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California Vaccines
for Adults

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For Children

 **CDPH**
Immunization
Branch

2022-23 Annual Influenza Season

**California Department of Public Health
Immunization Branch**

September 7th, 2022



Housekeeping

Reminder to Panelists:

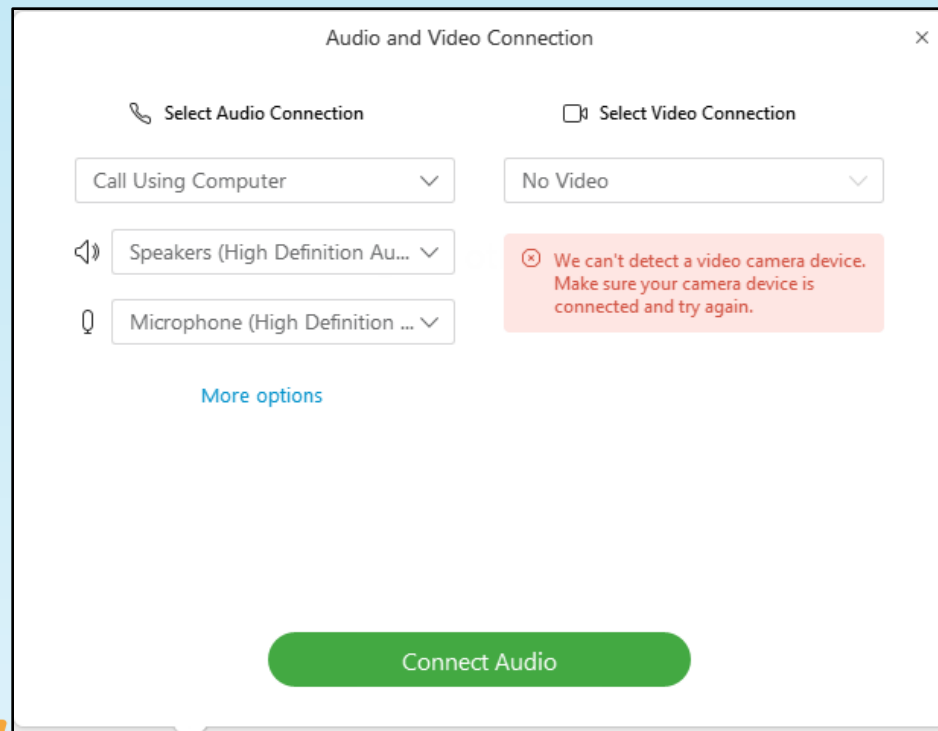
Please mute yourself when not speaking.

Please monitor the Q & A panel for questions you may be able to answer.



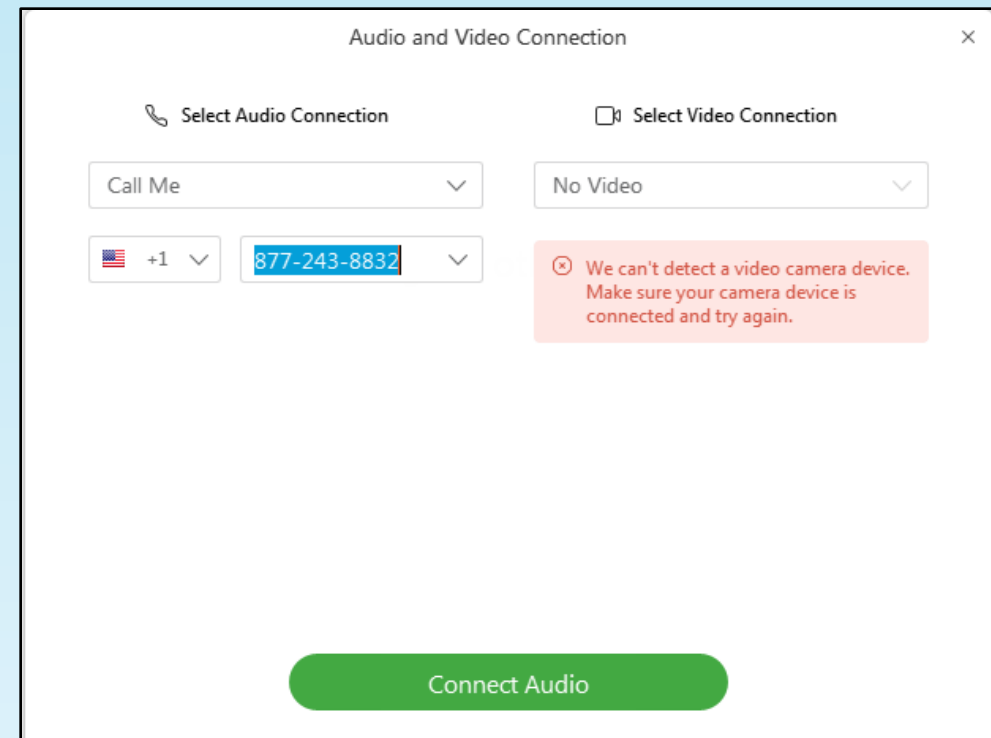
Webinar Tech Tips!

1. Listen to today's webinar through the computer audio.



The screenshot shows the 'Audio and Video Connection' window. Under 'Select Audio Connection', 'Call Using Computer' is selected in the dropdown. Under 'Select Video Connection', 'No Video' is selected. Below the audio dropdown, 'Speakers (High Definition Au...)' and 'Microphone (High Definition ...)' are listed. A red error message box states: 'We can't detect a video camera device. Make sure your camera device is connected and try again.' A green 'Connect Audio' button is at the bottom.

2. If you cannot connect through the computer audio, have WebEx call you.

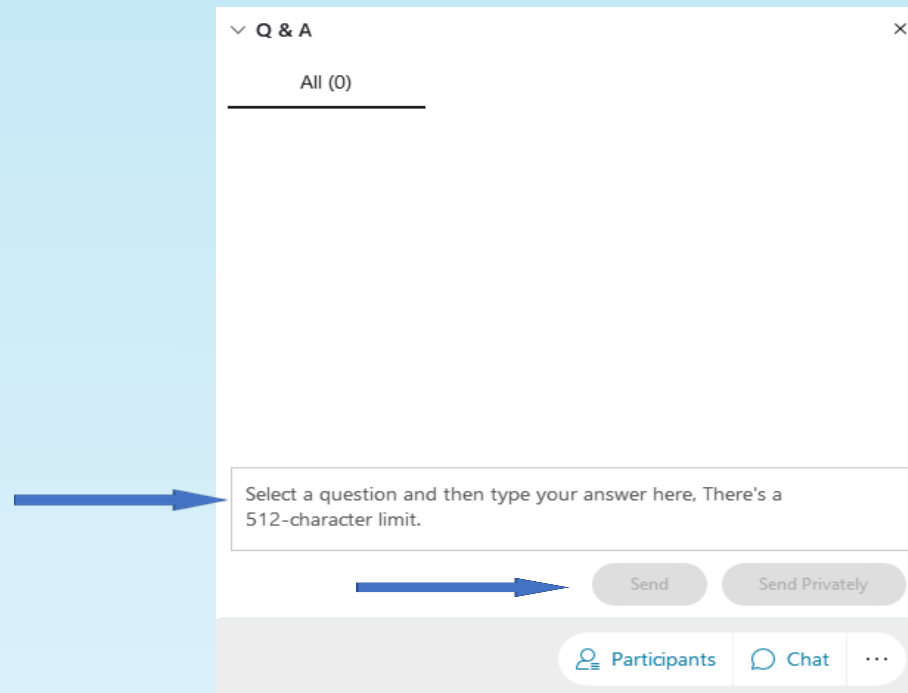


The screenshot shows the 'Audio and Video Connection' window. Under 'Select Audio Connection', 'Call Me' is selected in the dropdown. Under 'Select Video Connection', 'No Video' is selected. Below the audio dropdown, a country dropdown shows '+1' and a phone number dropdown shows '877-243-8832'. A red error message box states: 'We can't detect a video camera device. Make sure your camera device is connected and try again.' A green 'Connect Audio' button is at the bottom.



Getting your Question(s) and Answer(s) Submitted

As we move through the presentation, type your comments/questions in the Q&A panel, and click SEND.

