



Public Health

Prevent. Promote. Protect.

Champaign-Urbana Public Health District

Patient Name _____ Age _____ Date of Birth _____

SCREENING QUESTIONNAIRE FOR H1N1 INFLUENZA VACCINATION

- | | Yes | No |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Is the person to be vaccinated sick today? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. Does the person to be vaccinated have an allergy to eggs or to a component of the influenza vaccine? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. Has the person to be vaccinated ever had a serious reaction to intranasal influenza vaccine (FluMist) in the past? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. Is the person to be vaccinated younger than age 2 years or older than age 49 years? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5. Does the person to be vaccinated have a long-term health problem with heart disease, lung disease, asthma, kidney disease, neurologic or neuromuscular disease, liver disease, metabolic disease (e.g., diabetes), or anemia or another blood disorder? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6. If the person to be vaccinated is a child age 2 through 4 years, in the past 12 months, has a healthcare provider ever told you that he or she had wheezing or asthma? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 7. Does the person to be vaccinated have a weakened immune system because of HIV/AIDS or another disease that affects the immune system, long-term treatment with drugs such as high-dose steroids, or cancer treatment with radiation or drugs? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 8. Is the child or teen to be vaccinated receiving aspirin therapy or aspirin-containing therapy? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 9. Is the person to be vaccinated pregnant or could she become pregnant within the next month? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 10. Has the person to be vaccinated ever had Guillain-Barre syndrome? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 11. Does the person to be vaccinated live with or expect to have close contact with a person whose immune system is severely compromised and who must be in a protective isolation (such as in a hospital room with reverse air flow)? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 12. Has the person to be vaccinated received any other vaccinations in the past 4 weeks? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Form Completed by _____ Date _____
Patient/Parent/Legal/Guardian Signature

Form Completed by _____ Date _____
Nurse Reviewing Form



Date of Service: ____/____/____

Consent for Vaccination

Name _____

Birth Date ____/____/____ Age ____ Male Female

Address _____

City _____ State ____ Zip _____

Place of Residence: Champaign-Urbana (city limits) Champaign County Other

Phone Number: _____

BILLING INFORMATION
Medicaid # _____
Medicare # _____

H1N1 VACCINATION INFORMATION	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1 st Dose <input type="checkbox"/> 2 nd Dose	
<input type="checkbox"/> H1N1 Intramuscular	<input type="checkbox"/> H1N1 Intranasal
Manufacturer _____	Manufacturer _____
Vaccine Lot # _____	Vaccine Lot # _____
Exp Date: _____	Exp Date: _____
Given IM (R L) Deltoid/Thigh _____	
Signature: _____	

I have received the Vaccine Information Sheet (VIS) for the vaccination that I am receiving today and consent to the administration of the vaccine.

I have received information regarding HIPAA.

(Parent/Guardian) Signature _____ Date _____

For more information regarding flu, immunizations, and other services offered by Champaign-Urbana Public Health District, check out our website www.c-uphd.org or contact 352-7961.

2009 H1N1 INFLUENZA VACCINE

INACTIVATED (the “flu shot”)

WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW

Many Vaccine Information Statements are available in Spanish and other languages. See www.immunize.org/vis.

1 What is 2009 H1N1 influenza?

2009 H1N1 influenza (also called Swine Flu) is caused by a new strain of influenza virus. It has spread to many countries.

Like other flu viruses, 2009 H1N1 spreads from person to person through coughing, sneezing, and sometimes through touching objects contaminated with the virus.

Signs of 2009 H1N1 can include:

- Fatigue
- Fever
- Sore Throat
- Muscle Aches
- Chills
- Coughing
- Sneezing

Some people also have diarrhea and vomiting.

Most people feel better within a week. But some people get pneumonia or other serious illnesses. Some people have to be hospitalized and some die.

2 How is 2009 H1N1 different from regular (seasonal) flu?

Seasonal flu viruses change from year to year, but they are closely related to each other.

