

Immunisation for Older People

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Free vaccines to protect against influenza, shingles, tetanus and diphtheria.

This leaflet explains the vaccinations that are recommended and **free** for older people.

As you get older you become more vulnerable to some infectious diseases.

Free immunisation is offered from 65 years onwards to protect against several serious diseases.

Free immunisations from 65 years

What diseases can I get immunised against?

Tetanus (or lockjaw) is a serious infection caused when bacteria that live in dirt and dust, enter the body through a cut or wound. Tetanus causes muscle stiffness, painful spasms and sometimes death.

Tetanus is more likely to be fatal in older people.

Diphtheria is a serious bacterial infection of the throat that can close off the airway. It can also affect the heart and nervous system and cause death. Because of immunisation, diphtheria is now extremely rare in New Zealand. However it can still be brought back into the country through travel.



your best protection

Combined tetanus and diphtheria vaccine is recommended when you reach the age of 45 years and again at the age of 65 years to boost the immunity you received as a child. The vaccine is free, but your general practice may charge a small fee to give the injection.

If you spend time with babies and young children or are likely to spend time with young grandchildren in the near future, talk to your doctor or nurse about how immunisation can protect you and your family from other infectious diseases, like whooping cough.

Influenza (or flu) is a serious illness that can sometimes be fatal. People of any age who contract the flu can end up in hospital, but it's more likely if you're older or have an underlying medical condition. Influenza can make an existing medical condition, such as asthma, emphysema or diabetes, a lot worse.

Every year around 400 New Zealanders die from influenza.

Free Influenza vaccine each year for adults aged 65+

Influenza vaccine is free and recommended every year from age 65 years onwards.

The vaccine is made from a killed virus, and cannot give you the flu. Every year, the influenza vaccine is adjusted to protect against strains of the influenza virus that are most likely to be circulating the following winter, as these change from year to year. The vaccine is usually given in late autumn, before the disease reaches its winter peak, but is available from autumn until the end of the year.



your best protection

Shingles (or herpes zoster) is a painful rash affecting a particular nerve. It's a long-term effect of chickenpox that can occur many years after a person has recovered from the initial disease. It can affect anyone who has previously had chickenpox, and is more common in older people. Shingles usually lasts 10 to 15 days but can cause scarring and loss of vision if it affects the eyes.

One of the most serious complications, particularly among older people, is nerve pain that lasts long after the rash has disappeared.

Shingles vaccine is free at age 65 years.

Until 1 April 2020, anyone aged from 66 to 80 years is also eligible for a free shingles vaccine.

Talk to your doctor if you are immunosuppressed or immune deficient as the shingles vaccine may not be suitable for you.

Talk to your doctor if you are immunosuppressed or immune deficient as the shingles vaccine may not be suitable for you. Adults younger than 65 years may be eligible for free immunisation against influenza and other diseases if they have serious health conditions that put them at greater risk of illness. Talk to your doctor if you think this might apply to you.

How effective are the vaccines?

Immunisation significantly reduces the chance that you will catch these diseases, but does not provide total protection against any disease, including influenza or shingles. Immunisation is strongly recommended by health professionals as it may still reduce the severity of the disease.



your best protection

Although the effectiveness of immunisation reduces as we get older (because our immune systems become less effective at fighting disease with age), immunisation is still one of the best ways to help protect against several serious diseases.

Where do I get immunised?

Free immunisation against these diseases is available at your general practice. Please note, practices may charge a small fee to give the combined tetanus and diphtheria immunisation.

Many pharmacies also provide free influenza immunisation to those aged 65 years and over. Other vaccines may be available to buy from vaccinating pharmacists.

Are there any common reactions to the vaccines?

After an injection, you may get a sore arm or mild fever for a day or two. About one in every 100,000 combined tetanus and diphtheria vaccinations may result in damage to the nerves of the arm.

Very rarely - about one in a million times, a person might experience a serious allergic reaction (anaphylaxis) shortly after vaccination. You will be asked to wait at the clinic or surgery for 20 minutes after a vaccine is given. This is to make sure that medical treatment is available if a serious allergic reaction occurs.

There is no evidence for other serious risks.

It's safe to receive all three vaccines on the same day.



your best protection

Contact your doctor, practice nurse or vaccinating pharmacist if you experience any unusual or severe symptoms after immunisation.

Receiving all three vaccines on the same day is as safe and effective as receiving them separately.

4 Key Points

- As you get older, the protection from earlier immunisations can begin to wear off
 - Free immunisations from 65+
 - Protect against influenza, shingles, tetanus and diphtheria
 - It's safe to receive all vaccines together
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Where can I find out more?

To find out more about immunisation and the diseases it can prevent:

- talk to your doctor, practice nurse or vaccinating pharmacist
- call **0800 IMMUNE (0800 466 863)**
- visit www.health.govt.nz/immunisation
- visit immune.org.nz



your best protection

This resource is available from www.healthed.govt.nz or the Authorised Provider at your local District Health Board (DHB). February 2018.
Code HE2548. See also **HE2540** for a brochure format of this resource.



New Zealand Government

