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lease check one: nsurance Information: Select Health Meritai olicy Holder's Name	in PEHP UF	Plan IC/UMR		BCBS Cigna	Altius		No Insurance	e Other	Poli	cy #		•
	No □ Is this a	a <u>first in a lif</u> e	etime flu shot?									
	☐ Has the	re been a se	rious problem	with a previou	s flu shot	?						
	•		ver, chills, fatig miting, diarrhea	•	body ache	es, heada	che, congestion,	runny nose, so	ore throat, cougl	h, shortness of br	eath, loss	of taste
	☐ Is there	an allergy to	o eggs, gentam	icin, gelatin, o	r arginine	?						
	☐ Is there	a history of	Guillain-Barré	Syndrome?								
TOTE: Policy holder manager that the information give surrently enrolled in any HMO, we explained to me, the information uestions which were answered that am authorized to make this required.	n by me is correct. I which prohibits author in the Vaccine Infor to my satisfaction. I	authorize rele orization. <u>I ag</u> mation Staten believe I under ature on file: <i>I</i>	ase of all records ree to pay for and nent(s), vaccine a rstand the benefi	to act on the re y immunization(nd/or medicatio ts and risks of th	quest to bil (s) received on informati ne vaccines	II my insura I or co-pay ion sheets and/or me	ance. I request pay ment , which are n about the vaccine(dication. I request de- 11 OnSite Car	ot covered by m s) and/or medica the vaccine(s) an	y primary insuran tion and the relate id/or medication b 300 E. Suite 275 SI	ce. I have been give ed disease below. I he given to the perso C, UT 84111	en and read nave had a on named a	d or have h chance to
vaccine	Initials	Date	VIS Date	Dose/Ki	10	Site	Lot #		Exp. Date	MA Signatu	re	up due
Influenza 36 months to adult CPT 90686-90471			08/15/19	0.5 cc IM	Z23		Place	e Label	06/30/21			
Influenza 6 -35 Months CPT 90687-90471			08/15/19	0.25 cc IM	Z23		Place	e Label	06/30/21			
Signature of Pat	ient/Guardian_							Date _				

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

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 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.

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

- Has had an allergic reaction after a previous dose of influenza vaccine, or has any severe, lifethreatening allergies.
- Has ever had Guillain-Barré Syndrome (also called GBS).

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

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

- Soreness, redness, and swelling where shot is given, fever, muscle aches, and headache can happen after influenza vaccine.
- There may be a very small increased risk of Guillain-Barré Syndrome (GBS) after inactivated influenza vaccine (the flu shot).

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. Tell your health care provider if a child who is getting flu vaccine has ever had a seizure.

People sometimes faint after medical procedures, including vaccination. Tell your provider if you feel dizzy or have vision changes or ringing in the ears.

As with any medicine, there is a very remote chance of a vaccine causing a severe allergic reaction, other serious injury, or death.

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.

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.

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)
Inactivated Influenza
Vaccine



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