

# SCREENING

## Moderna Spikevax® COVID-19 Vaccine Revised March 16, 2022

- 1. Are you/your child feeling ill today?**
- 2. Have you/your child 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/your child allergic to any components in the vaccine including polyethylene glycol (PEG)?**
  - » Polyethylene glycol (PEG) can be found in some products such as cosmetics, skin care products, laxatives, cough syrups, bowel preparation products for colonoscopy, and some foods and drinks.
- 6. Do you have a history of myocarditis (inflammation of the heart) or pericarditis (inflammation of the lining of the heart) not related to COVID-19 immunization?**
  - » This is not a contraindication to being immunized with COVID-19 vaccines.
- 7. Do you/your child have a history of myocarditis (inflammation of the heart) or pericarditis (inflammation of the lining of the heart) after getting a dose of mRNA COVID-19 vaccine?**
  - » As a precautionary measure, additional mRNA COVID-19 vaccine doses should be deferred in individuals who developed myocarditis or pericarditis following a dose of an mRNA COVID-19 vaccine until more information is available. **If an individual is at high risk of being infected with COVID-19 due to community transmission or of severe illness due to an underlying condition, then a decision to get an additional dose should be made in consultation with the individual's physician (cardiologist if possible) with the individual's informed consent.**
- 8. Do you/your child 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.
  - » Moderna's Spikevax may result in higher vaccine effectiveness compared to Pfizer's Comirnaty and produces higher antibody protection among adult immunocompromised patients. Given this potential benefit, Moderna's Spikevax vaccine may be considered for some immunocompromised individuals 6 to 11 years of age.

- » 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.
- » For transplant recipients, it is preferred to contact your health care provider to determine the optimal time to receive the 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.
- » Moderately to severely compromised individuals receive a 3-dose primary series given 28 days apart.

**9. Do you/your child have an autoimmune disease?**

- » Studies from around the world shows 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.

**10. Have you/your child 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.

**11. Have you/your child 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.

**12. Do you/your child 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.

**13. Have you/your child ever felt faint or fainted after a past vaccination or medical procedure?**

- » If yes, consider having them lie down for the immunization.

**14. Did you/your child 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.

**15. Have you/your child 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.