

ONLY FOR RECIPIENTS OF QIVc
CELL-BASED QUADRIVALENT INFLUENZA VACCINE ▼
(SURFACE ANTIGEN, INACTIVATED) Seqirus

This does not replace the Patient Information Leaflet (PIL). The PIL contains additional important information about the medicine that has not been included in this material. Please refer to the PIL for further information.

“Vaccination is the most effective way to prevent infection and severe outcomes caused by influenza viruses.”

- WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION, 2020

WHY IS IT IMPORTANT TO GET VACCINATED AGAINST FLU?

Flu can cause severe illness, hospitalisation, or even death. The risk of serious illness as a result of infection is greater for certain people, including pregnant women, those with certain health conditions (such as chronic respiratory, heart, kidney, or liver disease), and those aged 65 years and over.

As the flu virus changes every year, it is important to get vaccinated every winter if you are in one of these categories.

If you care for an older or disabled person, or are a close contact of someone whose immune system is weakened, vaccination can help reduce the risk of infection for both of you.

WHAT IS QIVc?

QIVc is used to prevent flu in adults and children from two years of age, and is one of the flu vaccines recommended by the NHS as being suitable for you for the 2023/24 season.

Unlike most flu vaccines, QIVc has been prepared in cell cultures, and is therefore egg free.

QIVc contains inactivated virus parts, which cannot cause flu. Flu vaccines do not protect against the common cold, which has similar symptoms to flu.

As with all vaccines, this flu vaccine may not fully protect all persons who are vaccinated.

CSL Seqirus

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(surface antigen, inactivated) Seqirus

DOES QIVc CAUSE ANY SIDE EFFECTS?

Like all vaccines, QIVc can cause side effects.

VERY COMMON SIDE EFFECTS (May affect more than 1 in 10 people):

- Injection site pain, bruising, reddening and hardening or swelling at the site of the injection
- Headache
- Muscle pain
- Tiredness
- Loss of appetite
- Irritability (only reported in children from 2 to < 6 years)
- Sleepiness (only reported in children 2 to < 6 years)

Hardening or swelling at the site of the injection, headache, muscle pain, and tiredness were common in the elderly.

Bruising at the site of the injection was common in adults, elderly and children 9 to < 18 years

Headache was common in the elderly

Loss of appetite was common in adults, elderly and children 9 to < 18 years

COMMON SIDE EFFECTS (May affect up to 1 in 10 people):

- Nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea
- Joint pain
- Shivering
- Change in eating habits (only reported in children from 2 to < 6 years)
- Fever ($\geq 38^{\circ}\text{C}$)

Vomiting was uncommon in the elderly.

Fever was uncommon in adults and the elderly.

Tell your doctor immediately or go to the casualty department at your nearest hospital if you experience the following side effect - you may need urgent medical attention or hospitalisation:

- Difficulty in breathing, dizziness, a weak and rapid pulse and skin rash which are symptoms of an anaphylactic reaction (a very severe allergic reaction).

Tell your doctor immediately if you experience any of the following side effects - you may need medical attention:

- You feel weak, you have difficulty moving around or you experience numbness or tingling in your limbs. These can be symptoms of Guillain-Barré syndrome (GBS), an autoimmune disease caused by your body's own immune system.
- Extensive swelling of injected limb

For full list of side effects and further advice, this leaflet should be read in conjunction with the Patient Information Leaflet (PIL) available at www.medicines.org.uk/emc.

▼ This medicine is subject to additional monitoring. This will allow quick identification of new safety information. You can help by reporting any side effects you may get.

See www.mhra.gov.uk/yellowcard for how to report side effects.

REPORTING OF SIDE EFFECTS

If you get any side effects, talk to your doctor, pharmacist or nurse. This includes any possible side effects not listed in the package leaflet. You can also report side effects directly via the Yellow Card Scheme www.mhra.gov.uk/yellowcard. By reporting side effects, you can help provide more information on the safety of this medicine.