

Pneumococcal Vaccination Acceptance/Declination Form

Due to your occupational exposure to *Streptococcus pneumoniae* you may be at risk of acquiring pneumococcal disease infection, including pneumonia, bacteremia, and meningitis. You may obtain screening and/or the pneumococcal vaccination from the Center for Occupational & Environmental Medicine (COEM) at no cost to you.

The pneumococcal vaccination is offered (voluntary) to all individuals working with *S. pneumoniae*. However, it is highly recommended for those who may be at risk of complications due to certain personal health conditions:

- 1) immune compromise (e.g., HIV infection, leukemia, lymphoma, Hodgkins disease, cancer, chemotherapy, chronic kidney disease, organ transplant, long-term systemic steroid use).
- 2) chronic diseases (e.g., asthma, diabetes, chronic respiratory or cardiac disease, liver disease, alcoholism)
- 3) smokers
- 4) age 65 years or older

Pneumococcal pneumonia vaccination may not be recommended if you have documentation of prior vaccination or if medical evaluation identifies that vaccination is contraindicated.

The pneumococcal vaccination may be obtained from the UCSD Center for Occupational & Environmental Medicine (COEM) at no cost to you. Contact the EHS Occupational Health Nurse for an authorization form if you are requesting vaccination (858-534-8225).

Please review the Vaccine Information Statement (attached, see page 2-3) or available at: <http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/pubs/vis/downloads/vis-ppv.pdf>, then choose one of the following options:

- I certify that I have been offered and request to receive the pneumococcal vaccination and/or screening (as medically indicated). I understand that I must request an appointment for these medical services by contacting UCSD Center for Occupational and Environmental Medicine (COEM).
- I understand that due to my occupational exposure to *Streptococcus pneumoniae*, I may be at risk of acquiring pneumococcal disease infection. I have been given the opportunity to receive the pneumococcal vaccination and/or screening (as medically indicated), at no charge to myself. However, I decline vaccination at this time. I understand that by declining this vaccine, I continue to be at risk of acquiring pneumococcal disease. If in the future I continue to have occupational exposure and I want to be vaccinated, I can receive the vaccination at no charge to me.

If you have received prior pneumococcal immunization, list date: _____ . Provide documentation to the EHS Occupational Health Nurse at Fax# 858-534-7561 or mail code 0091. For questions, call 858-534-8225.

Employee Name (print) _____ Phone#: _____

UCSD Employee ID#: _____ Email address _____

Dept Name: _____ Dept Recharge Index#: _____
(required for tracking purposes only)

Principal Investigator you work for _____

Participant Status (check all that apply):

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Faculty | <input type="checkbox"/> Staff |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Visiting Scientist | <input type="checkbox"/> Affiliate |
| <input type="checkbox"/> UCSD Registered Volunteer | <input type="checkbox"/> Non-registered Volunteer |
| <input type="checkbox"/> UCSD-Paid Undergraduate Student | <input type="checkbox"/> Non-Paid Undergraduate Student |
| <input type="checkbox"/> UCSD-Paid Graduate Student | <input type="checkbox"/> Non-Paid Graduate Student |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Non-Senate Academic Staff | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify if UCSD-paid assignment or not): |

Signature of Employee

Date signed

Return to: EH&S Occupational Health Nurse, Mail Code 0091

PNEUMOCOCCAL POLYSACCHARIDE VACCINE

WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW

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

1 Pneumococcal disease

Pneumococcal disease is caused by *Streptococcus pneumoniae* bacteria. It is a leading cause of vaccine-preventable illness and death in the United States.

Anyone can get pneumococcal disease, but some people are at greater risk than others:

- People 65 years and older
- The very young
- People with certain health problems
- People with a weakened immune system
- Smokers

Pneumococcal disease can lead to serious infections of the:

- Lungs (pneumonia),
- Blood (bacteremia), and
- Covering of the brain (meningitis).

Pneumococcal pneumonia kills about 1 out of 20 people who get it. Bacteremia kills about 1 person in 5, and meningitis about 3 people in 10.

