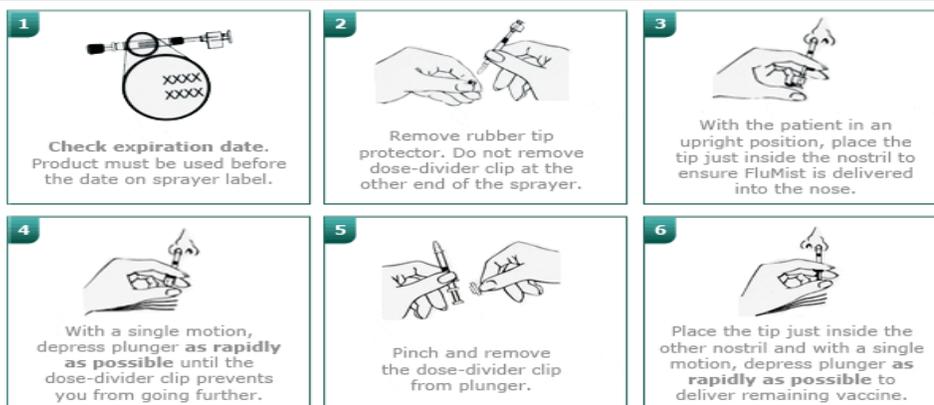


## Fact Sheet on Live, Attenuated Influenza Vaccine (LAIV, intranasal) For Health Care Personnel

The Centers for 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 vaccine is available to protect patients. Live, attenuated influenza vaccine (LAIV; intranasal) can safely be given to many HCP.

- 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, may consider LAIV as an option. 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 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!
- 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.
- Seasonal flu vaccine is a safe and effective way to protect eligible HCP and patients.
- 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 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](http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/pubs/ACIP-list.htm)
- LAIV administration: [www.flumist.com/Professional/Dosing-Administration/](http://www.flumist.com/Professional/Dosing-Administration/)
- For additional seasonal influenza information: [www.michigan.gov/flu](http://www.michigan.gov/flu) and [www.cdc.gov/flu](http://www.cdc.gov/flu)