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phone 402-826-3880 ■ toll free 888-310-0565 ■ fax-826-4101

Public Health Solutions

District Health Department

Serving Fillmore, Gage, Jefferson, Saline, and Thayer counties.

Dear Parent or Caregiver,

The SKIP Flu immunization clinic will be offered at your child's school on **Thursday, October 2, 2014.**

To have your child vaccinated, please do the following:

1. **Complete and Sign the Permission Form**

You must complete the attached Permission Form and answer **all** the Screening Questions. Return the completed form to your child's school. **Children without a completed and signed consent form will not be immunized. All questions must be answered.**

2. **Insured? - - Just include a copy of your Insurance or Medicaid/Medicaid Managed Care Cards**

Please **include a photocopy** of your Insurance or Medicaid/Medicaid Managed Care card. There will be **no cost to your family** as we bill the insurance company.

3. **Are you uninsured?**

Mark the uninsured box on the Permission Form. There will be **no charge** for the vaccination thanks to the support from the county boards.

All students will receive FluMist (nose spray) vaccine unless:

- The student has a health problem or risk such as asthma where the flu shot is recommended.
- You write on the permission form that you want your child to receive the flu shot instead of the nose spray.

Children under the age of nine who have never had the flu vaccine before, or did not receive two doses last year, will need a second dose (booster). Our nurses will review your child's record and will let you know if a booster is needed. We will come back to your child's school to give the booster.

If you need a flu shot, or know someone who needs one, and are unsure where to go, please call us!

Remember—your flu shot protects both you and those you love!

Questions? Call Public Health Solutions District Health Department at 402-826-3880 or toll-free 1-888-310-0565.

This program is supported by Public Health Solutions Board of Health, County Commissioner / Supervisor Boards, and Schools which provide funding for anyone who is uninsured.

Sincerely,

M Jane Ford Witthoff
Health Director

Public Health Solutions Vaccine Screening / Permission Form
Seasonal Influenza 2014/2015

The information collected on this form will be used to decide which vaccine to give and to make sure we have permission to give vaccine. The vaccination will be recorded on Nebraska's state immunization site.

Name: _____ Date of Birth: _____ Sex: Male Female
 Address: _____ City/State/Zip: _____ Phone: _____
 Insurance **(COPY ATTACHED)** Medicaid/Managed Care **(COPIES ATTACHED)** Uninsured
 School: _____ Doctor: _____

SCREENING QUESTIONS – Parent/Guardian: Please answer all the questions below with either YES or NO.
Vaccine will not be given if this form is not completed, signed and returned to school on or before flu vaccine day.

1. Is the person getting flu vaccine sick today?	Yes / No
2. Has this person had flu vaccine in the past?	Yes / No
3. If yes, has he/she ever had a severe allergic reaction to flu vaccine?	Yes / No
4. Is this person allergic to eggs, gelatin, latex, thimerosal or gentamicin?	Yes / No
5. Has this person ever had Guillain-Barré syndrome?	Yes / No
6. Is this person a child age 2 through 4 years who has asthma or has had wheezing in the past?	Yes / No
7. Does this person have a long-term health problem with heart disease, lung disease asthma, kidney disease, diabetes, anemia or blood diseases?	Yes / No
8. Does this person have a weakened immune system because of disease or treatment with steroid medicines like prednisone or cortisone, cancer medicines or x-rays?	Yes / No
9. Does this person take aspirin daily?	Yes / No
10. Is this person pregnant?	Yes / No
11. During the next 7 days, does this person expect to have close contact with anyone whose immune system is so weak that he/she has to be in the hospital?	Yes / No
12. Has this person received flu vaccine or any other vaccines in the last 27 days?	Yes / No

Definitions: *Severe allergic reaction* – (anaphylaxis) – a quickly developing, exaggerated response by the body to any substance. Symptoms are reddening of skin, itching, hives, runny or stuffy nose, swelling of the lips, tongue, and/or throat, trouble swallowing, trouble breathing, anxiety, fast irregular heartbeat, and cramping in the abdomen.

Thimerosal – a preservative found in some vaccines. Thimerosal is **not** present in the flu vaccine used by PHS.

