

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 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 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.

In an average 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 vaccines

CDC recommends everyone 6 months 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 the influenza viruses believed to be 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 vaccination provider if the person getting the vaccine:

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

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

Influenza vaccine can be administered at any time during pregnancy. Women who are or will be pregnant during influenza season should receive inactivated influenza vaccine.

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.



**U.S. CENTERS FOR DISEASE
CONTROL AND PREVENTION**

4. Risks of a vaccine reaction

- Soreness, redness, and swelling where the shot is given, fever, muscle aches, and headache can happen after influenza vaccination.
- 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.

5. 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 members do not give medical advice.*

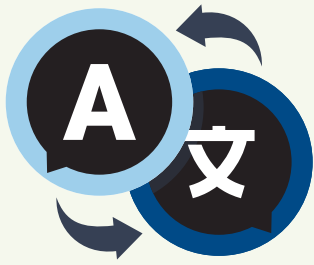
6. The National Vaccine Injury Compensation Program

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. Claims regarding alleged injury or death due to vaccination have a time limit for filing, which may be as short as two years. 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.

7. How can I learn more?

- Ask your health care provider.
- Call your local or state health department.
- Visit the website of the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) for vaccine package inserts and additional information at www.fda.gov/vaccines-blood-biologics/vaccines.
- 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.





QR Code Links to Vaccine Information Statement (VIS) Translations

Influenza (Flu) Vaccine

(Inactivated or Recombinant)

INTRODUCTION

VISs produced by CDC explain both the benefits and risks of a vaccine to the recipient. Federal law requires that healthcare staff provide the current VIS (in English) to a patient, parent, or legal representative before each dose of certain vaccines. Immunize.org makes translations available to support recipients who need them. Links to additional VIS resources for healthcare professionals are provided at the end of the document.



English
Influenza (Flu) Vaccine
(Inactivated or Recombinant)

Influenza (Inactivated or Recombinant) VIS Translations

Scan the QR code for the most current available translation of the VIS (pdf format). The date of the English version translated is on the document. If a translation of the current VIS is not available, the link will go to an out-of-date VIS translation that is still considered acceptable for use.



Spanish
Vacuna contra la influenza (gripe)
(inactivada o recombinante)



Albanian
Vaksina e Gripit
(Çaktivizuar ose Rikombinuar)



Amharic
የኢንፍላዌንሳ (ፍሉ) ክትባት
(ህይወት ከሌለው ሻይረስ የተሰራ
ወይም ሪከምቢናንት)



Arabic
لقاح الإنفلونزا
(الخامل أو المأشوب)



Armenian
Գրիպի դեմ պատվաստանյութ
(Ապասկտիվացված կամ
ռեկոմբինատ)



Bengali
ইনফ্লুয়েঞ্জা (ফ্লু) টিকা
(নিষ্ক্রিয় বা রিকম্বিন্যান্ট)



Burmese
တုပ်ကွေး (တုပ်ကွေးရောဂါ)
ကာကွယ်ဆေး (Inactivated သို့မဟုတ်
Recombinant ကာကွယ်ဆေး)



Chinese - Simplified
流感病毒 (流感) 疫苗
(非活性或重组型)



Chinese - Traditional
流行性感冒疫苗 (流感) 疫苗
(非活性或重組)

CONTINUED ON THE NEXT PAGE ►





Chuukese

Safeen Epetin Maater ("Flu")
 ("Inactivated" ika "Recombinant")



Dari

واکسين انفلونزا (زکام)
 (غیرفعال شده یا ترکیب جدید)



Farsi

واکسن آنفولانزا
 (غیرفعال یا نو ترکیب)



French

Vaccin antigrippal
 (inactivé ou recombinant)



German

Grippe – oder Influenzaimpfstoff
 (inaktiviert oder rekombinant)



Haitian Creole

Vaksinasyon kont Grip
 (Dezaktive oswa Rekonbine)



Hebrew

חיסון נגד שפעת
 (מומת או רקומבינטי)



Hindi

इंफ्लुएंज़ा (फ्लू) वैक्सीन
 (निष्क्रिय या पुनर्संयोजित)



Hmong

Tshuaj Tiv Thaiv Kab Mob Khaub
 Thuas (Khaub Thuas Hnoos) (Ua Kom
 Kab Mob Txhob Huam los sis Ua Rau
 Tsis Tshwm Sim Tus Kab Mob)



Ilokano

Bakuna para iti Trangkaso
 (Inactivated wenno Recombinant)



Indonesian

Vaksin Influenza (Flu)
 Dinonaktifkan atau Rekombinan



Italian

Vaccino antinfluenzale
 (inattivato o ricombinante)



Japanese

インフルエンザ(インフル)ワクチン
 (不活化または組み換え)



Karen

တိးကွ (တၢ်ခၢ်ဘၣ်) ကသံၣ်ဒိသဒါ
 (အသံ မ့တမ့ၢ် ဒါအဲၣ်အ့ၣ်ဟံၣ်ဖျိၣ်)



Khmer

វ៉ាក់សាំងបង្ការ (ផ្លាស់) ជំងឺក្រុនផ្លាស់
 (បណ្តុះមេរោគ ឬផ្សំមេរោគឡើងវិញ)



Kinyarwanda

Urukingo rw'bicurane
 (rudakora cyangwa
 rukomatanyije)



Korean

인플루엔자(독감)
 백신(불활성 또는 재조합)



Marshallese

Influenza (Flu) Vaccine
 (Inactivated ak Recombinant)



Nepali

इन्फ्लुएन्जा (फ्लू) भ्याक्सिन
 (निष्क्रिय वा पुनः संयोजक)



Oromo

Talaallii Infuleenzaa (Flu)
 (vaayiresichaa dadhabsiisuun
 ykn wal simsiisuu)



Pashto

انفلونزا (زکام) واکسين
 (غير فعال شوی يا نوی ترکیب شوی)



Pohnpeian

Waksen en Influenza (Flu)



Polish

Szczepionka przeciw grypie
 (inaktywowana lub rekombinowana)



Portuguese

Vacina da influenza (gripe)
 (inativada ou recombinante)



Punjabi

ਇਨਫਲੂਐਂਜਾ (ਫਲੂ) ਦੀ ਵੈਕਸੀਨ
 (ਅਕਿਵਿਅਤ ਜਾਂ ਮੁੜ ਸੰਯੋਜਕ)



Russian

Вакцина против гриппа
 (инактивированная или
 рекомбинантная)



Somali

Tallaalka Hargabka (Ifilo),
 Fayraska Aan Nolayn (Inactivated)
 ama Dib La Iskugu Habeeyay
 (Recombinant)



Spanish

Vacuna contra la influenza (gripe)
 (inactivada o recombinante)



Swahili

Chanjo ya Mafua (Flu)
 (Iliyo na kiungo amilivu au
 Iliyochanganywa)



Tagalog

Trangkaso (Flu) Bakuna
 (Inactivated o Recombinant)



Thai

วัคซีนไขหวัดใหญ่
 (ชนิดเชื้อตายหรือชนิดไขไวรัสเป็นพาหะ)



Tigrinya

ክታብት ኤማም ኢንፍሊዌንሻ (ፍሊ)
 (ኤይወት ካብዘይብሉ ቫይረስ
 ዝተሰርሐ ወይ ሪከምቢናንት)



Turkish

Influenza (Grip) Aşısı
 (İnaktif ya da Rekombinant)



Ukrainian

Вакцина проти грипу
 (інактивована або
 рекомбінантна)



Urdu

وبائی زکام (فلو) ویکسین
 (غير فعال يا جينيائي انجینئرنگ کے ذریعہ
 تیار کردہ)



Vietnamese

Vắc-xin Cúm
 (Bất hoạt hoặc Tái tổ hợp)



Yiddish

אינפֿלוענצא (פֿלױ) וואַקסין
 (אומאקטיווירט אדער ריקאָמבינאַנט)

Additional VIS Resources for Healthcare Professionals



You Must Provide Patients with Vaccine Information Statements—It's the Law!

Explains VIS legal requirements, where to find them, and dates of current VISs. (pdf)



Clinical Resources: VIS-Related Resources

This web page contains all VIS-related resources available on Immunize.org, including additional QR code documents.