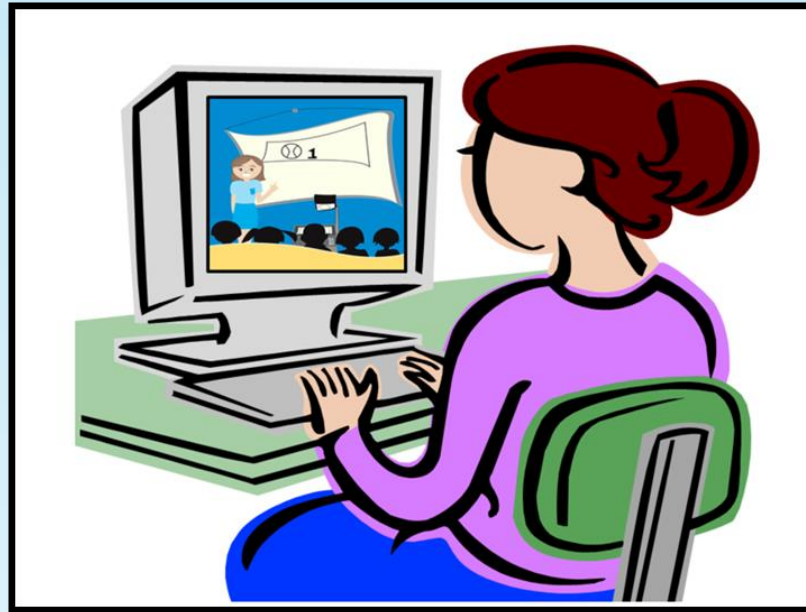


The screenshot shows a Q&A panel with a title bar 'Q & A' and a close button 'x'. Below the title bar is a section header 'All (0)'. The main area is a large text input field with a placeholder text: 'Select a question and then type your answer here, There's a 512-character limit.' Below the input field are two buttons: 'Send' and 'Send Privately'. At the bottom of the panel are three tabs: 'Participants', 'Chat', and a menu icon '...'. A blue arrow points from the left to the input field, and another blue arrow points from the input field to the 'Send' button.



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Cecilia.LaVu@cdph.ca.gov



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Afternoon TEACH

webpage: <https://eziz.org/resources/afternoon-teach/>

Our Presenters Today

From the CDPH Immunization Branch

Cora Hoover, MD, Vaccine Preventable Disease Epidemiology & Control Section Chief

Nisha Gandhi, MPH, Adult Immunization Coordinator

Michele Barkus, MPH, CDC Public Health Advisor

Terisha Gamboa, MPH, CHES, Health Educator

Steven Vantine, Educational Consultant

Your Host:

Edgar Ednacot, EdD, MPH, Information and Education Section Chief



Objectives for Today's Webinar:

After this presentation, providers should be able to:

1. Discuss the recommendations for influenza vaccination, including the updated recommendations for adults 65 years and older.
2. Discuss the benefits of influenza vaccination.
3. Know how to access resources for promoting influenza vaccination.



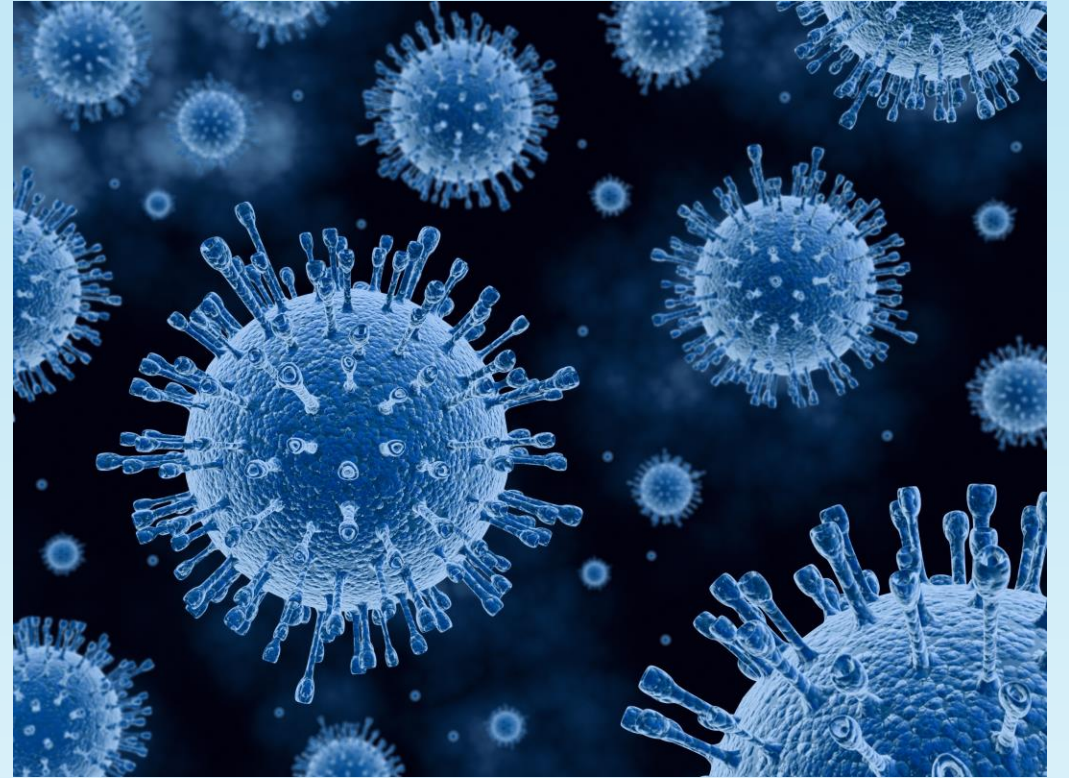
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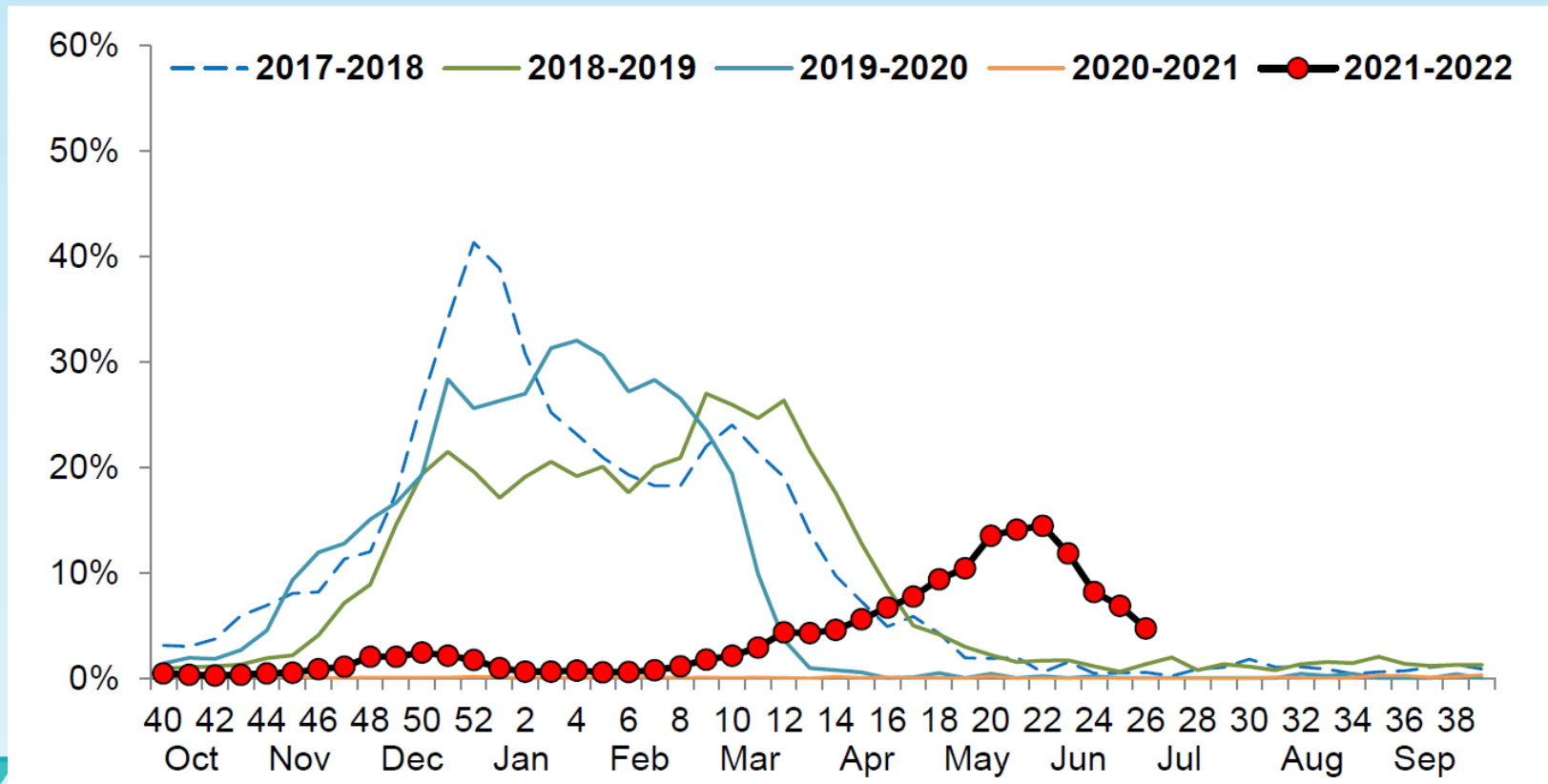


