

# Make a Strong Influenza Vaccine Recommendation

FIGHT FLU



## Information for Health Care Professionals

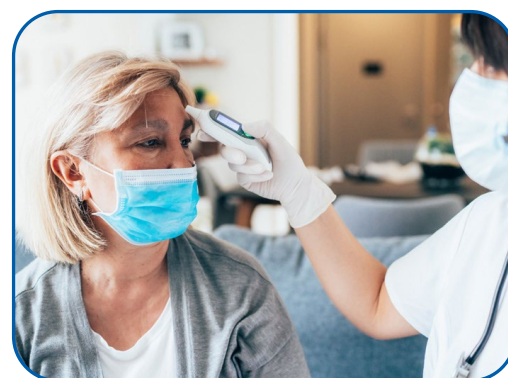
**CDC recommends everyone 6 months and older get an influenza vaccine every year. Vaccination is especially important for people 65 years and older because they are at higher risk of developing serious complications from Influenza vaccine has been shown to prevent millions of influenza illnesses, tens of thousands of hospitalizations, and thousands of deaths each year.**

### Your Vaccine Recommendation is Critical

As a health care professional (HCP), your strong recommendation is a critical factor in whether your patients get an influenza vaccine. Most adults believe vaccines are important, but they may need a reminder from you to get vaccinated. After making your recommendation, follow up with each patient during subsequent appointments to ensure the patient received an influenza vaccine. If the patient is still unvaccinated, repeat the recommendation and try to identify and address any questions or concerns.

### Adults 65 and Older Need an Influenza Vaccine

People 65 years and older are at higher risk of serious, influenza-related complications because immune systems become weaker with age. In addition, patients who have an underlying medical condition such as diabetes or heart disease have an additional factor putting them at greater risk of serious complications from influenza.



### When to Vaccinate

- CDC recommends that influenza vaccination should be offered in September or October. However, vaccination should continue throughout influenza season as long as influenza viruses are circulating, even into January or later. Children and pregnant people in their third trimester can be vaccinated as soon as influenza vaccine is available—even if this is in July or August. Adults and especially those older than 65, should not be vaccinated early (in July or August) as immunity wanes more quickly in this age group.
- If you do not offer vaccine at your facility, make an influenza vaccine referral, and then follow up with each patient during subsequent appointments to ensure they got vaccinated. If the patient remains unvaccinated, repeat the recommendation/referral and try to identify and address any questions or concerns.

### How to Make a Strong Flu Vaccine Recommendation

Based on years of research into vaccine motivators, CDC has developed a mnemonic device to help HCPs make a strong vaccine recommendation. This method known as “SHARE” can help you to make a strong vaccine recommendation and provide important information to help patients make informed decisions about vaccinations.

**S- SHARE** why an influenza vaccine is right for the patient given their, health status, lifestyle, occupation, or other risk factors.

*“This vaccine can protect you and your family from getting sick from flu. By getting the vaccine today, you’ll be protecting yourself and the people around you, like your children and parents, who may be more vulnerable to serious flu illness.”*

**H- HIGHLIGHT** positive experiences with influenza vaccines (personal or in your practice), as appropriate, to reinforce the benefits and strengthen confidence in influenza vaccination.

*“In addition to recommending a yearly flu vaccine to my patients, I get one each year to protect myself and my family from flu.”*



**U.S. Department of Health and Human Services**  
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

**A- ADDRESS** patients' questions and any concerns about influenza vaccines, including for example, side effects, safety, and vaccine effectiveness in plain and understandable language. Acknowledge that while people who get an influenza vaccine may still get sick, there are studies to show that their illnesses may be less severe.

*"A flu vaccine cannot cause flu infection. The most common side effects of an influenza vaccine are mild, like redness, swelling, soreness, or low-grade fever for a flu shot. This should go away within a few days. Flu vaccines protect against flu illness but aren't 100% effective, so even if you get vaccinated you might still become sick with flu. It's important to get your flu vaccine because studies show that even if you do get sick, vaccination may make your flu illness less severe"*

**R- REMIND** patients that influenza vaccines help protect them and their loved ones from serious influenza illness and complications that can result in hospitalization or even death for some people.

*"Flu activity is going to start to pick up, and CDC says to expect more cases in the coming months. That is why I want to make sure I help protect you and your loved ones against flu and its potentially serious complications."*

**E- EXPLAIN** the potential costs of getting influenza, including potential serious health effects for the patient, time lost (such as missing work or family obligations), financial costs, and potentially spreading flu to more vulnerable family and friends.

*"It's important to get vaccinated this season because flu vaccination can reduce potential flu illnesses, doctor visits, and missed work and school due to flu, and can protect those around you who are more vulnerable to potentially serious flu complications."*

## Types of Vaccines Available for Adults 65 and Older

For the 2021-2022 influenza season, providers may choose to administer any licensed, age-appropriate influenza vaccine -- inactivated influenza vaccine IIV4 or recombinant influenza vaccine (RIV4):

Vaccine type	Vaccine description	Recommended for*
Quadrivalent (4-component) Inactivated Influenza Vaccine (IIV4)	Injectable inactivated vaccine containing the influenza A(H1N1), (H3N2) and two influenza B lineage viruses predicted to be most common	People 6 months and older
Quadrivalent Live Attenuated Influenza Vaccine (LAIV4)	Injectable inactivated influenza vaccine manufactured using cell culture rather than eggs, containing the influenza A(H1N1), (H3N2) and two influenza B lineage viruses predicted to be most common	People 2 years and older
Quadrivalent Recombinant Influenza Vaccine (RIV4)	Injectable influenza vaccine produced without the use of influenza viruses or eggs; Contains the influenza A(H1N1), (H3N2) and two influenza B lineage viruses predicted to be most common	Adults 18 years and older
Quadrivalent Adjuvanted Inactivated Influenza Vaccine (aIIV4)	Injectable inactivated influenza vaccine containing MF59 adjuvant, designed to help promote a stronger immune response in older adults; Contains the influenza A(H1N1), (H3N2) and two influenza B viruses predicted to be most common	Adults 65 years and older
Quadrivalent High-Dose Inactivated Influenza Vaccine (HD-IIV4)	Injectable inactivated influenza vaccine containing MF59 adjuvant, designed to help promote a stronger immune response in older adults; Contains the influenza A(H1N1), (H3N2) and two influenza B viruses predicted to be most common	Adults 65 years and older

\*Licensed ages vary for different brands; consult package insert for appropriate ages for specific vaccines

For more information, visit: [www.cdc.gov/flu](http://www.cdc.gov/flu)  
or call 1-800-CDC-INFO