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: This order is only valid for 9/1/2014 to 3/30/2015

Subjective/Objective:
As vaccine arrives please prioritize patients and give vaccine first to the following groups:
- 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 they 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 infirmary patients.
- Persons under the age of 18.
- Persons over the age of 50
- After all others have been immunized, may give vaccine to those who fit none of these categories on a first come, first served basis

Do not give if:
- Patient is allergic to eggs, chicken, chicken feather, chicken dander.
- Patient has had prior allergic reaction.
- Patient with past history of Guillain-Barre syndrome.
- Patient with acute febrile illness
- Patient is in first trimester of pregnancy or possibly pregnant.

Assessment:
- Patient with appropriate risk factors to warrant current influenza vaccine.

Plan:
- Patient to read and sign informed consent form.
- Recheck for any contraindications to vaccine.
- If contraindications exist, refer patient case to practitioner.
- If no contraindications exist then:

Standard Intramuscular Injections of 0.5mL of 2014-2015 formulas Influenza Vaccine, Types A and B, administered in the deltoid muscle using a needle length of 1 inch or more to ensure sufficient penetration.
Nursing Education:

1. While annual vaccination is recommended for nearly everyone 6 months and older, it is especially important for people who are at high risk of developing serious complications from the flu, including children younger than 5 years, people 65 and older, pregnant women and anyone with a serious chronic medical condition.

2. Additional Languages for Influenza Vaccines Information Sheets are available at: http://www.immunize.org/vis/vis_flu_inactive.asp

APPROVED:

Medical Services Manager ___________________________ Date __________

Chief Medical Officer ___________________________ Date __________

Medical Director ___________________________ Date __________

Effective Date: 3/2015
Revised: February 2015
I have read the Vaccine Information Statement (VIS) and have had explained to me the information about the vaccine I will receive today. I believe I understand the benefits and risks of the vaccine requested and ask that the vaccine be given to me. He leído la declaración de información de vacunas y se me ha explicado la información sobre la vacuna que recibiré hoy. Entiendo los beneficios y riesgos y pido que me den la vacuna.

Medical screening questions for adult vaccines. Please answer yes/no to the following questions. These questions will be used to determine whether you should be given vaccine today. Proyecciones de preguntas médicas para vacunas para adultos. Favor de contestar si o no a las siguientes preguntas. Estas preguntas determinarían si debería recibir vacunación hoy.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Yes/No</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Do you feel sick today? ¿Se siente enfermo hoy?</td>
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<td>Do you have allergies to medications, food, a vaccine, or latex? ¿Tiene alergia a medicamentos, comida, vacunas, o látex?</td>
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<td>Have you ever had a serious reaction to a vaccine? ¿Alguna vez ha tenido una reacción grave a una vacuna?</td>
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<td>Have you ever had a seizure, brain or nervous system problem? ¿Alguna vez ha tenido una convulsión, problema del cerebro o el sistema nervioso?</td>
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<td>Do you have cancer, leukemia, HIV/AIDS, or another immune system problem? ¿Tiene cáncer, leucemia, VIH/SIDA, u otro problema del sistema inmunológico?</td>
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<td>Do you have heart disease, asthma, kidney disease, diabetes, anemia or a blood disorder? ¿Tiene enfermedad cardíaca, asma, enfermedad de riñones, anemia o algún trastorno sanguíneo?</td>
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<td>In the past year, have you had a blood transfusion or been given blood product, or immune globulin? ¿En el último año, ¿ha tenido una transfusión de sangre o ha recibido algún producto de sangre o globulina inmune?</td>
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<td>In the past 3 months, have you taken medications such as cortisone, prednisone or other steroids, anti-cancer drugs, antiviral drugs, or had radiation treatments? ¿En los últimos 3 meses, ¿ha tomado medicamentos como cortisona, prednisona, u otros esteroides, medicamentos anti cáncer, medicamentos antivirales, o ha tenido radiación?</td>
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<td>Women: Are you or do you think you might be pregnant? Para mujeres: ¿Estás o piensas que quizás esté embarazada?</td>
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Name: ____________________________
SID: ____________________________
DOB: ____________________________

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vaccine Admin. Date</th>
<th>OQC Clinic Location</th>
<th>Vaccine Type</th>
<th>Lot Number</th>
<th>Exp. Date</th>
<th>VIS Publish Date</th>
<th>Date VIS Offered</th>
<th>Date VIS Administered</th>
<th>Site/Route Administered</th>
<th>Vaccinator Signature/Title</th>
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Enter ALL information. This is required by Federal Statute 42 US Code 300a-11-25 & 300aa-26.
VACCINE INFORMATION STATEMENT

Influenza Vaccine
What You Need to Know

1 Why get vaccinated?

Influenza ("flu") is a contagious disease that spreads around the United States every winter, usually between October and May.

Flu is caused by influenza viruses, and is spread mainly by coughing, sneezing, and close contact.

