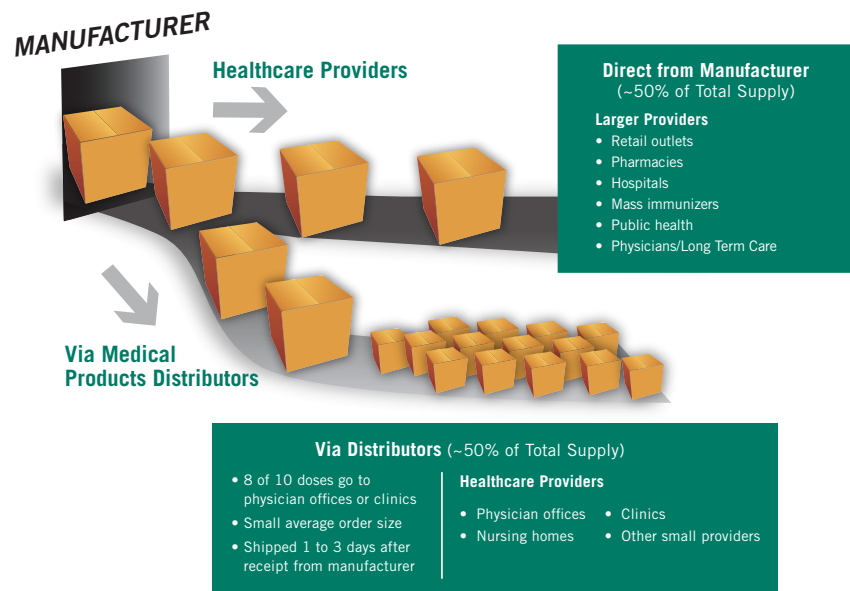


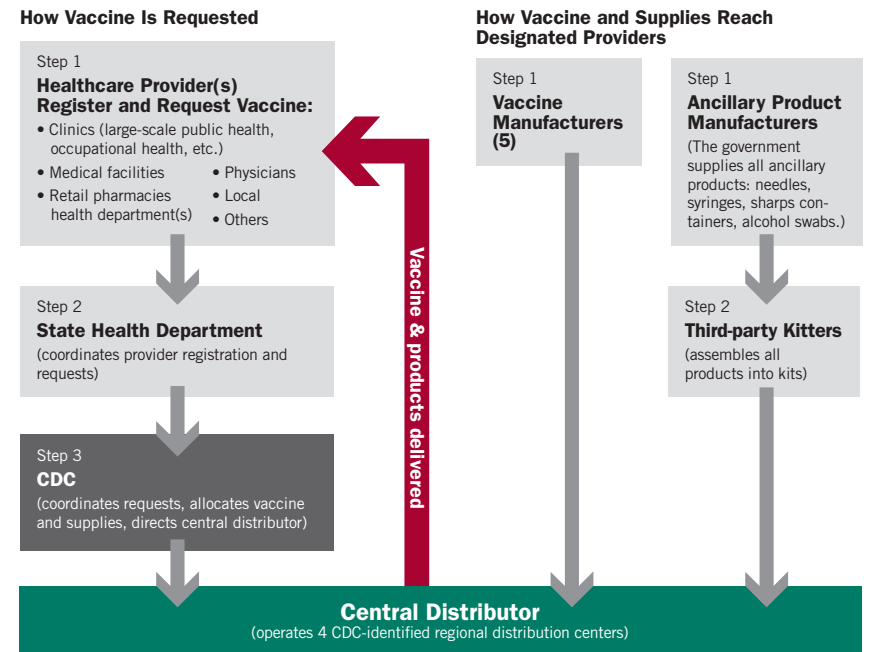
Seasonal vs. H1N1 Flu Vaccine Flow Chart

How Seasonal Flu Vaccine Reaches Healthcare Providers



- Seasonal flu vaccine reaches healthcare providers in one of two ways: via vaccine manufacturers or via distributors who provide vaccine in customized amounts to healthcare providers – a majority of them physician offices.
- Roughly 50% of all seasonal flu vaccine is sent to healthcare providers via a distributor and 50% is sent from a manufacturer.

