

Vaccination of Adults with Cancer: ASCO Guideline			
Clinical Question	Recommendation	Evidence Quality	Strength
What are the recommended routine preventative vaccinations for adults with cancer?	1.1. Clinicians should determine vaccination status and ensure that adults newly diagnosed with cancer and about to start treatment are up to date on seasonal vaccines as well as age- and risk-based vaccines (see Tables 2-4).	M	S
	1.2. Vaccination should ideally precede any planned cancer treatment by 2-4 weeks. However, non-live vaccines can be administered during or after chemotherapy or immunotherapy, hormonal treatment, radiation, or surgery.	M	S
What additional vaccinations and revaccinations are recommended for adults undergoing hematopoietic stem cell transplantation, CD19 CAR-T treatment, or B cell-depleting therapy?	2.1. Complete revaccination starting 6-12 months after hematopoietic stem cell transplant should be offered in order to restore vaccine-induced immunity. Live and live attenuated vaccines should be delayed for at least 2 years and only given in the absence of active GVHD or immunosuppression. COVID-19, influenza, and pneumococcal vaccines can be administered as early as three months after transplant.	M	S
	2.2. Adults with hematopoietic malignancies receiving CAR-T therapy directed against B-cell antigens (CD19, BCMA) should receive influenza and COVID-19 vaccine no sooner than three months after the completion of therapy. Non-live vaccines should be administered no sooner than 6 months after completion of therapy.	VL	W
	2.3. Adults who receive B-cell-depleting therapy should be revaccinated for COVID-19 only, no sooner than 6 months after completion of treatment.	M	S
	2.4. Long-term survivors of hematologic malignancy with or without active disease or those who have longstanding B-cell dysfunction or hypogammaglobulinemia from therapy or B-cell lineage malignancies should receive the recommended non-live vaccines even though the response may be attenuated.	M	S
What additional vaccinations are recommended for adults with cancer who are traveling outside the US?	3.0. Adults with solid and hematologic cancers traveling to an area of risk should follow the CDC standard recommendations for the destination. <i>Note.</i> Hepatitis A, intramuscular typhoid vaccine, inactivated polio, hepatitis B, rabies, meningococcal, and Japanese encephalitis vaccines are safe.	M	S

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What are vaccination recommendations for household and close contacts of adults with cancer?	4.0. It is recommended that all household members and close contacts, where feasible, be up to date on vaccinations.	M	S

Abbreviations. BCMA, B-cell maturation antigen; CDC, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; CAR-T, chimeric antigen receptor T-cell; COVID-19, coronavirus disease 2019; EB, evidence based; GVHD, graft-versus-host disease; M, moderate; S, strong; US, United States; W, weak

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