

SEASONAL INFLUENZA VACCINE

Level I

Skill Level: RN, LPN with RN consultation

Definition: Treatment with current influenza vaccine to help prevent the development and/or reduce severity of influenza in vaccinated individuals.

NOTE THAT THIS ORDER IS VALID ONLY FOR 9-1-2010 TO 3-30-11

<p>Subjective/Objective:</p> <p>Everyone more than 6 months old is eligible for influenza immunization this year. As vaccine arrives please prioritize patients and give vaccine first to the following groups:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Chronic disorders of the cardiovascular or pulmonary systems requiring regular medical care. (In the event of vaccine shortage, priority is assigned to more severe illness. Patients with uncomplicated hypertension or intermittent/mild persistent asthma will be considered only after distribution of vaccine to higher priority patients in all institutions).• Neuromuscular afflictions as compromise the management of respiratory secretions or increase the risk of aspiration.• Chronic metabolic disease such as diabetes, renal dysfunction, hemoglobinopathy, or immune suppression (caused by medications or infection including HIV).• Women who will be in their second or third trimester of pregnancy during influenza season (Fall/Winter).• Persons, such as Health Service orderlies, providing assistance to infirmity patients (to protect vulnerable infirmity patients).• Persons under 18 years of age.• Persons over 50 years of age. <p>Do Not Give If:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Patient is allergic to eggs, chicken, chicken feather, chicken dander.• Patient has had prior allergic reaction to flu vaccine.• Patient with past history of Guillain-Barre syndrome.• Patient with acute febrile illness.• Patient is in first trimester of pregnancy or possibly pregnant (Check with provider first).	<p>Assessment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Patient with appropriate risk factors to warrant current Influenza vaccine. <p>Plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Patient to read and sign informed consent form.• Recheck for any contraindications to vaccine.• If contraindications exist, refer patient case to practitioner.<ul style="list-style-type: none">• If no contraindications exist then: Standard Intramuscular Injection of 0.5ml of 2010-2011 formula Influenza virus vaccine, trivalent types A and B, in deltoid muscle, using a needle length of one inch or more to ensure sufficient penetration.
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SEASONAL INFLUENZA VACCINE 9-1-2010 TO 3-30-11

APPROVED:

Medical Services Manager

Date

Chief Medical Officer

Date

Steve Sheehan MD

Medical Director

9/8/2010

Date

Effective Date: Sept. 2010
Revised: September 2010

Influenza Informed Consent

2010-2011

The purpose of the influenza vaccine is to help prevent the development or reduce the severity of the influenza illness. This 2010-2011 vaccine is recommended by the CDC for all those age 6 months and older. It contains A/California/7/09 (H1N1)-like virus, A/Perth/16/2009 (H3N2)-like virus, and B/Brisbane/60/2008-like virus. The vaccine is an inactive, or killed, virus, split then filtered. **Because influenza vaccine contains only noninfectious virus, it cannot cause influenza.**

Vaccination is especially important for people at high risk for more severe influenza symptoms or those who have close contact with those who are at high risk such as health care workers. High risk groups include individuals who have/are:

- Chronic Disorder of the cardiovascular or pulmonary symptoms requiring regular medical care.
- Neuromuscular afflictions that compromise the management of respiratory secretions or increase the risk of aspiration.
- Chronic Metabolic disease such as diabetes, renal dysfunction, hemoglobinopathy, immunosuppression (caused by medications or infection, including HIV).
- Women who will be in their second or third trimester of pregnancy during influenza season (Fall/Winter).
- Persons, such as Health Services staff and orderlies, providing assistance to infirmity patients (to protect vulnerable infirmity patients).

Possible Adverse Reactions:

1. Soreness at the injections site for 1-2 days
2. Less common: fever, malaise, myalgia for 24-48 hrs may occur very infrequently
3. Rare: Weal, flare, asthma
4. Very rare: Neurological disorders (may occur within 10 weeks), muscle weakness and paralysis (usually reversible)

Screening

This helps to determine if there are concerns with you receiving the flu vaccine today. If you have questions or a question is not clear you may have the nurse or provider explain it..

