

Dear Parent;

The Department of Health offers seasonal influenza vaccine for children aged **3 through 18 years**. Influenza vaccination helps protect children from the flu and its complications and decreases the spread of influenza in the community, as children are often the biggest spreaders of the disease to adults and other children.

An influenza vaccination clinic for school-age children will be held in the lobby of the ***Milbank High School*** on ***Tuesday, October 23rd from 2:30p.m. to 6p.m.***

The Department of Health now bills insurance for influenza vaccine.

- Vaccine provided to children covered by Medicaid or private insurance will be billed to those insurances.
- **If your child has coverage, a copy of the Medicaid or insurance card must be attached to the consent form or the card must be brought to the clinic.**
- Children **not** covered by Medicaid or private insurance qualify for vaccination through a federal vaccine program.

Children age 8 or younger who have not had two doses of flu vaccine in their lifetime need two doses of vaccine this year separated by 4 weeks. You can contact the Community Health Office or your medical provider to schedule the second dose.

If you have questions please contact *Grant County Community Health* at 605-432-4596.

Family and Community Health Services
210 East 5th Avenue
Milbank, SD 57252
605-432-4596

2018-2019 INFLUENZA CONSENT FORM

<p>Information about person to be vaccinated (please print)</p> <p>Last Name: _____ Age: _____</p> <p>First Name: _____ Sex: ___M ___F</p> <p>Date of Birth: _____ Phone # _____</p> <p>Address _____</p> <p>City _____ Zip _____</p> <p>For child - Please Print</p> <p>Parent's Name: _____</p> <p>For child being vaccinated at school based clinic</p> <p>Grade _____ School _____</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>for children: office use only</u></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Child needs second dose _____</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Assess if child needs second dose _____</p> <p>Clinic :</p>
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The South Dakota Immunization Information System (SDIIS) is an automated system to document vaccinations given in South Dakota. SDIIS will give parents access to their child's immunization record from any participating South Dakota provider. SDIIS also allows providers to send reminder notices regarding needed immunizations. Health care providers, health care facilities, federal or state agencies, welfare agencies, school or family day care facilities may have access to this information in accordance with applicable HIPAA Privacy Act standards and requirements*. Immunization records remain confidential, and any person who fails to protect the information is guilty of a Class 1 misdemeanor. If you choose NOT to have you/your child's immunization record shared with other providers, you may request a refusal form.

INSURANCE COVERAGE

_____ State of SD Health Insurance Plan NUMBER: _____	_____ American Indian or Alaskan Native
_____ Enrolled in Medicaid MUST ATTACH COPY OF CARD	_____ Health insurance DOES NOT pay for vaccines
_____ No health insurance	MUST ATTACH COPY OF CARD
_____ Insurance MUST ATTACH COPY OF CARD	

For Dependent: Name of policy holder _____ **Date of Birth** _____ **Relationship** _____

Please answer the following questions for the person to be vaccinated.

	Yes	No	Don't Know
1) Is the person sick today?	_____	_____	_____
2) Does the person have an allergy to eggs or to a component of the vaccine?	_____	_____	_____
3) Has the person ever had a serious reaction to influenza vaccine in the past?	_____	_____	_____
4) Has the person ever had Guillain-Barré syndrome?	_____	_____	_____

I have been provided a copy of and have read or have had explained to me the information about influenza and the vaccine listed below. I have had a chance to ask questions that were answered to my satisfaction. I believe I understand the benefits and risks of the vaccine and ask that the vaccine be given to me or the person named above for whom I am authorized to make this request.

If covered by private insurance, I authorize SDDOH to release medical information necessary to determine benefits payable for this service. I understand I am financially responsible regardless of insurance coverage.

Signature

(Parent or guardian if minor)

Date

For child being vaccinated at a school based clinic

If you are completing this form for a child to be vaccinated at school and you will not be accompanying him/her, please provide a phone number where you can be reached on the day of the clinic

_____ (phone)

for office use only

	Type	Date/Time	Vaccine Manufacturer (Circle)	Vaccine Lot number	Route	Site (Circle)	Date of VIS Publication	Signature of person administering vaccine
INFLUENZA	IIV4		Sanofi Pasteur 0.25ml Sanofi Pasteur 0.5ml GlaxoSmithKline 0.5ml		IM	L R Deltoid Thigh	8-7-2015	

Abbreviation Key: **IIV4** - Inactivated Influenza Vaccine, Quadravalent **IM** - Intramuscular **L** - Left **R** - Right

* If you would like to review the Notice of Privacy Practices, Version I dated 04/14/2003 from the South Dakota Department of Health please refer to website: <http://doh.sd.gov/documents/HIPAANotice.pdf>

Rev. 9/3/2018

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

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DECLARACION DE INFORMACIÓN DE VACUNA

Vacuna (inactiva o recombinante) contra la influenza (gripe): *Lo que debe saber*

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

Las hojas de Información sobre vacunas están disponibles en español y en muchos otros idiomas. Visite www.immunize.org/vis

1 ¿Por qué vacunarse?

