

**1. Are you feeling ill today?**

**2. Have you had a previous COVID -19 infection?**

- » Individuals should wait to receive a vaccine until they no longer have acute symptoms of COVID-19 and are no longer infectious to others as long as there are no contraindications to the vaccine.

**3. Are you pregnant, could you be pregnant or are you planning on becoming pregnant before receiving both doses of the vaccine?**

- » Studies from around the world show COVID-19 vaccines are safe for pregnant women.
- » Only mRNA COVID-19 vaccines should be offered during pregnancy unless there are contraindications. Viral vector COVID-19 vaccines should only be offered if there are allergies to mRNA vaccine ingredients or mRNA vaccine is not readily available.

**4. Are you breastfeeding?**

- » Studies from around the world show COVID-19 vaccines are safe for breastfeeding women.

**5. Are you allergic to any components in the vaccine including polysorbates ?**

- » Polysorbate 80 is a component of this vaccine.
- » Polysorbate 80 can be found in medical preparations such as vitamin oils, tablets, anticancer agents, vaccines and cosmetics.

**6. Do you have any problems with your immune system or are you taking any medications/treatment that can affect your immune system (e.g., high dose steroids, chemotherapy)?**

- » Studies from around the world show COVID-19 vaccines are safe for people with immune system conditions.
- » The vaccine immune response may not be as strong for people with immune system conditions due to disease or treatment compared to people who do not have immune system conditions.
- » Stem cell transplant recipients MUST consult their specialist prior to immunization with COVID-19 vaccine.
- » For persons receiving immunosuppressive medications it is preferred they consult the prescribing healthcare provider to determine the optimal timing to receive the vaccine.

**7. Do you have an autoimmune disease?**

- » Studies from around the world show COVID-19 vaccines are safe for people with an autoimmune disease.
- » For persons with any autoimmune condition that involves the neurological system it is preferred they discuss this with their primary physician or specialist prior to immunization with COVID-19 vaccine.

**8. Have you received monoclonal antibodies or convalescent plasma for prevention or treatment of COVID-19 infection?**

- » Vaccination with a dose of COVID-19 vaccine should be delayed for at least 90 days after treatment.

**9. Have you had previous heparin-induced thrombocytopenia (HIT) or thrombotic anti-phospholipid antibody syndrome (APS)?**

- » This vaccine is contraindicated in people who have had previous HIT or thrombotic anti-phospholipid antibody syndrome (APS) because of the rare possibility of developing Thrombosis with Thrombocytopenia syndrome (TTS) (a combination of blood clots and low levels of blood platelets, in some cases with bleeding).

- 10. Do you have a history of an autoimmune disorder called immune thrombocytopenia (ITP)?**
  - » The risk of developing low platelet levels after immunization should be considered before a viral vector is given and monitoring of platelet levels is recommended after immunization with this vaccine.
- 11. Do you have a history of major venous or arterial thrombosis with thrombocytopenia syndrome (TTS) after receiving this vaccine or another viral vector COVID-19 vaccine?**
  - » This vaccine is contraindicated in people who have a history of TTS with major venous or arterial thrombosis (blood clot) with thrombocytopenia (low blood platelets) following this or another viral vector vaccine.
- 12. Do you have a history of cerebral venous sinus thrombosis with thrombocytopenia?**
  - » Persons with a history of cerebral venous sinus thrombosis (blood clot in the brain) with thrombocytopenia (low blood platelets) should only receive a viral vector COVID-19 vaccine if the potential benefits outweigh the potential risks. When possible, an alternate COVID-19 vaccine should be received.
- 13. Do you have a history of low platelets?**
  - » Persons with a history of low platelets should consider receiving an mRNA vaccine. If you have a history of low platelets and choose to get the Janssen vaccine, you should watch for easy bruising or excess bleeding that is unexplained. Your health care provider may monitor your blood platelet count after receiving the Janssen vaccine.
- 14. Do you have a history of blood clots?**
  - » Rarely, blood clots have occurred after the Janssen vaccine. Discuss your risks with your health care provider.
- 15. Do you have a history of capillary leak syndrome?**
  - » This vaccine is contraindicated in people who have a history of capillary leak syndrome. Do you have a history
- 16. Do you have a history of inflammation of your spinal cord called Transverse Myelitis (TM)?**
  - » This vaccines is contraindication in those who have transverse myelitis or who developed it after a previous dose of this vaccine. Seek immediate medical attention if you develop weakness, sensory symptoms or problems with bladder or bowel function after receiving this vaccine.
- 17. Have you had a tuberculin (TB) skin test or need TB blood work (IGRA) done?**
  - » COVID-19 vaccination should not be delayed because of testing for tuberculosis (TB) infection. Testing for TB infection with one of the immune-based methods, either the tuberculin skin test (TST) or an interferon-gamma release assay (IGRA), can be done before, after, or during the same encounter as COVID-19 vaccination.
- 18. Do you have a bleeding disorder or are you taking any medications that could affect blood clotting?**
  - » If yes, apply direct pressure (without rubbing) to the injection site for 5 minutes or longer following immunization.
- 19. Have you ever felt faint or fainted after a past vaccination or medical procedure?**
  - » If yes, consider having them lie down for the immunization.
- 20. Did you have any side effects after a previous dose of COVID-19 vaccine?**
  - » If client had a serious or allergic reaction to a previous dose of COVID-19 vaccine, they should not be vaccinated until it is determined to be safe by an allergist or other health care provider.
- 21. Have you had a serious reaction to any other vaccine in the past?**
  - » If client had a serious or allergic reaction to any other vaccine in the past, they should not be vaccinated until it is determined to be safe by a Medical Health Officer.