PROTECTING AGAINST INFLUENZA IN PEOPLE



INFLUENZA IS A PREVALENT, CONTAGIOUS, AND **VACCINE-PREVENTABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASE IN CANADA**

CONSEQUENCES OF INFLUENZA INFECTION CAN BE DEVASTATING FOR INDIVIDUALS LIVING WITH DIABETES.

This group is at higher risk of serious influenzarelated complications, hospitalization or death. 1-4 These complications could include:2



Bronchitis





Infections

Pneumonia

Sinus Infections



Diabetes patients frequently have other

chronic diseases, such as:

- COPD
- heart disease
- hypertension
- renal disease

that put them at high risk for influenza-related complications or hospitalization.^{5,6}

For hospitalized patients, acute illness is one of several obstacles to maintaining blood sugar control.7



2 or more other chronic diseases and



have 3 or more other chronic

diseases⁵



Influenza season usually peaks in January or February, but can occur as early as October and as late as May. Early immunization is preferred, but it is not too late to get the vaccine in January or beyond.1

GET YOUR INFLUENZA VACCINE TODAY!

In Canada, the diabetic population is expected to increase by 41% by 2026.8



People living with diabetes

mortality rates⁵

NACI* AND CDA RECOMMEND**

influenza immunization for individuals with diabetes, and their close contacts: 1,9



Healthcare

Providers



Household

Contacts



National Advisorv

Committee on **Immunization**

Providers

* Canadian Diahetes Association

BENEFITS OF SEASONAL INFLUENZA VACCINES¹



Considered the most effective method to prevent influenza



Helps protect those who are vulnerable to serious illness



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VACCINATION IS THE MOST EFFECTIVE WAY TO PROTECT YOURSELF AGAINST INFLUENZA.1

The influenza vaccine is publicly funded and offered through provincial/territorial programs across Canada. 10 For more information on seasonal influenza vaccines, visit www.immunize.ca. Vaccination may not protect 100% of individuals. Side effects and allergic reactions may occur. TALK TO YOUR HEALTHCARE PROVIDER ABOUT THE RISKS AND BENEFITS OF INFLUENZA VACCINATION.

REFERENCES: 1. An Advisory Committee Statement (ACS), National Advisory Committee on Immunization (NACI): Canadian Immunization Guide Chapter on Influenza and Statement on Seasonal Influenza Vaccine for 2017-2018. Public Health Agency of Canada. October 2016. 2. Flu and People with Diabetes. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. 2016. 3. Muller LMAJ, Gorter KJ, Hak E, et al, Increased risk of common infections in patients with type 1 and type 2 diabetes mellitus. Clin Infect

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