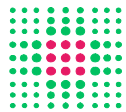


UPDATE

SULLE VACCINAZIONI IN GRAVIDANZA

RISCHI E BENEFICI
DELLA VACCINAZIONE ANTINFLUENZALE



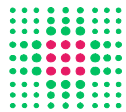


Complicanze influenza in gravidanza:

- Pandemie 1918/19 e 1957/58: *aumento tassi di mortalità*
- Pandemia H1N1 2009: *5% del totale dei decessi*
- Pandemia H1N1 2009: *aumento tassi ospedalizzazione*
- Rischio aborto, parto pretermine e minore accrescimento

fetale (*iperpiressia*)

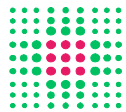




CDC Advisory Committee on Immunization Practice (2004):

“ Tutte le donne gravide dovrebbero ricevere una dose di vaccino, indipendentemente dal trimestre, e nel post partum ”

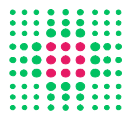




BENEFICI VACCINAZIONE IN GRAVIDANZA:

- Riduzione rischio di malattia;
- Esito gravidanza
- Protezione fino a 6 mesi di vita
- Sicurezza





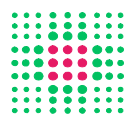
Campagna vaccinazione antinfluenzale 2015-2016 per categoria di rischio

Categorie	6-23 mesi	2-4 anni	5-8 anni	9-14 anni	15-17 anni	18-44 anni	45-64 anni	>=65 anni	TOTALE
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	43935	43935
2	0	0	4	50	91	1240	5400	0	6785
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	0	0	0	0	0	28	0	0	28
5	0	0	0	0	0	84	188	0	272
6	0	0	0	0	0	81	226	0	307
7	0	0	0	9	15	257	700	0	981
8	0	0	0	0	0	218	554	0	772
9	0	0	0	0	0	27	79	0	106
10	0	0	0	3	9	50	109	0	171
TOTALE	0	0	4	62	115	1985	7256	43935	53357

CATEGORIA 04: donne che all'inizio della stagione epidemica si trovano nel secondo o terzo trimestre di gravidanza.

CATEGORIA 06: medici e personale sanitario di assistenza.

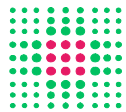




Copertura vaccinale degli Operatori Sanitari*

Aziende Sanitarie	Campagna 2011-12	Campagna 2012-13	Campagna 2013-14	Campagna 2014-15	Campagna 2015-16
AUSL Piacenza	21,1%	13,2%	13,3%	11,6%	16,5%
AUSL Parma	27,0%	25,0%	26,1%	20,0%	20,8%
AOSP Parma	9,4%	4,4%	6,0%	3,6%	6,2%
AUSL Reggio Emilia	21,4%	15,3%	17,7%	14,9%	20,2%
AOSP Reggio Emilia	15,0%	8,7%	13,4%	10,4%	17,4%
AUSL Modena	25,5%	14,8%	19,1%	15,4%	18,7%
AOSP Modena	14,4%	9,1%	12,2%	11,6%	15,0%
AUSL Bologna	26,1%	18,3%	21,2%	18,9%	21,1%
AOSP Bologna	9,7%	7,0%	9,5%	7,6%	16,5%
IOR Bologna	7,9%	6,6%	7,7%	6,8%	8,9%
AUSL Imola	25,3%	17,0%	19,0%	13,0%	19,2%
AUSL Ferrara	35,9%	24,7%	26,2%	23,4%	26,0%
AOSP Ferrara	15,6%	10,6%	11,0%	8,9%	9,2%
AUSL Ravenna	23,1%	17,1%	14,5%	12,4%	
AUSL Forlì	19,6%	14,7%	17,3%	14,1%	
AUSL Cesena	21,6%	12,7%	15,1%	12,7%	
AUSL Rimini	21,2%	13,9%	14,8%	11,6%	
AUSL Romagna				12,5%	16,5%
Emilia-Romagna	21,0%	14,3%	16,2%	13,4%	17,3%

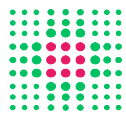
* la copertura è stata calcolata considerando al denominatore gli operatori dipendenti del Servizio Sanitario Regionale nel ruolo sanitario (fonte: Conto Annuale del Ministero dell'Economia e delle Finanze), i Medici di Medicina Generale e i Pediatri di Libera Scelta (fonte: Archivio regionale Medici di base e Pediatri di libera scelta.), al 31/12 dell'anno di inizio di ogni campagna vaccinale.



