

Influenza Disease

What is influenza disease?

- Influenza (flu) is a contagious respiratory illness caused by a virus.
- The virus infects the nose, throat, and lungs.
- It can cause mild to severe illness, hospitalization, and even death.

What are the symptoms?

- Anyone can get flu and it strikes suddenly and can last several days.
- Symptoms of flu disease may include:
 - Fever or feeling feverish/chills
 - Cough
 - Sore throat
 - Runny or stuffy nose
 - Muscle or body aches
 - Headaches
 - Fatigue (very tired)
 - Vomiting and diarrhea

How does influenza disease spread?

- Flu is spread by:
 - An infected person's droplets from cough, sneeze or talk enter the mouth, eye or nose.
 - Touching a surface or object with flu virus on it and then touching mouth, eyes or nose.
- An infected person can infect others 1 day before symptoms start and up to 5 to 7 days after symptoms start.
- Some people, especially young children and people with weakened immune systems, might be able to infect others for an even longer time.

How do I prevent the flu?

- Get a yearly flu vaccine.
- Wash your hands properly and often.
- Cover your cough and sneeze with arm.
- Clean and sterilize surfaces.
- Stay home if you are sick.

Where can I find more information?

- Ask your doctor.
- Call the Alabama Department of Public Health, Immunization Division, at 1-800-469-4599.
- Go to cdc.gov and type influenza in the SEARCH box.



immunization

Alabama Department of Public Health

Immunization Division, 201 Monroe St, Montgomery, AL 36104

1-800-469-4599 FAX: 205-261-1111 2/29/16

Influenza Vaccine

Who should get the influenza (flu) vaccine?

- The flu vaccine is recommended every year for everyone age 6 months or older.

Who should be vaccinated against influenza because they are at increased risk?

- Children 6 months of age through 5 years
- Adults 65 years of age or older
- Pregnant women
- Residents of nursing homes and other long-term care facilities
- People who have medical conditions including the following:
 - Asthma
 - Chronic lung disease
 - Heart disease
 - Blood disorders (such as sickle cell disease)
 - Kidney disorders
 - Liver disorders
 - Weakened immune systems due to disease or medication (such as HIV/AIDS or cancer)
 - People younger than 19 years of age who are receiving long-term aspirin therapy
 - People with extreme obesity

What are the common vaccine side effects and risks?

- Flu vaccines are safe, but some side effects can occur.
- Minor problems following the flu vaccine include soreness, redness, and/or swelling from the shot, hoarseness, sore, red or itchy eyes, cough, fever, aches, headache, itching, and fatigue.
- More serious problems may include Guillain-Barré syndrome (GBS) in fewer than 1 or 2 cases per one million people vaccinated, children receiving multiple vaccines slightly increase in fever with seizure.
- People who should not get the flu vaccine include anyone with severe, life threatening allergies, had GBS before, or not feeling well the day of vaccination.

Where can I find more information?

- Ask your doctor.
- Ask your school nurse.
- Call the Alabama Department of Public Health, Immunization Division, at 1-800-469-4599.
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Meningococcal Disease

What is meningococcal disease?

- Meningococcal disease is any illness caused by the bacteria *Neisseria meningitidis*.
- It is the leading cause of bacterial meningitis in children 2-18 years of age in U.S.
- Meningococcal disease can be very serious, even life-threatening in 48 hours or less.
- The two most severe and common illnesses caused by meningococcal bacteria include;
 - Meningitis - an infection of the fluid and lining around the brain and spinal cord
 - Septicemia - a bloodstream infection

What are the symptoms?

- Symptoms of meningococcal disease are similar to influenza (flu) and may include:
 - Sudden onset of a high fever
 - Headache
 - Stiff neck
 - Nausea
 - Vomiting
 - Increased sensitivity to light
 - Rash
 - Confusion
 - Severe aches and pain in the muscles, joints, chest or belly

How does meningococcal disease spread?

- Meningococcal disease is spread person to person by sharing respiratory secretions, through kissing or coughing, close or lengthy contact, and among people who share a room or live in the same household.
- Anyone can get meningococcal disease, but teens and college freshmen who live in residence halls are at increased risk.
- Some people can “carry” meningococcal bacteria in their nose and throat without getting meningococcal disease, but can still infect other people.
- Most cases of meningococcal disease are spread by people who “carry” the bacteria with no symptoms, appear to be random, and not linked to other cases.
- Meningococcal outbreaks can occur in communities, schools, colleges, prisons, and in other high risk populations.

