

Pfizer/BioNTech COVID-19 Vaccine Screening Questions

1. Are you feeling ill today?

Some people always feel a little bit ill or unwell, especially when they are nervous. Are you feeling sick or worse than usual? For example: fever, cough, headache or runny nose.

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

Have you even tested positive for COVID-19?

- **Those younger than 80 years of age: Current evidence suggests reinfection is uncommon in the 90 days after initial infection, therefore immunization with COVID-19 vaccine may be delayed until 90 days following the confirmed infection if the infection occurred before the first COVID-19 vaccine dose. However, if this is not feasible, or if an individual presents for immunization less than 90 days after infection, these individuals may be immunized before the 90 days as long as the person has recovered from the acute illness and criteria have been met for them to discontinue isolation.**
- For people younger than 80 years of age: Experts say that you are unlikely to get COVID-19 within 90 days of testing positive. If you tested positive for COVID-19, your vaccine may be delayed until 90 days after you tested positive. If this is not possible, you may be immunized before the 90 days.
- **Those younger than 80 years of age who develop COVID-19 infection between receiving doses 1 and 2 of their COVID-19 vaccine series, then the 90 day deferral does not apply and the second dose should be provided as long as they have recovered from the acute illness and criteria have been met for them to discontinue isolation.**
- For people younger than 80 years of age: If you test positive for COVID-19 after receiving your first vaccine, then you can still get your second vaccine once you have recovered and no longer have to self-isolate. Your health care team will let you know when you can get your second vaccine.
- **Residents of Long Term Care Facilities and Personal Care Homes, and persons aged 80 years and older living in the community should be immunized regardless of whether and when they had COVID-19 infection as long as they have recovered from their acute illness and have no other contraindications.**
- If you live in a Long Term Care Facility or a Personal Care Home, or are 80 years of age and older and live in the community, you are able to get your vaccine if you are healthy.

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

- **The vaccine has not yet been studied well enough in pregnant women. If they are at high risk of exposure to COVID-19 infection and of developing severe disease, they should discuss these risks with their health care provider to make a decision about vaccination.**
- We do not know enough about how the vaccine will affect pregnant women. If you are at high risk of getting COVID-19, you should talk with your doctor.
- **The Society of Obstetricians and Gynecologists of Canada (SOGC) published a statement regarding mRNA COVID-19 vaccines and pregnancy which states: Women who are pregnant or breastfeeding should be offered vaccination at any time during pregnancy if they are eligible and no contraindications exist. This decision is based on the women's personal values and an understanding that the risk of infection and/or morbidity from COVID-10 outweighs the theorized and undescribed risk of being vaccinated during pregnancy or while breastfeeding. Women should not be precluded from vaccination based on pregnancy status or breastfeeding.**
- Experts say that if you are pregnant or breastfeeding, the risk of not getting the vaccine is greater than the risk of being vaccinated. Experts believe the vaccine should still be offered.
- **Because of scientific uncertainty, it would be prudent to delay pregnancy by 28 days or more after the administration of the complete two-dose vaccine series of an mRNA COVID-19 vaccine.**
- Due to a lack of research, it may be best to wait 28 days after your second dose of the vaccine before you become pregnant.

4. Are you breastfeeding?

- **The vaccine has not yet been studied well enough in breastfeeding women. If they are at high risk of exposure to COVID-19 infection and of developing severe disease, they should discuss these risks with their health care provider to make a decision about vaccination.**
- We do not know enough about how the vaccine will affect breastfeeding women. If you are at high risk of getting COVID-19, you should talk with your doctor or healthcare provider.
- **The Society of Obstetricians and Gynecologists of Canada (SOGC) published a statement regarding mRNA COVID-19 vaccines and pregnancy which states:**

Last reviewed on March 22, 2021- this information is subject to change.

Women who are pregnant or breastfeeding should be offered vaccination at any time during pregnancy if they are eligible and no contraindications exist. This decision is based on the women's personal values and an understanding that the risk of infection and/or morbidity from COVID-10 outweighs the theorized and undescribed risk of being vaccinated during pregnancy or while breastfeeding. Women should not be precluded from vaccination based on pregnancy status or breastfeeding.