People who have had flu infections in the past usually have some immunity to seasonal flu viruses (their bodies have built up some ability to fight off the viruses).

The 2009 H1N1 flu is a new flu virus. It is very different from seasonal flu viruses.

Most people have little or no immunity to 2009 H1N1 flu (their bodies are not prepared to fight off the virus).

3 2009 H1N1 influenza vaccine

Vaccines are available to protect against 2009 H1N1 influenza.

- These vaccines are made just like seasonal flu vaccines.
- They are expected to be as safe and effective as seasonal flu vaccines.
- They will not prevent “influenza-like” illnesses caused by other viruses.
- They will not prevent seasonal flu. *You should also get seasonal influenza vaccine, if you want to be protected against seasonal flu.*

Inactivated vaccine (vaccine that has killed virus in it) is injected into the muscle, like the annual flu shot. **This sheet describes the inactivated vaccine.**

A **live, intranasal** vaccine (the nasal spray vaccine) is also available. It is described in a separate sheet.

Some inactivated 2009 H1N1 vaccine contains a preservative called thimerosal to keep it free from germs. Some people have suggested that thimerosal might be related to autism. In 2004 a group of experts at the Institute of Medicine reviewed many studies looking into this theory, and found no association between thimerosal and autism. Additional studies since then reached the same conclusion.

4 Who should get 2009 H1N1 influenza vaccine and when?

WHO

Groups recommended to receive 2009 H1N1 vaccine first are:

- Pregnant women
- People who live with or care for infants younger than 6 months of age
- Health care and emergency medical personnel
- Anyone from 6 months through 24 years of age
- Anyone from 25 through 64 years of age with certain chronic medical conditions or a weakened immune system

As more vaccine becomes available, these groups should also be vaccinated:

- Healthy 25 through 64 year olds
- Adults 65 years and older

The Federal government is providing this vaccine for receipt on a voluntary basis. However, state law or employers may require vaccination for certain persons.

WHEN

Get vaccinated as soon as the vaccine is available.

Children through 9 years of age should get **two doses** of vaccine, about a month apart. Older children and adults need only one dose.

5 Some people should not get the vaccine or should wait

You should not get 2009 H1N1 flu vaccine if you have a **severe (life-threatening) allergy to eggs**, or to **any other substance in the vaccine**. *Tell the person giving you the vaccine if you have any severe allergies.*

Also tell them if you have ever had:

- a life-threatening allergic reaction after a dose of seasonal flu vaccine,
- Guillain Barré Syndrome (a severe paralytic illness also called GBS).

These may not be reasons to avoid the vaccine, but the medical staff can help you decide.

If you are moderately or severely ill, you might be advised to wait until you recover before getting the vaccine. If you have a mild cold or other illness, there is usually no need to wait.

Pregnant or breastfeeding women can get inactivated 2009 H1N1 flu vaccine.

Inactivated 2009 H1N1 vaccine may be given at the same time as other vaccines, including seasonal influenza vaccine.

6 What are the risks from 2009 H1N1 influenza vaccine?

A vaccine, like any medicine, could cause a serious problem, such as a severe allergic reaction. But the risk of any vaccine causing serious harm, or death, is extremely small.

The virus in inactivated 2009 H1N1 vaccine has been killed, so you cannot get influenza from the vaccine.

The risks from inactivated 2009 H1N1 vaccine are similar to those from seasonal inactivated flu vaccine:

Mild problems:

- soreness, redness, tenderness, or swelling where the shot was given
- fainting (mainly adolescents)
- headache, muscle aches
- fever
- nausea

If these problems occur, they usually begin soon after the shot and last 1-2 days.

Severe problems:

- Life-threatening allergic reactions to vaccines are very rare. If they do occur, it is usually within a few minutes to a few hours after the shot.
- In 1976, an earlier type of swine flu vaccine was associated with cases of Guillain-Barré Syndrome (GBS). Since then, flu vaccines have not been clearly linked to GBS.