How Healthcare Providers Request and Receive H1N1 Flu Vaccine



- H1N1 vaccine will reach providers in one way: via one central distributor that receives direction from the U.S. Centers for Disease Control (CDC). The CDC directs the central distributor on where to send H1N1 vaccine (and ancillary supplies) and in what amounts.

* See back for detailed summary and patient groups.

How the Flu Vaccine Ordering and Distribution Process Works

Seasonal Vaccine: How the Ordering Process Works

1. Healthcare providers contact a distributor or manufacturer and place their order for vaccine. [Note: A majority of physician offices order through distributors who can provide vaccine in customized amounts.]
2. Distributors receive vaccine from manufacturer(s) and ship to healthcare providers as soon as they receive it (within 1 to 3 days) OR manufacturers ship vaccine directly to their customers.

H1N1 Vaccine: How the Ordering Process Works

1. **Providers Register.** Healthcare providers register with their state health department(s) to be designated as an H1N1 provider.
2. **Vaccine Requested & Orders Placed.** Registered H1N1 providers send their vaccine request to their state health department(s). State health department(s) forward H1N1 vaccine requests and related information to the CDC.
3. **CDC Coordinates.** The CDC coordinates all incoming H1N1 vaccine requests. Vaccine will be allocated on a pro rata basis and the CDC will forward this allocation information to its single central distributor. The central distributor ships vaccine and related ancillary product kits to each specified healthcare provider site at the CDC's direction.
4. **Distributor Ships Vaccine & Products.** The central distributor receives H1N1 vaccine directly from all vaccine manufacturers. This distributor also receives all designated flu vaccine products (i.e., needles, syringes, sharps containers, and alcohol swabs) from product manufacturers/third-party kiters. The distributor ships both flu vaccine and related ancillary products to specified provider sites in one step.

For more information on how this process works and associated timelines, please visit the CDC at www.CDC.gov/flu or contact the Health Industry Distributors Association at 703-549-4432, by visiting www.FluSupplyNews.com, or by e-mailing Sandler@HIDA.org.

In general, anyone who wants to reduce their chances of getting the flu can get vaccinated. However, it is recommended by CDC and its Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP) that certain people should get vaccinated each year.

**Note: Highlighted patients are designated priority groups for both H1N1 vaccine and seasonal vaccine.*

2009-2010 Seasonal Flu Vaccine Priority Patient Groups
Children aged 6 months up to their 19th birthday
Pregnant women*
People 50 years of age and older
People of any age with certain chronic medical conditions
People who live in nursing homes and other long-term care facilities
Healthcare workers*
Household contacts of persons at high risk for complications from the flu
Household contacts and out of home caregivers of children less than 6 months of age (these children are too young to be vaccinated)*

H1N1 Flu Vaccine Priority Patient Groups	Why?
Patient Group Pregnant women*	They are at higher risk of complications and can potentially provide protection to infants who cannot be vaccinated.
Household contacts and caregivers for children younger than 6 months of age*	Younger infants are at higher risk of influenza-related complications and cannot be vaccinated. Vaccination of those in close contact with infants less than 6 months old might help protect infants by “cocooning” them from the virus.
Healthcare and emergency medical services personnel*	Infections among healthcare workers have been reported and this can be a potential source of infection for vulnerable patients. Also, increased absenteeism among healthcare professionals could reduce healthcare system capacity.
Children from 6 months through 18 years of age	There have been many cases of H1N1 flu in children and they are in close contact with each other in school and day care settings, which increases the likelihood of disease spread.
Young adults 19 through 24 years of age	There have been many cases of H1N1 flu in these healthy young adults and they often live, work, and study in close proximity, and they are a frequently mobile population.
Persons aged 25 through 64 years with health conditions associated with higher risk of medical complications from influenza	Patients with certain health conditions are at higher risk of medical complications if they contract H1N1 flu.