People with the health problems described in Section 3 of this statement may be more likely to die from the disease.

2 Pneumococcal polysaccharide vaccine (PPSV)

Treatment of pneumococcal infections with penicillin and other drugs used to be more effective. But some strains of the disease have become resistant to these drugs. This makes prevention of the disease, through vaccination, even more important.

Pneumococcal polysaccharide vaccine (PPSV) protects against 23 types of pneumococcal bacteria, including those most likely to cause serious disease.

Most healthy adults who get the vaccine develop protection to most or all of these types within 2 to 3 weeks of getting the shot. Very old people, children under 2 years of age, and people with some long-term illnesses might not respond as well, or at all.

Another type of pneumococcal vaccine (pneumococcal conjugate vaccine, or PCV) is routinely recommended for children younger than 5 years of age. PCV is described in a separate Vaccine Information Statement.

3 Who should get PPSV?

- All adults 65 years of age and older.
- Anyone 2 through 64 years of age who has a long-term health problem such as:
 - heart disease
 - lung disease
 - sickle cell disease
 - diabetes
 - alcoholism
 - cirrhosis
 - leaks of cerebrospinal fluid or cochlear implant
- Anyone 2 through 64 years of age who has a disease or condition that lowers the body's resistance to infection, such as:
 - Hodgkin's disease
 - lymphoma or leukemia
 - kidney failure
 - multiple myeloma
 - nephrotic syndrome
 - HIV infection or AIDS
 - damaged spleen, or no spleen
 - organ transplant
- Anyone 2 through 64 years of age who is taking a drug or treatment that lowers the body's resistance to infection, such as:
 - long-term steroids
 - certain cancer drugs
 - radiation therapy
- Any adult 19 through 64 years of age who:
 - is a smoker
 - has asthma

PPSV may be less effective for some people, especially those with lower resistance to infection.

But these people should still be vaccinated, because they are more likely to have serious complications if they get pneumococcal disease.

Children who often get ear infections, sinus infections, or other upper respiratory diseases, but who are otherwise healthy, do not need to get PPSV because it is not effective against those conditions.

4 How many doses of PPSV are needed, and when?

Usually only one dose of PPSV is needed, but under some circumstances a second dose may be given.

- A second dose is recommended for people 65 years and older who got their first dose when they were younger than 65 and it has been 5 or more years since the first dose.
- A second dose is recommended for people 2 through 64 years of age who:
 - have a damaged spleen or no spleen
 - have sickle-cell disease
 - have HIV infection or AIDS
 - have cancer, leukemia, lymphoma, multiple myeloma
 - have nephrotic syndrome
 - have had an organ or bone marrow transplant
 - are taking medication that lowers immunity (such as chemotherapy or long-term steroids)

When a second dose is given, it should be given 5 years after the first dose.

5 Some people should not get PPSV or should wait

- Anyone who has had a life-threatening allergic reaction to PPSV should not get another dose.
- Anyone who has a severe allergy to any component of a vaccine should not get that vaccine. Tell your provider if you have any severe allergies.
- Anyone who is moderately or severely ill when the shot is scheduled may be asked to wait until they recover before getting the vaccine. Someone with a mild illness can usually be vaccinated.
- While there is no evidence that PPSV is harmful to either a pregnant woman or to her fetus, as a precaution, women with conditions that put them at risk for pneumococcal disease should be vaccinated before becoming pregnant, if possible.

6 What are the risks from PPSV?

About half of people who get PPSV have mild side effects, such as redness or pain where the shot is given.

Less than 1% develop a fever, muscle aches, or more severe local reactions.

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

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 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/vaccines.



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



Pneumococcal Conjugate Vaccine

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 <http://www.immunize.org/vis>

Your doctor recommends that you, or your child, get a dose of PCV13 vaccine today.

1 Why get vaccinated?

Pneumococcal conjugate vaccine (called PCV13 or Prevnar 13) is recommended to protect infants and toddlers, and some older children and adults with certain health conditions, from **pneumococcal disease**.

Pneumococcal disease is caused by infection with *Streptococcus pneumoniae* bacteria. These bacteria can spread from person to person through close contact.

