



IKAW BA AY KASAMA SA HIGH-RISK GROUPS? BAKA MAS MALALA ANG EPEKTO NG FLU SAYO!

Elderly and **people with comorbidities** have a **higher risk** of developing **serious flu-related complications**.

FOR ELDERLY

People **65 years and up** are more prone to complications and hospitalization.⁽¹⁾

15% of people aged 65 yrs and up experience disability after being hospitalized due to flu.⁽¹⁾



DIAGNOSED WITH CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE

Risk of **Acute myocardial infarction (AMI)** is **6-10x** higher⁽¹⁾

Risk of **Stroke** is **3-8x** higher^(1,2)



DIAGNOSED WITH DIABETES

Risk of **Hospitalization** is **3-6x** higher^(2,3,4)

Risk of **ICU admission** is **4x** higher⁽¹⁾

A 75% increase in glucose levels is reported when diagnosed with flu.⁽¹⁾

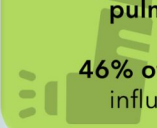


DIAGNOSED WITH PULMONARY DISEASE

More frequent **asthma attacks**⁽¹⁾

Risk of aggravating **chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD)**⁽¹⁾

46% of hospitalized adults due to influenza are also asthmatic.⁽¹⁾



PROTEKSYON LABAN SA FLU

Flu prevention ang solusyon mo laban sa flu! You can get the protection you need **against its effects and the dangers beyond it.**^(5,6)

TALK TO YOUR DOCTOR ABOUT FLU PREVENTION TODAY

References:

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4. WHO. Recommended composition of influenza vaccines for use in the 2018-2019 northern hemisphere influenza season. http://www.who.int/influenza/vaccines/virus/recommendations/2019_19_north/en/ Accessed 25 April 2018
5. CDC. Lung Disease including Asthma and Adult Vaccination. <https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/adults/rec-vac/health-conditions/lung-disease.html> Accessed March 3 2022
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