“It is imperative that obstetrician-gynecologists, other health care providers, health care organizations and public health officials continue efforts to improve the rate of influenza vaccination among pregnant women”

**Committee on Obstetric Practice and Immunization Expert Work Group
September 2014**





SERVIZIO SAN
EMILIA-ROMA
Azienda Unità S

flu shot reminder

GRAVIDANZA

As part of your prenatal care,
your doctor recommends getting a flu shot
anytime during your pregnancy.

Getting a flu shot
is a safe way to prevent
possible flu-related
complications.

Millions of pregnant
women have safely
received flu shots
for many years.

Pregnant women should
not get the nasal spray
vaccine.

A flu shot during
pregnancy protects both
mom and baby (up to 6
months of age) from flu.

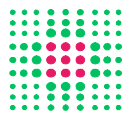
Doctor's signature or office stamp



U.S. Department of
Health and Human Services
Centers for Disease
Control and Prevention

To learn more, visit www.cdc.gov/flu





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Azienda Unità Sanitaria

IN GRAVIDANZA



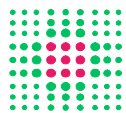
"I got my flu shot!
Did you?"

I talked to my doctor and I learned that being pregnant,
my body has changed. So now I can get sicker from the flu.

And the flu shot doesn't work in my baby until 6 months
of age – but if I get the shot now, I can help protect my
baby until then."

To learn more, talk with YOUR doctor and go to flu.gov.





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GRAVIDANZA

flu shot reminder

As part of your prenatal care, your doctor recommends getting a flu shot anytime during your pregnancy.

Getting a flu shot is a safe way to prevent possible flu-related complications.

Millions of pregnant women have safely received flu shots for many years.

Pregnant women should not get the nasal spray vaccine.

A flu shot during pregnancy protects both mom and baby (up to 6 months of age) from flu.

Doctor's signature or office stamp

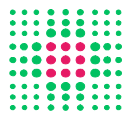


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Control and Prevention

To learn more, visit www.cdc.gov/flu

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N GRAVIDANZA



NO FLU
ON BOARD

For information,
visit www.flu.gov, or
call 1-800-CDC-INFO.

FLU CAN HARM YOU AND YOUR BABY.



VACCINATION CAN
PROTECT YOU BOTH!





UPDATE SULLE VACCINAZIONI IN GRAVIDANZA

"My Baby"

Questions and Answers
about
Pregnancy
and the
Flu

5

"I got my
flu
shot!
Did you?"

6



7

"Why do I need to get the
flu shot?"

When you're a mom-to-be, your body changes, so you can get sicker from the flu. Also, the flu shot doesn't work for young babies. For the first six months of life, your baby relies on the immunity you gave her — or him — when you were pregnant. Getting the flu shot while you're pregnant can help protect your baby during those first few months.

"Is it really safe to get the shot
while I'm pregnant?"

Pregnant women should get the flu shot, as injections usually given in the arm, not the nasal spray flu vaccine. Flu shots have been given to millions of pregnant women over many years and have not been shown to cause harm to pregnant women or their babies.

8



BACK COVER

"Is there anything else I can do
to protect my baby and myself
from the flu?"

Yes; wash your hands often with soap and water. If soap and water are not available, use an alcohol-based hand rub.

Avoid touching your eyes, nose and mouth. That's how germs spread.

And try to stay away from people who are sick.

"OK, what if I do all that and I
still get sick?"

Call your doctor if you feel sick. You may have the flu if you have three or all of these symptoms: fever, cough, sore throat, runny or stuffy nose, body aches, headache, chills, fatigue, or, sometimes, diarrhea and vomiting.



And if you get a fever while you're pregnant, treat it right away with acetaminophen (Tylenol®).

"But, being pregnant,
I can't take anything other
than Tylenol® to help me feel
better, right?"

