Grand Traverse Band Family Health Clinic

Cignal Traverse Haple

Immunization Clinics 2023-24

GTB FHC is pleased to offer seasonal Flu shots and COVID-19 booster vaccines (when available) to our clinic eligible clients. This includes GTB tribal members, any Federally recognized tribal member, GTB tribal member spouses, and GTB employees.

Updated registration and consent form required prior to services.

FUTURE DATES AT ALL AREAS TO BE DETERMINED BASED ON DEMAND





How to protect yourself

First Week walk-in basis **HIGH RISK** only will be done daily Sept. 5^{th} - 8^{th} at Medicine Lodge Clinic 9am - 11am and 1pm - 4pm

EVERY FRIDAY 2-4 pm, no appointment necessary, all eligible clients, at outside shelter in Med Lodge parking lot.

GTB Clinic: Open to all GTB FHC clinic-eligible clients, while supply lasts Clients can receive flu shots during their regularly scheduled appointments.

2300 N. Stallman Road, Peshawbestown, MI 49682

Benzie Office

10 am - 2pm on:

- Wed. Sept 13th
- Wed. Sept 27th
- Wed. Oct 25th
- Wed. Nov 8th
- Wed. Dec 6th

Questions

CHR Tamra Newton (231) 866-1120 Benzie Office (231) 534-7820

Charlevoix Office

11 am - 3pm on:

- Thu. Sept. 14th
- Thu. Oct 5th
- Wed. Nov 1st
- Thu. Nov 30th
- Thu. Dec 21st

Questions

CHR Saija McClellan (231) 534-7062 Charlevoix Office (231) 534-7060

Traverse Office

9am - 1pm on:

- Tues. Sept. 12th
- Thu. Sept 21th
- Tue. Oct 10th
- Thu. Oct 19th
- Thu. Nov 16th
- Thu. Dec 14th

Questions

CHR Ranee Compo (231) 534-7772 Traverse City Office (231) 534-7760

Turtle Creek Employee's

2 pm - 4pm on:

- Tue. Sept 12th
- Thu. Sept 21st
- Tue. Oct 10th
- Thu. Nov 16th
- Thu. Dec 14th

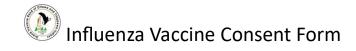
Questions

Schedule with GTB Clinic (231) 534-7200 Linda DePetro (231) 313-9411

Questions

Call GTB Clinic • Phone: (231) 534-7200 • Fax: 231-534-7460 • E-mail: Mari.Raphael@GTB-nsn.gov

Toll-Free: (866) 534-7750 Ext. 7200



Name	Date of Birth:
Phone Number:	GTB Chart#
 dose of influenza vaccine. You have a history of Guillain-Barre S You are ill. Speak to your doctor if you are pregn 	eaction to formaldehyde, gelatin, or to a previous
Possible reaction:	
rapid heartbeat would occur within a	fever, confusion, difficulty breathing, hives, and few minutes of the shot. The muscle weakness and paralysis may occur a week
QUESTIONS YOU MUST ANSWER Check youAre you ill today? Are you allergic to eggs? If NOT ANAF	r Response: PHYLAXIS then may proceed with influenza
vaccination with observation. Have you ever had a severe reaction Have you had Guillain-Barre Syndrom Have you ever had a severe reaction Have you ever had a severe reaction	to a flu vaccine? ne? to formaldehyde?
about the disease and the treatment. I understand the vaccination I am to receive is single shot for adults an I understand that it will not be fully effective for appropriate that I will become immune or that I will no receive this vaccine if they have a severe allergy to eg	sheet. I have been provided an opportunity to ask questions e risks and benefits of the vaccination. I understand that the d for children who have received a flu vaccine in the past. oximately two weeks. However, as with all vaccines there is not experience side effects. I understand that one should not ggs, have had a severe reaction to a previous influenza vaccine request the influenza vaccine for the 2023 - 2024 flu season, or ized to give consent.
Patient Signature	Date:
Manufacturer: Exp:	Date: Lot #:
Dose 0.5cc IM Location: ☐ R / ☐ L deltoid	
	Date:

COVER YOUR COUGH

Help stop the spread of germs that can make you and others sick



Cover your mouth and nose with a tissue when you cough or sneeze. Put your used tissue in the waste basket.

