

Pneumococcal disease and influenza

Are you at increased risk?

Pneumococcal disease: A serious threat

- Can lead to serious infections in the lungs, blood, and brain^{1,2}
- Causes an estimated 20,000 to 40,000 deaths each year in the United States¹
- Causes an estimated 500,000 cases of pneumonia each year in the United States, about a third of which result in hospitalization^{1,3}

You may be at increased risk for pneumococcal disease if:

- You are 65 years of age or older³
- You have one of the following health problems³:
 - Lung disease (except asthma)
 - Heart disease
 - Leukemia
 - Generalized malignancy
 - HIV/AIDS*
 - Receiving medication or radiation treatment that affects your immune system
 - Diabetes mellitus
 - Kidney disease
 - Lymphoma
 - Hodgkin's disease
 - Multiple myeloma
 - Had your spleen removed
 - Sickle cell disease
 - Organ or bone-marrow transplant
 - Liver disease
 - Alcoholism
 - Cerebrospinal fluid leak

Influenza (Flu): An annual threat

- Can lead to death in up to 1 per 1,000 infected people—most of these deaths occur in persons ≥ 65 years of age⁴
- Can lead to serious complications—the most frequent one is pneumonia⁴
- Can lead to increased risk for complications and hospitalizations; especially if you have chronic medical problems or are ≥ 65 years of age⁴

You may be at increased risk for influenza if:

- You are 50 years of age or older⁴
- One or more of the following applies to you⁴:
 - Lung disease
 - HIV/AIDS
 - Sickle cell disease
 - You live in a nursing home or chronic-care facility.
 - You will be in your second or third trimester of pregnancy during influenza season (December–March).
 - Heart disease
 - Kidney disease
 - You are immunocompromised
 - Diabetes mellitus

NOTE: Others may be at increased risk for influenza if you are a healthcare worker or if you live with someone who has one of the medical conditions listed.

ASK YOUR HEALTHCARE PROVIDER TODAY!