

# SCREENING

## Pfizer Comirnaty® Bivalent Original & Omicron BA.4/5 COVID-19 Vaccine (12+ Years) Rev. Mar. 28, 2023

### 1. Are you feeling ill today?

- » Do not attend a public immunization clinic if you have any new or worsening respiratory symptoms (fever, cough, sore throat, runny nose).

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

- » Immunization with a COVID-19 vaccine dose in a primary series should be given at least 3 months after infection.
- » Immunization with a COVID-19 vaccine booster dose should be given at least 6 months after infection.
- » More time between infection and vaccination is recommended to ensure a strong immune response.

### 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. Comirnaty bivalent vaccine can be given during pregnancy.

### 4. Are you breastfeeding?

- » Studies from around the world show COVID-19 vaccines are safe for breastfeeding women. Comirnaty bivalent vaccine can be given during breastfeeding.

### 5. Are you allergic to any components in the vaccine including polyethylene glycol (PEG) or tromethamine / tromethamine hydrochloride?

- » 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.
- » Tromethamine or tromethamine hydrochloride (also known as TRIS) is an organic compound used in cosmetic creams and lotions, mineral oil and paraffin wax emulsions. It is also used as a medication to treat a condition called metabolic acidosis.

### 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 have a history of myocarditis (inflammation of the heart) or pericarditis (inflammation of the lining of the heart) after getting a dose of an 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.**

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**8. Have you received a dose of the smallpox/mpox vaccine (Imvamune®) in the past 4 weeks, or plan to get it in the next 4 weeks?**

- » An interval of 4 weeks between the smallpox/mpox vaccine and mRNA COVID-19 vaccines is recommended as a precaution because both vaccines could cause myocarditis or pericarditis (as noted in the question above), and it may be hard to know which vaccine caused the heart condition if these vaccines were given within 4 weeks of each other. Clients may choose to delay COVID-19 vaccine if they received a smallpox/monkeypox vaccine within the past 4 weeks.
- » However, protection from mpox exposure should be prioritized and a recent mRNA COVID-19 immunization should not delay getting the smallpox/mpox vaccine for pre-exposure prophylaxis or post-exposure prophylaxis if protection is urgent.

**9. 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)?**

- » A booster dose of Comirnaty bivalent vaccine may not provide full immunity to
- » COVID-19 in people who are immunocompromised, and you should continue to maintain physical precautions to help prevent COVID-19. In addition, your close contacts should be vaccinated as appropriate.
- » 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.

**10. Do you have 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.

**11. 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.

**12. 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.

**13. Have you 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 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 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.