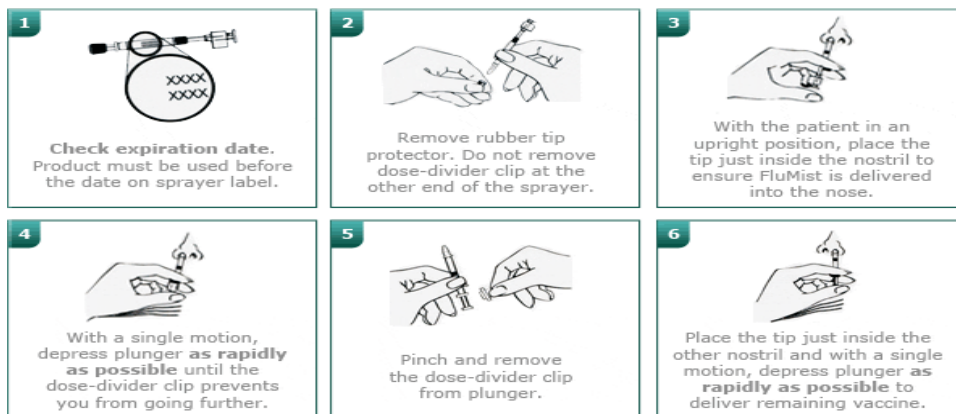


Fact Sheet on Live, Attenuated Influenza Vaccine (LAIV, intranasal) for Health Care Personnel

Centers of Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and many medical professional organizations recommend annual influenza vaccination for Health Care Personnel (HCP). Get vaccinated as soon as seasonal and 2009 H1N1 vaccines are available to protect patients. Nasal flu vaccine is available for both seasonal and 2009 H1N1 influenza. LAIV (intranasal) can safely be given to many health care personnel.

- The Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP) and CDC recommend that HCP 49 years of age or younger, healthy and not pregnant can be vaccinated with LAIV.
 - The only exception is HCP in contact with severely immunosuppressed patients requiring a protective environment (e.g., bone marrow or hematopoietic stem cell transplants patients who are hospitalized in protective isolation).
- Eligible HCP who have close contact with persons having lesser degrees of immunosuppression, (e.g. persons with diabetes, asthma taking corticosteroid, HIV/AIDS) or with pregnant women, are encouraged to receive LAIV. This includes HCP who come in contact with newborn infants (including NICU staff), persons with a solid organ transplant, persons with cancer, persons receiving chemotherapy (not in preparation for a bone marrow transplant), and emergency department patients.
- No special precautions (e.g., masks or gloves) are necessary for HCP who have been vaccinated with the LAIV. HCP, vaccinated with LAIV, working with severely immunosuppressed patients as outlined above should avoid contact with these patients for 7 days after vaccination as a precautionary measure.
- LAIV contains live, attenuated (weakened) influenza viruses. Flu vaccine cannot give you the flu!
- Seasonal and 2009 H1N1 nasal flu vaccines are a safe and effective way to protect eligible HCP.
- The likelihood of shedding vaccine virus is very low and the virus strains in LAIV are too weak to cause clinically important influenza disease.
- There has never been a documented transmission of the virus from the vaccine in a health care setting.
- Adverse reactions to LAIV are generally mild and may include runny nose, nasal congestion or headache. No serious adverse reactions have been identified in children or adults receiving nasal flu vaccines.



How to Administer LAIV Vaccines



Note: The live attenuated influenza vaccine viruses in LAIV can cause a positive result on a rapid influenza diagnostic test. A positive test in a person who has received LAIV in the past 7 days and has an influenza-like illness could be caused by either LAIV or wild-type influenza virus. A recent report issued by the CDC (MMWR 58(30):826-829, 2009) confirms reports that rapid flu tests have a wide range of test sensitivities (40-83%) for detecting either the seasonal or novel influenza A subtypes when compared with PCR or viral culture.

- Prevention & Control of Seasonal Influenza with Vaccines Recommendations of ACIP www.cdc.gov/vaccines/pubs/ACIP-list.htm
 - Questions & Answers: 2009 H1N1 Nasal Spray Vaccine www.cdc.gov/h1n1flu/vaccination/nasalspray_qa.htm
 - LAIV administration: www.flumist.com/Professional/Dosing-Administration/
- For additional seasonal and 2009 H1N1 influenza information: www.michigan.gov/flu and www.cdc.gov/flu