

# SCREENING Pfizer Comirnaty® XBB.1.5 COVID-19 Vaccine

## 1. Are you/your child feeling ill today?

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

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

- Immunization with a COVID-19 vaccine should be given at least six months after infection.
- More time between infection and vaccination is recommended to promote a strong immune response.

## 3. Are you pregnant or breastfeeding?

- Studies show COVID-19 vaccines are safe for individuals who are pregnant or breastfeeding.

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

- Polyethylene glycol and tromethamine/tromethamine hydrochloride are non-medicinal ingredients in the vaccine that have been associated with allergic reactions in other products.
  - Polyethylene glycol (PEG) - The potential allergen may be found in bowel preparation products for colonoscopy, laxatives, cough syrup, cosmetics, contact lens care solutions, skin products and some food and drinks.
  - Tromethamine (trometamol or Tris) – component found in contrast media, oral and parenteral medications.

## 5. Do you/your child 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.

## 6. 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/parent/guardian's informed consent.

## 7. Do you/your child 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.

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

- An interval of four weeks between mRNA COVID-19 vaccines and the smallpox/mpox vaccine 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 are given within four weeks of each other. Clients may choose to delay COVID-19 vaccine if they received a smallpox/mpox vaccine within the past four 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/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)?**

- This vaccine may not provide full immunity to COVID-19 in people who are immunocompromised, and you/your child should continue to maintain physical precautions to help prevent COVID-19. In addition, your/your child's close contacts should be vaccinated as appropriate.
- Stem cell transplant recipients MUST consult their specialist prior to immunization with COVID-19 vaccine.
- For solid organ 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. Have you/your child received monoclonal antibodies or convalescent plasma for prevention or treatment of COVID-19 infection?**

- COVID-19 vaccination does not need to be delayed. COVID-19 vaccine can be given at any time before, during or after treatment.

**11. 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 five minutes or longer following immunization.

**12. 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.

**13. 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.

**14. 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.