



If this document is incomplete in any section the vaccine will not be administered. No telephone or proxy request for the vaccine will be accepted

**SCHOOL FORM**

School Site: Louisville Collegiate School

Influenza Vaccine ADMINISTRATION RECORD

STUDENT'S NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS: \_\_\_\_\_

STREET CITY COUNTY STATE ZIP

AGE: \_\_\_\_\_ BIRTHDATE: \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ CONTACT PHONE NUMBER \_\_\_\_\_

MONTH DAY YEAR

RACE: (Check ONE or MORE)  (W) White  (B) Black or African American  (N) American Indian or Alaska Native  
 (A) Asian  (H) Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander ETHNICITY: Hispanic or Latino (Y) Yes or (N) No

SEX: (Check ONE)  Male  Female

**Y N**

Has your child had a previous H1N1 vaccine? \_\_\_\_\_ Nasal \_\_\_\_\_ Shot DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

Does your child have a serious allergy to eggs?

Does your child have any other serious allergies? Please list \_\_\_\_\_

Has your child ever had a serious reaction to a previous dose of flu vaccine?

Has your child ever had Guillain-Barre Syndrome (a temporary severe muscle weakness) within 6 weeks after receiving a flu shot?

Has your child been vaccinated within the past 30 days? Vaccine \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Has your child had a flu vaccination within the past 30 days? Inactivated Influenza (shot) \_\_\_\_\_ Intranasal Vaccine (nasal mist) \_\_\_\_\_

Does your child have any of the following: asthma, diabetes, disease of the lungs, heart, kidneys, liver, nerves, or blood?

Is your child on long-term aspirin or aspirin containing therapy (does your child take aspirin every day)?

Does your child have a weak immune system (HIV, cancer, or medications such as steroids or those used to treat cancer)?

Is your child pregnant?

Does your child have close contact with a person who is immune compromised? (example: someone who has recently had a bone marrow transplant)?

**If you answered "yes" to any of the above questions your child may not be able to receive the H1N1 vaccine at school.**

Louisville Metro Department Public Health Wellness may keep this record in a medical file. They will record what vaccine was given, when the vaccine was given, the name of the company that made the vaccine, the vaccine's special lot number, the vaccine injection site, the signature and title of the person who gave the vaccine, and the address where the vaccine was given.

**I have read or have had explained to me the 2009-2010 Vaccine Information Statements (VIS) and understand the risks and benefits for each vaccine and consent for my child to have : (Check one)**

( ) **Either the Live, Intranasal H1N1 influenza vaccine or the Inactivated H1N1 influenza vaccine as explained in the 2009-2010 Inactivated H1N1 influenza vaccine, (VIS dated 10/2/09) and the Live, Intranasal H1N1 influenza vaccine, (VIS dated 10/2/09)**

( ) **The Inactivated H1N1 influenza vaccine (shot) as explained in the 2009-2010 Inactivated H1N1 influenza vaccine, (VIS dated 10/2/09)**

( ) **The Live, Intranasal H1N1 influenza vaccine (nasal mist) as explained in the 2009-2010 Live, Intranasal H1N1 influenza vaccine, (VIS dated 10/2/09)**

**X** \_\_\_\_\_ DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

Signature of person to receive vaccine or person authorized to make the request (parent or legal guardian)

**I DO NOT GIVE CONSENT** to Louisville Metro Department of Public Health and Wellness and Jefferson County Public Schools for my child named at the top of this form to be vaccinated with this vaccine.

**Are you getting the vaccine elsewhere for your child?**  Yes  No

\_\_\_\_\_  
 Signature of parent or legal guardian

DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

**FOR Louisville Metro Department of Public Health and Wellness USE ONLY**

Vaccine Manufacturer: \_\_\_\_\_ Vaccine Lot Number: \_\_\_\_\_

Injection Site: \_\_\_\_\_

Signature and Title of Provider: \_\_\_\_\_ Provider# : \_\_\_\_\_

NOTES: \_\_\_\_\_

# 2009 H1N1 INFLUENZA VACCINE

**LIVE, ATTENUATED**  
*(the nasal spray vaccine)* **WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW**

Many Vaccine Information Statements are available in Spanish and other languages. See [www.immunize.org/vis](http://www.immunize.org/vis).

## 1 What is 2009 H1N1 influenza?

2009 H1N1 influenza (sometimes called Swine Flu) is caused by a new strain of influenza virus. It has spread to many countries.

Like other flu viruses, 2009 H1N1 spreads from person to person through coughing, sneezing, and sometimes through touching objects contaminated with the virus.

Signs of 2009 H1N1 can include:

- Fatigue
- Fever
- Sore Throat
- Muscle Aches
- Chills
- Coughing
- Sneezing

Some people also have diarrhea and vomiting.

Most people feel better within a week. But some people get pneumonia or other serious illnesses. Some people have to be hospitalized and some die.