La influenza (gripe o el “flu”) es una enfermedad contagiosa que se propaga por los Estados Unidos cada año, normalmente entre octubre y mayo.

La influenza es causada por el virus de influenza, y la mayoría de las veces se propaga a través de tos, estornudos y contacto cercano.

Cualquier persona puede contraer la influenza. Los síntomas aparecen repentinamente, y pueden durar varios días. Los síntomas varían según la edad, pero pueden incluir:

- fiebre o escalofríos
- dolor de garganta
- dolor muscular
- cansancio
- tos
- dolor de cabeza
- congestión o secreción nasal

La influenza también puede causar neumonía e infecciones en la sangre, y puede causar diarrea y convulsiones en los niños. Si tiene una condición médica, como cardiopatía o una enfermedad en los pulmones, la influenza la puede empeorar.

La influenza es más grave en algunas personas. Los niños pequeños, gente de 65 años de edad o mayores, mujeres embarazadas y gente con ciertas condiciones físicas o un sistema inmunológico debilitado corren mayor riesgo.

Cada año **miles de personas en los Estados Unidos mueren a causa de la influenza**, y muchas más son hospitalizadas.

La vacuna contra la influenza puede:

- prevenir que usted se enferme de la influenza,
- reducir la severidad de la influenza si la contrae, y
- prevenir que contagie a su familia y otras personas con la influenza.

2 Vacunas contra la influenza inactivas y recombinantes

Se recomienda una dosis de la vacuna contra la influenza cada temporada de influenza. Algunos niños, entre los 6 meses a 8 años de edad, pueden necesitar dos dosis durante la misma temporada de influenza. Todos los demás sólo necesitan una dosis en cada temporada de influenza.

Algunas vacunas antigripales inactivas contienen una muy pequeña cantidad de timerosal, un preservativo que contiene mercurio. Los estudios no han demostrado que el timerosal en las vacunas es dañino, pero hay vacunas antigripales disponibles que no contienen timerosal.

No hay ningún virus vivo en las inyecciones contra la influenza. **No pueden causar la influenza.**

Hay muchos virus de influenza, y cambian constantemente. Cada año se formula una nueva vacuna antigripal para proteger contra 3 o 4 virus que serán los más probables causantes de enfermedad durante la próxima temporada de influenza. Pero incluso cuando la vacuna no previene estos virus, todavía puede proporcionar cierto nivel de protección.

La vacuna contra la influenza no puede prevenir:

- la influenza causada por un virus que no es protegido por la vacuna o
- enfermedades que son similares a la influenza pero no son la influenza.

Toma alrededor de 2 semanas desarrollar protección después de la vacunación, y dicha protección dura a lo largo de la temporada de la influenza.

3 Algunas personas no deben recibir esta vacuna

Dígale a la persona que lo vacune:

- **Si tiene alguna alergia grave y potencialmente mortal.** Si ha tenido una reacción alérgica y potencialmente mortal después de una vacuna antigripal, o si es gravemente alérgico a cualquier componente de esta vacuna, se le podrá aconsejar que no se vacune. La mayoría, pero no todas, las vacunas antigripales contienen una pequeña cantidad de proteína de huevo.
- **Si ha tenido el Síndrome de Guillain-Barré (también conocido como GBS).** Algunas personas con antecedentes de GBS no deben recibir esta vacuna. Debe consultar a su médico sobre esto.
- **Si no se siente bien.** Normalmente está bien el ser vacunado contra la influenza cuando está levemente enfermo, pero es posible que se le pida regresar cuando se sienta mejor.

4 Riesgos de reacción a la vacuna

Igual que cualquier medicamento, incluyendo las vacunas, hay riesgo de efectos secundarios. Normalmente son leves y se resuelven solos, pero también pueden ocurrir reacciones graves.



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

La mayoría de las personas que se vacunan contra la influenza no tienen ningún problema con la vacuna.

