Influenza & Pneumonia Vaccine

Prevention is your best defense—Take time to get vaccinated!

Give Good Health Your Best Shot

"Century 21"

Get Your Flu Shot Now

CENTURY 21 Bill Nye Realty, Inc., 34619 State Road 54, Zephyrhills

Two Public Health Nurses From
The Pasco County Health Department
Will Be At Our Clubhouse On:

Oct. 15, 2009
at
9 Am. - NOON

To Give Influenza & Pneumonia Shots as Needed

CENTURY 21 Bill Nye Realty, Inc.,

If on Medicare:
Vaccines Are **FREE**

If you have an HMO:
You Will Have To Pay For The Vaccines. They Should Be Reimbursed From Your HMO.

CONSENT FOR VACCINATION
Everyone is responsible for completing form prior to having immunizations--

Self Pay:

FLU: $25.00
PNEUMONIA: $54.00-

CENTURY 21 Bill Nye Realty, Inc.,
34619 State Road 54, Zephyrhills

For More Information, Please Call
The Pasco County Health Department at:
727-861-5250

FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
Pasco County Health Department

INACTIVATED INFLUENZA VACCINE

WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW 2009-10

Many Vaccine Information Statements are available in Spanish and other languages. See 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.

Other illnesses can have the same symptoms and are often mistaken for influenza. But only an illness caused by the influenza virus is really influenza.

Anyone can get influenza, but rates of infection are highest among children. For most people, it lasts only a few days. It can cause:

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

Some people, such as infants, elderly, and those with certain health conditions, 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. On average, 226,000 people are hospitalized every year because of influenza and 36,000 die – mostly elderly. **Influenza vaccine can prevent influenza.**

2 Inactivated influenza vaccine

There are two types of seasonal 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.*

> These "seasonal" influenza vaccines are formulated to prevent annual flu. They do not protect against pandemic H1N1 influenza.

Influenza viruses are always changing. Because of this, influenza vaccines are updated every year, and an annual vaccination is recommended.

Each year scientists try to match the viruses in the vaccine to those most likely to cause flu that year. When there is a close match the vaccine protects most people from serious influenza-related illness. But even when there is not a close match, the vaccine provides some protection. Influenza vaccine will *not* prevent "influenza-like" illnesses caused by other viruses.

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

Some inactivated influenza vaccine contains a preservative called thimerosal. Some people have suggested that thimerosal may be related to developmental problems in children. In 2004 the Institute of Medicine reviewed many studies looking into this theory and concluded that there is no evidence of such a relationship. Thimerosal-free influenza vaccine is available.

3 Who should get inactivated influenza vaccine?

*Anyone who wants to **reduce the likelihood of becoming ill** with influenza or **spreading influenza to others**.*

*All children **6 months and older** and all **older adults**:*

- All children from 6 months through 18 years of age.
- Anyone 50 years of age or older.

*Anyone who is **at risk of complications from influenza**, or more **likely to require medical care**:*

- Women who will be **pregnant** during influenza season.
- Anyone with **long-term health problems** with:
  - heart disease
  - kidney disease
  - liver disease
  - lung disease
  - metabolic disease, such as diabetes
  - asthma
  - anemia, and other blood disorders
- Anyone with a **weakened immune system** due to:
  - HIV/AIDS or other diseases affecting the immune system
  - long-term treatment with drugs such as steroids
  - cancer treatment with x-rays or drugs
- Anyone with certain **muscle or nerve disorders** (such as seizure disorders or cerebral palsy) that can lead to breathing or swallowing problems.
- Anyone 6 months through 18 years of age on **long-term aspirin treatment** (they could develop Reye Syndrome if they got influenza).
- **Residents of nursing homes** and other **chronic-care facilities**.

Anyone who lives with or cares for people at high risk for influenza-related complications:

- **Health care providers.**
- **Household contacts and caregivers of children** from birth up to 5 years of age.
- **Household contacts and caregivers** of
  - people ~~65~~ 50 years and older, or
  - anyone with medical conditions that put them at higher risk for severe complications from influenza.

Health care providers may also recommend a yearly influenza vaccination for:

- People who provide **essential community services**.
- People living in **dormitories, correctional facilities**, or under other **crowded conditions**, to prevent outbreaks.
- People at high risk of influenza complications who **travel** to the Southern hemisphere between April and September, or to the tropics or in organized tourist groups at any time.

4 When should I get influenza vaccine?

You can get the vaccine as soon as it is available, usually in the fall, and for as long as illness is occurring in your community. Influenza can occur any time from November through May, but it most often peaks in January or February. Getting vaccinated in December, or even later, will still be beneficial in most years.

Most people need one dose of influenza vaccine each year. **Children younger than 9 years of age getting influenza vaccine for the first time** – or who got influenza vaccine for the first time last season but got only one dose – should get 2 doses, at least 4 weeks apart, to be protected.

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

5 Some people should talk with a doctor before getting influenza vaccine

Some people should not get inactivated influenza vaccine or should wait before getting it.

