We say a sequence \( S = (s_n)_{n \geq 0} \) is \textit{primefree} if \(|s_n|\) is not prime for all \( n \geq 0 \) and, to rule out trivial situations, we require that no single prime divides all terms of \( S \). Recently, the first author showed that, for any integer \( a \), there exist infinitely many integers \( k \) such that both of the shifted sequences \( U_a \pm k \) are simultaneously primefree, where \( U_a = (u_n)_{n \geq 0} \) is the Lucas sequence of the first kind defined by

\[
    u_0 = 0, \quad u_1 = 1, \quad \text{and} \quad u_n = au_{n-1} + u_{n-2}, \quad \text{for} \ n \geq 2.
\]

In this talk, we establish an analogous theorem for Lucas sequences \( V_a = (v_n)_{n \geq 0} \) of the second kind, defined by

\[
    v_0 = 2, \quad v_1 = a, \quad \text{and} \quad v_n = av_{n-1} + v_{n-2}, \quad \text{for} \ n \geq 2.
\]

This result provides additional evidence in support of a conjecture of Ismailescu and Shim. (Received September 21, 2015)