1. Intussusception following rotavirus vaccination is a contraindication to the subsequent dose.  [True]
2. The subsequent dose of measles, mumps, and rubella (MMR) vaccine is contraindicated in patients with idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura whose thrombocytopenia worsened after the first dose.  [False]
3. In general, there are very few contraindications in which the risks of administering the vaccine outweigh the benefits.  [True]
4. A strong family history of febrile seizures is a contraindication to vaccination, especially when previous vaccination resulted in a post-vaccination fever.  [False]
5. A previous episode of febrile seizures is a contraindication to the MMR-varicella (MMRV) vaccine.  [False]
6. There are greater rates of fever and febrile fits following administration of the MMRV vaccine as compared to MMR and chickenpox vaccines co-administered at separate sites during the same visit.  [False]
7. A family history of sudden infant death syndrome is an absolute contraindication to immunisation.  [False]
8. Transmission of the vaccine-strain virus to susceptible household contacts is commonly seen after receiving live-attenuated vaccines, such as the chickenpox or MMR vaccines.  [False]
9. Most live-attenuated vaccines can be given to individuals who are living with pregnant women or mildly immunosuppressed persons.  [True]
10. After administration of a live-attenuated vaccine, breastfeeding is contraindicated for the next 48 hours to prevent the baby from catching vaccine-associated infections.  [False]
11. It is generally safe to administer inactivated vaccines to pregnant women, with the exception of the human papilloma virus vaccine.  [False]
12. When administered during pregnancy, the tetanus toxoid, reduced diphtheria toxoid and acellular pertussis (Tdap) vaccine can confer passive immunity on the child.  [True]
13. The Ty21a oral typhoid vaccine should not be given to patients on antibiotic therapy until 72 hours have lapsed.  [False]
14. Patients receiving antiviral treatment should only receive the influenza vaccine 48 hours after the cessation of therapy.  [False]
15. Patients who are on a short, tapering course of steroids will have a reduced immune response to any vaccination they receive.  [False]
16. Live-attenuated vaccines should be deferred if the patient has received high-dose steroids (≥ 20 mg prednisolone daily or ≥ 2 mg/kg/day) for 14 days or more.  [True]
17. An asthmatic who has just completed a seven-day course of high-dose prednisolone for acute exacerbation can receive the chickenpox vaccine at any time if there are no other contraindications.  [False]
18. Patients on adjuvant cancer treatment such as tamoxifen must defer vaccination for a month from their last dose.  [False]
19. In cases where both are indicated, the interval between the pneumococcal conjugate vaccine (PCV13) and pneumococcal polysaccharide vaccine (PPSV23) depends on the patients’ age and underlying medical condition, and the sequence of administration.  [False]
20. For patients aged 19 years and above, if PPSV23 is given first for any reason, it is recommended to delay PCV13 by at least 12 months.  [False]