- Experts say that if you are pregnant or breastfeeding, the risk of not getting the vaccine is greater than the risk of being vaccinated. Experts believe the vaccine should still be offered.

5. Are you allergic to any components in the vaccine including polyethylene glycol (PEG)?

Are you allergic to any of the ingredients in the Pfizer COVID-19 vaccine?

- **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.**
- If you are concerned that you may be allergic to an ingredient in the vaccine, you should ask your doctor.
- Once you receive your vaccine, you may be asked to wait at least 15 minutes to make sure you do not have an allergic reaction.

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)?

Do you have any problems with your immune system? Are you taking any medications or receiving any treatments that could weaken your immune system? For example, steroids or chemotherapy.

- **The vaccine has not yet been studied well enough in people with immune system problems. If they are at high risk of exposure to COVID-19 infection and of developing severe disease it is preferred they discuss these risks with their health care provider to make a decision about vaccination.**
- We do not know enough about how the vaccine will affect people with immune systems problems. If you are at high risk of getting COVID-19, talk to your doctor or healthcare provider.

- **Stem cell transplant recipients MUST consult their specialist prior to immunization with COVID-19 vaccine.**
- If you have received a stem cell transplant, talk to your doctor or healthcare provider before getting 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.**
- If you are taking medications that weaken your immune system, you should talk to your doctor or healthcare provider about the best time to get the vaccine.

7. Do you have an autoimmune disease?

An example of an immune disease is Type 1 diabetes or Psoriasis.

- **The vaccine has not yet been studied well enough in people with autoimmune diseases. If they are at high risk of exposure to COVID-19 infection and of developing severe disease it is preferred they discuss these risks with their health care provider to make a decision about vaccination.**
- We do not know enough about how the vaccine will affect people with autoimmune diseases. If you are at high risk of getting COVID-19, talk to your doctor or healthcare provider.

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

- **Vaccination with either first or second dose of COVID-19 vaccine should be delayed for at least 90 days after treatment.**
- If you have received monoclonal antibodies or convalescent plasma, you should not get the vaccine until at least 90 days after.

9. Have you received another vaccine (not a COVID-19 vaccine) in the past 14 days?

- **An interval of 14 days from another vaccine is needed before receiving a COVID-19 vaccine.**
- If you have received another vaccine, you need to wait at least 14 days before you get the COVID-19 vaccine.
- **Recommend waiting 28 days after a COVID -19 vaccine before receiving other vaccines.**
- If you have received the COVID-19 vaccine and want to get a different vaccine (not a COVID-19 vaccine), you should wait at least 28 days.

10. Have you had a tuberculin (TB) skin test or need TB blood work (IGRA) done?

- **There is a theoretical risk that mRNA or viral vector vaccines may temporarily affect cell-mediated immunity, resulting in false-negative TST or IGRA test results.**
- There may be a risk that the COVID-19 vaccine could cause a false-negative test result for a tuberculin skin test or tuberculin blood work.
- **If TB skin testing or TB blood work is required, it should be administered and read before immunization or delayed for at least 4 weeks after vaccination with COVID-19 vaccine.**
- If you need to get a tuberculin skin test or tuberculin blood work done, it should be read before you get the COVID-19 vaccine. You should wait 4 weeks after the COVID-19 vaccine to get a tuberculin skin test or tuberculin blood work done.
- **Vaccination with COVID-19 vaccines may take place at any time after all steps of tuberculin skin testing have been completed.**
- You can get the COVID-19 vaccine any time after a tuberculin skin test has been read.

11. 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.**
- If yes, press down on the spot that you received your vaccine for at least 5 minutes after you are vaccinated.

12. Have you ever felt faint or fainted after a past vaccination or medical procedure?

- **If yes, consider having them lie down for the immunization.**
- If yes, you may want to lay down when you get your vaccine.

13. If this is your second dose, did you have any side effects after the first dose?

- **If client had a serious or allergic reaction to your last COVID-19 vaccine, they should not be vaccinated until it is determined to be safe by an allergist or other health care provider.**
- If you had major side effects or an allergic reaction after your first dose of the vaccine, you should not get your second dose of the vaccine until you talk to your doctor or healthcare provider.

Moderna COVID-19 Vaccine Screening Questions

1. Are you feeling ill today?

Some people always feel a little bit ill or unwell, especially when they are nervous. Are you feeling sick or worse than usual? For example: fever, cough, headache or runny nose.

