

Treating Influenza (Flu)

Asthma Chronic Heart Disease Chronic Heart Disease Asthma
Diabetes Asthma Diabetes Asthma Chronic Heart Disease Diabetes

Do you have Asthma, Diabetes or Chronic Heart Disease?

If so, you are at high risk of serious illness if you get the flu. In past flu seasons, as many as 80 percent of adults hospitalized from flu complications had a long-term health condition, as did about 50 percent of hospitalized children. **Asthma, diabetes and chronic heart disease were among the most common of these. Treatment with an influenza antiviral drug can mean the difference between having milder illness instead of very serious illness that could result in a hospital stay.** This fact sheet provides information about using prescription antiviral drugs to treat influenza in people at high risk for flu complications.

Why am I at greater risk of serious flu complications?

Your medical condition makes it more likely that you will get complications from the flu, like pneumonia. The flu also can make long-term health problems worse, even if they are well-managed. People with asthma or chronic congestive heart failure may experience worsening of their conditions. Diabetes (type 1 and 2) can make the immune system less able to fight the flu. Also, flu illness can raise blood sugar levels.



Can the flu be treated?

Yes. There are prescription medications called “antiviral drugs” that can be used to treat influenza illness. Antiviral drugs fight influenza viruses in your body. They are different from antibiotics, which fight against bacterial infections.

What should I do if I think I have the flu?

If you get the flu, antiviral drugs are a treatment option. Check with your doctor promptly if you have a high risk condition and you get flu symptoms. Symptoms can include fever, cough, sore throat, runny or stuffy nose, body aches, headache, chills and fatigue. Your doctor may prescribe antiviral drugs to treat your flu illness.

Should I still get a flu vaccine?

Yes. Antiviral drugs are not a substitute for getting a flu vaccine. While flu vaccines can vary in how they work, flu vaccination is the first and best way to **prevent** influenza. Antiviral drugs are a second line of defense to **treat** the flu if you get sick.

What are the benefits of antiviral drugs?

- When used for treatment, antiviral drugs can lessen symptoms and shorten the time you are sick by 1 or 2 days.
- **Antiviral drugs also can prevent serious flu-related complications (like pneumonia).** This is especially important for people with a high-risk health condition, like asthma, diabetes or chronic heart disease.

What are the possible side effects of antiviral drugs?

Some side effects have been associated with the use of influenza antiviral drugs, including nausea, vomiting, dizziness, runny or stuffy nose, cough, diarrhea, headache and some behavioral side effects. These are uncommon. Your doctor can give you more information about these drugs or you can check the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) or the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) websites.



Centers for Disease
Control and Prevention
National Center for Immunization
and Respiratory Diseases

When should antiviral drugs be taken for treatment?

Studies show that flu antiviral drugs work best for treatment when they are started within 2 days of getting sick. However, starting them later can still be helpful, especially if the sick person has a high-risk health condition (see list below) or is very sick from the flu (for example, hospitalized patients). Follow your doctor's instructions for taking these drugs.

What antiviral drugs are recommended?

There are three antiviral drugs recommended by the CDC and approved by the FDA. These are oseltamivir (brand name Tamiflu®), zanamivir (brand name Relenza®) and peramivir (brand name Rapivab®). Tamiflu® comes as a pill or liquid, and Relenza® is an inhaled powder. (Relenza should NOT be used in anyone with breathing problems, like asthma or COPD, for example.) Rapivab® is administered intravenously by a health care provider. There are no generic flu antiviral drugs.

How long should antiviral drugs be taken?

To treat flu, Tamiflu® and Relenza® are usually taken for 5 days, although people hospitalized with the flu may need the medicine for longer than 5 days.

Can children and pregnant women take antiviral drugs?

Yes. Children and pregnant women can take antiviral drugs.

Who should take antiviral drugs?

It's very important that antiviral drugs be used early to treat the flu in:

- People who are very sick with the flu (for example, people who are in the hospital).
- People who are sick with the flu and have a high-risk health condition like asthma, diabetes or chronic heart disease. (See the full list of high-risk conditions).

Following is a list of all the health and age factors that are known to increase a person's risk of getting serious complications from the flu:

Asthma	People younger than 19 years of age on long-term aspirin therapy
Blood disorders (such as sickle cell disease)	People with Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD)
Chronic lung disease (such as chronic obstructive pulmonary disease [COPD] and cystic fibrosis)	Weakened immune system due to disease or medication (such as people with HIV or AIDS, or cancer, or those on chronic steroids)
Endocrine disorders (such as diabetes mellitus)	Other people at high risk from the flu:
Heart disease (such as congenital heart disease, congestive heart failure and coronary artery disease)	Adults 65 years and older
Kidney disorders	Children younger than 5 years old, but especially children younger than 2 years old
Liver disorders	Pregnant women and women up to 2 weeks after the end of pregnancy
Metabolic disorders (such as inherited metabolic disorders and mitochondrial disorders)	American Indians and Alaska Natives
Morbid obesity	
Neurological and neurodevelopmental conditions	

For more information visit www.cdc.gov/flu or call 800-CDC-INFO.