- Tell your doctor 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 the vaccine.
  - A severe allergy to any vaccine component is also a reason to not get the vaccine.
  - If you have had a severe reaction after a previous dose of influenza vaccine, tell your doctor.
- Tell your doctor if you ever had Guillain-Barré Syndrome (a severe paralytic illness, also called GBS). You may be able to get the vaccine, but your doctor should help you make the decision.
- People who are moderately or severely ill should usually wait until they recover before getting flu vaccine. If you are ill, talk to your doctor or nurse about whether to reschedule the vaccination. People with a mild illness can usually get the vaccine.

6 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 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 or red eyes, cough, itchiness
- 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 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.

7 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 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 www.vaers.hhs.gov, or by calling 1-800-822-7967.

VAERS does not provide medical advice.

8 The National Vaccine Injury Compensation Program

A federal program exists to help pay for the care of anyone who has a serious reaction to a vaccine.

For more information about the National Vaccine Injury Compensation Program, call **1-800-338-2382**, or visit their website at **www.hrsa.gov/vaccinecompensation**.

9 How can I learn more?

- Ask your 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 **www.cdc.gov/flu**

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

PNEUMOCOCCAL POLYSACCHARIDE VACCINE

WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW

Many Vaccine Information Statements are available in Spanish and other languages. See www.immunize.org/vis.

1 Pneumococcal disease

Pneumococcal disease is caused by *Streptococcus pneumoniae* bacteria. It is a leading cause of vaccine-preventable illness and death in the United States. Anyone can get pneumococcal disease, but some people are at greater risk than others:

- People 65 years and older
- The very young
- People with certain health problems
- People with a weakened immune system
- Smokers

Pneumococcal disease can lead to serious infections of the:

- Lungs (pneumonia),
- Blood (bacteremia), and
- Covering of the brain (meningitis).

Pneumococcal pneumonia kills about 1 out of 20 people who get it. Bacteremia kills about 1 person in 5, and meningitis about 3 people in 10.

People with the health problems described in Section 3 of this statement may be more likely to die from the disease.

2 Pneumococcal polysaccharide vaccine (PPSV)

Treatment of pneumococcal infections with penicillin and other drugs used to be more effective. But some strains of the disease have become resistant to these drugs. This makes prevention of the disease, through vaccination, even more important.

Pneumococcal polysaccharide vaccine (PPSV) protects against 23 types of pneumococcal bacteria, including those most likely to cause serious disease.

Most healthy adults who get the vaccine develop protection to most or all of these types within 2 to 3 weeks of getting the shot. Very old people, children under 2 years of age, and people with some long-term illnesses might not respond as well, or at all.

Another type of pneumococcal vaccine (pneumococcal conjugate vaccine, or PCV) is routinely recommended for children younger than 5 years of age. PCV is described in a separate Vaccine Information Statement.

3 Who should get PPSV?

- All adults 65 years of age and older.
- Anyone 2 through 64 years of age who has a long-term health problem such as:
  - -heart disease
  - -lung disease
  - -sickle cell disease
  - -diabetes
  - -alcoholism
  - -cirrhosis
  - -leaks of cerebrospinal fluid or cochlear implant
- Anyone 2 through 64 years of age who has a disease or condition that lowers the body's resistance to infection, such as:
  - - Hodgkin's disease
  - - lymphoma or leukemia
  - - kidney failure
  - - multiple myeloma
  - - nephrotic syndrome
  - - HIV infection or AIDS
  - - damaged spleen, or no spleen
  - - organ transplant
- Anyone 2 through 64 years of age who is taking a drug or treatment that lowers the body's resistance to infection, such as:
  - - long-term steroids
  - - certain cancer drugs
  - - radiation therapy
- Any adult 19 through 64 years of age who:
  - - is a smoker
  - - has asthma

PPSV may be less effective for some people, especially those with lower resistance to infection.

But these people should still be vaccinated, because they are more likely to have serious complications if they get pneumococcal disease.

Children who often get ear infections, sinus infections, or other upper respiratory diseases, but who are otherwise healthy, do not need to get PPSV because it is not effective against those conditions.

4 How many doses of PPSV are needed, and when?

Usually only one dose of PPSV is needed, but under some circumstances a second dose may be given.

- A second dose is recommended for people 65 years and older who got their first dose when they were younger than 65 and it has been 5 or more years since the first dose.
- A second dose is recommended for people 2 through 64 years of age who:
  - have a damaged spleen or no spleen
  - have sickle-cell disease
  - have HIV infection or AIDS
  - have cancer, leukemia, lymphoma, multiple myeloma
  - have nephrotic syndrome
  - have had an organ or bone marrow transplant
  - are taking medication that lowers immunity (such as chemotherapy or long-term steroids)

When a second dose is given, it should be given 5 years after the first dose.

5 Some people should not get PPSV or should wait

- Anyone who has had a life-threatening allergic reaction to PPSV should not get another dose.
- Anyone who has a severe allergy to any component of a vaccine should not get that vaccine. Tell your provider if you have any severe allergies.
- Anyone who is moderately or severely ill when the shot is scheduled may be asked to wait until they recover before getting the vaccine. Someone with a mild illness can usually be vaccinated.
- Although there is no evidence that PPSV is harmful to either a pregnant woman or to her fetus, it is not recommended during pregnancy. Pregnant women who have chronic illnesses should consult their provider before being vaccinated. Women who have underlying conditions known to put them at risk of pneumococcal disease should be vaccinated before becoming pregnant, if possible.