Influenza – Disease Burden

Cora Hoover, MD, MPH



Percentage of Influenza Detections at Clinical Sentinel Laboratories in CA, 2017–2022



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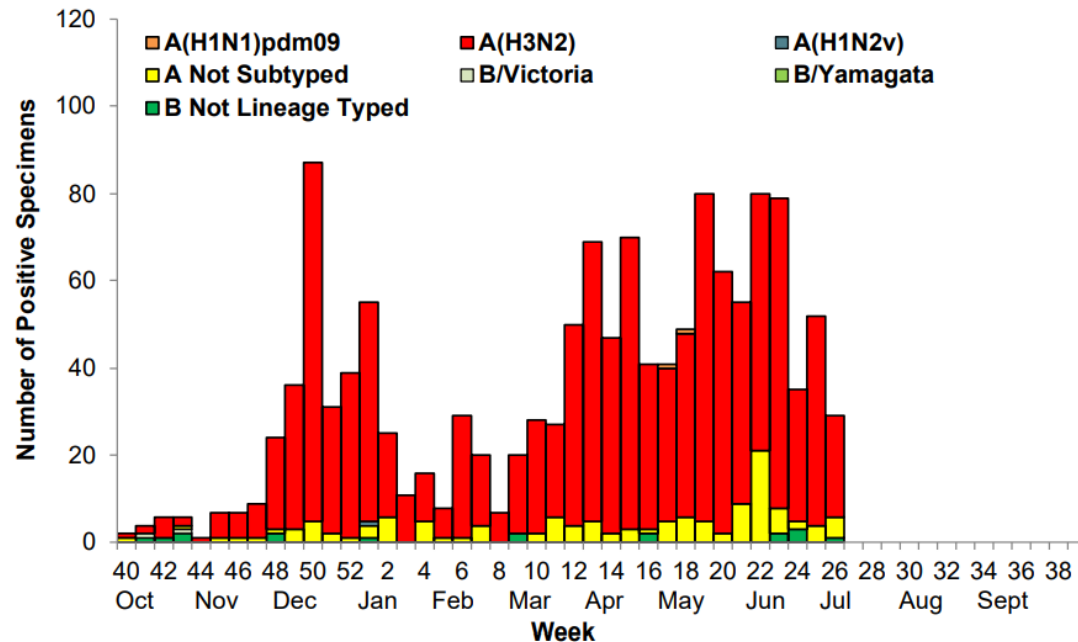
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[California Influenza and Respiratory
Disease Surveillance](#)

Influenza Lab Surveillance – California (2021-22 Season)

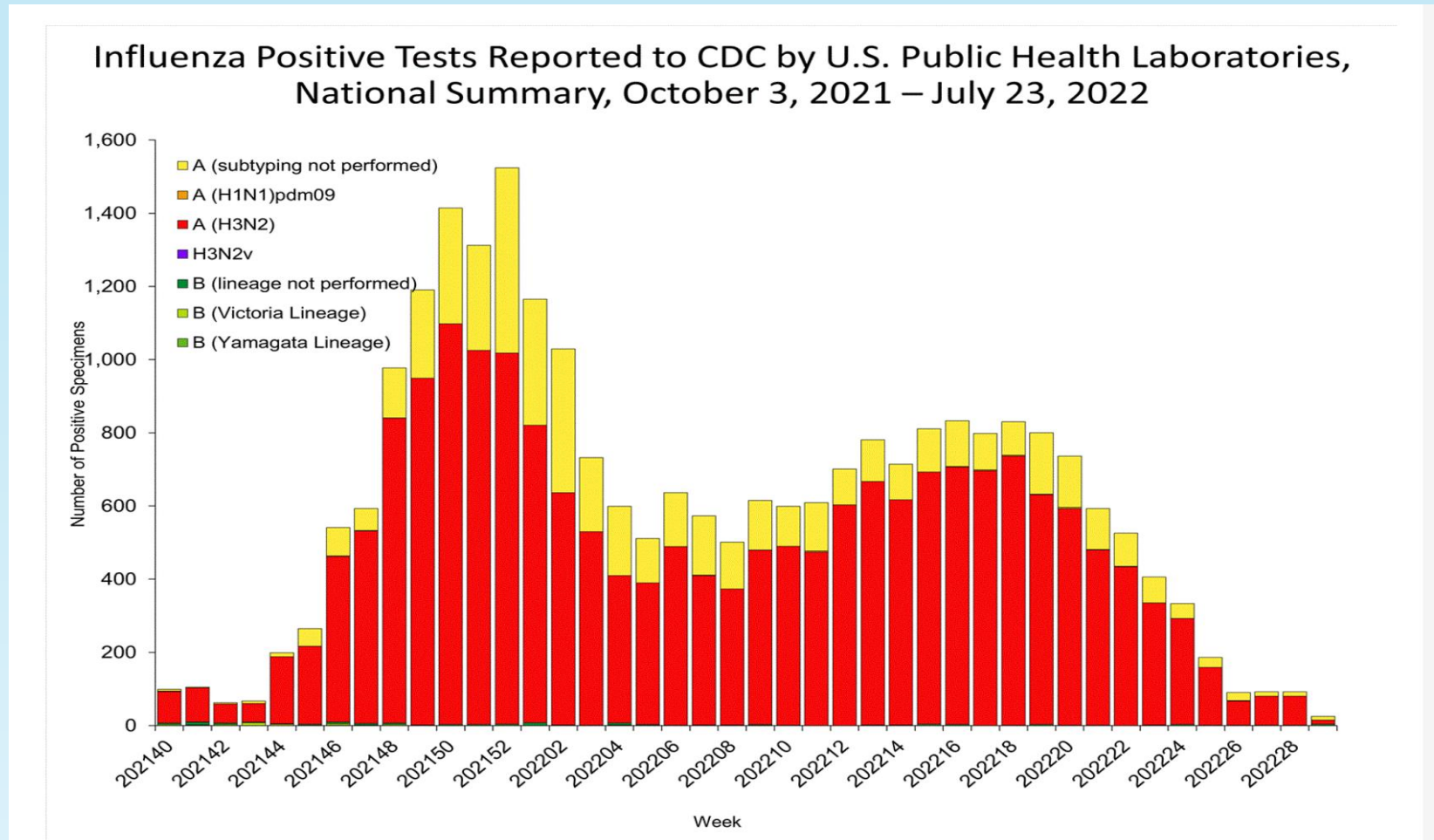
Figure 9. Number of Influenza Detections by Type and Subtype Detected in the Respiratory Laboratory Network, 2021–2022



- Data obtained from California Sentinel Laboratory Providers
- More information can be found at: [California Influenza and Respiratory Disease Surveillance](#)



Influenza Surveillance (2021-22 Season)



More information can be found at: [Weekly U.S. Influenza Surveillance Report | CDC](#)

Influenza Season: 2021-22 Burden Estimates

CDC estimates* that, from **October 1, 2021** through **June 11, 2022**, there have been:

8,000,000 – 13,000,000
flu **illnesses**



3,700,000 – 6,100,000
flu **medical visits**



82,000 – 170,000
flu **hospitalizations**



5,000 – 14,000
flu **deaths**



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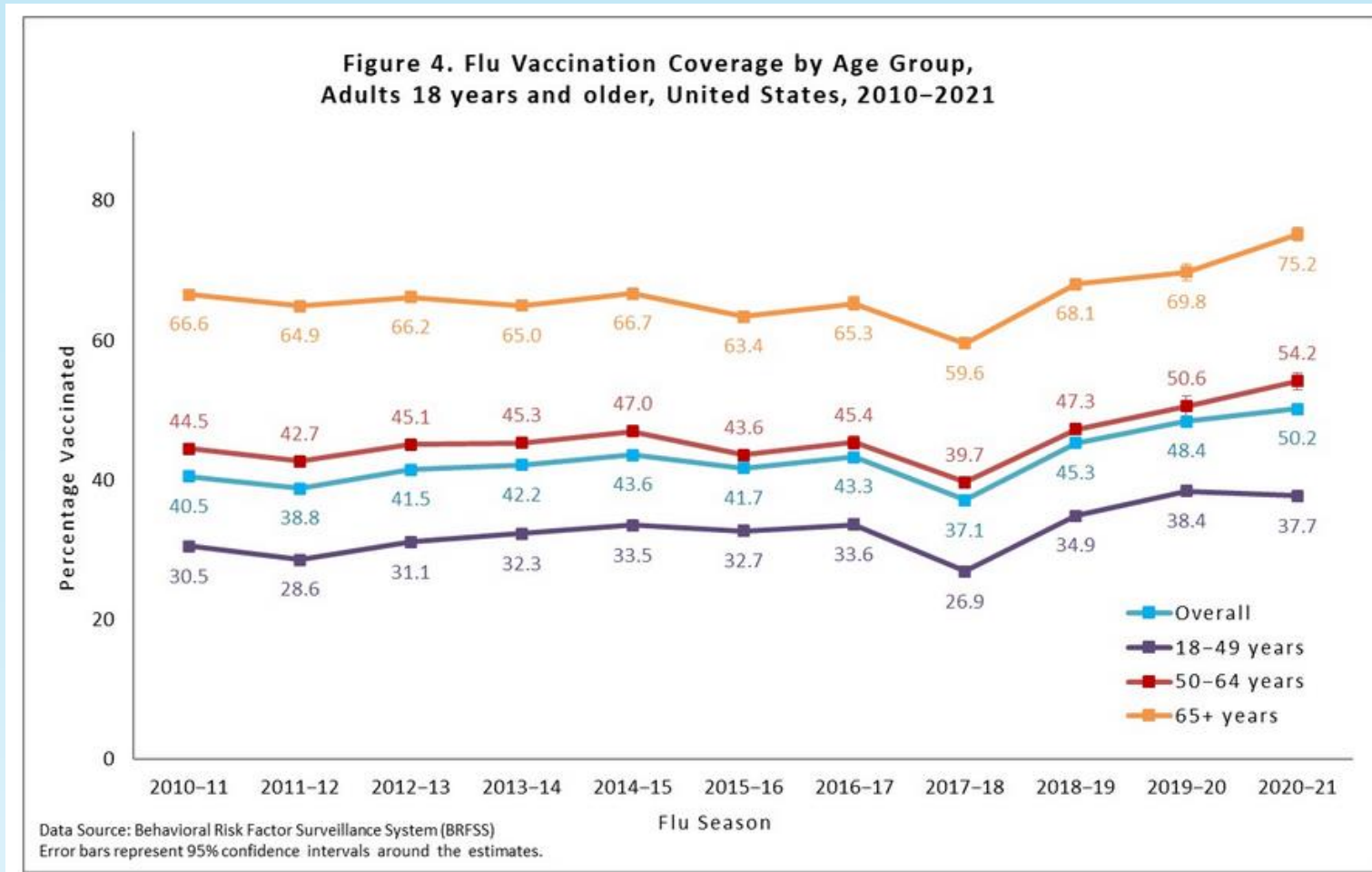
[2021-2022 U.S. Flu Season: Preliminary
In-Season Burden Estimates | CDC](#)

Impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic on Influenza Vaccination Rates

Steven Vantine, Educational Consultant



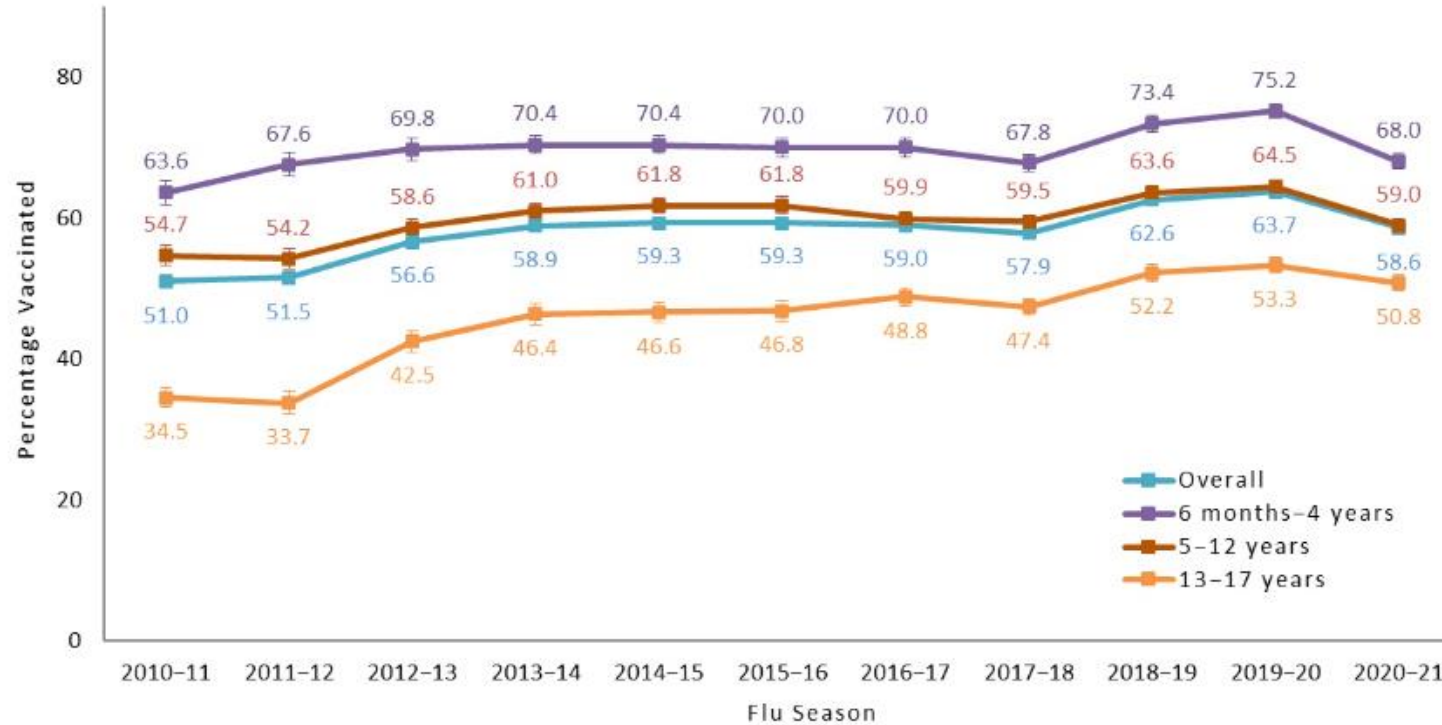
Influenza Vaccination Coverage: Adults



www.cdc.gov/flu/fluview/cvcoverage-2021estimates.htm

Influenza Vaccination Coverage: Children

Figure 1. Flu Vaccination Coverage by Age Group,
Children 6 months—17 years, United States, 2010–2021



Data Source: National Immunization Survey-Flu (NIS-Flu)
Error bars represent 95% confidence intervals around the estimates.



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www.cdc.gov/flu/fluview/coverage-2021estimates.htm

Flu Vaccination During COVID-19 Pandemic

- Overall flu vaccination uptake for the 2020-21 and 2021-22 flu seasons seems to be comparable to, or slightly higher than, pre-pandemic seasons.
 - Coverage increased among adults and decreased among children.
- According to CDPH Immunization Registry (CAIR2) data, during the pandemic more people got their flu vaccine in pharmacies than medical offices.
- There appear to be many missed opportunities for COVID-19/flu vaccine co-administration.



2019-20 Influenza Season: Burden Averted by Vaccination

During the 2019-2020 season, nearly **52%** of the U.S. population aged 6 months and older received an influenza vaccine and this **PREVENTED** an estimated:



7.5M

illnesses

About the same as
the population of
the Bay Area



105K

hospitalizations

Enough people to
fill both Oracle
Park and the
Oakland Coliseum



6,300

deaths

Equivalent to saving
about **17 lives per day**
over the course of a
year



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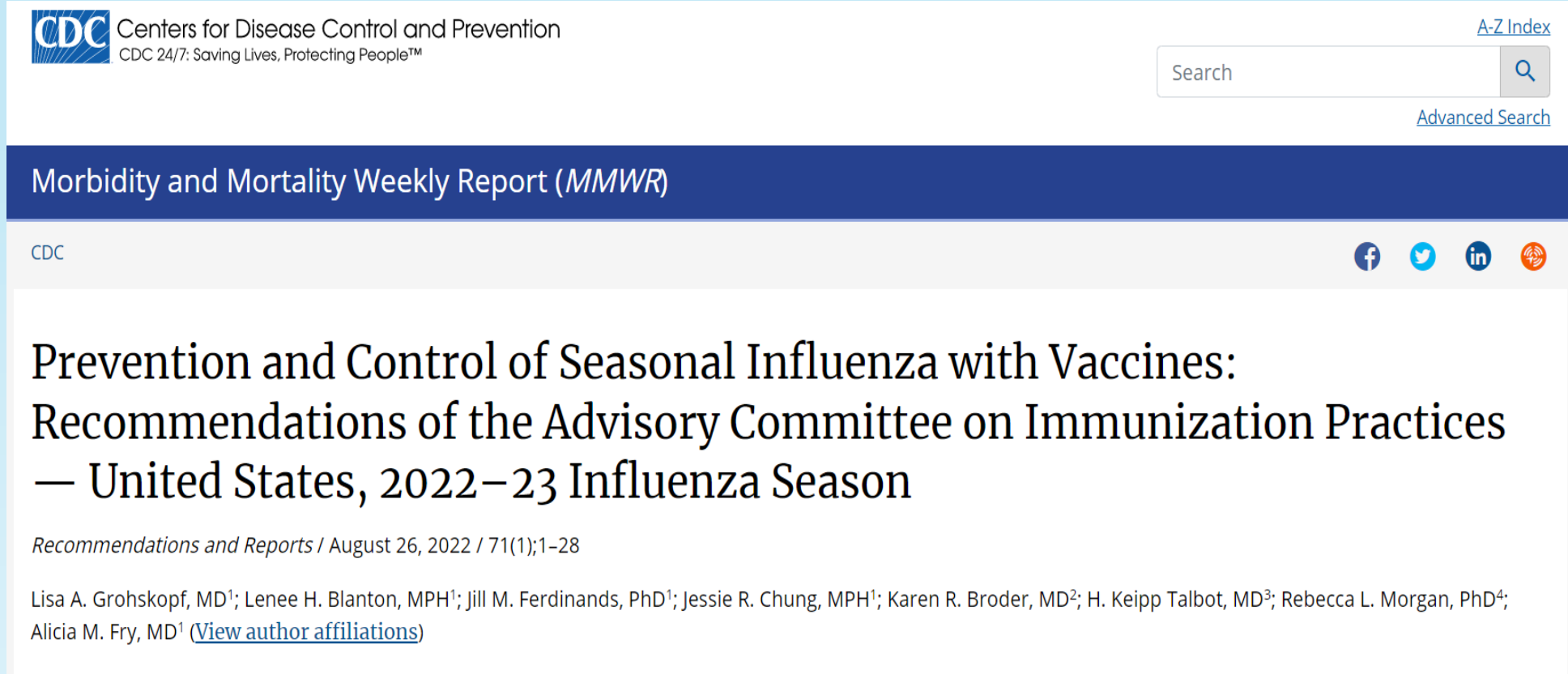
[Estimated Influenza Illnesses, Medical visits, and Hospitalizations Averted by Vaccination in the United States — 2019–2020 Influenza Season | CDC](#)

2022-23 Seasonal Influenza Recommendations

Cora Hoover, MD, MPH



2022-23 Seasonal Influenza Recommendations



The screenshot shows the CDC website header with the logo and tagline "Centers for Disease Control and Prevention CDC 24/7: Saving Lives, Protecting People™". A search bar and "A-Z Index" link are in the top right. Below the header is a dark blue banner for the "Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report (MMWR)". The main content area features the title "Prevention and Control of Seasonal Influenza with Vaccines: Recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices — United States, 2022–23 Influenza Season". Below the title is the publication information "Recommendations and Reports / August 26, 2022 / 71(1);1–28" and a list of authors: "Lisa A. Grohskopf, MD¹; Lenee H. Blanton, MPH¹; Jill M. Ferdinands, PhD¹; Jessie R. Chung, MPH¹; Karen R. Broder, MD²; H. Keipp Talbot, MD³; Rebecca L. Morgan, PhD⁴; Alicia M. Fry, MD¹ (View author affiliations)".

CDC

[A-Z Index](#)

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Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report (MMWR)

Prevention and Control of Seasonal Influenza with Vaccines:
Recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices
— United States, 2022–23 Influenza Season

Recommendations and Reports / August 26, 2022 / 71(1);1–28

Lisa A. Grohskopf, MD¹; Lenee H. Blanton, MPH¹; Jill M. Ferdinands, PhD¹; Jessie R. Chung, MPH¹; Karen R. Broder, MD²; H. Keipp Talbot, MD³; Rebecca L. Morgan, PhD⁴; Alicia M. Fry, MD¹ ([View author affiliations](#))

[Prevention and Control of Seasonal Influenza with Vaccines: Recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices — United States, 2022–23 Influenza Season | MMWR \(cdc.gov\)](#)



New ≥ 65 -year Preferential Recommendation

ACIP approved the following recommendations by majority vote at its June 22-23, 2022 meeting:

- Adults aged ≥ 65 years should preferentially receive one of the following influenza vaccines:
 - ✓ Quadrivalent high-dose inactivated influenza vaccine (HD-IIV4),
 - ✓ Quadrivalent recombinant influenza vaccine (RIV4), or
 - ✓ Quadrivalent adjuvanted inactivated influenza vaccine (aIIV4).
- If none of these three vaccines is available at an opportunity for vaccine administration, then any other age-appropriate influenza vaccine should be used.



[Prevention and Control of Seasonal Influenza with Vaccines: Recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices — United States, 2022–23 Influenza Season | MMWR \(cdc.gov\)](#)

New ≥ 65 -year Preferential Recommendation

What are the higher dose and adjuvanted influenza vaccines?

- Fluzone High-Dose Quadrivalent (HD-IIV4): contains 4x the hemagglutinin (HA) dose/virus than standard dose vaccines (SD-IIV's)
- Flublok Quadrivalent (RIV4): recombinant vaccine which contains 3x the HA dose/virus than SD-IIV's
- Fluad Quadrivalent (aIIV4): contains the adjuvant MF59



[Prevention and Control of Seasonal Influenza with Vaccines: Recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices — United States, 2022–23 Influenza Season | MMWR \(cdc.gov\)](#)

New ≥ 65 -year Preferential Recommendation

What is the evidence for the preferential recommendation?

- Effectiveness
 - Evidence favors HD-IIV in preventing influenza illness, outpatient visits, hospitalization, and death.
 - For influenza hospitalizations, evidence favors HD-IIV, RIV, and aIIV, though extent of evidence varies.
- Safety
 - Each vaccine has demonstrated safety in prelicensure trials.
 - Increased frequency of some reactogenicity events in some studies of HD-IIV and aIIV, but most were mild or moderate.



[GRADE: Higher Dose and Adjuvanted Influenza Vaccines for Adults Aged \$\geq 65\$ Years | CDC; ACIP June 22-23, 2022 Presentation Slides; ACIP February 23-24, 2022 Presentation Slides](#)

2022-23 Seasonal Influenza Vaccine Composition

- Recommendations for the composition of Northern Hemisphere influenza vaccines are made by the World Health Organization (WHO).
 - WHO organizes a consultation, generally in February of each year.
 - Surveillance data are reviewed, and candidate vaccine viruses are discussed.
 - Information concerning the WHO meeting and selection of the 2022–23 Northern Hemisphere vaccine viruses is available at: [Recommendations announced for influenza vaccine composition for the 2022-23 northern hemisphere influenza season \(who.int\)](https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/influenza-vaccine-composition).
- After WHO decisions are made, FDA decides on U.S. vaccine composition.



2022-23 Influenza Vaccine Composition

Quadrivalent vaccines for use in the 2022-2023 influenza season contain the following:

Egg-based vaccines:

- an A/Victoria/2570/2019 (H1N1)pdm09-like virus;
- an A/Darwin/9/2021 (H3N2)-like virus*;
- a B/Austria/1359417/2021 (B/Victoria lineage)-like virus*; and
- a B/Phuket/3073/2013 (B/Yamagata lineage)-like virus.

Cell culture- or recombinant-based vaccines:

- an A/Wisconsin/588/2019 (H1N1)pdm09-like virus;
- an A/Darwin/6/2021 (H3N2)-like virus*;
- a B/Austria/1359417/2021 (B/Victoria lineage)-like virus*; and
- a B/Phuket/3073/2013 (B/Yamagata lineage)-like virus.

* Updated strains from prior year



[MMWR, Influenza Activity and Composition of the 2022–23 Influenza Vaccine — United States, 2021–22 Season \(cdc.gov\)](https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/InfluenzaActivityandCompositionofthe2022-23InfluenzaVaccine-UnitedStates,2021-22Season.html)

Co-administration with COVID-19 Vaccine


Steven Vantine, Educational Consultant



Co-administration of COVID-19 Vaccines with Other Vaccines

- Routine administration of all age-appropriate doses of vaccines simultaneously is recommended as best practice.
- Extensive experience with non-COVID 19 vaccines shows that immunogenicity and adverse event profiles are similar when vaccines are administered simultaneously as when they are administered alone.
- Providers should offer all vaccines for which a person is eligible at the same visit.