Problemas leves que pueden ocurrir después de la vacuna antigripal inactiva::

- Dolor, enrojecimiento o hinchazón donde recibió la inyección
- Ronquera
- Dolor, enrojecimiento o comezón en los ojos
- Tos
- Fiebre
- Dolores
- Dolor de cabeza
- Comezón
- Cansancio

Si estos problemas ocurren, normalmente comienzan poco después de la vacunación y duran de 1 a 2 días.

Problemas más graves que pueden ocurrir después de la vacuna antigripal inactiva incluyen:

- Es posible que haya un riesgo un poco mayor de contraer el Síndrome Guillain-Barré (GBS) después de recibir una vacuna antigripal inactiva. Se estima que este riesgo causa 1 ó 2 casos adicionales por cada millón de personas que recibe la vacunación. Esto es mucho menor que el riesgo de padecer de complicaciones severas causadas por la influenza, lo cual puede ser prevenido a través de la vacuna contra la influenza.
- Los niños pequeños que reciben la vacuna antigripal y la vacuna neumocócica (PCV13) o la vacuna DTap a la misma vez pueden ser ligeramente más propensos de sufrir convulsiones causadas por fiebre. Pídale más información a su médico. Avísele a su médico si el niño que será vacunado ha tenido convulsiones.

Problemas que pueden ocurrir después de cualquier vacuna inyectada:

- Desmayos breves pueden ocurrir después de cualquier procedimiento médico, incluso la vacunación. Para evitar desmayos y heridas causadas por ellos, siéntese o acuéstese por alrededor de 15 minutos. Avísele a su médico si se siente mareado o si tiene cambios en su visión o zumbido en los oídos.
- Algunas personas padecen de un dolor agudo y amplitud de movimiento reducida en el hombro del brazo donde se recibió la inyección. Esto ocurre muy raramente.
- Cualquier medicamento puede causar una reacción alérgica grave. Tales reacciones a una vacuna ocurren muy raramente, estimados en menos de 1 en un millón de dosis, y normalmente pasa en unos pocos minutos a varias horas después de la vacunación.

Como con cualquier medicamento, hay la posibilidad remota que la vacuna cause daño grave o la muerte.

Siempre se supervisa la seguridad de las vacunas. Para más información, visite www.cdc.gov/vaccinesafety/

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¿Y si ocurren reacciones graves?

¿En qué me debo fijar?

- Fíjese en cualquier cosa que le preocupe, como los síntomas de una reacción alérgica grave, fiebre muy alta o comportamientos inusuales.

Síntomas de una reacción alérgica grave incluyen ronchas, hinchazón de la cara y la garganta, dificultad al respirar, ritmo cardíaco acelerado, mareos y debilidad. Estos síntomas empezarán de unos pocos minutos a unas horas después de la vacunación.

¿Qué debo hacer?

- Si cree que hay una reacción alérgica grave u otra emergencia que necesita atención inmediata, llame al 9-1-1 y lleve a la persona al hospital más cercano. Si no, puede llamar a su médico.
- Se debe reportar las reacciones al Sistema de Información sobre Eventos Adversos a Vacunas (VAERS). Su médico debe presentar este informe, o usted puede hacerlo por el sitio web de VAERS: www.vaers.hhs.gov, o llamando al 1-800-822-7967.

VAERS no da consejos médicos.

6

El Programa Nacional de Compensación por Lesiones Causadas por Vacunas

El Programa Nacional de Compensación por Lesiones Causadas por Vacunas (*Vaccine Injury Compensation Program, VICP*) es un programa federal creado para compensar a aquellas personas que pueden haber sido lesionadas por ciertas vacunas.

Las personas que creen que posiblemente hayan resultado heridas por una vacuna pueden encontrar más información sobre el programa y sobre la presentación de reclamos llamando al 1-800-338-2382 o visitando el sitio web del VICP www.hrsa.gov/vaccinecompensation. Hay un límite de plazo para presentar un reclamo de indemnización.

7

¿Cómo puedo saber más?

- Consulte a su proveedor de la salud. Él o ella le puede dar un folleto con información sobre la vacuna o sugerir otras fuentes de información.
- Llame a su departamento de la salud local o de su estado.
- Contacte a los Centros para el Control y la Prevención de Enfermedades (*Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, CDC*):
 - Llame al 1-800-232-4636 (1-800-CDC-INFO) o
 - Visite al sitio web del CDC: www.cdc.gov/flu

Vaccine Information Statement
Inactivated Influenza Vaccine

08/07/2015

Spanish

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