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

Have you ever tested positive for COVID-19?

- **Those younger than 80 years of age: Current evidence suggests reinfection is uncommon in the 90 days after initial infection, therefore immunization with COVID-19 vaccine may be delayed until 90 days following the confirmed infection if the infection occurred before the first COVID-19 vaccine dose. However, if this is not feasible, these individuals may be immunized before the 90 days.**
- For people younger than 80 years of age: Experts say that you are unlikely to get COVID-19 within 90 days of testing positive. If you tested positive for COVID-19, your vaccine may be delayed until 90 days after you tested positive. If this is not possible, you may be immunized before the 90 days.
- **Those younger than 80 years of age who develop COVID-19 infection between receiving doses 1 and 2 of their COVID-19 vaccine series, then the 90 day deferral does not apply and the second dose should be provided as long as they have recovered from the acute illness and criteria have been met for them to discontinue isolation.**
- For people younger than 80 years of age: If you test positive for COVID-19 after receiving your first vaccine, then you can still get your second vaccine once you have recovered and no longer have to self-isolate. Your health care team will let you know when you can get your second vaccine.
- **Residents of Long Term Care Facilities and Personal Care Homes, and persons aged 80 years and older living in the community should be immunized regardless of whether and when they had COVID-19 infection as long as they have recovered from their acute illness and have no other contraindications.**
- If you live in a Long Term Care Facility or a Personal Care Home, or are 80 years of age and older and live in the community, you are able to get your vaccine if you are healthy.

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

- **The vaccine has not yet been studied well enough in pregnant women. If they are at high risk of exposure to COVID-19 infection and of developing severe disease they should discuss these risks with their health care provider to make a decision about vaccination.**
- We do not know enough about how the vaccine will affect pregnant women. If you are at high risk of getting COVID-19, you should talk with your doctor.
- **The Society of Obstetricians and Gynecologists of Canada (SOGC) published a statement regarding mRNA COVID-19 vaccines and pregnancy which states: For individuals who are at high risk of infection and/or morbidity from COVID-19, it is the SOGC's position that the documented risk of not getting the COVID-19 vaccine outweighs the theorized and undescribed risk of being vaccinated during pregnancy or while breastfeeding. Women should not be precluded from vaccination based on pregnancy status or breastfeeding.**
- Experts say that if you are pregnant or breastfeeding and are at a high risk of getting COVID-19, the risk of not getting the vaccine is greater than the risk of being vaccinated. Experts believe the vaccine should still be offered.
- **Because of scientific uncertainty, it would be prudent to delay pregnancy by 28 days or more after the administration of the complete two-dose vaccine series of an mRNA COVID-19 vaccine.**
- Due to a lack of research, it may be best to wait 28 days after your second dose of the vaccine before you become pregnant.

4. Are you breastfeeding?

- **The vaccine has not yet been studied well enough in breastfeeding women. If they are at high risk of exposure to COVID-19 infection and of developing severe disease, they should discuss these risks with their health care provider to make a decision about vaccination.**
- We do not know enough about how the vaccine will affect breastfeeding women. If you are at high risk of getting COVID-19, you should talk with your doctor or healthcare provider.
- **The SOGC published a statement regarding mRNA COVID-19 vaccines and pregnancy which states: Women who are pregnant or breastfeeding should be offered vaccination at any time during pregnancy if they are eligible and no contraindications exist. This decision is based on the women's personal values and an understanding that the risk of infection and/or morbidity from COVID-19 outweighs the theorized and undescribed risk of being vaccinated during**

pregnancy or while breastfeeding. Women should not be precluded from vaccination based on pregnancy status or breastfeeding.

- Experts say that if you are pregnant or breastfeeding and are at a high risk of getting COVID-19, the risk of not getting the vaccine is greater than the risk of being vaccinated. Experts believe the vaccine should still be offered.

5. Are you allergic to any components in the vaccine including polyethylene glycol (PEG)? Are you allergic to any of the ingredients in the Moderna COVID-19 vaccine?

- **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.**
- If you are concerned that you may be allergic to an ingredient in the vaccine, you should ask your doctor.
- Once you receive your vaccine, you may be asked to wait at least 15 minutes to make sure you do not have an allergic reaction.

