

Midway Nursing Home

69-95 Queens Midtown Expressway
Maspeth, N.Y. 11378

Phone : 718-429-2200 Fax : 718 898-7582

August 31, 2021

Dear Midway Nursing Home Resident Representative,

It is time once again for us to protect ourselves and our loved ones from the "flu". Influenza (Flu) is a contagious disease that spreads throughout the United States each year, usually between the months of October and May. Please see enclosed *Vaccine Information Statements*.

The COVID-19 pandemic is not over. With the new variant, the risk of contracting the flu remains high. Flu is caused by the Influenza virus and is spread mainly through coughing and close contact. Anyone can contract the flu. Flu strikes suddenly and can last several days. Symptoms vary by age, but can include fever/chills, sore throat, muscle aches, fatigue, cough, headache, runny or stuffy nose. Influenza can also lead to Pneumonia and blood infections and can cause diarrhea and seizures in children. If you have a medical condition such as heart or lung disease, flu can make it worse.

Pneumococcal Disease is caused by bacteria that can spread from person to person through close contact. It can cause ear infections, and it could also lead to more serious infections of the lungs (Pneumonia), Blood (Bacteremia), and covering of the brain and spinal cord (Meningitis). Anyone can contract Pneumococcal Disease, but children under 2 years of age and adults 65 years and older, people with certain medical conditions, and cigarette smokers are at the highest risks.

Receiving the **Flu vaccine** can prevent you from contracting the flu, or experience a less severe case if diagnosed and prevent you acting as a carrier, spreading flu to your family members and others. **This is an annual vaccine.** The trivalent influenza vaccine protects you from 3 different strains of Influenza. The vaccine is different each year because there are so many different strains of influenza and the active influenza strain changes each year.

We are providing all recommended and required vaccines at Midway Nursing Home, but we need consent to administer them. Please complete the enclosed form for vaccine consent/refusal and return it to Midway Nursing Home as soon as possible. The Infection Preventionist, RN Unit Managers and RN Supervisors can take a verbal consent/refusal over the phone if that is easier for you.

Signed consent/refusal can be addressed to:

Shameila Bacchus, RN BSN
Midway Nursing Home
69-95 Queens Midtown Expressway, Maspeth, N.Y. 11378

Please call Midway Nursing Home between 11:00 AM and 4:00 PM and ask to speak with the Infection Control Preventionist if you have any questions.

Thank you,


Shameila Bacchus, RN BSN



**Midway Nursing Home
Influenza Vaccination Consent Form**

Resident Name: _____

Room: _____

Consent

Resident/Representative requesting vaccine Verbal consent obtained

Resident/Representative refused the vaccine Verbal refusal obtained

Received vaccine this season in the hospital/community

Date: _____ Location: _____

- Influenza vaccine information sheet provided (CDC VIS publication date 08/06/2021)
- Risks/Benefits have been explained and Resident/Representative verbalized understanding.

I have read the Vaccine Information Statement about influenza vaccination. I understand that I can ask questions and that if I did call the facility, my questions were answered to my satisfaction, and I understand the risks and benefits of the vaccine described. I authorize the release of any medical or other information necessary to process this claim.

Resident/Representative Signature: _____ Date: _____

RN Signature: _____ Date: _____

Midway Nursing Home

Pneumococcal Consent Form

Resident Name: _____

Room: _____

Please check one:

Prevnar 13 Vaccine (PCV13) Consent

- Resident/Representative requesting the vaccine
- Resident/Representative refused the vaccine
- Received vaccine in the hospital/community

- Pneumococcal vaccine (PCV13) information sheet provided (CDC VIS publication dated 08/06/2021) and resident/representative verbalized understanding.
- Risks/benefits explained to resident/representative.

Resident/Representative Signature _____ Date _____

Verbal Consent Obtained

RN Signature _____ Date _____

Please check one:

Pneumococcal Vaccine (PPSV23) Consent

- Resident/Representative requesting the vaccine
- Resident/Representative refused the vaccine
- Received vaccine in the hospital/community

- Pneumococcal vaccine (PPSV23) information sheet provided (CDC VIS publication dated 10/30/19) and resident/representative verbalized understanding.
- Risks/benefits explained to resident/representative.

Resident/Representative Signature _____ Date _____

Verbal Consent Obtained

RN Signature _____ Date _____

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.