- | | | |
|--|-----------|----------|
| 1. I am sick and /or have a fever today. | _____ Yes | _____ No |
| 2. I have an allergic reaction to chicken, eggs, or vaccine in the past. | _____ Yes | _____ No |
| 3. I have had a serious reaction to the influenza (flu) vaccine in the past? | _____ Yes | _____ No |
| 4. I have had Guillain Barre` syndrome? | _____ Yes | _____ No |

Consent

I have read the information about influenza vaccine above. I have had a chance to ask questions and receive answers. I believe that I understand the benefits and risks of influenza vaccine and request that this vaccine be given to me.

Patient Signature: _____ Date: _____

Witness: _____ Date: _____

Site of Injection: _____ Vaccine Lot# _____

Vaccine Exp Date: _____

Name: _____

SID: _____

DOB: _____

INACTIVATED INFLUENZA VACCINE

WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW 2010-11

Many Vaccine Information Statements are available in Spanish and other languages. See <http://www.immunize.org/vis>
Hojas de Información Sobre Vacunas están disponibles en Español y en muchos otros idiomas. Visite <http://www.immunize.org/vis>

1 Why get vaccinated?

Influenza (“flu”) is a contagious disease.

It is caused by the influenza virus, which can be spread by coughing, sneezing, or nasal secretions.

Anyone can get influenza, but rates of infection are highest among children. For most people, symptoms last only a few days. They include:

- fever
- sore throat
- chills
- fatigue
- cough
- headache
- muscle aches

Other illnesses can have the same symptoms and are often mistaken for influenza.

Infants, the elderly, pregnant women, and people with certain health conditions – such as heart, lung or kidney disease or a weakened immune system – can get much sicker. Flu can cause high fever and pneumonia, and make existing medical conditions worse. It can cause diarrhea and seizures in children. Each year thousands of people die from seasonal influenza and even more require hospitalization.

By getting vaccinated you can protect yourself from influenza and may also avoid spreading influenza to others.

2 Inactivated influenza vaccine

There are two types of influenza vaccine:

1. **Inactivated** (killed) vaccine, or the “flu shot” is given by injection into the muscle.

2. **Live, attenuated** (weakened) influenza vaccine is sprayed into the nostrils. *This vaccine is described in a separate Vaccine Information Statement.*

A “high-dose” inactivated influenza vaccine is available for people 65 years of age and older. Ask your healthcare provider for more information.

Influenza viruses are always changing, so annual vaccination is recommended. Each year scientists try to match the viruses in the vaccine to those most likely to cause flu that year.

The 2010-2011 vaccine provides protection against A/H1N1 (pandemic) influenza and two other influenza viruses – influenza A/H3N2 and influenza B. It will not prevent illness caused by other viruses.

It takes up to 2 weeks for protection to develop after the shot. Protection lasts about a year.

Some inactivated influenza vaccine contains a preservative called thimerosal. Thimerosal-free influenza vaccine is available. Ask your healthcare provider for more information.

3 Who should get inactivated influenza vaccine and when?

WHO

All people **6 months of age and older** should get flu vaccine.

Vaccination is especially important for people at higher risk of severe influenza and their close contacts, including healthcare personnel and close contacts of children younger than 6 months.

People who got the 2009 H1N1 (pandemic) influenza vaccine, or had pandemic flu in 2009, should still get the 2010-2011 seasonal influenza vaccine.

WHEN

Getting the vaccine as soon as it is available will provide protection if the flu season comes early. You can get the vaccine as long as illness is occurring in your community.

Influenza can occur at any time, but most influenza occurs from November through May. In recent seasons, most infections have occurred in January and February. Getting vaccinated in December, or even later, will still be beneficial in most years.

Adults and older children need one dose of influenza vaccine each year. But some children younger than 9 years of age need two doses to be protected. Ask your healthcare provider.

