



200,000 doses weekly after the first allotment. The H1N1 vaccine is given in two doses 21-28 days apart. The H1N1 vaccine is only effective against the H1N1 virus and does not protect against seasonal influenza.

The state's 41 mass vaccination areas, which are led by local health departments and districts, will coordinate, collaborate and communicate with the local health departments/districts and community health providers for their respective area to facilitate the timely administration of vaccine to target populations. Connecticut's distribution plan was developed by the Department of Public Health with input and guidance from public and private providers, local health officials, state agencies, and others.

In April 2009, the first cases of the H1N1 virus, also referred to as the "swine flu," were identified in the U.S. In June 2009, the World Health Organization upgraded the worldwide alert to a pandemic. In response, the CDC began the process of contracting for the production of a novel H1N1 influenza vaccine.

Connecticut has had more than 1,900 confirmed cases of the H1N1 virus and nine deaths. In Connecticut, all deaths related to H1N1 infection were people with underlying medical conditions.

The Governor said a vaccine for seasonal influenza will also be available this fall.

"It is important to remember that the H1N1 vaccine is only effective against that virus. We strongly encourage Connecticut residents to get their seasonal flu shot as well this season," Governor Rell said.