7 What if there is a severe reaction?

What should I look for?

Any unusual condition, such as a high fever or behavior changes. Signs of a severe allergic reaction can include difficulty breathing, hoarseness or wheezing, hives, paleness, weakness, a fast heart beat or dizziness.

What should I do?

- **Call** a doctor, or get the person to a doctor right away.
- **Tell** the doctor what happened, the date and time it happened, and when the vaccination was given.
- **Ask** your provider to report the reaction by filing a Vaccine Adverse Event Reporting System (VAERS) form. Or you can file this report through the VAERS website at www.vaers.hhs.gov, or by calling **1-800-822-7967**.

VAERS does not provide medical advice.

8 Vaccine injury compensation

If you or your child has a reaction to the vaccine, your ability to sue is limited by law.

However, a federal program has been created to help pay for the medical care and other specific expenses of certain persons who have a serious reaction to this vaccine. For more information about this program, call **1-888-275-4772** or visit the program's website at: www.hrsa.gov/countermeasurescomp/default.htm.

9 How can I learn more?

- Ask your provider. They can give you the vaccine package insert or suggest other sources of information.
- Call your local or state health department.
- 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/h1n1flu or www.cdc.gov/flu
- Visit the web at www.flu.gov



DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION



2009 H1N1 INFLUENZA VACCINE

LIVE, ATTENUATED
(the nasal spray vaccine)

WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW

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1 What is 2009 H1N1 influenza?

2009 H1N1 influenza (sometimes called Swine Flu) is caused by a new strain of influenza virus. It has spread to many countries.

Like other flu viruses, 2009 H1N1 spreads from person to person through coughing, sneezing, and sometimes through touching objects contaminated with the virus.

Signs of 2009 H1N1 can include:

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- Fever
- Sore Throat
- Muscle Aches
- Chills
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- Sneezing

Some people also have diarrhea and vomiting.

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People who have had flu infections in the past usually have some immunity to seasonal flu viruses (their bodies have built up some ability to fight off the viruses).

The 2009 H1N1 flu virus is a new virus strain. It is very different from seasonal flu viruses.

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3 2009 H1N1 influenza vaccine

Vaccines are available to protect against 2009 H1N1 influenza.

- These vaccines are made just like seasonal flu vaccines.
- They are expected to be as safe and effective as seasonal flu vaccines.
- They will not prevent “influenza-like” illnesses caused by other viruses.

- They will not prevent seasonal flu. *You should also get seasonal influenza vaccine, if you want protection from seasonal flu.*

Live, attenuated intranasal vaccine (or LAIV) is sprayed into the nose. **This sheet describes the live, attenuated intranasal vaccine.**

An **inactivated** vaccine is also available, which is given as a shot. It is described in a separate sheet.

The 2009 H1N1 LAIV does not contain thimerosal or other preservatives. It is licensed for people from 2 through 49 years of age.

The vaccine virus is attenuated (weakened) so it will not cause illness.

4 Who should get 2009 H1N1 influenza vaccine and when?

WHO

LAIV is approved for people from 2 through 49 years of age who are not pregnant and do not have certain health conditions (see number 5 below). Groups recommended to receive 2009 H1N1 LAIV first are healthy people who:

- are from 2 through 24 years of age,
- are from 25 through 49 years of age and
 - live with or care for infants younger than 6 months of age, or
 - are health care or emergency medical personnel.

As more vaccine becomes available, other healthy 25 through 49 year olds should also be vaccinated.

Note: While certain groups should not get LAIV – for example pregnant women, people with long-term health problems, and children from 6 months to 2 years of age – it is important that they be vaccinated. They should get the flu shot.

The Federal government is providing this vaccine for receipt on a voluntary basis. However, state law or employers may require vaccination for certain persons.

WHEN

Get vaccinated as soon as the vaccine is available.

Children through 9 years of age should get **two doses** of vaccine, about a month apart. Older children and adults need only one dose.

5 Some people should not get the vaccine or should wait

You should not get 2009 H1N1 LAIV if you have a **severe (life-threatening) allergy** to **eggs**, or to **any other substance in the vaccine**. *Tell the person giving you the vaccine if you have any severe allergies.*

2009 H1N1 LAIV should not be given to the following groups.

- children younger than 2 and adults 50 years and older
- pregnant women,
- anyone with a weakened immune system,
- anyone with a long-term health problem such as
 - heart disease - kidney or liver disease
 - lung disease - metabolic disease such as diabetes
 - asthma - anemia and other blood disorders
- children younger than 5 years with asthma or one or more episodes of wheezing during the past year,
- anyone with certain muscle or nerve disorders (such as cerebral palsy) that can lead to breathing or swallowing problems,
- anyone in close contact with a person with a *severely* weakened immune system (requiring care in a protected environment, such as a bone marrow transplant unit),
- children or adolescents on long-term aspirin treatment.

If you are moderately or severely ill, you might be advised to wait until you recover before getting the vaccine. If you have a mild cold or other illness, there is usually no need to wait.

Tell your doctor if you ever had:

- a life-threatening allergic reaction after a dose of seasonal flu vaccine,
- Guillain-Barré syndrome (a severe paralytic illness also called GBS).

These may not be reasons to avoid the vaccine, but the medical staff can help you decide.

2009 H1N1 LAIV may be given at the same time as most other vaccines. Tell your doctor if you got any other vaccines within the past month or plan to get any within the next month. H1N1 LAIV and seasonal LAIV should not be given together.

6 What are the risks from 2009 H1N1 LAIV?

A vaccine, like any medicine, could cause a serious problem, such as a severe allergic reaction. But the risk of any vaccine causing serious harm, or death, is extremely small.

The risks from 2009 H1N1 LAIV are expected to be similar to those from seasonal LAIV:

Mild problems:

Some children and adolescents 2-17 years of age have reported mild reactions, including:

- runny nose, nasal congestion or cough
- fever
- headache and muscle aches
- wheezing
- abdominal pain or occasional vomiting or diarrhea

Some adults 18-49 years of age have reported:

- runny nose or nasal congestion
- sore throat
- cough, chills, tiredness/weakness
- headache

Severe problems:

- Life-threatening allergic reactions to vaccines are very rare. If they do occur, it is usually within a few minutes to a few hours after the vaccination.
- In 1976, an earlier type of inactivated swine flu vaccine was associated with cases of Guillain-Barré Syndrome (GBS). LAIV has not been linked to GBS.

7 What if there is a severe reaction?

What should I look for?

Any unusual condition, such as a high fever or behavior changes. Signs of a severe allergic reaction can include difficulty breathing, hoarseness or wheezing, hives, paleness, weakness, a fast heart beat or dizziness.

What should I do?

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8 Vaccine injury compensation

If you or your child has a reaction to the vaccine, your ability to sue is limited by law.

However, a federal program has been created to help pay for the medical care and other specific expenses of certain persons who have a serious reaction to this vaccine. For more information about this program, call **1-888-275-4772** or visit the program's website at:

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9 How can I learn more?

- Ask your provider. They can give you the vaccine package insert or suggest other sources of information.
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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION





Champaign-Urbana Public Health District
201 W. Kenyon Road
Champaign, IL 61820

Notice of Privacy Practices

This notice describes how medical information about you may be used and disclosed and how you can get access to this information. Please review it carefully.

Protected health information, about you, is maintained as a record of your contacts or visits for healthcare services with our practice.

Our practice is required to follow specific rules on maintaining the confidentiality of your protected health information, using your information, and disclosing or sharing this information with other healthcare professionals involved in your care and treatment. This Notice describes your rights to access and control your protected health information. It also describes how we follow applicable rules and use and disclose your protected health information to provide your treatment, obtain payment for services you receive, manage our health care operations and for other purposes that are permitted or required by law. If you have any questions about this Notice, please contact our Privacy Manager.

Your Rights Under The Privacy Rule

Following is a statement of your rights, under the Privacy Rule, in reference to your protected health information. Please feel free to discuss any questions with our staff.

You have the right to receive, and we are required to provide you with, a copy of this Notice of Privacy Practices - We are required to follow the terms of this notice. We reserve the right to change the terms of our notice, at any time. If needed, new versions of this notice will be effective for all protected health information that we maintain at that time. Upon your request, we will provide you with a revised Notice of Privacy Practices if you call our office and request that a revised copy be sent to you in the mail or ask for one at the time of your next appointment.

You have the right to authorize other use and disclosure - This means you have the right to authorize or deny any other use or disclosure of protected health information that is not specified within this notice. You may revoke an authorization, at any time, in writing, except to the extent that your healthcare provider or our office has taken an action in reliance on the use or disclosure indicated in the authorization.

You have the right to designate a personal representative - This means you may designate a person with the delegated authority to consent to, or authorize the use or disclosure of protected health information.

You have the right to request an alternative means of communication - Our normal methods of communication with patients is through phone calls and mail. You may request an alternative method of communication by submitting a written request to our office. Please be advised that we may not be able to use a requested alternative communication if it fails meet requirements within HIPAA's Security Standard and will inform you if such a problem exists.

You have the right to inspect and copy your protected health information - This means you may inspect and obtain a copy of protected health information about you that is contained in your patient record.

You have the right to request a restriction of your protected health information - This means you may ask us, in writing, not to use or disclose any part of your protected health information for the purposes of treatment, payment or healthcare operations. You may also request that any part of your protected health information not be disclosed to family members or friends who may be involved in your care or for notification purposes as described in this Notice of Privacy Practices. In certain cases, we may deny your request for a restriction.

You have the right to request an amendment to your protected health information - This means you may request an amendment of your protected health information for as long as we maintain this information. In certain cases, we may deny your request for an amendment.

You have the right to request disclosure accountability - This means that you may request a listing of disclosures that we have made, of your protected health information, to entities or persons outside of our office other than for the purposes of treatment, payment, healthcare operations, or a purpose authorized by you.

How We May Use or Disclose Protected Health Information

Following are examples of uses and disclosures of your protected health care information that we are permitted to make.

Treatment - We may use and disclose your protected health information to provide, coordinate, or manage your health care and any related services. This includes the coordination or management of your health care with a third party that is involved in your care and treatment. For example, we would disclose your protected health information, as necessary, to a pharmacy that would fill your prescriptions. We will also disclose protected health information to other healthcare providers who may be involved in your care and treatment. We may also call you by name in the waiting room when your healthcare provider is ready to see you. We may use or disclose your protected health information, as necessary, to contact you to remind you of your appointment. We may contact you by phone or other means to provide results from exams or tests and to provide information that describes or recommends treatment alternatives regarding your care. Also, we may contact you to provide information about health related benefits and services offered by our office.

Payment - Your protected health information will be used, as needed, to obtain payment for your health care services. This may include certain activities that your health insurance plan may undertake before it approves or pays for the health care services we recommend for you such as; making a determination of eligibility or coverage for insurance benefits, reviewing services provided to you for medical necessity, and undertaking utilization review activities.

Healthcare Operations - We may use or disclose, as-needed, your protected health information in order to support the business activities of our practice. This includes, but is not limited to business planning and development, quality assessment and improvement, medical review, legal services, and auditing functions. It also includes education, provider credentialing, certification, underwriting, rating, or other insurance-related activities. Additionally, it includes business administrative activities such as customer service, compliance with privacy requirements, internal grievance procedures, due diligence in connection with the sale or transfer of assets, and creating de-identified information.

Other Permitted and Required Uses and Disclosures

We may also use and disclose your protected health information in the following instances as outlined below. You have the opportunity to agree or object to the use or disclosure of all or part of your protected health information.

To Others Involved in Your Healthcare - Unless you object, we may disclose to a member of your family, a relative, a close friend or any other person, you identify, your protected health information that directly relates to that person's involvement in your health care. If you are unable to agree or object to such a disclosure, we may disclose such information as necessary if we determine that it is in your best interest based on our professional judgment.

We may use or disclose protected health information to notify or assist in notifying a family member, personal representative or any other person that is responsible for your care, general condition or death.

If you are not present or able to agree or object to the use or disclosure of the protected health information, then your physician may, using professional judgment, determine whether the disclosure is in your best interest. In this case, only the protected health information that is relevant to your health care will be disclosed.

As Required By Law - We may use or disclose your protected health information to the extent that the use or disclosure is required by law.

For Public Health - We may disclose your protected health information for public health activities and purposes to a public health authority that is permitted by law to collect or receive the information.

For Communicable Diseases - We may disclose your protected health information, if authorized by law, to a person who may have been exposed to a communicable disease or may otherwise be at risk of contracting or spreading the disease or condition.

For Health Oversight - We may disclose protected health information to a health oversight agency for activities authorized by law, such as audits, investigations, and inspections.

In Cases of Abuse or Neglect - We may disclose your protected health information to a public health authority that is authorized by law to receive reports of child abuse or neglect. In addition, we may disclose your protected health information if we believe that you have been a victim of abuse, neglect or domestic violence to the governmental entity or agency authorized to receive such information. In this case, the disclosure will be made in a manner that is consistent with the requirements of applicable federal and state laws.

To The Food and Drug Administration - We may disclose your protected health information to a person or company required by the Food and Drug Administration to report adverse events, to monitor product defects or problems, to report biologic product deviations, to track products; to enable product recalls; to make repairs or replacements, or to conduct post-marketing surveillance, as required.

For Legal Proceedings: We may disclose protected health information in the course of any judicial or administrative proceeding, in response to an order of a court or administrative tribunal (to the extent such disclosure is expressly authorized), in certain conditions in response to a subpoena, discovery request or other lawful process.

To Law Enforcement: We may also disclose protected health information, as long as applicable legal requirements are met, for law enforcement purposes.

To Coroners, Funeral Directors, and Organ Donation - We may disclose protected health information to a coroner or medical examiner for identification purposes, determining cause of death or for the coroner or medical examiner to perform other duties authorized by law. We may also disclose protected health information to a funeral director, as authorized by law, in order to permit the funeral director to carry out his/her duties. Protected health information may be used and disclosed for cadaveric organ, eye or tissue donation purposes.

In Cases of Criminal Activity - Consistent with applicable federal and state laws, we may disclose your protected health information, if we believe that the use or disclosure is necessary to prevent or lessen a serious and imminent threat to the health or safety of a person or the public. We may also disclose protected health information if it is necessary for law enforcement authorities to identify or apprehend an individual.

For Military Activity and National Security - When the appropriate conditions apply, we may use or disclose protected health information of individuals who are Armed Forces personnel (1) for activities deemed necessary by appropriate military command authorities; (2) for the purpose of a determination by the Department of Veterans Affairs of your eligibility for benefits, or (3) to foreign military authority if you are a member of that foreign military service.

For Workers' Compensation - Your protected health information may be disclosed by us as authorized to comply with workers' compensation laws and other similar legally-established programs.

When an Inmate - We may use or disclose your protected health information if you are an inmate of a correctional facility and your physician created or received your protected health information in the course of providing care to you.

Required Uses and Disclosures - Under the law, we must make disclosures about you and when required by the Secretary of the Department of Health and Human Services to investigate or determine our compliance with the requirements of the Privacy Rule.

Complaints

Our goal is to ensure that your protected health information is maintained in a confidential manner and that your privacy rights have been met as specified within the Privacy Rule.

If you feel there has been a violation of your privacy rights by our practice, you may file a complaint with our Privacy Manager. You may address complaints to the Secretary of Health and Human Services.