See [CDC Best Practices](#) resource for multiple injections.

COVID-19 Vaccine Coadministration Tips 

Routine and flu vaccines may be administered on the same day as COVID-19 vaccines.

Considerations—What are the risks of:

- Missing recommended vaccines and catching COVID-19 or other vaccine-preventable diseases before the next appointment?
- Reactions from each vaccine?

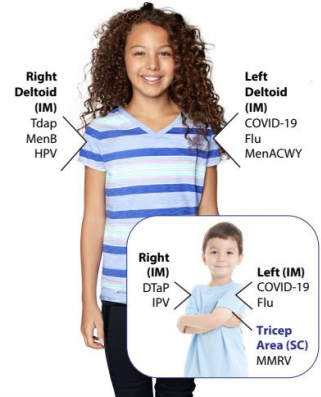
Organize syringes:

- Label each syringe with vaccine name, dosage, lot number, initials of the preparer, and the exact beyond-use time.
- Place syringes on a clean tray, grouping vaccines by administration site.

Patient Care:

- When possible, administer the COVID-19 vaccine in a different arm from vaccines more likely to cause a local reaction (e.g., tetanus-toxoid-containing vaccines).
- Give the most painful injections last (e.g., MMR, HPV).
- If patient is anxious, try using these tips to ease anxiety during vaccination.
- After administration, observe patient for 15 minutes (30 minutes if at increased risk for anaphylaxis). Report any adverse events to VAERS.

Examples for preteens and kids:




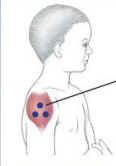
Separate injection sites by 1 inch or more, if possible.

Administer COVID-19 vaccines by intramuscular (IM) injection.

Age: 3 years and older



- **Site:** Deltoid muscle, above the level of the armpit
- **Needle:** 1 inch, 22-25 gauge (1 1/2 inches for larger patients)
- Bunch up the muscle and insert entire needle at a 90° angle

Refer to CDC product info for administration steps by product.



Under 3 years

- **Site:** Vastus lateralis muscle, in the anterolateral thigh (outside of the leg in the mid- to upper-thigh)
- **Needle:** 1 inch, 22-25 gauge
- Bunch up the muscle and insert entire needle at a 90° angle



California COVID-19 Vaccination Program IMM-1389 (8/10/22)

[Link to Job Aid](#)



[CDC Interim Clinical Considerations for Use of COVID-19 Vaccines: Co-administration](#)

Co-administration of Influenza with COVID-19 Vaccines

- Providers should offer influenza and COVID-19 vaccines at the same visit, if eligible.
 - This includes adjuvanted or high-dose influenza vaccines; administer in separate limbs.
- With both influenza and SARS-CoV-2 circulating, getting both vaccines is important for prevention of severe disease, hospitalization, and death.
- Getting both vaccines at the same visit increases the chance that a person will be up to date with their vaccinations.

See [CDC Best Practices](#) resource for multiple injections.



[CDC Interim Clinical Considerations for Use of COVID-19 Vaccines: Co-administration](#)

Importance of Flu Vaccination in Children

Cora Hoover, MD, MPH



Who Should Get Flu Vaccine?

- All persons aged ≥ 6 months who do not have contraindications should receive a seasonal flu vaccine.
- ACIP makes no preferential recommendation for a specific influenza vaccine for persons under the age of 65.



[Link to Poster](#)



[Influenza Vaccination: A Summary for Clinicians | CDC](#)

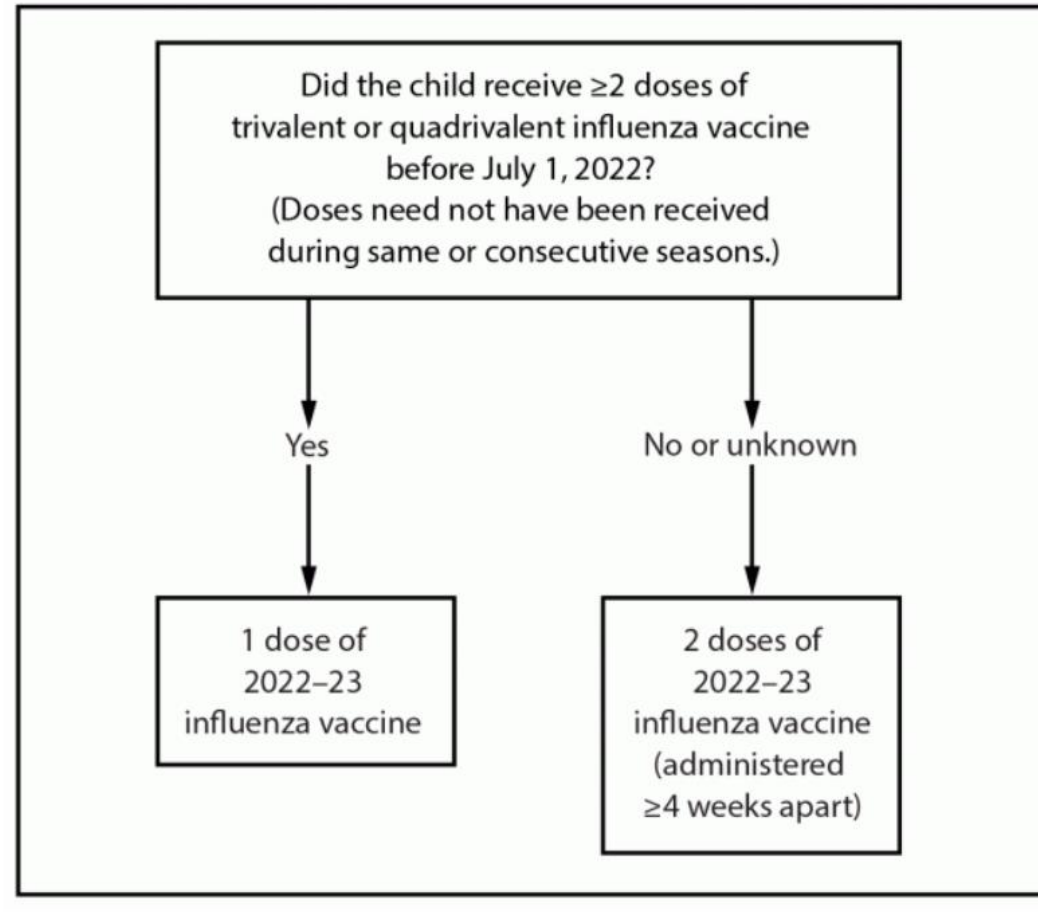
Vaccination of Children 6 mos. – 8 years of Age

- Children 6 months of age and older are recommended to get an annual influenza vaccine.
- Children younger than 5 years old—especially those younger than 2— are at higher risk of developing serious [influenza-related complications](#).
- Children can get vaccinated as soon as vaccines becomes available—even if this is in July or August.
- [Children 6 months to 8 years of age receiving their first influenza vaccine](#), or who have not previously received 2 or more doses, [need two doses](#), given at least 4 weeks apart.



Vaccination of Children 6 mos. – 8 years of Age

FIGURE. Influenza vaccine dosing algorithm for children aged 6 months through 8 years* — Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices, United States, 2022–23 influenza season

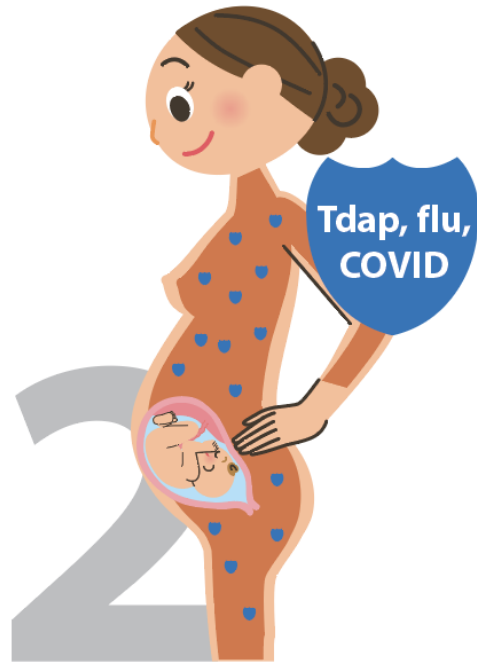


[Prevention and Control of Seasonal Influenza with Vaccines: Recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices — United States, 2022–23 Influenza Season \(cdc.gov\)](https://www.cdc.gov/acip/recommendations/2022-23-influenza-season/)

