

PATIENT RSV VACCINE CONSENT FORM:

Circle Shot requested: Arexvy RSV Vaccine

Today's date:	Medicare #:	
Patient Name		
Date of Birth:/Ag	ge:Sex: M F Phone:	
Address:		
City:	State:	Zip:
Current Insurance Information (a	all of this information can be found on	your drug insurance card):
(OR—attach a photocopy of the fro	ont and back of insurance card)	
Rx Bin:		
Rx PCN:		
Rx Group:		
Rx ID Number:	\$.	
Emergency Contact:		
Name:	Phone	: <u></u>
was provided with this Consent and Relea	vaccination as described in the Vaccine Inform ase. I request the vaccine be given to me or to that I am authorized to sign this Consent and Rug to bill my insurance on my behalf for the im	o the person named above for whom I delease.
Patient or Legal Guardian Signa		Date
i atient of Legal Qualuali Signa	LAIC	Date

Screening Checklist for Contraindications to Vaccines for Adults

YOUR NAME		*****	 	
DATE OF BIRTH	month day	/year		

For patients: The following questions will help us determine which vaccines you may be given today. If you answer "yes" to any question, it does not necessarily mean you should not be vaccinated. It just means we need to ask you more questions. If a question is not clear, please ask your healthcare provider to explain it.

	yes	no	don't know
1. Are you sick today?	П		
2. Do you have allergies to medications, food, a vaccine component, or latex?			
3. Have you ever had a serious reaction after receiving a vaccine?			
4. Do you have any of the following: a long-term health problem with heart, lung, kidney, or metabolic disease (e.g., diabetes), asthma, a blood disorder, no spleen, a cochlear implant, or a spinal fluid leak Are you on long-term aspirin therapy?			
5. Do you have cancer, leukemia, HIV/AIDS, or any other immune system problem?			
6. Do you have a parent, brother, or sister with an immune system problem?	П		
7. In the past 6 months, have you taken medications that affect your immune system, such as prednisone, other steroids, or anticancer drugs; drugs for the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis, Crohn's disease, or psoriasis; or have you had radiation treatments?		П	
8. Have you had a seizure or a brain or other nervous system problem?			
9. In the past year, have you received immune (gamma) globulin, blood/blood products, or an antiviral drug?		\Box	
10. Are you pregnant?			
11. Have you received any vaccinations in the past 4 weeks?			
12. Have you ever felt dizzy or faint before, during, or after a shot?			
13. Are you anxious about getting a shot today?			
FORM COMPLETED BY	DATE		
FORM REVIEWED BY			
	DATE	**************************************	
Vaccine: Arexvy by GSK Dose: 0.5ml VIS Date: 7/24/23			
Lot #:Exp. Date:			
Route: IM Site: Left Deltoid Right Deltoid			
Date Vaccine & VIS given: Vaccinator:			

Shared Clinical Decision-Making (SCDM)

RSV Vaccination for Adults 60 Years and Older

- Respiratory syncytial virus (RSV) is a cause of severe respiratory illness across the lifespan. Each year in the United States, RSV leads to approximately 60,000-160,000 hospitalizations and 6,000-10,000 deaths among adults 65 years and older.
- Adults 60 years of age and older now have the option to receive one dose of RSV vaccine based on a SCDM process between a patient and their health care provider.
- Consider multiple factors when discussing RSV vaccination with your patients. SCDM recommendations are
 optional and are informed by whether the patient has any risk factors for severe RSV disease; a patient's
 risk of exposure to RSV; a patient's preferences for RSV vaccination; and the clinical discretion of the health
 care provider.

Underlying medical conditions associated with increased risk for severe RSV disease include:



Chronic lung disease (e.g., COPD and asthma)



Chronic kidney disease



Moderate or severe immunocompromise



Chronic cardiovascular disease (e.g., CHF and CAD)



Chronic liver disease



Chronic hematologic disorders



Chronic or progressive neurologic or neuromuscular conditions



Diabetes Mellitus



Any underlying condition that a provider determines might increase the risk of severe RSV disease

Other factors associated with increased risk for severe RSV disease include:



Frailty or advanced age, as determined by the healthcare provider



Residence in a nursing home or other long-term care facility



Any underlying factor a provider determines might increase the risk of severe RSV disease

Other points to consider:

- Serious neurologic conditions, including Guillain-Barré syndrome (GBS), have been reported after RSV vaccination in clinical trials. However, it is unclear whether the vaccine caused these events.
- Persons with history of severe allergic reaction (e.g., anaphylaxis) to any component of RSV vaccine should not receive the vaccine.

