Influenza & Pneumonia: Infection Prevention & Control

Minimizing the impact of influenza and pneumonia through vaccination, early detection, and good infection prevention and control habits prevent additional strain on an already overburden US healthcare system. This toolkit provides links to resources to support the prevention of influenza and pneumonia throughout your community. Vaccination is the best intervention to minimize serious outcomes from influenza and flu.

Provider & Patient Resources

Preparing for the flu season? Here is what you need to know. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) has put together a comprehensive influenza resource page for patients and providers that contains tools and information on prevention, symptoms, diagnosis and treatment.

The CDC describes the similarities and differences between flu and COVID-19 and flu and common colds.

Anyone can get sick with flu, even healthy people, and serious problems relatedto flu can happen to anyone at any age, but some people are at higher risk of developing serious flu-related complications if they get sick. This includes people 65 years and older, people of any age with certain chronic medical conditions (such as asthma, diabetes or heart disease), pregnant people and children younger than five years.

Patient Education Resources

See the CDC's Flu Resource Center for educational materials to promote awareness of the flu and getting vaccinated.

The CDC is partnering with the National Kidney Foundation (NKF) to spread the word that everyone, especially patients with kidney disease, should get a flu vaccination this fall. Read more to learn why people with chronic kidney disease (CKD) are at highrisk of developing serious flu complications, which can result in hospitalization and even death.

Promote patient education materials from the CDC that can help slow the spread of germs that cause respiratory illnesses, like flu.

The CDC suggests using the SHARE Method to make a strong vaccine recommendation and provide important information to helppatients make informed decisions about vaccinations. For more information on vaccine hesitancy, read our Vaccine Hesitancy Talking Points flyer.

Health Equity Considerations

The CDC has information for specific high risk groups, including people with disabilities, people with heart disease or history of stroke and people with diabetes

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