You can also consider wearing a high-quality, well-fitting face mask which may help reduce the spread of respiratory germs.





Wash hands often with soap and warm water for 20 seconds, especially after touching tissues with secretions after coughing or sneezing. If soap and water are not available, use an alcohol-based hand rub.





VACCINE INFORMATION STATEMENT

Influenza (Flu) Vaccine (Inactivated or Recombinant): 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 www.immunize.org/vis

1. Why get vaccinated?

Influenza vaccine can prevent influenza (flu).

Flu is a contagious disease that spreads around the United States every year, usually between October and May. Anyone can get the flu, but it is more dangerous for some people. Infants and young children, people 65 years and older, pregnant people, and people with certain health conditions or a weakened immune system are at greatest risk of flu complications.

Pneumonia, bronchitis, sinus infections, and ear infections are examples of flu-related complications. If you have a medical condition, such as heart disease, cancer, or diabetes, flu can make it worse.

Flu can cause fever and chills, sore throat, muscle aches, fatigue, cough, headache, and runny or stuffy nose. Some people may have vomiting and diarrhea, though this is more common in children than adults.

In an average year, thousands of people in the United States die from flu, and many more are hospitalized. Flu vaccine prevents millions of illnesses and flu-related visits to the doctor each year.

2. Influenza vaccines

CDC recommends everyone 6 months and older get vaccinated every flu season. **Children 6 months through 8 years of age** may need 2 doses during a single flu season. **Everyone else** needs only 1 dose each flu season.

It takes about 2 weeks for protection to develop after vaccination.

There are many flu viruses, and they are always changing. Each year a new flu vaccine is made to protect against the influenza viruses believed to be likely to cause disease in the upcoming flu season.

Even when the vaccine doesn't exactly match these viruses, it may still provide some protection.

Influenza vaccine does not cause flu.

Influenza 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 influenza vaccine, or has any severe, lifethreatening allergies
- Has ever had Guillain-Barré Syndrome (also called "GBS")

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

Influenza vaccine can be administered at any time during pregnancy. People who are or will be pregnant during influenza season should receive inactivated influenza vaccine.

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 influenza vaccine.

Your health care provider can give you more information.



4. Risks of a vaccine reaction

- Soreness, redness, and swelling where the shot is given, fever, muscle aches, and headache can happen after influenza vaccination.
- There may be a very small increased risk of Guillain-Barré Syndrome (GBS) after inactivated influenza vaccine (the flu shot).

Young children who get the flu shot along with pneumococcal vaccine (PCV13) and/or DTaP vaccine at the same time might be slightly more likely to have a seizure caused by fever. Tell your health care provider if a child who is getting flu vaccine has ever had a seizure.

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. The National Vaccine Injury **Compensation Program**

The National Vaccine Injury Compensation Program (VICP) is a federal program that was created to compensate people who may have been injured by certain vaccines. Claims regarding alleged injury or death due to vaccination have a time limit for filing, which may be as short as two years. Visit the VICP website at www.hrsa.gov/vaccinecompensation or call 1-800-338-2382 to learn about the program and about filing a claim.

7. 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 www.fda.gov/vaccines-blood-biologics/vaccines.
- 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/flu.

To allow medical care provider(s) accurate immunization status information, an immunization assessment, and a recommended schedule for future immunizations, information will be sent to the Michigan Care Improvement Registry. Individuals have the right to request that their medical care provider not forward immunization information to the Registry.

DCH-0457

AUTH: P. H. S., Act 42, Sect. 2126.

