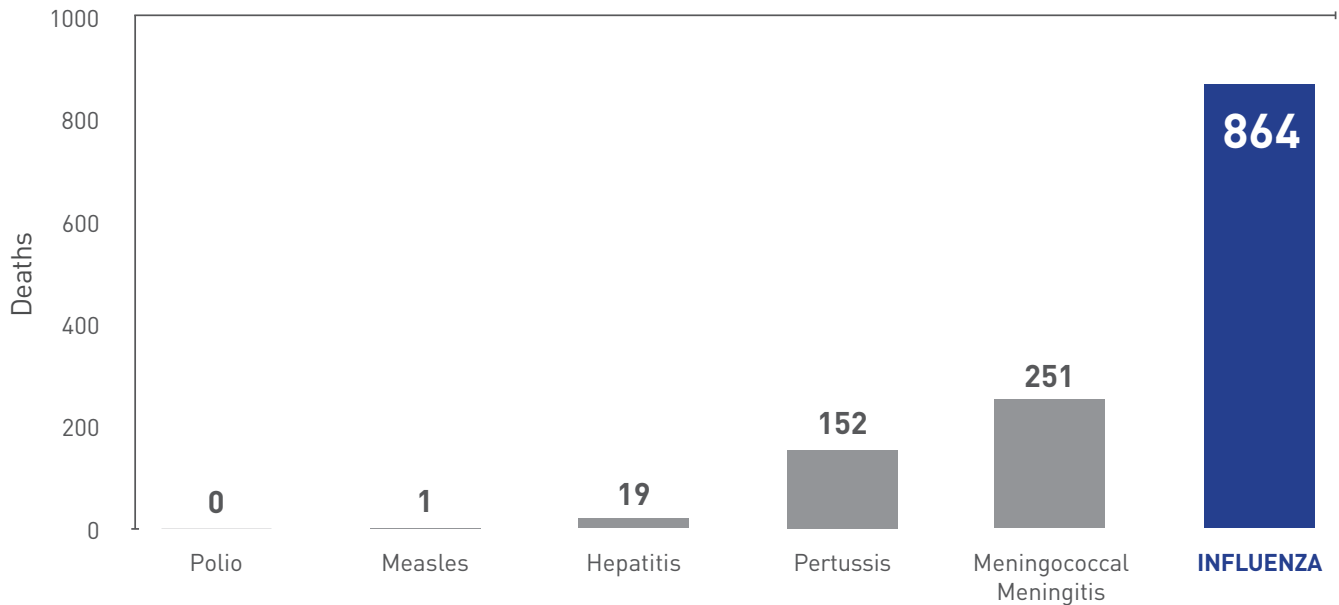


# INFLUENZA CAUSES SUBSTANTIAL MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY IN AMERICA'S CHILDREN EVERY YEAR

## INFLUENZA IS A LEADING CAUSE OF VACCINE-PREVENTABLE DEATHS IN US CHILDREN

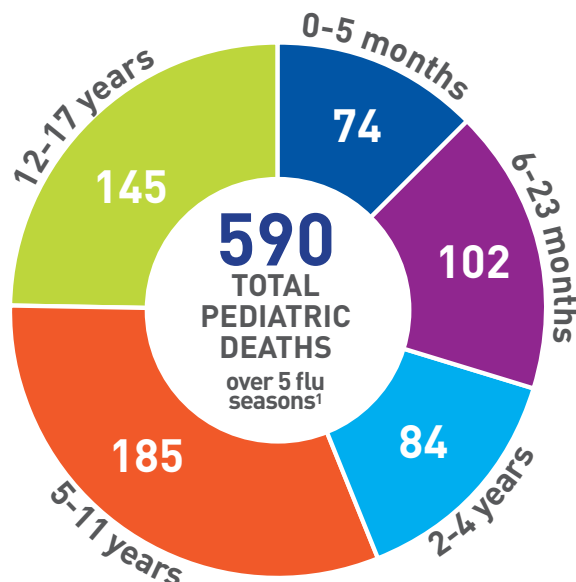
Deaths in Children ≤14 Years of Age  
From Selected Vaccine-Preventable Diseases (2004-2013)



Source: National Vital Statistics Reports (Deaths: Final Data), 2004-2013.

## DATA FROM THE CDC SHOW THAT INFLUENZA DEATHS AFFECT ALL PEDIATRIC AGE GROUPS

Pediatric Influenza Deaths By Age Group  
Over 5 Flu Seasons (2010-2015)<sup>1</sup>



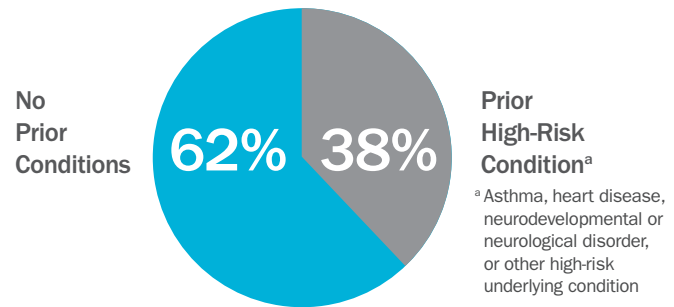
## INFLUENZA IMPACTS OTHERWISE HEALTHY CHILDREN

IN THE 2014-2015 SEASON:

