

IMMUNOBIOLOGICS

IMMUNOBIOLOGIC	PRIMARY IMMUNIZATION SCHEDULE	BOOSTER SCHEDULE	COMMENTS AND CONTRAINDICATIONS
<p>Influenza Virus Vaccine Subvirion (Split)</p> <p>Afluria® CSL Biotherapies (Ages ≥ 9 years)_See Comments section</p> <p>Agriflu® Novartis Vaccines (Ages ≥ 18 years)</p> <p>Fluarix® GlaxoSmithKline (Ages ≥ 3 years)</p> <p>FluLaval™ GlaxoSmithKline (Ages ≥ 18 years)</p> <p>Fluvirin® Novartis Vaccine (Ages ≥ 4 years)</p> <p>Fluvirin Preservative Free® Novartis (Ages ≥ 4 years)</p> <p>Fluzone® Sanofi Pasteur (Ages ≥ 6 months)</p> <p>Fluzone® Pediatric Preservative Free Sanofi Pasteur (Ages 6 mo.-35 months.)</p> <p>Fluzone® No Preservative Sanofi Pasteur (Ages ≥ 3 years.)</p> <p>Fluzone® High-Dose Sanofi Pasteur (Age ≥65 years)</p>	<p>Use a product licensed for the patient's age group (see first column)^{1*}</p> <p>6 months through 35 months¹:</p> <p>First: 0.25 mL Intramuscular (IM) Second²: 0.25 mL IM one month later</p> <p>3 years through 8 years:</p> <p>First: 0.5 mL IM Second²: 0.5 mL IM one month later</p> <p>Persons 9 years of age and over¹:</p> <p>First: 0.5 mL IM</p> <p>¹California law restricts the use of thimerosal-containing vaccines in children under age 3 years and in pregnant women. Use an age appropriate formulation designated as no preservative or preservative-free when vaccinating children under age 3 years or pregnant women.</p> <p>² Children aged younger than 9 years who are receiving seasonal influenza vaccine for the first time or who received seasonal influenza vaccine for the first time during the previous influenza season but only received 1 dose administer 2 doses (separated by at least 4 weeks).</p> <p>In addition, for the 2010-11 influenza season children aged 6 months-8 years who did not receive at least 1 dose of influenza A (H1N1) 2009 monovalent vaccine should receive 2 doses of a 2010-11 seasonal influenza vaccine, regardless of previous seasonal influenza vaccination history.</p> <p>Children aged 6 months-8 years for whom the previous 2009-10 seasonal or influenza A (H1N1) 2009 monovalent vaccine history cannot be determined should receive 2 doses of a 2010-11 seasonal influenza vaccine. For all children, the second dose of a recommended 2-dose series should be administered ≥4 weeks after the initial dose.</p>	<p>Yearly booster of vaccine prepared for current flu season (0.5 mL IM)</p>	<p>Indications: <u>Annual influenza is recommended for all person 6 months of age and older.</u> When vaccine supply is limited, vaccination efforts should focus on delivering vaccination to the following persons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All children aged 6 months–4 years (59 months); • All persons aged ≥50 years; • Adults and children who have : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ chronic pulmonary (including asthma) or cardiovascular (except isolated hypertension) disease, ○ renal disorder, ○ hepatic disorder, ○ neurological disorder, ○ hematologic disorder, or ○ metabolic disorder (including diabetes mellitus); • Persons who have immunosuppression (including immunosuppression caused by medications or by HIV); • Women who are or will be pregnant during the influenza season; • Children and adolescents (aged 6 months–18 years) who are receiving long-term aspirin therapy and who might be at risk for experiencing Reye syndrome after influenza virus infection; • Residents of nursing homes and other long-term–care facilities; • American Indians/Alaska Natives; • Persons who are morbidly obese (BMI ≥40); • Health-care personnel (HCP); • Household contacts and caregivers of children aged <5 years and adults aged ≥50 years, with particular emphasis on vaccinating contacts of children aged <6 months; and • Household contacts and caregivers of persons with medical conditions that put them at higher risk for severe complications from influenza. <p>Afluria®: ACIP recommends that Afluria <u>not</u> be used in children aged 6 months through 8 years in the 2010-2011 influenza season as Australia experienced an increased risk for fever and febrile seizures in children 6 months–4 years and increased risk for fever in 5-8 year olds using a similar CSL vaccine. Use another age-appropriate, licensed seasonal influenza vaccine formulation in children aged 6 months through 8 years. If no other age-appropriate, licensed seasonal influenza vaccine is available for a child aged 5 years through 8 years old who has a medical condition that increases their risk for influenza complications, Afluria may be given after providers have discussed the benefits and risks of influenza vaccination with the parent.</p> <p>Adverse Reactions: Soreness, erythema, and induration at the site of injection; fever, chills, malaise, and myalgia, are reported in fewer than 1% (most often affects persons who have had no exposure to the influenza virus antigens in the vaccine, e.g., young children); although unclear, the risk of Guillain-Barré Syndrome (GBS) may be slightly increased; rarely, immediate hypersensitivity reactions (such as hives, angioedema, allergic asthma, or systemic anaphylaxis).</p> <p>Contraindications & Precautions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Severe allergic reaction to a prior dose of inactivated influenza vaccine or to a vaccine component (e.g., eggs); • Moderate or severe acute illness until illness has improved. • GBS within 6 weeks following a previous dose of influenza vaccine is considered to be a precaution for use of influenza vaccines.