

Flu Vaccinations

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS



EVERYTHING YOU NEED TO
KNOW ABOUT INFLUENZA,
KEEPING PROTECTED AND
EVERYTHING IN BETWEEN

Contact



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What is Immunisation?

Immunisation uses the body's natural defense mechanism – the immune system – to build resistance to an infection. The vaccine contains inactive particles of the virus that are used to stimulate your body's own immune response without causing you to actually contract the virus itself.

What is Influenza? “The Flu”

- A highly infectious viral illness
- Caused by the Influenza virus
- Tends to be much more severe than the common cold
- Symptoms include: rapid onset of fever, muscle aches, joint pains, headache, sore throat
- Cough and a generalised feeling of unwellness
- Lasts up to 10 days
- Can be followed by a secondary illness e.g. pneumonia
- Peak time is winter

Most people think that when they have a runny nose or a sore throat that they have the “flu” but usually, this is not the case. They usually have a common cold, which is a short-term, mild illness which, although inconvenient, rarely causes significant debility. The “cold” is caused by a range of viruses, which are different to the Influenza virus. The sufferer of influenza is often so unwell that they are confined to bed. It can last up to 10 days and can be complicated by a range of secondary problems including pneumonia and even death in high-risk individuals e.g. the elderly or those with chronic illnesses.

A flu outbreak occurs most years, but every 10 years or so, a major epidemic occurs in which larger numbers of the population are infected.





What is Influenza? “The Flu”

Check out these frequently asked questions

Can I get the flu from the vaccination?

No. The vaccine contains only inactivated virus particles (a virus that has been concentrated, killed then broken apart) and is therefore incapable of causing Influenza infection.

People who have developed a runny nose or sore throat after vaccination have usually developed another viral illness.

How effective is the Influenza vaccine?

Influenza vaccination prevents up to 90% of cases of Influenza infection in healthy adults.

Who should be vaccinated?

Those who wish to reduce their likelihood of becoming ill with influenza:

- Women who are pregnant or breast feeding (including the first trimester);
- Those over 65 years of age and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander adults 50 years and older
- Those with chronic, debilitating diseases (especially chronic heart, lung, kidney and metabolic disorders, eg diabetes)
- Those receiving immune suppressive therapy
- Those who can transmit influenza to persons at risk

How often is flu vaccination required?

Once per year

How long does it take for me to be protected and how long does my protection last?

You will form antibodies to fight the flu around 3 –14 days after receiving your immunisation. Your antibodies will peak at around 4-6 weeks – this is when you are most protected. Your antibodies will gradually decline but you will remain protected for around 9 months to 1 year.

Why do I need to be vaccinated every year?

The Influenza virus strains change each year so the vaccine is changed accordingly. The World Health Organization predicts the 4 most expected strains and the vaccine manufacturers are all required to formulate their vaccines to cover these 4 strains.

What strains does the 2021 vaccine protect me against?

The 2021 vaccine protects against the 4 mostly likely flu strains to circulate in the Southern Hemisphere:

- an A/Victoria/2570/2019 (H1N1)pdm09-like virus;
- an A/Hong Kong/2671/2019 (H3N2)-like virus;
- a B/Washington/02/2019 (B/Victoria lineage)-like virus; and
- a B/Phuket/3073/2013 (B/Yamagata lineage)-like virus.



What is Influenza? “The Flu”

Why doesn't the vaccinator wipe my arm with alcohol first?

It is no longer recommended to wipe the arm with alcohol first (unless the arm is visibly dirty) as it may interfere with the flu vaccine and may make vaccination more painful. Large scientific studies have shown no increased risk of side-effects or infection now that we no longer routinely clean the arm with alcohol. Your vaccinator will have cleaned their hands with alcohol and in some cases, they may wear rubber gloves to protect themselves from a needle injury.

Who should not be given the vaccine?

Being a highly purified, inactivated vaccine, there are few contraindications to Influenza vaccination:

- Anyone with a known allergy to the antibiotics: gentamicin, neomycin or polymyxin
- Anyone with a known allergy to other components of the vaccine: polysorbate 80, octoxinol 9 and formaldehyde.
- Anyone with a severe allergy to eggs or chicken feathers (people who develop swelling the tongue, lips or develop respiration distress or collapse when exposed to the above)
- Anyone with a present high fever
- After you have your Influenza vaccine, your usual dose of some medicines may be affected. These medicines include: *Carbamazepine e.g. Tegretol (used in epilepsy or convulsions) *Phenobarbitone (used in epilepsy, or convulsions, anxiety, insomnia) *Phenytoin e.g. Dilantin (used in epilepsy or convulsions) *Theophylline (used for asthma) *Warfarin (used to prevent blood clots).

If you are on any of these medicines, please consult your own Doctor ASAP to see if they wish to organise a blood test within a few days of your vaccination to check your levels of medication.

If I am travelling overseas should I get this vaccination before I go?

Yes. Anyone travelling overseas should get vaccinated. You should ideally try to be vaccinated no later than 2 days before you are due to travel, in case you have any side-effects that require advice or treatment.

I am under 16. Can I still have the vaccination?

Following common law guidelines, if you are 16 years or over you can consent to have the vaccination without your parents' or guardians' consent. If you are 15 years or under (and are legally employed by the organisation paying for the vaccination) you may have the vaccination provided your parent or guardian sign your consent form. If you are not an employee or contractor of the organisation, unfortunately we cannot vaccinate you.

I have a cold or have already had the flu this year. Can I still have a flu vaccination?

Usually we only delay the vaccination if your temperature is high e.g. over 38.5 degrees Celsius. With a temperature this high, you would usually be too unwell to be at work and would feel quite hot. If you have a mild cold or have had it for more than 2 days, you probably do not have a high temperature and can have the vaccination. Even if you have already had the flu this year, you will still benefit from the vaccine as it will protect you against 2 other flu strains.



What is Influenza? “The Flu”

I am on Antibiotics. Can I still have a flu vaccination?

Yes, the vaccine does not interact with any antibiotics so it is safe to have the vaccine while you are taking antibiotics.

I am allergic to penicillin. Can I still have a flu vaccination?

Yes, the vaccine does not contain any penicillin so it is safe to have the vaccine even if you are allergic to penicillin.

When should vaccination be carried out?

Vaccination is best carried out during April-June each year, before the onset of the peak season for Flu (July – September and even October and November).

What are the possible side-effects?

Possible redness, soreness, itching, bruising or mild swelling at the injection site. This usually clears within 1-2 days. Sometimes a tender lump under the arm appears (a lymph gland) that may be present for several days. Occasionally people develop a mild fever within 1 –2 days of the vaccination and occasionally muscle aches, headache or a general feeling of unwellness. This usually lasts no more than 1-2 days.

Are there any more serious side-effects?

There have been inconclusive reports of serious neurological disorders in people who have previously suffered from the severe nervous system disorder “Guillain Barre Syndrome”. Those who have had Guillain Barre Syndrome should contact Healthcare Australia on 1300 888 746 or corp.health@healthcareaustralia.com.au so we can provide you with extra advice on Guillain Barre and Flu vaccination.

Does it reduce my natural immunity?

No. Vaccination does not reduce your natural immunity to infections - it acts as a “booster” to the immune system.

What if I am pregnant or am breastfeeding?

The medical profession and governments world-wide have identified pregnant women as a high priority group for receiving an influenza vaccination. This is based on (a) good evidence that the vaccine is safe for both the pregnant woman and the unborn child (b) good evidence to show that the vaccine reduces the risk of illness and hospitalisation due to influenza and pneumonia in vaccinated pregnant women (c) the process of vaccinating pregnant women extends protection against influenza and pneumonia to the unborn/newborn child which continues until the child is 6 months of age (d) there is evidence that it reduces the incidence of stillbirth and premature birth. The vaccine may be administered during all stages of pregnancy, including the first trimester.

The vaccine is safe to be given during all stages of breast feeding. If you are concerned, talk to your Obstetrician or GP.



What is Influenza? “The Flu”

What else can I do to avoid getting the flu or a cold?

- Cover your nose and mouth with a tissue when you cough or sneeze and dispose of the tissue in a rubbish bin after you use it;
- Wash your hands regularly and thoroughly, especially after you cough or sneeze;
- Don't share eating and drinking utensils or share food and drinks;
- Regularly clean surfaces such as desks, taps and fridge doors as flu viruses can live on these kinds of surfaces for a number of hours;
- Avoid touching your eyes, nose or mouth as germs are commonly spread this way. Boost your immune system with a balanced diet, exercise and rest and try to reduce stress.

Can I have the COVID vaccine at the same time as flu vaccine?

No, the two vaccines are quite different and cold-chain managed in different ways. The Federal Government have devised a Phase 1 and 2 priority population list and the workplace is not in these initial phases.

Why do I have to give my Medicare number when I book online?

Your Medicare number and the reference number next to your name is required to upload evidence of your vaccination to the Australian Immunisation Register (AIR). When you need to access a record of your flu vaccination, you can access this from mygov website. Your doctor will also be able to see that you have been vaccinated against influenza.

Why do I need to book online if my workplace tells me to?

If your workplace has chosen to use online booking method, it is important that you follow the online booking process. This captures consent for the vaccination as well as your details to receive an electronic vaccination record following the clinic, and ensures correct reporting access for your employer. If you have not booked online, we may not have allocated enough vaccines and therefore, may not be able to accommodate you on the day, however we will always try our best!

What is the Australian Immunisation Register (AIR)?

The AIR is a national register to record an individual's vaccination history. HCA are a recognised vaccination provider in Australia and our online booking system directly links to the AIR.

What if my employer is using paper consent method rather than online booking?

If your employer is using paper consent method, your vaccination history will not be uploaded to the AIR. You will also not receive an automated vaccination record, rather you will be provided with a small vaccination record card at the clinic. **It is important that you make a copy or keep this in a safe place as a record of your vaccination as we are not able to duplicate or replace these cards after the clinic.**

If you have any concerns or questions, please call Healthcare Australia on **1300 888 746** during office hours or talk to your General Practitioner.