Guillain - Barré Syndrome – A disease of the nerves. Symptoms are muscle weakness and decreased feeling beginning in the legs and moving upward, sometimes causing a person to be paralyzed or have trouble breathing.

Gentamicin – An antibiotic medicine.

Permission: I have been given a copy of the 2014-2015 Influenza Vaccine Information Statement, and I have read and/or have had explained to me the information on influenza (flu) disease and influenza (flu) vaccine. I've had the opportunity to ask questions and have those questions answered to my satisfaction. I understand the risks and benefits of vaccination against influenza (flu), and I request that the influenza (flu) vaccine be given to me or the person named above for whom I am authorized to make this request. I understand and agree that Public Health Solutions and my child's school are not responsible for any adverse reactions that may occur and that it is my responsibility to seek medical attention for my child or myself should an adverse reaction occur.

Signature: _____ Date: _____
 Parent of child receiving vaccine or adult receiving vaccine

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Nurse Signature: _____

Nurse: Please attach vaccine information sticker here and sign form.

Seasonal Flu 2014-2015

Flu Vaccine - Nasal Spray

VACCINE INFORMATION STATEMENT

Influenza Vaccine

What You Need to Know

(Flu Vaccine, Live, Intranasal)

2014-2015

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 (“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 Live, attenuated flu vaccine—LAIV, Nasal Spray

You are getting a **live, attenuated influenza vaccine** (called LAIV), which is sprayed into the nose. “Attenuated” means weakened. The viruses in the vaccine have been weakened so they won’t give you the flu.

There are other “inactivated” and “recombinant” flu vaccines that do not contain live virus. These “flu shots” are given by injection with a needle.

Injectable flu vaccines are 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 viruses that are likely to cause disease that year. LAIV protects against 4 different influenza viruses. 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 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.

LAIV may be given to people **2 through 49 years of age**. It may safely be given at the same time as other vaccines.

LAIV does not contain thimerosal or other preservatives.

3 Some people should not get this vaccine

Tell the person who gives you the vaccine:

- **If you have any severe, life-threatening allergies**, including (for example) an allergy to gelatin or antibiotics. 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 should not get vaccinated.
- **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 have long-term health problems**, such as certain heart, breathing, kidney, liver, or nervous system problems, your doctor can help you decide if you should get LAIV.



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

- **If you have gotten any other vaccines in the past 4 weeks, or 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.
- **You should get the flu shot instead of the nasal spray if you:**
 - are pregnant
 - have a weakened immune system
 - are allergic to eggs
 - are a young child with asthma or wheezing problems
 - are a child or adolescent on long-term aspirin therapy
 - will provide care for, or visit someone, within the next 7 days who needs special care for an extremely weakened immune system (ask your health care provider)
 - have taken influenza antiviral medications in the past 48 hours

The person giving you the vaccine can give you more information.

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:

- Severe allergic reactions from a vaccine are very rare, estimated at less than 1 in a million doses. If one were to occur, it would usually be within a few minutes to a few hours after the vaccination.

Mild problems that have been reported following LAIV:

Children and adolescents 2-17 years of age:

- runny nose, nasal congestion or cough
- fever
- headache and muscle aches
- wheezing
- abdominal pain or occasional vomiting or diarrhea

Adults 18-49 years of age:

- runny nose or nasal congestion
- sore throat
- cough, chills, tiredness/weakness
- headache

LAIV is made from weakened virus and **does not cause flu.**

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.
- Afterward, 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 web site 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 1-800-232-4636 (1-800-CDC-INFO) or
 - Visit CDC's website at www.cdc.gov/flu

Vaccine Information Statement (Interim) Live Attenuated Influenza Vaccine

08/19/2014

42 U.S.C. § 300aa-26

Office Use Only



Influenza Vaccine

What You Need to Know

(Flu Vaccine,
Inactivated or
Recombinant)
2014-2015

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- 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 any 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.
- 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 one 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
- 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.

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?

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- Contact the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC):
 - Call 1-800-232-4636 (1-800-CDC-INFO) or
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Vaccine Information Statement (Interim) Inactivated Influenza Vaccine

08/19/2014

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