Influenza vaccine may be given at the same time as other vaccines, including pneumococcal vaccine.

4 Some people should not get inactivated influenza vaccine or should wait

- Tell your healthcare provider if you have any **severe** (life-threatening) allergies. Allergic reactions to influenza vaccine are rare.

- Influenza vaccine virus is grown in eggs. People with a **severe egg allergy** should not get influenza vaccine.
- A severe allergy to any vaccine component is also a reason not to get the vaccine.
- If you ever had a severe reaction after a dose of influenza vaccine, tell your healthcare provider.

- Tell your healthcare provider if you ever had Guillain-Barré Syndrome (a severe paralytic illness, also called GBS). Your provider will help you decide whether the vaccine is recommended for you.
- People who are moderately or severely ill should usually wait until they recover before getting flu vaccine. If you are ill, talk to your healthcare provider about whether to reschedule the vaccination. People with a mild illness can usually get the vaccine.

5 What are the risks from inactivated influenza vaccine?

A vaccine, like any medicine, could possibly cause serious problems, such as severe allergic reactions. The risk of a vaccine causing serious harm, or death, is extremely small.

Serious problems from inactivated influenza vaccine are very rare. The viruses in inactivated influenza vaccine have been killed, so you cannot get influenza from the vaccine.

Mild problems:

- soreness, redness, or swelling where the shot was given
- hoarseness; sore, red or itchy eyes; cough
- fever • aches

If these problems occur, they usually begin soon after the shot and last 1-2 days.

Severe problems:

- Life-threatening allergic reactions from vaccines are very rare. If they do occur, it is usually within a few minutes to a few hours after the shot.
- In 1976, a type of inactivated influenza (swine flu) vaccine was associated with Guillain-Barré Syndrome (GBS). Since then, flu vaccines have not been clearly linked to GBS. However, if there is a risk of GBS from current flu vaccines, it would be no more than 1 or 2 cases per million people vaccinated. This is much lower than the risk of severe influenza, which can be prevented by vaccination.

One brand of inactivated flu vaccine, called Afluria, **should not be given** to children 8 years of age or younger, except in special circumstances. A related vaccine was associated with fevers and fever-related seizures in young children in Australia. Ask your healthcare provider for more information.

The safety of vaccines is always being monitored. For more information, visit:

http://www.cdc.gov/vaccinesafety/Vaccine_Monitoring/Index.html and
http://www.cdc.gov/vaccinesafety/Activities/Activities_Index.html

6 What if there is a severe reaction?

What should I look for?

Any unusual condition, such as a high fever or behavior changes. Signs of a severe allergic reaction can include difficulty breathing, hoarseness or wheezing, hives, paleness, weakness, a fast heart beat or dizziness.

What should I do?

- **Call** a doctor, or get the person to a doctor right away.
- **Tell** the doctor what happened, the date and time it happened, and when the vaccination was given.
- **Ask** your healthcare provider to report the reaction by filing a Vaccine Adverse Event Reporting System (VAERS) form. Or you can file this report through the VAERS website at <http://www.vaers.hhs.gov>, or by calling **1-800-822-7967**.

VAERS does not provide medical advice.

7 The National Vaccine Injury Compensation Program

The National Vaccine Injury Compensation Program (VICP) was created in 1986.

People who believe they may have been injured by a vaccine can learn about the program and about filing a claim by calling **1-800-338-2382**, or visiting the VICP website at <http://www.hrsa.gov/vaccinecompensation>.

8 How can I learn more?

- Ask your healthcare provider. They can give you the vaccine package insert or suggest other sources of information.
- Call your local or state health department.
- Contact the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC):
 - Call **1-800-232-4636 (1-800-CDC-INFO)** or
 - Visit CDC's website at <http://www.cdc.gov/flu>



DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION



Vaccine Information Statement (Interim)
Inactivated Influenza Vaccine (8/10/10) 42 U.S.C. §300aa-26