

**FLUVIRIN™**  
**(INFLUENZA VIRUS VACCINE)**  
**2017/2018 FORMULA**  
**(FOR AGES 4 AND ABOVE)**

**Introduction:** The influenza illness is characterized by abrupt onset of fever, myalgia (muscle soreness), sore throat, and nonproductive cough. The incubation period is 1- 4 days with an average of 2 days. **Students living in dormitories are encouraged to receive the vaccine to minimize disruption of academics and contain the Flu progression.**

**Information:** Fluvirin is prepared from the virus propagated in the allantoic cavity of embryonated hen's eggs inoculated with a specific type of influenza virus suspension containing Neomycin and Polymyxin. The solution provides protection against three viruses: A/Singapore/GP/1908/2015, IVR-180 (an A/Michigan/45/2015 (H1N1) pdm09-like virus; A/Hong Kong/4801/2014, NYMCX-263B (H3N2) (an A/Hong Kong/4801/2014-like virus); and B/Brisbane/60/2008, wild type (a B/Brisbane/60/2008 – like virus). Fluvirin is administered to immunocompromised persons, including individuals receiving immunosuppressive therapy, the expected immune response may not be obtained.

**Mercury containing preservative (Thimerosal) is used in the preparation of Fluvirin.** Fluvirin Vaccine is not effective against all possible strains of influenza viruses. **It contains non-infectious killed viruses and cannot cause influenza. Co-incident respiratory disease unrelated to influenza vaccination can occur after vaccination. The multi-dose vial stopper does not contain latex.** Pregnancy Category B.

**Contraindications:** Fluvirin should not be administered to anyone with a history of hypersensitivity (allergy), especially anaphylactic reactions to **eggs, egg products, or Thimerosal** (a mercury derivative). Fluvirin should not be administered to patients with previous history of Guillain-Barre Syndrome (GBS), acute respiratory or other active infections or illnesses, or anyone **allergic to Polymyxin or Neomycin**. Fluvirin should not be given to anyone who has had a life threatening reaction to previous influenza vaccinations.

**Adverse Reactions:** The most frequent side effect is local soreness at the injection site that lasts for up to 2 days. Other types of systemic reactions: 1) Fever, malaise, myalgia, headache, chills. 2) Immediate-presumably allergic- reactions (e.g., hives, angioedema, allergic asthma, and systemic anaphylaxis) 3) Neurological Disorders and 4) Vasculitis. All adverse reactions should be reported to the Health Center.

**Dosage:** Fluvirin is administered intramuscularly only in the deltoid region. The dosage is 0.5 ml for adults.

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Print Name: \_\_\_\_\_ ID #: \_\_\_\_\_ DOB: \_\_\_\_\_ Age: \_\_\_\_\_

**Please circle answers:**

1. Have you ever had the flu shot in the past?      Yes      No
2. Have you ever had a serious reaction to the flu shot in the past?      Yes      No
3. Are you presently sick?    Yes    No
4. **For women:** Are you pregnant?    Yes    No    LMP: \_\_\_\_\_
5. Are you allergic to: **Eggs** - Yes No    **Egg products** - Yes No    **Thimerosal** - Yes No    **Polymyxin or Neomycin** - Yes No

I have read, and believe I understand, the information on this form about Fluvirin use. I have received and read the VIS (Vaccination Information Sheet) form. I have had a chance to ask questions which were answered to my satisfaction. I am requesting the Fluvirin vaccine.

**Signature** \_\_\_\_\_ **Date Signed** \_\_\_\_\_

FOR CLINIC USE

VIS: 8/7/2015

Temp: _____
Allergies: _____
Meds: _____
_____

_____	Date Vaccine Administered
Fluvirin 0.5 mL L or R Deltoid	Dose & Site
Seqirus Vaccines Limited, Speke, Liverpool, UK	Vaccine Manufacturer
Lot # 1721401 Exp: 06/2018	Vaccine Lot Number & Expiration Date
_____	RN Signature

Adapted from Product Information: Seqirus Vaccines Limited.

# 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](http://www.immunize.org/vis)

Hojas de información sobre vacunas están disponibles en español y en muchos otros idiomas. Visite [www.immunize.org/vis](http://www.immunize.org/vis)

## 1 Why get vaccinated?

Influenza (“flu”) is a contagious disease that spreads around the United States every year, 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. Flu strikes suddenly and can last several days. Symptoms vary by age, but can include:

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

Flu can also lead to pneumonia and blood infections, and cause diarrhea and seizures in children. If you have a medical condition, such as heart or lung disease, flu can make it worse.

Flu is more dangerous for some people. Infants and young children, people 65 years of age and older, pregnant women, and people with certain health conditions or a weakened immune system are at greatest risk.

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

### Flu vaccine can:

- keep you from getting flu,
- make flu less severe if you do get it, and
- keep you from spreading flu to your family and other people.

## 2 Inactivated and recombinant flu vaccines

A dose of flu vaccine is recommended every flu season. Children 6 months through 8 years of age may need two doses during the same flu season. Everyone else needs only one dose each flu season.

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

There is no live flu virus in flu shots. **They cannot cause the flu.**

There are many flu viruses, and they are always changing. Each year a new flu vaccine is made to protect against three or four viruses that are likely to cause disease in the upcoming flu season. But even when the vaccine doesn’t exactly match these viruses, it may still provide some protection.

Flu vaccine cannot prevent:

- flu that is caused by a virus not covered by the vaccine, or
- illnesses that look like flu but are not.

It takes about 2 weeks for protection to develop after vaccination, and protection lasts through the flu season.

## 3 Some people should not get this vaccine

Tell the person who is giving 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, 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 (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 asked to come back when you feel better.



## 4 Risks of a vaccine reaction

With any medicine, including vaccines, there is a chance of reactions. These are usually mild and go away on their own, but serious reactions are also possible.

Most people who get a flu shot do not have any problems with it.

**Minor problems** following a flu shot include:

- soreness, redness, or swelling where the shot was given
- hoarseness
- sore, red or itchy eyes
- cough
- fever
- aches
- headache
- itching
- fatigue

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

**More serious problems** following a flu shot can include the following:

- There may be a small increased risk of Guillain-Barré Syndrome (GBS) after inactivated flu vaccine. This risk has been estimated at 1 or 2 additional cases per million people vaccinated. This is much lower than the risk of severe complications from flu, which can be prevented by flu vaccine.
- 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. Ask your doctor for more information. Tell your doctor if a child who is getting flu vaccine has ever had a seizure.

**Problems that could happen after any injected vaccine:**

- People sometimes faint after a medical procedure, 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.
- Some people get severe pain in the shoulder and have difficulty moving the arm where a shot was given. This happens very rarely.
- Any medication can cause a severe allergic reaction. Such reactions from a vaccine are very rare, estimated at about 1 in a million doses, and would happen within a few minutes to a few hours after the vaccination.

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/](http://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 unusual behavior.

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.
- Reactions 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 web site at [www.vaers.hhs.gov](http://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](http://www.hrsa.gov/vaccinecompensation). There is a time limit to file a claim for compensation.

## 7 How can I learn more?

- Ask your healthcare provider. He or she 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 [www.cdc.gov/flu](http://www.cdc.gov/flu)

Vaccine Information Statement  
Inactivated Influenza Vaccine

08/07/2015

42 U.S.C. § 300aa-26

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