

Prevaccination Checklist for COVID-19 Vaccines

The following questions will help us determine if there is any reason you should not get the COVID-19 vaccine today. **If you answer “yes” to any question, it does not necessarily mean you should not be vaccinated.** It just means additional questions may be asked. If a question is not clear, please ask your healthcare provider to explain it.

| | Yes | No | Don't know |
|--|-----|----|------------|
| 1. Are you under the age of 18 years old? | | | |
| 2. Are you feeling sick today? | | | |
| 3. Have you ever received a dose of COVID-19 vaccine? • If yes, which vaccine product did you receive? <input type="checkbox"/> Pfizer <input type="checkbox"/> Moderna <input type="checkbox"/> Janssen (Johnson & Johnson) <input type="checkbox"/> Another product | | | |
| 4. Have you ever had an allergic reaction to: (This would include a severe allergic reaction [e.g., anaphylaxis] that required treatment with epinephrine or EpiPen® or that caused you to go to the hospital. It would also include an allergic reaction that occurred within 4 hours that caused hives, swelling, or respiratory distress, including wheezing.) | | | |
| • A component of a COVID-19 vaccine including either of the following: | | | |
| ◦ Polyethylene glycol (PEG), which is found in some medications, such as laxatives and preparations for colonoscopy procedures. | | | |
| ◦ Polysorbate, which is found in some vaccines, film coated tablets, and intravenous steroids. | | | |
| • A previous dose of COVID-19 vaccine | | | |
| • A vaccine or injectable therapy that contains multiple components, one of which is a COVID-19 vaccine component, but it is not known which component elicited the immediate reaction | | | |
| 5. Have you ever had an allergic reaction to another vaccine (other than COVID-19 vaccine) or an injectable medication? (This would include a severe allergic reaction [e.g., anaphylaxis] that required treatment with epinephrine or EpiPen® or that caused you to go to the hospital. It would also include an allergic reaction that occurred within 4 hours that caused hives, swelling, or respiratory distress, including wheezing.) | | | |
| 6. Have you ever had a severe allergic reaction (e.g., anaphylaxis) to something other than a component of COVID-19 vaccine, or any vaccine or injectable medication? This would include food, pet, venom, environmental, or oral medication allergies. | | | |
| 7. Have you received any vaccine in the last 14 days? | | | |
| 8. Have you ever had a positive test for COVID-19 or has a doctor ever told you that you had COVID-19? | | | |
| 9. Have you received passive antibody therapy (monoclonal antibodies or convalescent serum) as treatment for COVID-19? | | | |
| 10. Do you have a weakened immune system caused by something such as HIV infection or cancer or do you take immunosuppressive drugs or therapies? | | | |
| 11. Do you have a bleeding disorder or are you taking a blood thinner? | | | |
| 12. Are you pregnant or breastfeeding? | | | |
| 13. Do you have dermal fillers? | | | |

1. Patients 16-17 years of age should only receive Pfizer BioNTech COVID-19 vaccine. Do not administer any COVID-19 vaccine products to patients less than 16 years of age.
2. There is no evidence that acute illness reduces vaccine efficacy or increases vaccine adverse events. However, as a precaution with moderate or severe acute illness, all vaccines should be delayed until the illness has improved. Mild illnesses (e.g., upper respiratory infections, diarrhea) are NOT contraindications to vaccination. Do not withhold vaccination if a person is taking antibiotics.
Vaccination of persons with current SARS-CoV-2 infection should be deferred until the person has recovered from acute illness and they can discontinue isolation. This recommendation applies to persons who develop SARS-CoV-2 infection before receiving any vaccine doses as well as those who develop SARS-CoV-2 infection after the first dose but before receipt of the second dose.
3. COVID-19 vaccines are NOT interchangeable. COVID-19 vaccines are administered as either a two-dose or single dose.
4. Polyethylene glycol (PEG) is an ingredient in both mRNA COVID-19 vaccines, and polysorbate 80 is an ingredient in Janssen COVID-19 vaccine. PEG and polysorbate are structurally related, and cross-reactive hypersensitivity between these compounds may occur.
Persons with a contraindication to one of the mRNA COVID-19 vaccines should not receive doses of either of the mRNA vaccines (Pfizer-BioNTech or Moderna). Persons with a contraindication to mRNA COVID-19 vaccines (including due to a known **diagnosed** allergy to PEG) have a precaution to Janssen COVID-19 vaccine.
Persons with a contraindication to Janssen COVID-19 Vaccine (including due to a known **diagnosed** allergy to polysorbate) have a precaution to mRNA COVID-19 vaccines.
In addition, persons with a reaction to a vaccine or injectable therapy that contains multiple components, one of which is a vaccine component, but in whom it is unknown which component elicited the immediate allergic reaction, have a precaution to vaccination.
5. Vaccine may be given, but counsel patients about unknown risks of developing a severe allergic reaction and balance these risks against the benefits of vaccination. Deferral of vaccination and/or consultation with the patient's PCP may be considered. These individuals should be observed for 30 minutes after vaccination.
6. Vaccine may be given. Individuals who have had severe allergic reactions to anything, regardless of cause, should be observed for 30 minutes after vaccination. Individuals with immediate allergic reactions that were not severe, should be observed for 15 minutes.
7. The COVID-19 vaccine series should be administered alone, with a minimum interval of 14 days before or after administration of other vaccines. However, COVID-19 and other vaccines may be administered within a shorter period in situation where the benefits of vaccination are deemed to outweigh the potential unknown risks of vaccine coadministration (e.g., tetanus toxoid-containing vaccination as part of wound management, rabies vaccination for post-exposure prophylaxis, measles or hepatitis A vaccination during an outbreak) or to avoid barriers or delays to COVID-19 vaccination.
8. Vaccination should be offered to persons regardless of history of prior symptomatic or asymptomatic SARS-CoV-2 infection. Vaccination of persons with known current SARS-CoV-2 infection should be deferred until the person has recovered from the acute illness (if the person had symptoms) and criteria have been met for them to discontinue isolation.
9. Vaccination should be deferred for at least 90 days, as a precautionary measure until additional information becomes available, to avoid interference of the antibody treatment with vaccine-induced immune responses.
10. Vaccine may be given. Patients should be counseled about the unknown vaccine safety profile and effectiveness in immunocompromised populations, as well as the potential for reduced immune responses and the need to continue to follow all current guidance to protect themselves against COVID-19, including wearing a mask, social distancing, and washing hands frequently. Deferral of vaccination and/or consultation with the patient's PCP may be considered.
11. Individuals on stable anticoagulation therapy, including individuals on warfarin who are up-to-date with their scheduled INR testing and whose latest INR is below the upper level of the therapeutic range, can receive intramuscular vaccination. A fine needle (23 or 25 gauge) should be used for the vaccination, followed by firm pressure applied to the site without rubbing for at least 2 minutes (ACIP 2019). The individual/parent/caregiver should be informed about the risk of hematoma from the injection.
(*British Journal of Medicine*, <https://www.bmj.com/content/371/bmj.m4759/rr-3>)
12. Vaccine may be given if the patient chooses to be vaccinated. Deferral of vaccination and/or consultation with the patient's PCP may be considered.
13. Vaccine may be given. Persons who have received dermal fillers may develop temporary swelling at or near the filler injection site, usually face or lips, after a dose of an COVID-19 vaccine. Individuals should be advised to contact their healthcare provider if swelling develops at or near the site of dermal filler following vaccination.

