

Influenza (Flu) Vaccine (Inactivated or Recombinant): *What you need to know*

Many vaccine information statements are available in Spanish and other languages. See www.immunize.org/vis

Hojas de información sobre vacunas están disponibles en español y en muchos otros idiomas. Visite www.immunize.org/vis

1. Why get vaccinated?

Influenza vaccine can prevent **influenza (flu)**.

Flu is a contagious disease that spreads around the United States every year, usually between October and May. Anyone can get the flu, but it is more dangerous for some people. Infants and young children, people 65 years and older, pregnant people, and people with certain health conditions or a weakened immune system are at greatest risk of flu complications.

Pneumonia, bronchitis, sinus infections, and ear infections are examples of flu-related complications. If you have a medical condition, such as heart disease, cancer, or diabetes, flu can make it worse.

Flu can cause fever and chills, sore throat, muscle aches, fatigue, cough, headache, and runny or stuffy nose. Some people may have vomiting and diarrhea, though this is more common in children than adults.

In an average year, **thousands of people in the United States die from flu**, and many more are hospitalized. Flu vaccine prevents millions of illnesses and flu-related visits to the doctor each year.

2. Influenza vaccines

CDC recommends everyone 6 months and older get vaccinated every flu season. **Children 6 months through 8 years of age** may need 2 doses during a single flu season. **Everyone else** needs only 1 dose each flu season.

It takes about 2 weeks for protection to develop after vaccination.

There are many flu viruses, and they are always changing. Each year a new flu vaccine is made to protect against the influenza viruses believed to be likely to cause disease in the upcoming flu season.

Even when the vaccine doesn't exactly match these viruses, it may still provide some protection.

Influenza vaccine **does not cause flu**.

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

3. Talk with your health care provider

Tell your vaccination provider if the person getting the vaccine:

- Has had an **allergic reaction after a previous dose of influenza vaccine**, or has any **severe, life-threatening allergies**
- Has ever had **Guillain-Barré Syndrome** (also called "GBS")

In some cases, your health care provider may decide to postpone influenza vaccination until a future visit.

Influenza vaccine can be administered at any time during pregnancy. People who are or will be pregnant during influenza season should receive inactivated influenza vaccine.

People with minor illnesses, such as a cold, may be vaccinated. People who are moderately or severely ill should usually wait until they recover before getting influenza vaccine.

Your health care provider can give you more information.



U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

4. Risks of a vaccine reaction

- Soreness, redness, and swelling where the shot is given, fever, muscle aches, and headache can happen after influenza vaccination.
- There may be a very small increased risk of Guillain-Barré Syndrome (GBS) after inactivated influenza vaccine (the flu shot).

Young children who get the flu shot along with pneumococcal vaccine (PCV13) and/or DTaP vaccine at the same time might be slightly more likely to have a seizure caused by fever. Tell your health care provider if a child who is getting flu vaccine has ever had a seizure.

People sometimes faint after medical procedures, including vaccination. Tell your provider if you feel dizzy or have vision changes or ringing in the ears.

As with any medicine, there is a very remote chance of a vaccine causing a severe allergic reaction, other serious injury, or death.

5. What if there is a serious problem?

An allergic reaction could occur after the vaccinated person leaves the clinic. If you see signs of a severe allergic reaction (hives, swelling of the face and throat, difficulty breathing, a fast heartbeat, dizziness, or weakness), call **9-1-1** and get the person to the nearest hospital.

For other signs that concern you, call your health care provider.

Adverse reactions should be reported to the Vaccine Adverse Event Reporting System (VAERS). Your health care provider will usually file this report, or you can do it yourself. Visit the VAERS website at www.vaers.hhs.gov or call **1-800-822-7967**. *VAERS is only for reporting reactions, and VAERS staff members do not give medical advice.*

6. The National Vaccine Injury Compensation Program

The National Vaccine Injury Compensation Program (VICP) is a federal program that was created to compensate people who may have been injured by certain vaccines. Claims regarding alleged injury or death due to vaccination have a time limit for filing, which may be as short as two years. Visit the VICP website at www.hrsa.gov/vaccinecompensation or call **1-800-338-2382** to learn about the program and about filing a claim.

7. How can I learn more?

- Ask your health care provider.
- Call your local or state health department.
- Visit the website of the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) for vaccine package inserts and additional information at www.fda.gov/vaccines-blood-biologics/vaccines.
- Contact the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC):
 - Call **1-800-232-4636** (1-800-CDC-INFO) or
 - Visit CDC's website at www.cdc.gov/flu.



Immunization Registry Notice to Patients and Parents

Immunizations or ‘shots’ prevent serious diseases. Tuberculosis (TB) screening tests help to determine if you may have TB infection and can be required for school or work. Keeping track of shots/TB tests you have received can be hard. It’s especially hard if more than one doctor gave them. Today, doctors use a secure computer system called an *immunization registry* to keep track of shots and TB tests. If you change doctors, your new doctor can use the registry to see the shot/TB test record. It’s your right to choose if you want shot/TB test records shared in the *California Immunization Registry*.

How Does a Registry Help You?

- Keeps track of all shots and TB tests (skin tests/chest x-rays), so you don’t miss any or get too many
- Sends reminders when you or your child need shots
- Gives you a copy of the shot/TB record from the doctor
- Can show proof about shots/TB tests needed to start child care, school, or a new job

How Does a Registry Help Your Health Care Team?

Doctors, nurses, health plans, and public health agencies use the registry to:

- See which shots/TB tests are needed
- Remind you about shots needed
- Prevent disease in your community
- Help with record-keeping

Can Schools or Other Programs See the Registry?

Yes, but this is limited. Schools, child care, and other agencies allowed under California law may:

- See which shots/TB tests children in their programs need
- Make sure children have all shots/TB tests needed to start child care or school

What Information Can Be Shared in a Registry?

- patient’s name, sex, and birth date
- parents’ or guardians’ names
- limited information to identify patients
- details about a patient’s shots/TB tests

What’s entered in the registry is treated like other private medical information. Misuse of the registry can be punished by law. Under California law, only your doctor’s office, health plan, or public health department may see your address and phone number.

Patient and Parent Rights

It’s your legal right to ask:

- not to share your (or your child’s) registry shot/TB test records with others besides your doctor*
- not to get shot appointment reminders from your doctor’s office
- to look at a copy of your or your child’s shot/TB test records
- who has seen the records or to have the doctor change any mistakes

If you DO want your or your child’s records in the registry, do nothing. You’re all done.

If you DO NOT want your doctor’s office to share your immunization/TB test information with other registry users, tell your doctor or download a “*Decline or Start Sharing/Information Request Form*” from the CAIR website (<http://cairweb.org/cair-forms/>) and FAX or email it to the CAIR Help Desk at 1-888-436-8320 or CAIRHelpDesk@cdph.ca.gov.

For more information, contact the CAIR Help Desk at 800-578-7889 or CAIRHelpDesk@cdph.ca.gov

* By law, public health officials can also look at the registry in the case of a public health emergency.