

Medical Considerations for Vaccine

**Satellite Conference and Live Webcast
Tuesday, October 6, 2009
3:00 - 4:30 p.m. Central Time**

Produced by the Alabama Department of Public Health
Video Communications and Distance Learning Division

Faculty

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Who Are the Vaccine Target Groups?

- Pregnant women
- Household members and caregivers of infants less than 6 months of age
- Persons aged 6 months to 24 years

Who Are the Vaccine Target Groups?

- Persons between 25 and 64 years of age with underlying medical conditions that place them at risk of severe influenza disease
- Healthcare and emergency medical services personnel

What Is the Number of Doses Needed?

- The FDA has approved one dose of 2009 H1N1 flu vaccine for persons 10 years and older
 - Two doses for persons 9 and younger

Can Seasonal & H1N1 Vaccines Be Given at the Same Time?

- Inactivated 2009 H1N1 vaccine can be administered at the same visit as any other vaccine, including pneumococcal polysaccharide vaccine

Can Seasonal & H1N1 Vaccines Be Given at the Same Time?

- Live 2009 H1N1 vaccine can be administered at the same visit as any other live or inactivated vaccine **EXCEPT** seasonal live attenuated influenza vaccine

Time Period Between Seasonal & H1N1 Flu Vaccines

- Seasonal LAIV and 2009 H1N1 LAIV should not be administered during the same visit
 - Separate by at least 4 weeks
 - If the interval between administration is inadvertently less than 4 weeks, neither vaccine needs to be repeated

Is Vaccine Needed if Previously Diagnosed with H1N1?

- All persons in a recommended vaccination target group who had a flu-like illness that was not confirmed as 2009 H1N1 virus infection by real-time reverse transcription-polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) should get the 2009 H1N1 vaccine

Who Should Not Receive the LAIV Vaccine?

- LAIV is not for everyone
- The following people should get the inactivated vaccine (flu shot) instead
 - Adults 50 years of age and older
 - Children between 6 months and 2 years of age

Who Should Not Receive the LAIV Vaccine?

- Children younger than 6 months should not get either influenza vaccine
- Children younger than 5 with asthma or one or more episodes of wheezing within the past year

Who Should Not Receive the LAIV Vaccine?

- Those with long-term health problems
 - Heart disease
 - Kidney or liver disease
 - Lung disease
 - Metabolic disease, such as diabetes
 - Asthma
 - Anemia, and other blood disorders

Who Should Not Receive the LAIV Vaccine?

- Anyone with certain muscle or nerve disorders (such as seizure disorders or cerebral palsy) that can lead to breathing or swallowing problems
- Anyone with a weakened immune system
- Children or adolescents on long-term aspirin treatment

Who Should Not Receive the LAIV Vaccine?

- Pregnant women
- Anyone who has ever had Guillain-Barré syndrome (a severe paralytic illness also called GBS)
 - You may be able to get vaccine, but your doctor should help make the decision

Who Should Not Receive the LAIV Vaccine?

- The flu shot (inactivated virus) is preferred for people (including health-care workers and family members) in close contact with anyone who has a *severely* weakened immune system (requiring care in a protected environment, such as a bone marrow transplant unit)

Who Should Not Receive the LAIV Vaccine?

- People in close contact with those whose immune systems are less severely weakened (including those with HIV) may get LAIV

Who Should Not Receive the LAIV Vaccine?

- Anyone with a nasal condition serious enough to make breathing difficult, such as a very stuffy nose, should get the flu shot instead

Who Should Not Receive the LAIV Vaccine?

- Some people should talk with a doctor before getting either influenza vaccine
 - Anyone who has ever had a serious allergic reaction to eggs or another vaccine component, or to a previous dose of influenza vaccine

I Am Currently Sick, Not with Flu, Can I Still Get the Vaccine?

- Yes
 - If you are sick with a fever when you go to get your flu shot, you should talk to your doctor or nurse about getting your shot at a later date

I Am Currently Sick, Not with Flu, Can I Still Get the Vaccine?

- However, you can get a flu shot at the same time you have a respiratory illness without fever or if you have another mild illness

Medical Considerations for Antivirals

Use of Antiviral Drugs Before or After Receiving Flumist®?

- LAIV is one of two types of flu vaccine
 - It is given as a nasal spray and contains weakened, live virus

Use of Antiviral Drugs Before or After Receiving Flumist®?

- Flu antiviral drugs taken from 48 hours before through 2 weeks after getting LAIV can lower or prevent the vaccinated person from responding to the vaccine and the person may not get immune protection from the vaccine
- Antiviral drugs can be taken with the inactivated (i.e. killed) flu vaccine

Who Is Prioritized for Treatment With Influenza Antiviral Drugs?

- Most people ill with influenza will recover without complications
- Some people are at highest risk of influenza-related complications and are prioritized for treatment with influenza antiviral drugs this season. They include:

Who Is Prioritized for Treatment With Influenza Antiviral Drugs?

- People with more severe illness, such as those hospitalized with suspected or confirmed influenza
- People with suspected or confirmed influenza who are at higher risk for complications
- Children younger than 2 years old

Who Is Prioritized for Treatment With Influenza Antiviral Drugs?

- Adults 65 years and older
- Pregnant women
- People with certain chronic medical or immunosuppressive conditions
- People younger than 19 years of age receiving long-term aspirin therapy

Pharmacy Recommendations for Compounding Tamiflu?

- A pharmacy may compound the suspension or lower doses of Tamiflu from the 75 mg capsules according to FDA specifications
- Commercially prepared Tamiflu Suspension has concentration of 12 mg/ml
- Compounding formula has a concentration of 15 mg/ml