6 What are the risks from PPSV?

About half of people who get PPSV have mild side effects, such as redness or pain where the shot is given.

Less than 1% develop a fever, muscle aches, or more severe local reactions.

A vaccine, like any medicine, could cause a serious reaction. But the risk of a vaccine causing serious harm, or death, is extremely small.

7 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?

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  - Visit CDC's website at www.cdc.gov/vaccines.

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

FluStations

CONSENT FOR VACCINATION

Clinic #

1) Patient Data - Please print name, in ALL CAPITAL LETTERS and black ink only, as it appears on your insurance card

FIRST NAME: MIDDLE INITIAL:

LAST NAME: GENDER: ☐ M ☐ F

ADDRESS:

CITY: ST: ZIP:

PHONE: DATE OF BIRTH: (MM/DD/YYYY)

EMAIL: (OPTIONAL)

2) Payment - Please complete A or B below

A) Medicare B

MEDICARE B NUMBER: (EX: 123456789A)

B) Other Payment Type

Select Only One: ☐ Cash ☐ Check (Please make checks payable to FluStations)

3) Vaccine - I request that the following vaccine be administered to me:

Completed by Patient	Completed by Provider		
Influenza - V04.81, 90656, G0008 ☐	*Payment* ☐ MCRB ☐ Cash ☐ Chk	*Site* ☐ LD ☐ RD	*Mfr & Lot #*

4) Informed Consent for Services, Medical Records, HIPAA Privacy Information

Statement of Financial Responsibility: If I am Primarily Insured by an HMO or PPO (for example, Medicare Complete, United Health Care, Masterpiece, Universal Health Care, Humana), I understand VaxCare is not a primary physician provider, and **I will be responsible for payment for the above vaccine(s), these services are not free, and that nonpayment by the insurance company or patient will result in collections for the amount due.** I understand that I may request a receipt with proper CPT codes to submit to my individual insurance company for reimbursement.

Consent for Use of Protected Health Information: I hereby consent to the use and disclosure of my personal health information for the purpose of payment and health care operations.

Vaccine Authorization: My signature on this form indicates that I have had available to read today at this clinic, and have read, the Vaccine Information Statements produced by the U.S. Centers for Disease Control about the influenza vaccine I have asked to have administered by a FluStation or VaxCare representative. I understand the benefits and risks of the influenza vaccine and request the vaccine to be given to me. I relieve the FluStations partner and VaxCare and the administering Nurse and personnel of any liability for any reactions that should occur. I do not have a history of a serious reaction to the above-checked vaccine(s). If any such reaction occurs, however, I will immediately consult my own licensed personal physician. I verify that I have never had Guillain-Barré syndrome, do not have any neurological diseases, and am not allergic to mercury, latex, thimerosal, gelatin, chicken feathers or eggs. I currently: (1) am in good health; or (2) suffer from only a mild illness (such as an upper respiratory infection or diarrhea); or (3) have been expressly instructed by my licensed personal physician to receive the above-checked vaccine(s) regardless of, or because of, my moderate or severe illness.

Provider ID #:

Patient Signature: _____

Provider Initials:

Date: (MM/DD/YYYY)

Date: (MM/DD/YYYY)

FluStations, a program of VaxCare Corporation • 4401 South Orange Avenue, Suite 117 • Orlando, FL • 888-829-8550

Patient Wellness Survey

Thank you for allowing us to be one of your trusted wellness partners. So that we may serve you better in the future, please help us by completing the following questionnaire.

	Male	Female				
1. What is your gender?	☐	☐				1
	0-17	18-29	30-49	50-64	65+	
2. What is your age range?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	2
	Yes	No				
3. Did you receive a flu shot last year?	☐	☐				3
	Yes	No				
4. Have you had a tetanus vaccination in the last 10 years?	☐	☐				4
	Yes	No	Under 60			
5. If you are 60 or older, have you had a shingles vaccination?	☐	☐	☐			5
	Times Per Year					
	0-1	2	3	4	5+	
6. How often do you check your blood pressure?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	6
	Times Per Year					
	0-1	2	3	4	5+	
7. How often do you check your glucose levels?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	7
	Times Per Year					
	0-1	2	3	4	5+	
8. How often do you check your cholesterol levels?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	8
	Times Per Week					
	0-1	2	3	4	5+	
9. How many times per week do you excerise for 15 minutes or more?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	9
	Very Unlikely				Highly Likely	
	1	2	3	4	5	
10. How likely would you be to use a free, online wellness tool?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	10
	Very Unlikely				Highly Likely	
	1	2	3	4	5	
11. How likely would you be to use fitness or health resources (calorie counter, workout plans, healthy recipes) in the free, online wellness tool?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	11
	Very Unlikely				Highly Likely	
	1	2	3	4	5	
12. How likely would you be to use health tracking tools (immunization records, cholesterol tracking, blood pressure tracking, etc) in the free, online wellness tool?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	12

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