62% of children who died as a result of flu were otherwise healthy with no underlying health conditions<sup>1</sup>

148 children younger than 18 years of age died as a result of influenza and its complications<sup>1</sup>

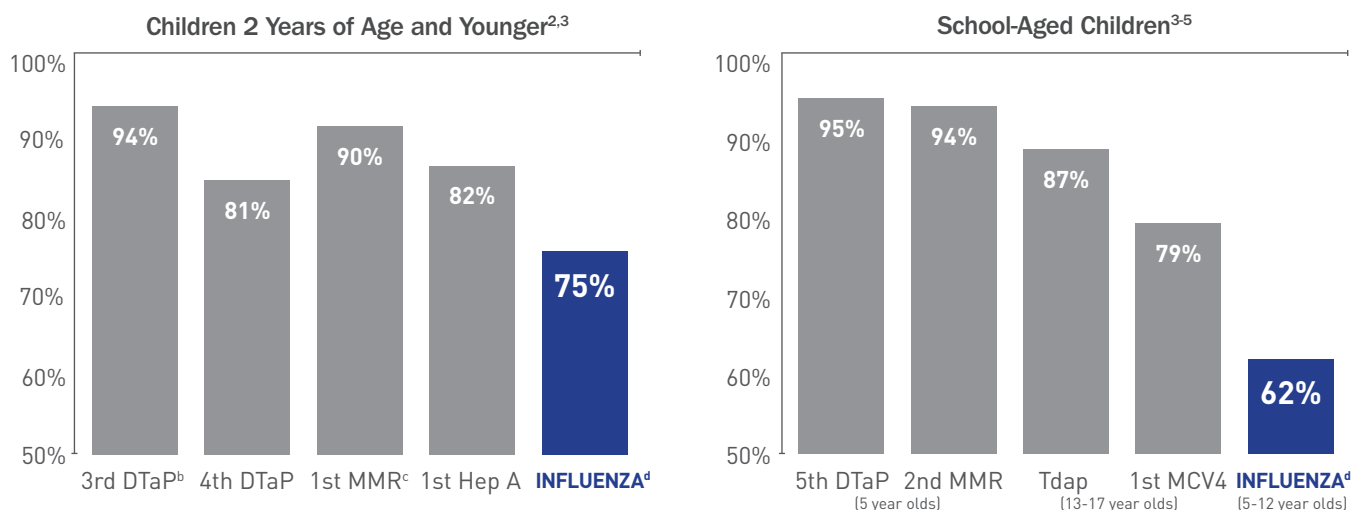
Underlying Health Conditions<sup>1</sup>



## PEDIATRIC INFLUENZA IMMUNIZATION RATES ARE LOW

Despite the severity of influenza in children, immunization rates are lower than those for other vaccine-preventable diseases

Comparison of Select Vaccine-Preventable Disease Immunization Rates (2014)



<sup>b</sup> DTaP = Diphtheria, tetanus, and acellular pertussis vaccine.

<sup>c</sup> MMR = Measles, mumps, and rubella vaccine.

<sup>d</sup> At least 1 dose of influenza vaccine (2 doses may be required per ACIP recommendations to be fully vaccinated)

The influenza vaccine is the single best way to help protect children from the flu and its potentially deadly complications. The CDC recommends that everyone 6 months of age and older, with rare exception, receive a seasonal flu vaccination every year.<sup>6</sup>

## HELP PROTECT YOUR PEDIATRIC PATIENTS FROM INFLUENZA

**Every office visit is an opportunity to advocate for influenza vaccination**

Parents are more likely to vaccinate their children against the flu when their physicians say it is important<sup>7</sup>

**References:** **1.** Influenza-Associated Pediatric Mortality. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) website. <http://gis.cdc.gov/grasp/fluview/pepdfudeath.html>. Accessed May 11, 2016. **2.** Estimated Vaccination Coverage with Individual Vaccines and Selected Vaccination Series by Age 24 Months by State and Selected-Area-National Immunization Survey (NIS), United States, 2014. <http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/imz-managers/coverage/nis/child/data/tables-2014.html#overall>. Accessed June 7, 2016. **3.** Flu Vaccination Coverage, United States, 2014-2015 Season. <http://www.cdc.gov/flu/fluview/coverage-1415estimates.htm>. CDC website. Accessed May 25, 2016. **4.** Vaccination Coverage Among Children in Kindergarten — United States, 2014–15 School Year. *MMWR*. 2015; 64(33):897-904. **5.** National, Regional, State, and Selected Local Area Vaccination Coverage Among Adolescents Aged 13–17 Years — United States, 2014. *MMWR*. 2015; 64(29):784-792. **6.** Children, the Flu, and the Flu Vaccine. CDC website. <http://www.cdc.gov/flu/protect/children.htm>. Accessed May 11, 2016. **7.** Nichol KL. Improving influenza vaccination rates among adults. *Cleve Clin J Med*. 2006;73(11): 1009-1015.

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