

Influenza is a known trigger for cardiovascular events with evidence supporting direct cardiac injury and systemic inflammation. High-risk patients exhibit reduced immune responses to standard influenza vaccination which can be overcome with more effective influenza vaccination strategies, including exposure at one-sitting to a higher antigen quantity (i.e. a higher dose vaccine). More effective influenza vaccine strategies may reduce cardiovascular and other non-respiratory complications in prior trials as well as many observational studies. The INVESTED randomized, active-control, trial is comparing high-dose trivalent versus standard-dose quadrivalent influenza vaccination for secondary prevention of cardiovascular disease among 9300 individuals with cardiac disease to inform clinical outcomes and health policy regarding optimal influenza vaccination for this high-risk patient population.