## 2 How is 2009 H1N1 different from regular (seasonal) flu?

Seasonal flu viruses change from year to year, but they are closely related to each other.

People who have had flu infections in the past usually have some immunity to seasonal flu viruses (their bodies have built up some ability to fight off the viruses).

The 2009 H1N1 flu virus is a new virus strain. It is very different from seasonal flu viruses.

Most people have little or no immunity to 2009 H1N1 flu (their bodies are not prepared to fight off the virus).

## 3 2009 H1N1 influenza vaccine

Vaccines are available to protect against 2009 H1N1 influenza.

- These vaccines are made just like seasonal flu vaccines.
- They are expected to be as safe and effective as seasonal flu vaccines.
- They will not prevent “influenza-like” illnesses caused by other viruses.

- They will not prevent seasonal flu. *You should also get seasonal influenza vaccine, if you want protection from seasonal flu.*

**Live, attenuated intranasal vaccine** (or LAIV) is sprayed into the nose. **This sheet describes the live, attenuated intranasal vaccine.**

An **inactivated** vaccine is also available, which is given as a shot. It is described in a separate sheet.

The 2009 H1N1 LAIV does not contain thimerosal or other preservatives. It is licensed for people from 2 through 49 years of age.

The vaccine virus is attenuated (weakened) so it will not cause illness.

## 4 Who should get 2009 H1N1 influenza vaccine and when?

### WHO

LAIV is approved for people from 2 through 49 years of age who are not pregnant and do not have certain health conditions (see number 5 below). Groups recommended to receive 2009 H1N1 LAIV first are healthy people who:

- are from 2 through 24 years of age,
- are from 25 through 49 years of age and
  - live with or care for infants younger than 6 months of age, or
  - are health care or emergency medical personnel.

As more vaccine becomes available, other healthy 25 through 49 year olds should also be vaccinated.

Note: While certain groups should not get LAIV – for example pregnant women, people with long-term health problems, and children from 6 months to 2 years of age – it is important that they be vaccinated. They should get the flu shot.

The Federal government is providing this vaccine for receipt on a voluntary basis. However, state law or employers may require vaccination for certain persons.

### WHEN

Get vaccinated as soon as the vaccine is available.

Children through 9 years of age should get **two doses** of vaccine, about a month apart. Older children and adults need only one dose.

## 5 Some people should not get the vaccine or should wait

You should not get 2009 H1N1 LAIV if you have a **severe (life-threatening) allergy** to **eggs**, or to **any other substance in the vaccine**. *Tell the person giving you the vaccine if you have any severe allergies.*

2009 H1N1 LAIV should not be given to the following groups.

- children younger than 2 and adults 50 years and older
- pregnant women,
- anyone with a weakened immune system,
- anyone with a long-term health problem such as
  - heart disease      - kidney or liver disease
  - lung disease      - metabolic disease such as diabetes
  - asthma      - anemia and other blood disorders
- children younger than 5 years with asthma or one or more episodes of wheezing during the past year,
- anyone with certain muscle or nerve disorders (such as cerebral palsy) that can lead to breathing or swallowing problems,
- anyone in close contact with a person with a *severely* weakened immune system (requiring care in a protected environment, such as a bone marrow transplant unit),
- children or adolescents on long-term aspirin treatment.

If you are moderately or severely ill, you might be advised to wait until you recover before getting the vaccine. If you have a mild cold or other illness, there is usually no need to wait.

Tell your doctor if you ever had:

- a life-threatening allergic reaction after a dose of seasonal flu vaccine,
- Guillain-Barré syndrome (a severe paralytic illness also called GBS).

These may not be reasons to avoid the vaccine, but the medical staff can help you decide.

2009 H1N1 LAIV may be given at the same time as most other vaccines. Tell your doctor if you got any other vaccines within the past month or plan to get any within the next month. H1N1 LAIV and seasonal LAIV should not be given together.

## 6 What are the risks from 2009 H1N1 LAIV?

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

The risks from 2009 H1N1 LAIV are expected to be similar to those from seasonal LAIV:

### Mild problems:

Some children and adolescents 2-17 years of age have reported mild reactions, including:

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

Some adults 18-49 years of age have reported:

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

### Severe problems:

- Life-threatening allergic reactions to vaccines are very rare. If they do occur, it is usually within a few minutes to a few hours after the vaccination.
- In 1976, an earlier type of inactivated swine flu vaccine was associated with cases of Guillain-Barré Syndrome (GBS). LAIV has not been linked to GBS.

## 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](http://www.vaers.hhs.gov), or by calling **1-800-822-7967**.

*VAERS does not provide medical advice.*

## 8 Vaccine injury compensation

If you or your child has a reaction to the vaccine, your ability to sue is limited by law.

However, a federal program has been created to help pay for the medical care and other specific expenses of certain persons who have a serious reaction to this vaccine. For more information about this program, call **1-888-275-4772** or visit the program's website at:

[www.hrsa.gov/countermeasurescomp/default.htm](http://www.hrsa.gov/countermeasurescomp/default.htm).