While there are many medicines you can't take when you're expecting, you can — and should — take an antiviral medicine for the flu. This medicine can make your symptoms milder, help you feel better faster, and can prevent serious health problems that can result from the flu. You will need a prescription from your doctor for this medicine.

"It'll still be flu season when my
baby is born. What can I do to
protect her — or him — from
getting sick?"

♥ Get the flu shot now, while you're pregnant. It can help protect your baby after he or she is born.

♥ Make sure that others who live with or care for your baby get the flu shot or nasal spray flu vaccine. This will help prevent them from getting sick and infecting your baby.

If you're a mom-to-be,
talk to your doctor, and go to
our website, flu.gov, to learn more about
helping to protect yourself and your baby
from the flu.



THE JOEY COMPANY

Pregnant? You Need a Flu Shot!



Information for pregnant women



Because you are pregnant, CDC and your ob-gyn or midwife recommend you get the flu shot to protect yourself and your baby from the flu.

You should get vaccinated by the end of October. This timing helps ensure that you are protected before flu activity begins to increase. Talk to your ob-gyn or midwife about getting a flu shot.

The flu is a serious illness, especially when you are pregnant.

Getting the flu can cause serious problems when you are pregnant. Even if you are generally healthy, changes in immune, heart, and lung functions during pregnancy make you more likely to get severely ill from the flu. Pregnant women who get the flu are at higher risk of hospitalization, and even death, than non-pregnant women. Severe illness during your pregnancy can also be dangerous to your developing baby because it increases the chance for significant problems, such as premature labor and delivery.

The flu shot is the best protection for you –and your baby.

When you get your flu shot, your body starts to make antibodies that help protect you against the flu. Antibodies can be passed on to your developing baby, and help protect the baby several months after he or she is born. This is important because babies younger than 6 months of age are too young to get a flu vaccine. If you breastfeed your infant, antibodies may also be passed through breast milk. It takes about two weeks to make antibodies after getting a flu vaccine. Talk to your doctor, nurse, or clinic about getting vaccinated by October of each season, if possible.

The flu shot is safe for pregnant and breastfeeding women and their infants.

You can get the flu shot at any time, during any trimester, while you are pregnant. Millions of pregnant women have gotten a flu shot. Flu shots have not been shown to cause harm to pregnant women or their developing babies.

If you have your baby before getting your flu shot, you still need to get vaccinated. The flu is spread from person to person. You, or others who care for your baby, may get the flu, and pass it to the baby. Because babies younger than 6 months are too young to receive the vaccine, it is important that everyone who cares for your baby get a flu vaccine, including other household members, relatives, and babysitters.

The side effects of a flu vaccine are mild.

After getting your flu shot, you may experience some mild side effects. The most common side effects include soreness, tenderness, redness and/or swelling where the shot was given. Sometimes you might have a headache, muscle aches, fever, and nausea or feel tired.



If you have symptoms of the flu, call your doctor immediately.

If you have flu-like symptoms (e.g., fever, cough, body aches, headache, etc.) – even if you have already had a flu shot – call your doctor, nurse, or clinic right away. Doctors can prescribe antiviral medicine to treat the flu and lessen the chance of serious illness. Because pregnant women are at high risk of serious flu complications, CDC recommends that they be treated quickly with antiviral drugs if they get flu symptoms. Tamiflu® (oral oseltamivir) is the preferred treatment for pregnant women because it has the most studies available to suggest that it is safe and beneficial. These medicines work best when started early.

Fever is often a symptom of flu. Having a fever early in pregnancy increases the chances of having a baby with birth defects or other problems. Tylenol® (acetaminophen) can reduce a fever, but you should still call your doctor or nurse and tell them about your illness.

If you have any of the following signs, call 911 and seek emergency medical care right away:

- Problems breathing or shortness of breath
- Pain or pressure in the chest or abdomen
- Sudden dizziness or confusion
- Severe or constant vomiting
- Decreased or no movement of your baby
- High fever that is not responding to Tylenol® or other acetaminophen

For more information about the flu or the vaccine, call:

1-800-CDC-INFO

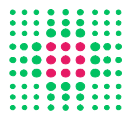
or visit:

www.cdc.gov/flu/



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UPDATE SULLE VACCINAZIONI IN GRAVIDANZA

Grazie per l'attenzione