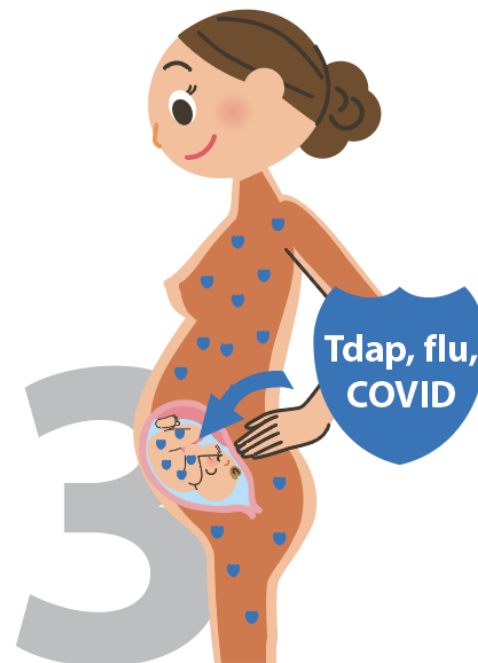
Immunization During Pregnancy is Important



**Give mom
Tdap, flu, and
COVID shots**



**Mom creates
antibodies**



**Antibodies pass
to baby**



**Mom & baby
protected**



Top 3 Reasons Why Pregnant People Need Flu Vaccine



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Pregnant? Top 3 Reasons Why You Need the **Flu Vaccine**

- 1** The flu is a serious illness that can be much more severe during pregnancy. It can be life-threatening for newborns and pregnant women.
- 2** Getting the flu vaccine during pregnancy helps protect your newborn from the flu until the baby is old enough for his or her own vaccine.
- 3** The flu vaccine is safe for both you and your fetus. You cannot get the flu from the flu vaccine.



Get the flu vaccine during **every pregnancy**, as soon as the vaccine is available. You can get the flu vaccine during any trimester.

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This information is designed as an educational aid for the public. It offers current information and opinions related to women's health. It is not intended as a statement of the standard of care. It does not explain all of the proper treatments or methods of care. It is not a substitute for the advice of a physician. For ACOG's complete disclaimer, visit www.acog.org/WomensHealth-Disclaimer.

This resource was supported by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) as a part of a financial assistance award totaling \$500,000 with 100 percent funded by CDC/HHS. The contents are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily represent the official views of, nor an endorsement, by CDC/HHS, or the U.S. Government.

 **ACOG**
The American College of
Obstetricians and Gynecologists

Learn more at
acog.org/Vaccine-Resources

[Link to infographic](#)

Timing of Flu Vaccination

Cora Hoover, MD, MPH



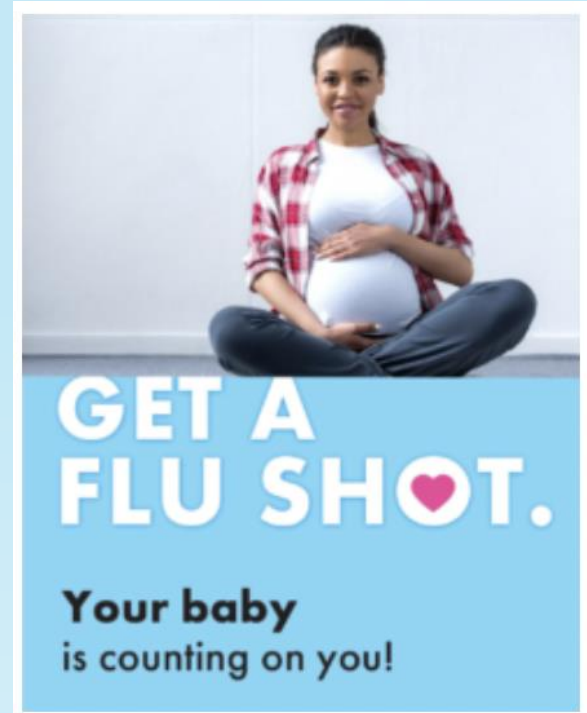
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When to Vaccinate?

- **Older adults:** Not too early, after July/August
- **Pregnant people**
 - ✓ During any trimester, preferably in September or October
 - ✓ Flu vaccination may be considered in July or August for pregnant people in the 3rd trimester to help protect infants against flu in the first few months of life.
- **All others:** by the end of October, before flu begins spreading in the community.
 - ✓ If your practice is planning dedicated flu clinics or outreach events, September and October are good months to offer.



 Continue vaccinating until the last flu dose expires! Flu most commonly peaks in February and significant activity can continue into May. Avoiding missed opportunities is more important than precise timing!



[Prevention and Control of Seasonal Influenza with Vaccines: Recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices — United States, 2022–23 Influenza Season \(cdc.gov\)](https://www.cdc.gov/flu/seasonal/recommendations/)

California Influenza Vaccine Program

Nisha Gandhi, MPH



California Influenza Vaccine Program

- State-funded flu vaccine provided to local health jurisdictions (LHJs) and partners.
- Flu vaccine is prioritized for uninsured persons, though there are no strict eligibility criteria.
- Planning for 2022-23 season:
 - 445,000 doses of flu vaccine will be available.
 - LHJs work with their partners to determine who should receive vaccine.
 - **No** doses of high-dose flu vaccine or adjuvanted vaccine will be available through the program this year.
 - Talk to your LHJ if you have questions about the program.



Key Messages for Patients

Steven Vantine, Educational Consultant

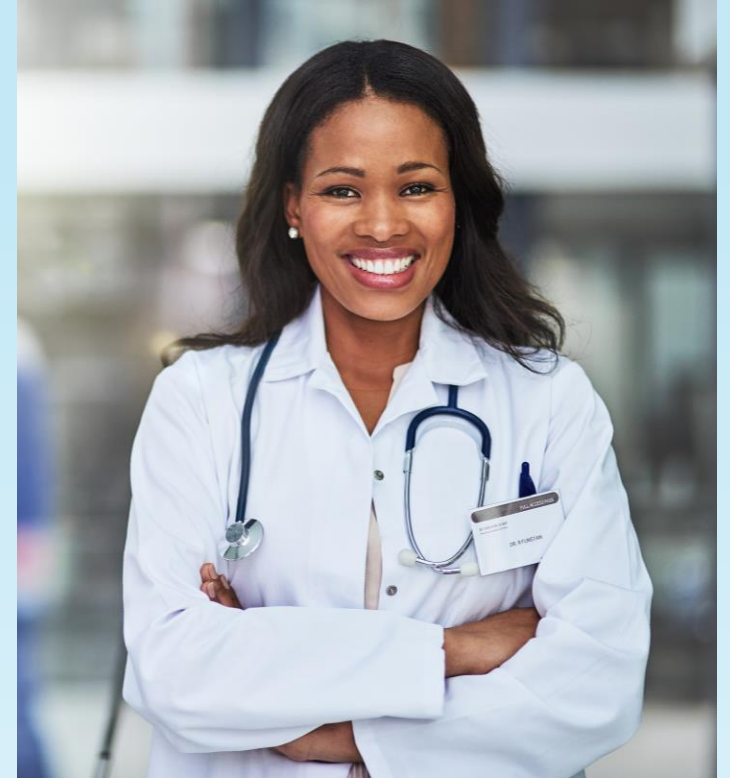


Key Points for Patient Counseling

What are the benefits of flu vaccination?

Flu vaccination...

- ✓ can keep you from getting sick with flu.
- ✓ has been shown in several studies to reduce severity of illness in people who get vaccinated but still get sick.
- ✓ can reduce the risk of flu-associated hospitalization.
- ✓ is an important preventive tool for people with certain chronic health conditions.
- ✓ helps protect pregnant people during and after pregnancy.
- ✓ can be lifesaving in children.
- ✓ may also protect people around you.



[Key Facts About Seasonal Flu Vaccine | CDC](#)

Frequently Asked Questions

Michele Barkus, MPH



FAQ #1 – Can the flu vaccine cause the flu?

- No, flu vaccines cannot cause flu illness.
- Flu vaccines given by injection are made with either inactivated (killed) viruses or with only a single protein from the flu virus.
- The nasal spray vaccine (live attenuated influenza vaccine, or LAIV) contains live viruses that are attenuated (weakened) so that they will not cause illness.



FAQ #2 – Why get the flu vaccine if it's not 100% effective?

- Flu vaccine prevents millions of illnesses and flu-related doctor visits each year.
- While flu vaccine is not 100% effective at preventing infection, it can still help protect against severe disease and death.
- During the [2019-2020 flu season](#), flu vaccination prevented ~ 7.5 million influenza illnesses, 3.7 million influenza-associated medical visits, 105,000 influenza-associated hospitalizations, and 6,300 influenza-associated deaths. Those illnesses and deaths were prevented even when flu vaccine was only 39% effective.



FAQ #3 – Can you give the flu vaccine with other vaccines?

