Recommendations for Antiviral chemoprophylaxis to Prevent Influenza

Antiviral chemoprophylaxis should be initiated **within 48 hours** of the most recent exposure, and should be continued for 7 days after the last known exposure, but not to exceed 10 days of treatment.

**For children**
- During a seasonal outbreak for children at high risk for whom vaccine is contraindicated
- Children at high risk during the 2 weeks after vaccination
- Control of influenza outbreaks for unvaccinated children in a closed institutional setting with pediatric residents
- As a supplement to vaccination among children at high risk
- Post exposure chemoprophylaxis for family members and close contacts of an infected individual
- Children at high risk and their family members and close contacts, as well as health care personnel, when circulating strains of influenza virus in the community are not well matched to the seasonal influenza vaccine

**For adults**
- Family members or health care providers who are unvaccinated and are likely to have exposure to unvaccinated children at high risk or infants and toddlers younger than 2 years
- Control of influenza outbreaks for unvaccinated staff in a closed institutional setting with pediatric residents
- Post exposure antiviral chemoprophylaxis for family members and close contacts of an infected individual
- Unvaccinated adults who are in close contact with persons at high risk for developing influenza complications during periods of influenza activity

**For high risk adults**
- During the 2 weeks after vaccination before an adequate immune response to inactivated vaccine develops
- Anyone at high risk for developing complications from influenza for whom vaccine is contraindicated, unavailable, or expected to have low effectiveness
- Anyone at high risk for developing complications from influenza virus infection and have not yet received influenza vaccine when influenza activity has already been detected in the community
- All residents (vaccinated and unvaccinated) in institutions that are experiencing influenza outbreaks
- Any high risk person in situations, when circulating strains of influenza viruses in the community are not well matched to the seasonal influenza vaccine strains

Source: Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP), American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP)