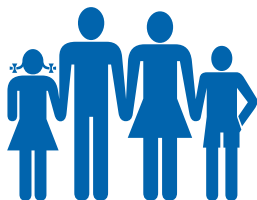


Get vaccinated against the new influenza



Protect yourself

By getting vaccinated you will reduce the risk of getting the new influenza A(H1N1). The vast majority of those infected experience ordinary influenza symptoms and do not require hospital treatment. But some become seriously ill or die from the influenza or from complications. You cannot know for sure if you risk becoming seriously or mildly ill from the influenza.



Protect others

Almost everyone will come into contact with someone who risks becoming seriously ill from the new influenza, for example someone who is pregnant or has asthma. Moreover, small children or people with severe egg allergy cannot be vaccinated. You can reduce the risk of them becoming infected by getting vaccinated.



Stop the spread of infection

When you get vaccinated, you help to protect those around you and ensure that society can continue to function normally despite the influenza pandemic. Influenza A(H1N1) is more infectious than ordinary influenza and more people are liable to be infected by it. This means that many more people can become ill at the same time.

Vaccination is estimated to start in the middle of October. Read more at www.krisinformation.se or www.1177.se. You can also call 1177 or 020-20 20 00.

Chronic diseases

It is especially important for people with chronic disease that requires regular medical attention to get vaccinated, as they are at increased risk of serious illness from the influenza and its complications.

Pregnancy

It is especially important for pregnant women to get vaccinated, as the immune system is slightly weakened during pregnancy. This means that pregnant women are at greater risk of becoming seriously ill from the influenza. The risk of infection is especially great during the third trimester, when the lung capacity is reduced.

Weakened immune system

The vaccine can be given to people with a weakened immune system, since it does not contain live virus.

Breastfeeding

You can get vaccinated if you are breastfeeding.

Allergies

The vaccine contains traces of egg protein. People with egg allergy should consult their doctor about the vaccination. However, strong reactions are rare. You should also consult your doctor if you have previously had a reaction to a flu vaccination or other vaccination.

Vaccine side effects

After vaccination you may experience a local reaction with flushing, swelling and soreness at the injection site. You may also develop a fever, headache, nausea or influenza-like symptoms. You do not need to seek medical help for these symptoms unless they persist for several days. The side effects are the same type as the ones for vaccination against seasonal influenza.

Children

0-6 months: Vaccination is not recommended.

6 months-3 years: Half-dose vaccination is recommended for children who risk becoming seriously ill.

3-12 years: Half-dose vaccination is recommended.

13-17 years: Full-dose vaccination is recommended.

The recommendations for vaccination of children may change. You can find up to date information at www.lakemedelsverket.se.

Who should not get vaccinated?

People with serious allergies to the vaccine content should consult their doctors before getting vaccinated.