- Injectable flu vaccines may be administered with other live or inactivated vaccines on the same day or at any interval. Injectable vaccines given simultaneously should be administered at least 1 inch apart or at separate anatomic sites.
- LAIV (live attenuated influenza vaccine) may be given on the same day as any other live or inactivated vaccine. However, if two live vaccines are not given on the same day, they should be separated by at least 4 weeks.

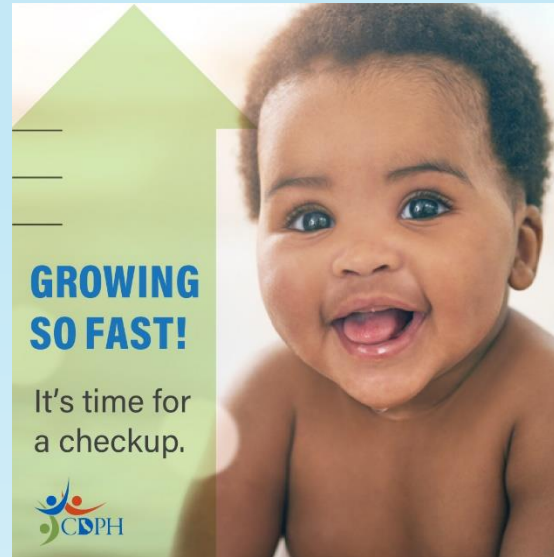


Provider Resources

Terisha Gamboa, MPH



#DontWaitVaccinate Campaign



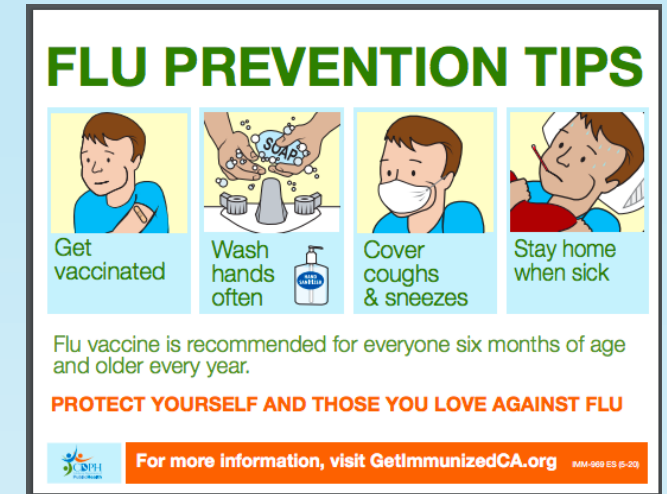
- Campaign created to address the decrease in immunization rates during the COVID-19 pandemic and promote flu immunization
- A library of customizable social media messages and images
- Tailor the messages to meet the needs of your community

Visit: [ImmunizeCA.org](https://immunizeca.org)



Resources on EZIZ.org

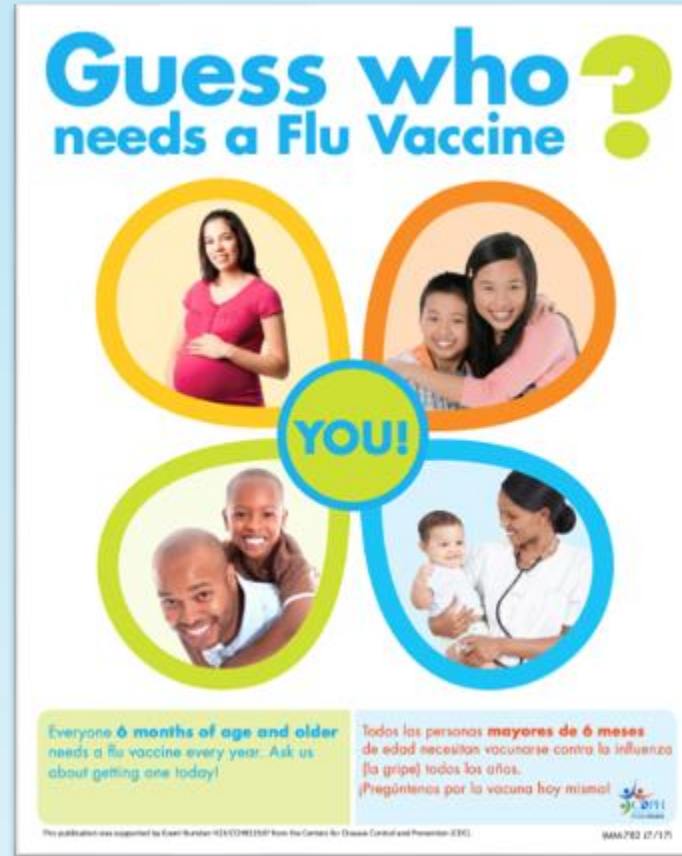
- Available for download at:
<https://eziz.org/resources/flu-promo-materials/>
- Some of these materials are available for FREE from [your local health department](#).



Resources on EZIZ.org



<https://eziz.org/assets/docs/IMM-823.pdf>



<https://eziz.org/assets/docs/IMM-782.pdf>



<https://eziz.org/assets/docs/IMM-1145.pdf>



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Additional resources are
available on [EZIZ](https://eziz.org).

Additional Resources Available from CDC

- [Flu Information for Health Professionals](#)
- [Prevent Seasonal Flu \(for patients\)](#)
- [Frequently Asked Flu Questions \(2022-23\)](#)
- [The Difference between Flu and COVID-19](#)
- [Flu information for Parents with Young Children](#)
- [Information for Schools and Childcare Providers](#)
- [Flu Print Resources](#)






Flu Information

Flu:

A Guide for Parents



Influenza (flu) is a contagious respiratory illness caused by influenza viruses that infect the nose, throat and lungs. Flu is different from a cold, and usually comes on suddenly. Each year flu causes millions of illnesses, hundreds of thousands of hospitalizations, and tens of thousands of deaths in the United States.

Flu can be very dangerous for children. CDC estimates that since 2010, between 6,000 and 26,000 children younger than 5 years old have been hospitalized from flu each year in the U.S. Flu vaccine is safe and helps protect children from flu.

What parents should know

How serious is flu?
While flu illness can vary from mild to severe, children often need medical care because of flu. Children younger than 5 years old and children of any age with certain long-term health problems are at increased risk of flu complications like pneumonia, bronchitis, sinus and ear infections. Some health problems that are known to make children more vulnerable to flu include asthma, diabetes and disorders of the brain or nervous system.

How does flu spread?
Flu viruses are thought to spread mainly by droplets made when someone with flu coughs, sneezes or talks. These droplets can land in the mouths or noses of people nearby. A person also can get flu by touching something that has flu virus on it and then touching their mouth, eyes, or nose.

What are flu symptoms?
Flu symptoms can include fever, cough, sore throat, runny or stuffy nose, body aches, headache, chills, feeling tired and sometimes vomiting and diarrhea (more common in children than adults). Some people with the flu will not have a fever.

Protect your child


How can I protect my child from flu?
The first and best way to protect against flu is to get a yearly flu vaccine for yourself and your child.

- Flu vaccination is recommended for everyone 6 months and older every year. Flu shots and nasal spray flu vaccines are both options for vaccination.
- It's especially important that young children and children with certain long-term health problems get vaccinated.
- Caregivers of children at higher risk of flu complications should get a flu vaccine. (Babies younger than 6 months are at higher risk for serious flu complications, but too young to get a flu vaccine.)
- Pregnant people should get a flu vaccine to protect themselves and their baby from flu. Research shows that flu vaccination during pregnancy protects the baby from flu for several months after birth.
- Flu viruses are constantly changing and so flu vaccines are updated often to protect against the flu viruses that research indicates are most likely to cause illness during the upcoming flu season.

Are flu vaccines safe?
Flu vaccines have an excellent safety record. Millions of people have safely received flu vaccines for decades. Flu shots and nasal spray flu vaccines are both options for vaccination. Different types of flu vaccines are licensed for different ages. Each person should get one that is appropriate for their age. CDC and the American Academy of Pediatrics recommend an annual flu vaccine for all children 6 months and older.

What are the benefits of getting a flu vaccine?

- **A flu vaccine can keep you and your child from getting sick.** When vaccine viruses and circulating viruses are matched, flu vaccination has been shown to reduce risk of getting sick with flu by about 40 to 60%.
- **Flu vaccines can keep your child from being hospitalized from flu.** One recent study showed that flu vaccine reduced children's risk of flu-related pediatric intensive care unit admission by 74%.
- **Flu vaccine can be life saving in children.** A study using data from recent flu seasons found that flu vaccine reduced the risk of flu-associated death by half among children with higher risk medical conditions.



Questions?



VFA
California Vaccines
for Adults

 **VFC**
California Vaccines
For Children



During These Unprecedented Times...

thank
you!