Pneumococcal disease can lead to severe health problems, including pneumonia, blood infections, and meningitis.

Meningitis is an infection of the covering of the brain. Pneumococcal meningitis is fairly rare (less than 1 case per 100,000 people each year), but it leads to other health problems, including deafness and brain damage. In children, it is fatal in about 1 case out of 10.

Children younger than two are at higher risk for serious disease than older children.

People with certain medical conditions, people over age 65, and cigarette smokers are also at higher risk.

Before vaccine, pneumococcal infections caused many problems each year in the United States in children younger than 5, including:

- more than 700 cases of meningitis,
- 13,000 blood infections,
- about 5 million ear infections, and
- about 200 deaths.

About 4,000 adults still die each year because

of pneumococcal infections.

Pneumococcal infections can be hard to treat because some strains are resistant to antibiotics. This makes **prevention through vaccination** even more important.

2 PCV13 Vaccine

There are more than 90 types of pneumococcal bacteria. PCV13 protects against 13 of them. These 13 strains cause most severe infections in children and about half of infections in adults.

PCV13 is routinely given to children at 2, 4, 6, and 12–15 months of age. Children in this age range are at greatest risk for serious diseases caused by pneumococcal infection.

PCV13 vaccine may also be recommended for some older children or adults. Your doctor can give you details.

A second type of pneumococcal vaccine, called PPSV23, may also be given to some children and adults, including anyone over age 65. There is a separate Vaccine Information Statement for this vaccine.

3 Precautions

Anyone who has ever had a life-threatening allergic reaction to a dose of this vaccine, to an earlier pneumococcal vaccine called PCV7 (or Prevnar), or to any vaccine containing diphtheria toxoid (for example, DTaP), should not get PCV13.

Anyone with a severe allergy to any component of PCV13 should not get the vaccine. Tell



your doctor if the person being vaccinated has any severe allergies.

If the person scheduled for vaccination is sick, your doctor might decide to reschedule the shot on another day.

Your doctor can give you more information about any of these precautions.

4 Risks

With any medicine, including vaccines, there is a chance of side effects. These are usually mild and go away on their own, but serious reactions are also possible.

Reported problems associated with PCV13 vary by dose and age, but generally:

- About half of children became drowsy after the shot, had a temporary loss of appetite, or had redness or tenderness where the shot was given.
- About 1 out of 3 had swelling where the shot was given.
- About 1 out of 3 had a mild fever, and about 1 in 20 had a higher fever (over 102.2°F).
- Up to about 8 out of 10 became fussy or irritable.

Adults receiving the vaccine have reported redness, pain, and swelling where the shot was given. Mild fever, fatigue, headache, chills, or muscle pain have also been reported.

Life-threatening allergic reactions from any vaccine are very rare.

5 What if there is a serious reaction?

What should I look for?

- Look for anything that concerns you, such as signs of a severe allergic reaction, very high fever, or behavior changes.

Signs of a severe allergic reaction can include hives, swelling of the face and throat, difficulty breathing, a fast heart beat,

dizziness, and weakness. These would start a few minutes to a few hours after the vaccination.

What should I do?

- If you think it is a severe allergic reaction or other emergency that can't wait, get the person to the nearest hospital or call 9-1-1. Otherwise, call your doctor.
- Afterward, the reaction should be reported to the "Vaccine Adverse Event Reporting System" (VAERS). Your doctor might file this report, or you can do it yourself through the VAERS web site at www.vaers.hhs.gov, or by calling **1-800-822-7967**.

VAERS is only for reporting reactions. They do not give medical advice.

6 The National Vaccine Injury Compensation Program

The National Vaccine Injury Compensation Program (VICP) was created in 1986.

Persons who believe they may have been injured by a vaccine can learn about the program and about filing a claim by calling **1-800-338-2382** or visiting the VICP website at www.hrsa.gov/vaccinecompensation.

7 How can I learn more?

- Ask your doctor.
- 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/vaccines

Vaccine Information Statement (Interim)

PCV13 Vaccine

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