



Friends School of Portland will be having an influenza vaccination clinic on Wednesday, September 25. We will be partnering with Northern Light Home Care and Hospice to provide this clinic to our students.

Please read the *Vaccine Information Sheets* attached to this letter and complete the attached Health Screen & Permission Form and return to the school by Friday, September 20. Please fill out insurance information correctly. Although the vaccine is provided at no charge, there is a cost to administer the vaccine. **All forms must be filled out completely. Children presenting with an incomplete form will not receive their vaccine.** There will be no out of pocket cost.

All clinics will have injectable vaccine. In addition, FluMist (nasal spray) may be available at some clinics. We cannot guarantee it for all clinics. **Unless you clearly mark which type of vaccine you prefer, and there no contraindication to either type of vaccine, the nurse at the clinic will determine which type of vaccine to use for your child.**

For information about flu and the vaccine go to www.maineflu.gov,
<https://www.maine.gov/doe/vaccine/toolkit/sections/2.2%20SLVC%202014-2015FactSheet.pdf>

For questions about the flu vaccine, call Maine Center for Disease Control & Prevention (Maine CDC) at 1-800-867-4775, Monday – Friday 9a.m. – 5p.m.

For questions about the vaccine clinics at our school, please call the school office at (207) 781-6321.

Please be sure to complete and return the Health Screen & Permission form!

INFLUENZA VACCINE **YEAR: 2019**
HEALTH SCREEN & PERMISSION FORM

NPI: 1245236306

Full Name:	Date of Birth:	Age:	Gender: <input type="checkbox"/> M <input type="checkbox"/> F
Street Address:	Town/City:	Zip Code:	Daytime Phone:
Grade:	Teacher:	School Administrative Unit (District)	

Is this person an American Indian or an Alaskan Native? yes no

Is this person uninsured? yes no

Is this person insured by MaineCare (Medicaid)? yes no

MaineCare ID #: _____

Private Insurance? yes no

Name of Insurance Company: _____

ID Number: _____ Group Number: _____

Subscriber Name: _____ Subscriber Date of Birth: _____

Doctor's Name: _____ Phone Number: _____

Please answer the following questions about the person named above. Comments may be written on the back of this form.

	YES	NO
1) Does this person have a severe (life-threatening) allergy to eggs?		
2) Has this person ever had a severe reaction to an influenza immunization in the past?		
3) Has this person ever had Guillain-Barre Syndrome?		
If you answered "yes" to any questions 1-3, please see your healthcare provider for influenza vaccination		
4) Does this person have asthma; currently wheezing; have a history of wheezing if under 5 years old; have problems with their heart, kidneys, lungs; diabetes; or are pregnant or nursing?		
5) Does this person regularly use aspirin or a medication with an aspirin-containing medication? (Children or adolescents should not be given aspirin for 4 weeks after getting FluMist.)		
6) Does this person have a weakened immune system, or come in close contact with someone who has a severely weakened immune system?		
7) Has this person received Tamiflu, Relenza, amantadine, or rimantadine within the past 48 hours?		
8) Has this person received any other vaccinations in the past 4 weeks? If yes: Type _____ Date _____		
If you answered "yes" to any questions 4-7, this person cannot receive the intranasal flu vaccine		

PERMISSION TO VACCINATE

- I was given a copy of the Influenza (Flu) Vaccine Information Statement, I have read this or had this explained to me and I understand the benefits and risks of the Influenza vaccine.
- I give permission for a record of this vaccination to be entered into the Maine Immunization Information System, ImmPact.
- I give permission for information to be used to bill MaineCare or private insurance for the cost of providing the vaccine.
- **I give permission for the flu vaccine to be given to the person named above by signing below.**

X _____ Date: _____

Signature of parent or guardian if person to be vaccinated is a minor or Signature of adult to be vaccinated

Printed Name of Parent or Guardian: _____

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY:

Date Dose Administered	Vaccine Manufacturer	Lot Number	Dose Volume	Signature and Title of Vaccinator	Body Site	Route	VIS date
/ /						<input type="checkbox"/> IM single dose <input type="checkbox"/> IM multi vial	
							State Supplied
							Y N

VACCINE INFORMATION STATEMENT

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.



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Health and Human Services
Centers for Disease
Control and Prevention

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



VACCINE INFORMATION STATEMENT

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

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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 Live, attenuated flu vaccine—LAIV, Nasal Spray

A dose of flu vaccine is recommended every flu season. Children younger than 9 years of age may need two doses during the same flu season. Everyone else needs only one dose each flu season.

The **live, attenuated influenza vaccine** (called LAIV) may be given to healthy, non-pregnant people **2 through 49 years of age**. It may safely be given at the same time as other vaccines.

LAIV is sprayed into the nose. LAIV does not contain thimerosal or other preservatives. It is made from weakened flu virus and **does not cause flu**.

There are many flu viruses, and they are always changing. Each year LAIV is made to protect against 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

Some people should not get LAIV because of age, health conditions, or other reasons. Most of these people should get an injected flu vaccine instead. Your healthcare provider can help you decide.

Tell the provider if you or the person being vaccinated:

- have any allergies, including an allergy to eggs, or have ever had an allergic reaction to an influenza vaccine.
- have ever had Guillain-Barré Syndrome (also called GBS).
- have any long-term heart, breathing, kidney, liver, or nervous system problems.
- have asthma or breathing problems, or are a child who has had wheezing episodes.
- are pregnant.
- are a child or adolescent who is receiving aspirin or aspirin-containing products.
- have a weakened immune system.
- will be visiting or taking care of someone, within the next 7 days, who requires a protected environment (for example, following a bone marrow transplant)



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Sometimes LAIV should be delayed. Tell the provider if you or the person being vaccinated:

- are not feeling well. The vaccine could be delayed until you feel better.
- have gotten any other vaccines in the past 4 weeks. *Live* vaccines given too close together might not work as well.
- have taken influenza antiviral medication in the past 48 hours.
- have a very stuffy nose.

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 LAIV do not have any problems with it. Reactions to LAIV may resemble a very mild case of flu.

Problems that have been reported following LAIV:

Children and adolescents 2-17 years of age:

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

Adults 18-49 years of age:

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

Problems that could happen after any vaccine:

- 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 small 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/

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Vaccine Information Statement

Live Attenuated Influenza Vaccine

08/07/2015

42 U.S.C. § 300aa-26

