

Table 3.3.6: Recommended intervals between either immunoglobulins or blood products and measles-mumps-rubella (MMR), measles-mumps-rubella-varicella (MMRV) or varicella vaccination*¹⁸⁰

Immunoglobulin/blood product	Route	Dose		Interval (months)
		IU or mL	Estimated mg IgG/kg	
Blood transfusion:				
Washed RBCs	IV	10 mL/kg	Negligible	0
RBCs, adenine-saline added	IV	10 mL/kg	10	3
Packed RBCs	IV	10 mL/kg	20–60	5
Whole blood	IV	10 mL/kg	80–100	6
Cytomegalovirus immunoglobulin	IV	3 mL/kg	150	6
HBIG as hepatitis B prophylaxis	IM	100 IU 400 IU	10	3
NHIG (intravenous) for ITP treatment	IV		400	8
NHIG (intravenous) for ITP treatment	IV		1000	10
NHIG (intravenous) for ITP or Kawasaki disease treatment	IV		1600–2000	11
NHIG as hepatitis A prophylaxis	IM	0.5 mL (<25 kg) 1.0 mL (25–50 kg) 2.0 mL (>50 kg)		3
NHIG as measles prophylaxis:		(max. dose 15 mL)		
Standard	IM	0.2 mL/kg		5
Immunocompromised	IM	0.5 mL/kg		6
Plasma or platelet products	IV	10 mL/kg	160	7
HRIG as rabies prophylaxis	IM	20 IU/kg	22	4
Replacement (or therapy) of immune deficiencies (as NHIG [intravenous], various doses)	IV		300–400	9
Rh (D) IG (anti-D)	IM			0
TIG (IM use) for tetanus prophylaxis	IM	250 IU (given within 24 hours of injury) 500 IU (>24 hours after injury)	10 20	3
ZIG as varicella prophylaxis	IM	200 IU (0–10 kg) 400 IU (11–30 kg) 600 IU (>30 kg)		5

* Zoster vaccine can be given at any time before or after administration of immunoglobulin or any antibody-containing blood product.