



1 mercury or injected with a product that contains more than 0.5  
2 micrograms of mercury per 0.5-milliliter dose.

3 (2) On and after July 1, 2008, a woman who is  
4 knowingly pregnant or a child who is younger than 3 years of  
5 age may not be vaccinated with an influenza vaccine that  
6 contains more than 1 microgram of mercury per 0.5-milliliter  
7 dose.

8 (3) If the State Health Officer declares a public  
9 health emergency under s. 381.00315, Florida Statutes, and  
10 finds that an epidemic or shortage of supply of a vaccine will  
11 prevent knowingly pregnant women and children younger than 3  
12 years of age from receiving the needed vaccine, the State  
13 Health Officer may authorize the administration of a vaccine  
14 containing more mercury than the maximum level established in  
15 subsection (1), or subsection (2) in the case of influenza  
16 vaccine, to knowingly pregnant women or children younger than  
17 3 years of age.

18 (4) A licensed health care practitioner may administer  
19 a vaccine containing more mercury than the maximum level  
20 established in subsection (1), or subsection (2) in the case  
21 of influenza vaccine, to a knowingly pregnant woman or a child  
22 younger than 3 years of age only if, according to the  
23 practitioner's medical judgment under accepted medical  
24 standards, the benefits of the patient receiving the vaccine  
25 to prevent a vaccine-preventable disease outweigh the risks of  
26 mercury exposure which could cause or contribute to a  
27 life-threatening illness or condition, such as autism. Before  
28 administering the vaccine, the practitioner must provide to  
29 the patient or the patient's legal guardian information  
30 concerning the risks and benefits of the vaccination.  
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