## Risk Factors/Complications of Influenza



## Children who are most at risk for influenza infection and its complications

- Those with underlying chronic conditions that increase the risk of developing complications:
  - Asthma or other chronic pulmonary diseases, such as cystic fibrosis
  - Hemodynamically significant cardiac disease
  - Immunosuppressive disorders or therapy; HIV infection
  - Sickle cell anemia and other hemoglobinopathies
  - Diseases that require long-term aspirin therapy
  - Chronic renal dysfunction
  - Chronic metabolic disease, including diabetes mellitus
  - Any condition that can compromise respiratory function or handling of secretions or can increase the risk of aspiration<sup>1</sup>
- Adolescent girls who are pregnant, considering pregnancy, or breastfeeding during the influenza season<sup>1</sup>
- Preschool children (infection can affect up to 40%) and school-aged children (can affect up to 30%)<sup>2</sup>
- Children younger than 5 years: most likely to be hospitalized in association with influenza infection and influenzarelated illness; infection is the most common cause of visits to medical practices and emergency departments<sup>3,4</sup>

The vaccination of these high-risk individuals, as well as those who live with or care for them, is particularly important.

## **Complications of influenza**

- · Lower respiratory tract disease, especially pneumonia, croup, wheezing, and bronchiolitis
- Ear or sinus infections and dehydration
- Worsening of chronic medical conditions, such as congestive heart failure, asthma, or diabetes<sup>5</sup>
- In neonates, sepsis-like syndrome, apnea, and lower respiratory disease<sup>6</sup>
- Neurologic complications, including febrile seizures and influenza-related encephalopathy
- Death

## References

2. Neuzil KM, Mellen BG, Wright PF, et al. The effect of influenza on hospitalizations, outpatient visits, and courses of antibiotics in children. N Engl J Med. 2000;342:225-231.

5. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Key facts about influenza (flu) and flu vaccine. www.cdc.gov/flu/keyfacts.htm. Accessed February 17, 2012.

<sup>1.</sup> Committee on Infectious Disease. American Academy of Pediatrics. Recommendations for prevention and control of influenza in children, 2011-2012. Pediatrics. 2011;128:813-825.

<sup>3.</sup> Thompson WW, Shay DK, Weintraub E, et al. Influenza-associated hospitalizations in the United States. JAMA. 2004;292:1333-1340.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Prevention and control of seasonal influenza with vaccines: recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP), 2009. MMWR. 2009;58(RR-8):1-52.

<sup>6.</sup> American Academy of Pediatrics. Influenza. In: Pickering LK, ed. 2000 Red Book: Report of the Committee on Infectious Diseases. 25th ed. Elk Grove Village, IL: American Academy of Pediatrics; 2000:352.