

Plumas County Public Health Agency Influenza Vaccination Clinic Screening Form

Please mark the answer to the following questions for the person who is receiving the flu vaccine.
Parents or guardians answer the questions on behalf of minors 0-17 years old.
All K-6 If your child has no medical issues that will NOT allow them to receive the Flumist, they will be receiving the Flumist

Please Print

Name: _____

Date of Birth: _____ Age: _____

Gender: Male Female Zip Code: _____

Are you pregnant or think you might be?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Do you have Asthma? (If you do, then you will receive the flu shot and NOT the mist.)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Previous severe allergic reaction to eggs?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Previous severe allergic reaction to flu vaccine?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Have you or your child received a shingles, measles (MMR) or chicken pox vaccine in the last 4 weeks?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Are you, or your children, living with someone with a severe weakened immune system?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Have you, or your children, received antiviral treatment for influenza in the last 48 hours?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No

Your vaccination will be entered into our immunization database for inventory tracking and public health surveillance purposes.

Please read the HIPPA Privacy Statement as well as the uses and disclosures for Public Health Activities available on the back of this form.

I have read, or had explained to me the “Influenza Vaccine Information Statement.” I have had an opportunity to ask questions which were answered to my satisfaction. I understand the benefits and risks of influenza vaccine and request that it be given to me or to the person for whom I am authorized to make the request.

Signature: _____

Date: _____

Clinic Site: _____	Vaccine Type: <input type="checkbox"/> Inactive <input type="checkbox"/> LAIV <input type="checkbox"/> P-Free
Clinic Date: _____	Arm Injected: <input type="checkbox"/> Left Arm <input type="checkbox"/> Right Arm
Nurse: _____	Manufacturer: _____
<input type="checkbox"/> RN <input type="checkbox"/> LVN	Lot #: _____

Additional flu forms can be downloaded at www.plumascounty.us



If you miss the flu clinics, please contact your doctor for a vaccination or Plumas County Public Health Agency (530) 283-6330 for an appointment.



***HIPAA Privacy Statement
The complete definition of Protected Health
Information (PHI)***

Any individually identifiable health information, whether oral or recorded in any form or medium that is created or received by a health care provider, health plan, public health authority, employer, life insurer, school or university, or health care clearinghouse; and relates to the past, present, or future physical or mental health or condition of an individual; the provision of health care to an individual. Any data transmitted or maintained in any other form or medium by covered entities, **including paper records, fax documents and all oral communications**, or any other form, i.e., screen prints of eligibility information, printed e-mails that have identified individual's health information, claim, or billing information, hard copy birth or death certificate.

Protected health information excludes: school records that are subject to the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act; and employment records held in the County's role as an employer.

Uses and Disclosures for Public Health Activities

According to the Health and Safety Code Part II 45 CFR 164,501 Plumas County Public Health Department is a covered entity which may disclose protected health information for certain specified public health activities which may be, but not limited to:

- Disease prevention and control, including reporting
- Vital records reporting
- Public Health surveillance
- Legally authorized disclosure of protected health information to a person or persons who may be at risk of contracting or spreading a reportable disease
- Certain providers hired by employers may provide information to the employer related to workplace medical surveillance or work-related illness or injury
- Reporting under Food and Drug Administration requirements for adverse events or problems related to certain regulated projects

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 (“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/

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, 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 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

Vaccine Information Statement
Inactivated Influenza Vaccine

08/07/2015

42 U.S.C. § 300aa-26

Office Use Only



Influenza (Flu) Vaccine (Live, Intranasal): What You Need to Know

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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 of age and older, pregnant women, 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.

Each 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 Live, attenuated influenza vaccine

CDC recommends everyone 6 months of age 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.

Live, attenuated influenza vaccine (called LAIV) is a nasal spray vaccine that may be given to non-pregnant people **2 through 49 years of age**.

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 three or four viruses that are 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 vaccine provider if the person getting the vaccine:

- Is **younger than 2 years or older than 49 years** of age.
- Is **pregnant**.
- Has had an **allergic reaction after a previous dose of influenza vaccine**, or has any **severe, life-threatening allergies**.
- Is a **child or adolescent 2 through 17 years of age who is receiving aspirin or aspirin-containing products**.
- Has a **weakened immune system**.
- Is a **child 2 through 4 years old who has asthma or a history of wheezing** in the past 12 months.
- Has **taken influenza antiviral medication** in the previous 48 hours.
- **Cares for severely immunocompromised persons** who require a protected environment.
- Is **5 years or older and has asthma**.
- Has other **underlying medical conditions** that can put people at higher risk of serious flu complications (such as **lung disease, heart disease, kidney disease, kidney or liver disorders, neurologic or neuromuscular or metabolic disorders**).
- Has had **Guillain-Barré Syndrome** within 6 weeks after a previous dose of influenza vaccine.



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

For some patients, a different type of influenza vaccine (inactivated or recombinant influenza vaccine) might be more appropriate than live, attenuated 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.

4 Risks of a vaccine reaction

- Runny nose or nasal congestion, wheezing and headache can happen after LAIV.
- Vomiting, muscle aches, fever, sore throat and cough are other possible side effects.

If these problems occur, they usually begin soon after vaccination and are mild and short-lived.

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 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. 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. There is a time limit to file a claim for compensation.

7 How can I learn more?

- Ask your healthcare provider.
- 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 www.cdc.gov/flu

Vaccine Information Statement (Interim)
**Live Attenuated
Influenza Vaccine**



Office use only

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