

Immunization Catch-up Notice (Reissued: No. ____)

School :

Education System :

Day/Evening Program :

Department :

Grade and Class :

Seat Number/Student ID :

Gender :

Student Name :



(Official School Stamp)

Your child was unable to complete their publicly funded influenza vaccination at school on _____(MM/DD/YYYY), due to a fever or other reasons.

To protect the health and rights of your child, please ensure that your child brings this notice before _____(MM/DD/YYYY) to a local health station or a designated clinic/hospital to receive the vaccine. Please note that some costs may need to be covered at your own expense. It is recommended to contact the designated clinic/hospital to confirm vaccine availability before your visit. For more information on the influenza vaccine or other prevention measures, please visit the Taiwan Centers for Disease Control (CDC) website (<https://www.cdc.gov.tw/>).

《Vaccine effectiveness》

The vaccine is 30-80% effective depending on the age or physical condition of the individual vaccinated. For adults over the age of 18, the vaccine is approximately 41% effective against influenza-associated hospitalization, and 82% effective against severe cases requiring intensive care unit admission. The vaccine effectiveness for children and adolescents aged 6 months to under 18 years is generally equivalent to that for adults.

《Side effects and vaccine safety》

The publicly funded influenza vaccine is an inactivated vaccine made from killed viruses. People do not get infected as a result of the influenza vaccine injection. Pain, redness and swelling may occur at the injection site after vaccination. A small number of people may experience mild reactions such as fever, headache, muscle aches, nausea, itchy skin, hives or rash, which typically resolve within 1 to 2 days. As with other medicines, the influenza vaccine may, in rare circumstances, cause severe side effects, such as immediate allergic reactions, and even anaphylactic shock (clinical manifestations include difficulty in breathing, hoarseness, asthma, swollen eyes or lips, dizziness, and increased heart rate). If such side effects occur, symptoms usually appear within a few minutes to a few hours after the injection of the vaccine. Other adverse events that have been occasionally reported include nervous system symptoms (such as brachial neuritis, facial nerve paralysis, febrile seizure, meningitis, and Guillain-Barré syndrome characterized by symmetrical paralysis) and blood system symptoms (such as transient platelet reduction, with clinical symptoms such as purple spots or blood spots on the skin and bleeding disorder). Except for the 1976 swine flu vaccine, the 2009 H1N1 influenza vaccine, and some seasonal influenza vaccines, which epidemiological studies have shown may be associated with Guillain-Barré syndrome, there is little evidence linking influenza vaccines to other side effects. In addition, current studies and WHO reports both indicate that receiving inactivated influenza vaccines during pregnancy does not increase the risk of adverse pregnancy or fetal outcomes.

Current studies show that individuals with egg allergies do not experience a significantly higher incidence of allergic reactions after receiving egg-based influenza vaccines. Based on international recommendations, people with egg allergies can safely receive flu vaccines.

《Vaccine contraindications》

1. The vaccine should not be administered to anyone allergic to any component of the vaccine.
2. The vaccine should not be administered to anyone who has had severe allergic reactions to previous dose(s) of influenza vaccine.

《Vaccine precautions》

1. Individuals with a fever or moderate to severe acute illness are advised to postpone vaccination until their condition has stabilized.
2. Due to insufficient clinical data on relevant vaccine efficacy and safety, infants younger than 6 months of age should not receive the vaccine.
3. Individuals who have suffered from Guillain-Barré syndrome within 6 weeks following a previous dose of influenza vaccine should consult doctors before receiving the vaccine.
4. The vaccine should not be administered to persons deemed medically unfit for vaccination by a doctor.

《Post-Vaccination Care information》

1. The publicly funded influenza vaccine is a safe and inactivated vaccine containing killed viruses. Possible side effects of the vaccine include pain, redness and swelling at the injection site. A small number of people may experience mild reactions, such as fever, headache, muscle aches, nausea, itchy skin, hives or rash, which typically resolve within 1 to 2 days after vaccination. Serious side effects are very rare.
2. Approximately 1~2% of individuals may have a fever within 48 hours after vaccination. If this is the case for your child, please inform the doctor about the recent vaccination as a reference for diagnosis. If the fever persists for more than 48 hours after vaccination, it may be due to other possible infections or causes.
3. If your child experiences any symptoms of discomfort after vaccination, such as a persistent fever, changes in consciousness or behavior, difficulty breathing, or a rapid heartbeat, please seek medical attention immediately. You should also report the situation to your child's homeroom teacher/school nurse, the local health bureau, or call the Taiwan CDC's 1922 consultation hotline
4. Fainting is often accompanied by symptoms such as dizziness and nausea, typically triggered by psychological stress or anxiety. Fainting after vaccination is especially common among adolescents. During mass vaccination, instances of collective fainting may occur and can be categorized as a collective psychogenic disease. Scientific evidence shows that fainting after vaccination is not linked to the safety of the vaccine itself and does not lead to any long-term health consequence. If fainting or dizziness persists after vaccination, please seek medical help immediately.
5. While the vaccine can reduce the risk of influenza infection, your child may still suffer from other respiratory tract infections. Please help your child to keep good hygiene and take preventive measures to stay healthy.
6. If your child is taking antiplatelet or anticoagulant medications or suffering from dysfunction of blood coagulation, he/she should compress the injection site for at least 2 minutes after vaccination and monitor for any signs of hemorrhage or hematoma.
7. In school-based influenza immunization programs, every student gets one dose of vaccine in school. Students below grade 2 who are receiving their first-ever flu vaccine may receive the second dose at their own expense at any designated clinic/hospital at least 4 weeks after the first dose received at school.

※ Designated healthcare providers are requested to upload the student's vaccination record to the National Immunization Information System (NIIS) upon completion of the catch-up immunization.