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)?

Do you have any issues with your immune system? Are you taking any medications or receiving any treatments that could weaken your immune system? For example, steroids or chemotherapy.

- **The vaccine has not yet been studied well enough in people with immune system problems. If they are at high risk of exposure to COVID-19 infection and of developing severe disease it is preferred they discuss these risks with their health care provider to make a decision about vaccination.**
- We do not know enough about how the vaccine will affect people with weakened immune systems. If you are at high risk of getting COVID-19, talk to your doctor or healthcare provider.
- **Stem cell transplant recipients MUST consult their specialist prior to immunization with COVID-19 vaccine.**
- If you have received a stem cell transplant, talk to your doctor or healthcare provider before getting 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.**

- If you are taking medications that weaken your immune system, you should talk to your doctor or healthcare provider about the best time to get the vaccine.

7. Do you have an autoimmune disease?

An example of an autoimmune disease is Type 1 diabetes or Psoriasis.

- **The vaccine has not yet been studied well enough in people with autoimmune diseases. If they are at high risk of exposure to COVID-19 infection and of developing severe disease it is preferred they discuss these risks with their health care provider to make a decision about vaccination.**
- We do not know enough about how the vaccine will affect people with autoimmune diseases. If you are at high risk of getting COVID-19, talk to your doctor or healthcare provider.
- **Persons with any autoimmune condition that involves the neurological system (except multiple sclerosis) MUST discuss this with their primary physician or specialist prior to immunization with COVID-19 vaccine.**
- If you have an autoimmune condition that affects your neurological system (except multiple sclerosis), you MUST talk to your doctor or healthcare provider before you get your vaccine.

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

- **Vaccination with either first or second dose of COVID-19 vaccine should be delayed for at least 90 days after treatment.**
- If you have received monoclonal antibodies or convalescent plasma, you should not get the vaccine until at least 90 days after.

9. Have you received another vaccine (not a COVID-19 vaccine) in the past 14 days?

- **An interval of 14 days from another vaccine is needed before receiving a COVID-19 vaccine.**
- If you have received another vaccine, you need to wait at least 14 days before you get the COVID-19 vaccine.
- **Recommend waiting 28 days after a COVID -19 vaccine before receiving other vaccines.**
- If you have received the COVID-19 vaccine and want to get a different vaccine (not a COVID-19 vaccine), you should wait at least 28 days.

10. Have you had a tuberculin (TB) skin test or need TB blood work (IGRA) done?

- **There is a theoretical risk that mRNA or viral vector vaccines may temporarily affect cell-mediated immunity, resulting in false-negative TST or IGRA test results.**
- There may be a risk that the COVID-19 vaccine could cause a false-negative test result for a tuberculin skin test or tuberculin blood work.
- **If TB skin testing or TB blood work is required, it should be administered and read before immunization or delayed for at least 4 weeks after vaccination with COVID-19 vaccine.**
- If you need to get a tuberculin skin test or tuberculin blood work done, it should be read before you get the COVID-19 vaccine. You should wait 4 weeks after the COVID-19 vaccine to get a tuberculin skin test or tuberculin blood work done.
- **Vaccination with COVID-19 vaccines may take place at any time after all steps of tuberculin skin testing have been completed.**
- You can get the COVID-19 vaccine any time after a tuberculin skin test has been read.

11. 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.**
- If yes, press down on the spot that you received your vaccine for at least 5 minutes after you are vaccinated.

12. Have you ever felt faint or fainted after a past vaccination or medical procedure?

- **If yes, consider having them lie down for the immunization.**
- If yes, you may want to lay down when you get your vaccine.

13. If this is your second dose, did you have any side effects after the first dose?

- **If Client had a serious or allergic reaction to your last COVID-19 vaccine, they should not be vaccinated until it is determined to be safe by an allergist or other health care provider.**
- If you had major side effects or an allergic reaction after your first dose of the vaccine, you should not get your second dose of the vaccine until you talk to your doctor or healthcare provider.

AstraZeneca/COVISHIELD COVID-19 Vaccine Screening Questions

1. Are you feeling ill today?

Some people always feel a little bit ill or unwell, especially when they are nervous. Are you feeling sick or worse than usual? For example: fever, cough, headache or runny nose.