Anyone can get flu, but the risk of getting flu is highest among children. Symptoms come on suddenly and may last several days. They can include:

- fever/chills
- sore throat
- muscle aches
- fatigue
- cough
- headache
- runny or stuffy nose

Flu can make some people much sicker than others. These people include young children, people 65 and older, pregnant women, and people with certain health conditions—such as heart, lung or kidney disease, nervous system disorders, or a weakened immune system. Flu vaccination is especially important for these people, and anyone in close contact with them.

Flu can also lead to pneumonia, and make existing medical conditions worse. It can cause diarrhea and seizures in children.

Each year thousands of people in the United States die from flu, and many more are hospitalized.

Flu vaccine is the best protection against flu and its complications. Flu vaccine also helps prevent spreading flu from person to person.

2 Inactivated and recombinant flu vaccines

You are getting an injectable flu vaccine, which is either an "inactivated" or "recombinant" vaccine. These vaccines do not contain any live influenza virus. They are given by injection with a needle, and often called the "flu shot."

A different, live, attenuated (weakened) influenza vaccine is sprayed into the nostrils. This vaccine is described in a separate Vaccine Information Statement.

Flu vaccination is recommended every year. Some children 6 months through 8 years of age might need two doses during one year.

Flu viruses are always changing. Each year's flu vaccine is made to protect against 3 or 4 viruses that are likely to cause disease that year. Flu vaccine cannot prevent all cases of flu, but it is the best defense against the disease.

It takes about 2 weeks for protection to develop after the vaccination, and protection lasts several months to a year.

Some illnesses that are not caused by influenza virus are often mistaken for flu. Flu vaccine will not prevent these illnesses. It can only prevent influenza.

Some inactivated flu vaccine contains a very small amount of a mercury-based preservative called thimerosal. Studies have shown that thimerosal in vaccines is not harmful, but flu vaccines that do not contain a preservative are available.

3 Some people should not get this vaccine

Tell the person who gives you the vaccine:

- If you have any severe, life-threatening allergies. If you ever had a life-threatening allergic reaction after a dose of flu vaccine, or have a severe allergy to any part of this vaccine, including (for example) an allergy to gelatin, antibiotics, or eggs, you may be advised not to get vaccinated. Most, but not all, types of flu vaccine contain a small amount of egg protein.

- If you ever had Guillain-Barré Syndrome (a severe paralyzing illness, also called GBS). Some people with a history of GBS should not get this vaccine. This should be discussed with your doctor.

- If you are not feeling well. It is usually okay to get flu vaccine when you have a mild illness, but you might be advised to wait until you feel better. You should come back when you are better.
4 Risks of a vaccine reaction

With a vaccine, like any medicine, there is a chance of side effects. These are usually mild and go away on their own.

Problems that could happen after any vaccine:

- Brief fainting spells can happen after some medical procedures, including vaccination. Sitting or lying down for about 15 minutes can help prevent fainting and injuries caused by a fall. Tell your doctor if you feel dizzy, or have vision changes or ringing in the ears.
- Severe shoulder pain and reduced range of motion in the arm where a shot was given can happen, very rarely, after a vaccination.
- Severe allergic reactions from a vaccine are very rare, estimated at less than 1 in a million doses. If they were to occur, it would usually be within a few minutes to a few hours after the vaccination.

Mild problems following inactivated flu vaccine:

- soreness, redness, or swelling where the shot was given
- fever
- headache
- chills
- muscle pain

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

Moderate problems following inactivated flu vaccine:

- Young children who get inactivated flu vaccine and pneumococcal vaccine (PCV13) at the same time may be at increased risk for seizures caused by fever. Ask your doctor for more information. Tell your doctor if a child who is getting flu vaccine has ever had a seizure.

Inactivated flu vaccine does not contain live flu virus, so you cannot get the flu from this vaccine.

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

The safety of vaccines is always being monitored. For more information, visit: www.cdc.gov/vaccinesafety/

5 What if there is a serious reaction?

What should I look for?

- Look for anything that concerns you, such as signs of a severe allergic reaction, very high fever, or behavior changes.

Signs of a severe allergic reaction can include hives, swelling of the face and throat, difficulty breathing, a fast heartbeat, dizziness, and weakness. These would start a few minutes to a few hours after the vaccination.

What should I do?

- If you think it is a severe allergic reaction or other emergency that can't wait, call 9-1-1 and get the person to the nearest hospital. Otherwise, call your doctor.
- Afterwards, the reaction should be reported to the Vaccine Adverse Event Reporting System (VAERS). Your doctor should file this report, or you can do it yourself through the VAERS website at www.vaers.hhs.gov, or by calling 1-800-822-7967.

VAERS does 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.

Persons 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 www.hrsa.gov/vaccinecompensation. There is a time limit to file a claim for compensation.

7 How can I learn more?

- Ask your doctor.
- Call your local or state health department.
- Contact the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC):
  - Call 1-888-232-4636 (1-888-CDC-INFO) or
  - Visit CDC's website at www.cdc.gov/flu

Vaccine Information Statement (Interim)
Inactivated Influenza Vaccine

08/19/2014
42 U.S.C. § 300aa-26