

## IMMUNOBIOLOGICS

IMMUNOBIOLOGIC	PRIMARY IMMUNIZATION SCHEDULE	BOOSTER SCHEDULE	COMMENTS AND CONTRAINDICATIONS
<p>Influenza Virus Vaccine Subvirion (Split)</p> <p><b>Fluzone®</b> Sanofi Pasteur (Ages ≥ 6 mo.)</p> <p><b>Fluzone® No Preservative</b> Sanofi Pasteur (Ages ≥ 36 mos.)</p> <p><b>Fluzone® Pediatric Preservative Free</b> Sanofi Pasteur (Ages 6 mo.-35 mos.)</p> <p><b>Fluvirin®</b> Novartis Vaccine (Ages ≥ 4 years)</p> <p><b>Fluvirin Preservative Free®</b> Novartis (Ages ≥ 4 years)</p> <p><b>Fluarix®</b> GlaxoSmithKline (Ages ≥ 18 years)</p> <p><b>FluLaval™</b> GlaxoSmithKline (Ages ≥ 18 years)</p> <p><b>Afluria®</b> CSL Limited (Ages ≥ 18 years)</p>	<p><b>Persons 6 months and over:</b></p> <p>Use a product licensed for age group the client is in (see first column)</p> <p><b>6 months through 35 months</b></p> <p>First: 0.25 mL Second: 0.25 mL one month later*</p> <p><b>3 years through 8 years:</b></p> <p>First: 0.5 mL IM Second: 0.5 mL IM one month later*</p> <p>* A second dose of influenza vaccine is recommended for infants and children &lt;9 years of age receiving influenza vaccine for the first time. Also, ACIP recommends that children aged 6 months-8 years who received an influenza vaccine (either TIV or LAIV) for the first time in the previous season but who did not receive the recommended second dose of vaccine within the same season receive 2 vaccine doses at least 4 weeks apart.</p> <p><b>Persons 9 years of age and over:</b></p> <p>First: 0.5 mL IM</p>	<p>Yearly booster of vaccine prepared for current flu season, early in the fall</p>	<p>Influenza vaccine is recommended for the following groups:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All persons 50 years of age or older</li> <li>• All children 6 months – 18 years of age</li> <li>• Persons 19 - 49 years of age with a chronic condition: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ pulmonary illnesses, such as emphysema, chronic bronchitis, or asthma</li> <li>○ cardiovascular illnesses, such as congestive heart failure</li> <li>○ metabolic diseases, including diabetes mellitus</li> <li>○ renal dysfunction</li> <li>○ hemoglobinopathy, such as sickle cell disease</li> <li>○ immunosuppression, including human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection</li> <li>○ any condition (e.g., cognitive dysfunction, spinal cord injury, seizure disorder, or other neuromuscular disorder) that can compromise respiratory function or the handling of respiratory secretions</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Persons 6 months to 18 years of age receiving chronic aspirin therapy because of the risk of Reye syndrome following influenza infection [NOTE: this group is now covered by the recommendation to immunize all person 6 months through 18 years of age.]</li> <li>• Women who will be pregnant during influenza season</li> <li>• Residents of long-term care facilities</li> <li>• Persons who have contact with high-risk persons, including healthcare workers, employees of long-term care facilities, household contacts of high-risk persons, household contacts and other caregivers of children younger than 59 months of age</li> <li>• Persons who provide essential community services and students or others in institutional settings (e.g., schools and colleges) may be considered for vaccination to minimize disruption of routine activities during outbreaks</li> <li>• Persons traveling outside the United States should consider influenza vaccination</li> </ul> <p><b>Adverse Reactions:</b> 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><b>Contraindications:</b> 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 symptoms have decreased.</p>