signs of a serious allergic reaction can include difficulty breathing, hoarseness or wheezing, hives, paleness, weakness, a fast heart beat or dizziness.

What should I do?

- Call a doctor, or get the person to a doctor right away.
- Tell your doctor what happened, the date and time it happened, and when the vaccination was given.
- Ask your doctor, nurse, or health department to file a Vaccine Adverse Event Reporting System (VAERS) form, call VAERS yourself at **1-800-822-7967**, or visit their website at <http://www.vaers.org>.

How can I learn more?

- Ask your doctor or nurse. They can suggest other sources of information.
- Call your local or state health department.
- Contact the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC):
 - Call **1-800-232-2522** (English)
 - Call **1-800-232-0233** (Español)
 - Visit the National Immunization Program's website at <http://www.cdc.gov/nip>



U.S. Department of Health & Human Services
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
National Immunization Program



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Vaccine Information Statement