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.



Pneumococcal Conjugate Vaccine (PCV13): *What You Need to Know*

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1. Why get vaccinated?

Pneumococcal conjugate vaccine (PCV13) can prevent pneumococcal disease.

Pneumococcal disease refers to any illness caused by pneumococcal bacteria. These bacteria can cause many types of illnesses, including pneumonia, which is an infection of the lungs. Pneumococcal bacteria are one of the most common causes of pneumonia.

Besides pneumonia, pneumococcal bacteria can also cause:

- Ear infections
- Sinus infections
- Meningitis (infection of the tissue covering the brain and spinal cord)
- Bacteremia (infection of the blood)

Anyone can get pneumococcal disease, but children under 2 years old, people with certain medical conditions, adults 65 years or older, and cigarette smokers are at the highest risk.

Most pneumococcal infections are mild. However, some can result in long-term problems, such as brain damage or hearing loss. Meningitis, bacteremia, and pneumonia caused by pneumococcal disease can be fatal.

2. PCV13

PCV13 protects against 13 types of bacteria that cause pneumococcal disease.

Infants and young children usually need 4 doses of pneumococcal conjugate vaccine, at ages 2, 4, 6, and 12–15 months. **Older children (through age 59 months)** may be vaccinated if they did not receive the recommended doses.

A dose of PCV13 is also recommended for **adults and children 6 years or older** with certain medical conditions if they did not already receive PCV13.

This vaccine may be given to healthy **adults 65 years or older** who did not already receive PCV13, based on discussions between the patient and health care provider.

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 PCV13, to an earlier pneumococcal conjugate vaccine known as PCV7, or to any vaccine containing diphtheria toxoid (for example, DTaP), or has any severe, life-threatening allergies**

In some cases, your health care provider may decide to postpone PCV13 vaccination until a future visit.

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 PCV13.

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

- Redness, swelling, pain, or tenderness where the shot is given, and fever, loss of appetite, fussiness (irritability), feeling tired, headache, and chills can happen after PCV13 vaccination.

Young children may be at increased risk for seizures caused by fever after PCV13 if it is administered at the same time as inactivated influenza vaccine. Ask your health care provider for more information.

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.*

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Pneumococcal Polysaccharide Vaccine (PPSV23): *What You Need to Know*

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1 Why get vaccinated?

Pneumococcal polysaccharide vaccine (PPSV23) can prevent **pneumococcal disease**.

Pneumococcal disease refers to any illness caused by pneumococcal bacteria. These bacteria can cause many types of illnesses, including pneumonia, which is an infection of the lungs. Pneumococcal bacteria are one of the most common causes of pneumonia.

Besides pneumonia, pneumococcal bacteria can also cause:

- Ear infections
- Sinus infections
- Meningitis (infection of the tissue covering the brain and spinal cord)
- Bacteremia (bloodstream infection)

Anyone can get pneumococcal disease, but children under 2 years of age, people with certain medical conditions, adults 65 years or older, and cigarette smokers are at the highest risk.

Most pneumococcal infections are mild. However, some can result in long-term problems, such as brain damage or hearing loss. Meningitis, bacteremia, and pneumonia caused by pneumococcal disease can be fatal.

2 PPSV23

PPSV23 protects against 23 types of bacteria that cause pneumococcal disease.

PPSV23 is recommended for:

- All **adults 65 years or older**,
- **Anyone 2 years or older with certain medical conditions that can lead to an increased risk for pneumococcal disease.**

Most people need only one dose of PPSV23. A second dose of PPSV23, and another type of pneumococcal vaccine called PCV13, are recommended for certain high-risk groups. Your health care provider can give you more information.

People 65 years or older should get a dose of PPSV23 even if they have already gotten one or more doses of the vaccine before they turned 65.

3 Talk with your health care provider

Tell your vaccine provider if the person getting the vaccine:

- Has had an **allergic reaction after a previous dose of PPSV23**, or has any **severe, life-threatening allergies.**

In some cases, your health care provider may decide to postpone PPSV23 vaccination to a future visit.

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 PPSV23.

Your health care provider can give you more information.



4 Risks of a vaccine reaction

- Redness or pain where the shot is given, feeling tired, fever, or muscle aches can happen after PPSV23.

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.

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