Additional Information:

MMWR Report:

CDC RSV Vaccine Information: https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/vpd/rsv/index.html

https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/72/wr/mm7229a4.htm?s_cid=mm7229a4_w



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

VACCINE INFORMATION STATEMENT

RSV (Respiratory Syncytial Virus) Vaccine: What You Need to Know

Many vaccine information statements are available in Spanish and other languages. See www.immunize.org/vis

Hojas de información sobre vacunas están disponibles en español y en muchos otros idiomas, Visite <u>www.immunize.org/vis</u>

1. Why get vaccinated?

RSV vaccine can prevent lower respiratory tract disease caused by **respiratory syncytial virus (RSV)**. RSV is a common respiratory virus that usually causes mild, cold-like symptoms.

RSV is usually spread through direct contact with the virus, such as droplets from another person's cough or sneeze contacting your eyes, nose, or mouth. It can also be spread by touching a surface that has the virus on it, like a doorknob, and then touching your face before washing your hands.

RSV can cause illness in people of all ages but may be especially serious for infants and older adults. Infants and older adults with chronic medical conditions like heart or lung disease, weakened immune systems, or who live in nursing homes or long-term care facilities, are at highest risk of serious illness and complications from RSV.

Symptoms of RSV infection may include runny nose, decrease in appetite, coughing, sneezing, fever, or wheezing. Most people recover in a week or two, but RSV can be serious, resulting in shortness of breath and low oxygen levels. RSV can also sometimes lead to worsening of other medical conditions such as asthma, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (a chronic disease of the lungs that makes it hard to breathe), or congestive heart failure (when the heart can't pump enough blood and oxygen through the body).

Older adults and infants who get very sick from RSV may need to be hospitalized. Some may even die.

2. RSV vaccine

CDC recommends adults 60 years and older may receive a single dose of RSV vaccine, based on discussions between the patient and health care provider.

RSV vaccine may be given at the same time as other vaccines.

3. Talk with your health care provider

Tell your vaccination provider if the person getting the vaccine:

 Has had an allergic reaction after a previous dose of RSV vaccine, or has any severe, life-threatening allergies

In some cases, your health care provider may decide to postpone RSV vaccination until a future visit.

People with minor illnesses, such as a cold, may be vaccinated. People who are moderately or severely ill should usually wait until they recover before getting RSV vaccine

Your health care provider can give you more information.



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

4. Risks of a vaccine reaction

Pain, redness, and swelling where the shot is given, fatigue (feeling tired), fever, headache, nausea, diarrhea, and muscle or joint pain can happen after RSV vaccination.

Serious neurologic conditions, including Guillain-Barré syndrome (GBS), have been reported very rarely after RSV vaccination in clinical trials. It is unclear whether the vaccine caused these events.

People sometimes faint after medical procedures, including vaccination. Tell your provider if you feel dizzy or have vision changes or ringing in the ears.

As with any medicine, there is a very remote chance of a vaccine causing a severe allergic reaction, other serious injury, or death.

5. What if there is a serious problem?

An allergic reaction could occur after the vaccinated person leaves the clinic. If you see signs of a severe allergic reaction (hives, swelling of the face and throat, difficulty breathing, a fast heartbeat, dizziness, or weakness), call 9-1-1 and get the person to the nearest hospital.

For other signs that concern you, call your health care provider.

Adverse reactions should be reported to the Vaccine Adverse Event Reporting System (VAERS). Your health care provider will usually file this report, or you can do it yourself. Visit the VAERS website at www.vaers.hhs.gov or call 1-800-822-7967. VAERS is only for reporting reactions, and VAERS staff members do not give medical advice.

6. How can I learn more?

- Ask your health care provider.
- Call your local or state health department.
- Visit the website of the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) for vaccine package inserts and additional information at <u>www.fda.gov/</u> <u>vaccines-blood-biologics/vaccines</u>
- Contact the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC):
 - Call 1-800-232-4636 (1-800-CDC-INFO) or
- Visit CDC's website at www.cdc.gov/vaccines.