## 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/h1n1flu](http://www.cdc.gov/h1n1flu) or [www.cdc.gov/flu](http://www.cdc.gov/flu)
  - Visit the web at [www.flu.gov](http://www.flu.gov)



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



# 2009 H1N1 INFLUENZA VACCINE

## INACTIVATED (the “flu shot”)

### WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW

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Like other flu viruses, 2009 H1N1 spreads from person to person through coughing, sneezing, and sometimes through touching objects contaminated with the virus.

Signs of 2009 H1N1 can include:

- Fatigue
- Fever
- Sore Throat
- Muscle Aches
- Chills
- Coughing
- Sneezing

Some people also have diarrhea and vomiting.

Most people feel better within a week. But some people get pneumonia or other serious illnesses. Some people have to be hospitalized and some die.

#### 2 How is 2009 H1N1 different from regular (seasonal) flu?

Seasonal flu viruses change from year to year, but they are closely related to each other.

People who have had flu infections in the past usually have some immunity to seasonal flu viruses (their bodies have built up some ability to fight off the viruses).

The 2009 H1N1 flu is a new flu virus. It is very different from seasonal flu viruses.

Most people have little or no immunity to 2009 H1N1 flu (their bodies are not prepared to fight off the virus).

#### 3 2009 H1N1 influenza vaccine

Vaccines are available to protect against 2009 H1N1 influenza.

- These vaccines are made just like seasonal flu vaccines.
- They are expected to be as safe and effective as seasonal flu vaccines.
- They will not prevent “influenza-like” illnesses caused by other viruses.
- They will not prevent seasonal flu. *You should also get seasonal influenza vaccine, if you want to be protected against seasonal flu.*

**Inactivated** vaccine (vaccine that has killed virus in it) is injected into the muscle, like the annual flu shot. **This sheet describes the inactivated vaccine.**

A **live, intranasal** vaccine (the nasal spray vaccine) is also available. It is described in a separate sheet.

Some inactivated 2009 H1N1 vaccine contains a preservative called thimerosal to keep it free from germs. Some people have suggested that thimerosal might be related to autism. In 2004 a group of experts at the Institute of Medicine reviewed many studies looking into this theory, and found no association between thimerosal and autism. Additional studies since then reached the same conclusion.

#### 4 Who should get 2009 H1N1 influenza vaccine and when?

##### WHO

Groups recommended to receive 2009 H1N1 vaccine first are:

- Pregnant women
- People who live with or care for infants younger than 6 months of age
- Health care and emergency medical personnel
- Anyone from 6 months through 24 years of age
- Anyone from 25 through 64 years of age with certain chronic medical conditions or a weakened immune system

As more vaccine becomes available, these groups should also be vaccinated:

- Healthy 25 through 64 year olds
- Adults 65 years and older

The Federal government is providing this vaccine for receipt on a voluntary basis. However, state law or employers may require vaccination for certain persons.

##### WHEN

Get vaccinated as soon as the vaccine is available.

Children through 9 years of age should get **two doses** of vaccine, about a month apart. Older children and adults need only one dose.

## 5 Some people should not get the vaccine or should wait

You should not get 2009 H1N1 flu vaccine if you have a **severe (life-threatening) allergy to eggs**, or to **any other substance in the vaccine**. *Tell the person giving you the vaccine if you have any severe allergies.*

Also tell them if you have ever had:

- a life-threatening allergic reaction after a dose of seasonal flu vaccine,
- Guillain Barré Syndrome (a severe paralytic illness also called GBS).

These may not be reasons to avoid the vaccine, but the medical staff can help you decide.

If you are moderately or severely ill, you might be advised to wait until you recover before getting the vaccine. If you have a mild cold or other illness, there is usually no need to wait.

Pregnant or breastfeeding women can get inactivated 2009 H1N1 flu vaccine.

Inactivated 2009 H1N1 vaccine may be given at the same time as other vaccines, including seasonal influenza vaccine.

## 6 What are the risks from 2009 H1N1 influenza vaccine?

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

The virus in inactivated 2009 H1N1 vaccine has been killed, so you cannot get influenza from the vaccine.

The risks from inactivated 2009 H1N1 vaccine are similar to those from seasonal inactivated flu vaccine:

### Mild problems:

- soreness, redness, tenderness, or swelling where the shot was given
- fainting (mainly adolescents)
- headache, muscle aches
- fever
- nausea

If these problems occur, they usually begin soon after the shot and last 1-2 days.

### Severe problems:

- Life-threatening allergic reactions to vaccines are very rare. If they do occur, it is usually within a few minutes to a few hours after the shot.
- In 1976, an earlier type of swine flu vaccine was associated with cases of Guillain-Barré Syndrome (GBS). Since then, flu vaccines have not been clearly linked to GBS.

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### 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 the web at [www.flu.gov](http://www.flu.gov)



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