

Inactivated influenza (flu) vaccine

What is the inactivated influenza vaccine?

The inactivated influenza vaccine is made of killed influenza viruses or parts of the viruses. It protects against infection from influenza viruses and is given by injection. The vaccine does not protect against other viruses that cause colds or gastroenteritis (vomiting and diarrhea). Several different influenza vaccines are available in B.C., including a live attenuated influenza vaccine made from weakened influenza viruses that is given as a nasal spray. For more information, please visit [HealthLinkBC File #12e Live attenuated influenza \(flu\) vaccine](#). The vaccines are approved by Health Canada.

In B.C., influenza vaccines are usually available beginning in October. For your best protection, get immunized as soon as possible. You can find information on booking an appointment to get immunized on the Government of British Columbia's website at www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/health/managing-your-health/immunizations/flu.

Who should get the vaccine?

The influenza vaccine is available at no charge and recommended for everyone 6 months of age and older. The vaccine is especially recommended for people who are at high risk of serious illness from influenza and those able to spread influenza to people at high risk.

People at high risk of serious illness from influenza include:

- Children 6 months to less than 5 years of age
- Pregnant people at any stage of pregnancy
- Seniors 65 years and older

- People living in residential care, assisted living or other group facilities
- Children and teenagers required to take Aspirin® or ASA for long periods of time due to a medical condition
- Children and adults with certain medical conditions, including:
 - Heart or lung disorders that require regular medical care, such as asthma, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease or cystic fibrosis
 - Kidney disease, chronic liver disease such as hepatitis, diabetes, cancer, anemia or a weakened immune system
 - Conditions causing difficulty breathing, swallowing or a risk of choking on food or fluids, such as people with severe brain damage, spinal cord injury, seizures or neuromuscular disorders
- Children and adults who are very obese

Indigenous people may be at increased risk of serious illness from influenza due to health inequities resulting from colonialism.

People able to spread influenza to those at high risk of serious illness from influenza include:

- Household contacts (including children) of people at high risk
- Household contacts, caregivers and daycare staff of children under 5 years of age
- Doctors, nurses and others working in health care settings, including long-term care facilities, who have contact with patients
- Visitors to health care facilities and other patient care locations

- Inmates of provincial correctional institutions
- Those who provide care or service to people at high risk in potential outbreak settings such as cruise ships

The vaccine is also specifically recommended for:

- People who provide essential community services, including police officers, firefighters, paramedics and corrections workers
- People working closely with influenza susceptible animals including poultry, dairy and swine industry workers

How is the vaccine given?

The vaccine is given by injection, usually as one dose. Children under 9 years of age who have never had an influenza vaccine need two doses given 4 weeks apart. The second dose improves their level of protection.

What are the benefits of getting the vaccine?

The vaccine is the best way to protect against influenza, a serious and sometimes fatal infection. When you get immunized, you help protect others as well by reducing the spread of the influenza virus.

What are the possible reactions after the vaccine?

Vaccines are very safe. It is much safer to get the vaccine than influenza. You cannot get influenza from the inactivated influenza vaccine because it does not contain live influenza virus.

Common reactions to the vaccine include soreness, redness and swelling where the vaccine was given. Other symptoms, that may last one to two days, can include:

- Fever
- Headache

- Muscle or joint soreness
- Fatigue
- Nausea
- Vomiting
- Diarrhea
- Chills

Babies and young children may be irritable, sleepy and have a decreased appetite. Fewer than one in 20 people may have oculorespiratory syndrome (ORS). Symptoms of ORS include red eyes, a cough, sore throat, hoarseness and facial swelling.

Acetaminophen (e.g. Tylenol®) or ibuprofen (e.g. Advil®) can be given for fever or soreness. ASA (e.g. Aspirin®) should not be given to anyone under 18 years of age due to the risk of Reye syndrome.

For more information on Reye syndrome, please visit [HealthLinkBC File #84 Reye syndrome](#).

It is important to stay in the clinic for 15 minutes after getting any vaccine. There is an extremely rare possibility of a life-threatening allergic reaction called anaphylaxis. This happens in less than one in a million people who get the vaccine. Symptoms may include hives, difficulty breathing, or swelling of the throat, tongue or lips. If this reaction occurs, your health care provider is prepared to treat it. Emergency treatment includes administration of epinephrine (adrenaline) and transfer by ambulance to the nearest emergency department. If symptoms develop after you leave the clinic, call **9-1-1** or the local emergency number.

Guillain-Barré Syndrome (GBS) is a rare condition that can result in weakness and paralysis of the body's muscles. It most commonly occurs after infections. In rare cases, GBS can also occur after some vaccines. GBS may be associated with influenza vaccine in about one per million recipients.

Always report serious or unexpected reactions to your health care provider.

After getting the influenza vaccine, you might be contacted to participate in a study monitoring the safety of the vaccine. To learn more about the CANVAS study, please visit <https://canvas-network.ca>.

Who should not get the vaccine?

Speak with your health care provider if you:

- Had a life-threatening reaction to a previous dose of influenza vaccine or any part of the vaccine. People with egg allergies can be safely immunized
- Had severe oculo-respiratory syndrome after a previous dose of influenza vaccine
- Developed GBS within 8 weeks of getting any influenza vaccine without another cause being identified

Children less than 6 months of age should not get the vaccine because it is not known to be effective at this age.

There is no need to delay getting immunized because of a cold or other mild illness. However, if you have concerns speak with your health care provider.

What is influenza?

Influenza is an infection of the respiratory system caused by the influenza virus. A person with influenza is at risk of other infections, including viral or bacterial pneumonia which is an infection of the lungs.

Influenza spreads easily from person to person through coughing, sneezing or having face-to-face contact. The virus can also spread when you touch tiny droplets from a cough or sneeze on another person or object, and then touch your eyes, mouth or nose before washing your hands.

Mature minor consent

It is recommended that parents or guardians and their children discuss consent for immunization. Children under the age of 19, who are able to understand the benefits and possible reactions for each vaccine and the risk of not getting immunized, can legally consent to or refuse immunizations. For more information on mature minor consent, please visit [HealthLinkBC File #119 The Infants Act, mature minor consent and immunization](#).

For more information

For more information, please visit:

- [HealthLinkBC File #12a Why seniors should get the inactivated influenza \(flu\) vaccine](#)
- [HealthLinkBC File #12b Facts about influenza \(the flu\)](#)
- [HealthLinkBC File #12c Influenza \(flu\) immunization: Myths and facts](#)
- [HealthLinkBC File #12e Live attenuated influenza \(flu\) vaccine](#)