Where can I find more information?

- Ask your doctor.
- Call the Alabama Department of Public Health, Immunization Division, at 1-800-469-4599.
- Go to cdc.gov and type meningococcal disease in SEARCH box.



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1-800-469-4599 www.adph.org/imm 2/29/16

Meningococcal Vaccine

Who should get meningococcal vaccine?

- Meningococcal vaccine(s) is recommended for all preteens and teens.
- All 11 and 12 year olds should be vaccinated with serogroups A, C, W, and Y meningococcal conjugate vaccine (MCV4). A booster dose is recommended at age 16.
- Teens and young adults, 16 through 23 year olds, may also be vaccinated with a serogroup B meningococcal vaccine (SBMV), preferably at 16 through 18 years old.
- Both MCV4 and SBMV can be given at the same time, talk to your provider.
- Teens with HIV should get three doses of MCV4.
- People 55 years of age and older should get Meningococcal polysaccharide vaccine (MPSV4).

Who should be vaccinated because they are at increased risk?

- College freshmen living in dormitories.
- Laboratory personnel exposed to meningococcal bacteria.
- U.S. military recruits.
- Anyone traveling or living where meningococcal disease is common, like Africa.
- Anyone with a damaged spleen or who had the spleen removed.
- Anyone with an immune system disorder.
- Anyone exposed during a meningococcal meningitis outbreak.

What are the vaccine side effects and risks?

- MCV4 and SBMV are safe, but side effects can occur.
- Most side effects are mild or moderate and do not affect daily activities.
- The most common side effects in preteens and teens occur where the injection is given and may include pain, tenderness, swelling, and hardness of the skin.
- Other common side effects may include nausea, feeling a little run down, and headache.
- Some preteens and teens may also faint after getting a vaccine.
- Reactions usually last a short time and get better within a few days.

Where can I find more information?

- Ask your doctor.
- Call the Alabama Department of Public Health, Immunization Division, at 1-800-469-4599.
- Go to cdc.gov and type meningococcal vaccine in SEARCH box.



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Research shows that children carrying more than 10% of their body weight is damaging to their spinal and postural health. Just because you can't see the internal damage, doesn't mean it isn't happening! Have you ever wondered how this is affecting my child?

1. WHO, NIH and many other prominent health research programs across the globe recently released their findings in the Global Burden of Disease 2010 Project, which listed musculoskeletal issues (meaning back pain) as the second leading cause of disability worldwide!
2. The "Spain" study, which was released April 2012, was listed in the *Archives of Childhood Diseases*. This study showed that many teens carry school backpacks that exceed 10 percent to 15 percent of their body weight, which puts them at risk for back pain and related disorders (scoliosis).
3. The 2010 MRI study was the first of its kind and was done by an Orthopedist. It showed damage to the spine, mainly in scoliosis, herniated discs and decreased vertebral disc height, significantly advanced as backpack weight was incrementally increased.
4. Research and studies dating back to the early 1990's show significant damaging changes in posture, blood flow, head carriage and gait in addition to increased pain.
5. For every 1 inch the head is carried in front of the spine (anterior head carriage), the head weighs 10 more pounds. Studies have shown significant changes in anterior head carriage with heavy backpacks. This not only can cause stress/pain in the neck and shoulders, but because of the altered overall posture, the whole spine, joints, tendons and muscles can be affected.
6. School age children's spines are still growing and substantial changes at this point in their growth could cause irreparable damage.
7. If our children are focusing on pain, they are not able to focus on their school work and learning.
8. Any change in the environment of the nervous system, whether through tightening of the muscles, vascular changes or spinal deviations from the norm, can cause short and long term effects for the health of an individual.

Most of these findings are PREVENTABLE, if caught early!! So, what can you do to help?

Watch the video at www.bacsupport.com

Make sure your child's backpack is worn correctly and weighs no more than 10% of their body weight.

Get your child under Chiropractic care. Chiropractors are Doctors specially trained to detect and correct spinal and postural changes early, before damage becomes harder to reverse.