

INFLUENZA VACCINE CONSENT FORM (2022/2023) FLU SEASON

READ THE INFORMATION SHEET CAREFULLY

I am considering being inoculated against influenza and I release RUTGERS employees and agents from any and all claims, causes of action and demands of any kind, whether known or unknown, which I have, ever have had or ever in the future may have, and which are based on or arise from or are related to such inoculation. The flu vaccine is an inactivated influenza virus vaccine and cannot give you the flu. Side effects are rare, may include tenderness at the injection site, low-grade fever, headache, and muscular aches. **If Guillain-Barre syndrome has occurred within 6 weeks of receipt of a prior influenza vaccine, please discuss with your primary physician potential benefits and risks before receiving this vaccine.** If you have a documented known systemic hypersensitivity/severe allergic reaction to egg proteins (egg or egg products) or any other component of the vaccine please consult with your physician before receiving the flu vaccine, an egg free vaccine may be available.

If you are pregnant or breastfeeding, please consult with your physician prior to receiving the Flu Vaccine

I am not hypersensitive/allergic to eggs, egg products or had allergic reaction to previous influenza vaccine. I do not have an upper respiratory infection, fever or active neurological disorder.

_____ Fluzone Quadrivalent

_____ Fluzone High Dose (age 65+)

Both are formulated without preservatives and does not contain thimerosal. The vial stoppers are not made with natural rubber latex.

Please Print Clearly

Name: _____ DOB: _____ NetID: _____

Dept: _____ Phone: _____

I have been provided the Vaccine Information Sheet (VIS) for Influenza vaccine 8/06/2021. I have read it and have had any questions answered. I have been advised of potential side effects associated with the receipt of the Influenza Vaccine.

_____ I accept receipt of the vaccine

_____ I refuse receipt of the vaccine (complete flu declination form)

Signature: _____ Date: _____

Given by: _____ Title: _____ Date: _____

Lot#: _____ Expiration Date: 6/30/2023 Deltoid: Lt _____ Rt _____

MANUFACTURER: Sanofi Fluzone Quadrivalent/Sanofi Fluzone High Dose Quadrivalent
Virus Strains: A/Victoria/2570/2019 (H1N1)pdm09-like virus; A/Darwin/9/2021 (H3N2)-like virus; B/Austria/1359417/2021 virus (B/Victoria lineage) and B/Phuket/3073/2013-like virus (B/Yamagata lineage)

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 people, 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. People 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. Department of
Health and Human Services
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.