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

Have you ever tested positive for COVID-19?

- **Those younger than 80 years of age: Current evidence suggests reinfection is uncommon in the 90 days after initial infection, therefore immunization with COVID-19 vaccine may be delayed until 90 days following the confirmed infection if the infection occurred before the first COVID-19 vaccine dose. However, if this is not feasible, or if an individual presents for immunization less than 90 days after infection, these individuals may be immunized before the 90 days as long as the person has recovered from the acute illness and criteria have been met for them to discontinue isolation.**
- For people younger than 80 years of age: Experts say that you are unlikely to get COVID-19 within 90 days of testing positive. If you tested positive for COVID-19, your vaccine may be delayed until 90 days after you tested positive. If this is not possible, you may be immunized before the 90 days as long as you have recovered and no longer have to self-isolate.
- **Those younger than 80 years of age who develop COVID-19 infection between receiving doses 1 and 2 of their COVID-19 vaccine series, then the 90 day deferral does not apply and the second dose should be provided as long as they have recovered from the acute illness and criteria have been met for them to discontinue isolation.**
- For people younger than 80 years of age: If you test positive for COVID-19 after receiving your first vaccine, then you can still get your second vaccine once you have recovered and no longer have to self-isolate. Your health care team will let you know when you can get your second vaccine.
- **Residents of Long Term Care Facilities and Personal Care Homes, regardless of whether and when they had COVID-19 infection as long as they have recovered from their acute illness and have no other contraindications.**
- If you live in a Long Term Care Facility or a Personal Care Home, you are able to get your vaccine if you are healthy.

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

- **The vaccine has not yet been studied well enough in pregnant women. If they are at high risk of exposure to COVID-19 infection and of developing severe disease they should discuss these risks with their health care provider to make a decision about vaccination.**
- We do not know enough about how the vaccine will affect pregnant women. If you are at high risk of getting COVID-19, you should talk with your doctor.
- **The Society of Obstetricians and Gynecologists of Canada (SOGC) published a statement regarding mRNA COVID-19 vaccines and pregnancy which states: Women who are pregnant or breastfeeding should be offered vaccination at any time during pregnancy if they are eligible and no contraindications exist. This decision is based on the women's personal values and an understanding that the risk of infection and/or morbidity from COVID-19 outweighs the theorized and undescribed risk of being vaccinated during pregnancy or while breastfeeding. Women should not be precluded from vaccination based on pregnancy status or breastfeeding.**
- Experts say that if you are pregnant or breastfeeding you can receive the vaccine at any time if you are eligible. Experts say the risk of not getting the vaccine is greater than the risk of being vaccinated. You should not be excluded from getting the vaccine because you are pregnant or breastfeeding.
- **Because of scientific uncertainty, it would be prudent to delay pregnancy by 28 days or more after the administration of the complete two-dose vaccine series of an mRNA COVID-19 vaccine.**
- Due to a lack of research, it may be best to wait 28 days after your second dose of the vaccine before you become pregnant.

4. Are you breastfeeding?

- **The vaccine has not yet been studied well enough in breastfeeding women. If they are at high risk of exposure to COVID-19 infection and of developing severe disease, they should discuss these risks with their health care provider to make a decision about vaccination.**
- We do not know enough about how the vaccine will affect breastfeeding women. If you are at high risk of getting COVID-19, you should talk with your doctor or healthcare provider.

- **The SOGC published a statement regarding COVID-19 vaccination and pregnancy which states: Women who are pregnant or breastfeeding should be offered vaccination at any time during pregnancy if they are eligible and no contraindications exist. This decision is based on the woman's personal values and an understanding that the risk of infection and/or morbidity from COVID-19 outweighs the theorized and undescribed risk of being vaccinated during pregnancy or while breastfeeding. Women should not be precluded from vaccination based on pregnancy status or breastfeeding.**
- Experts say that if you are pregnant or breastfeeding you can receive the vaccine at any time if you are eligible. Experts say the risk of not getting the vaccine is greater than the risk of being vaccinated. You should not be excluded from getting the vaccine because you are pregnant or breastfeeding.

5. Are you allergic to any components in the vaccine including polysorbates? Are you allergic to any of the ingredients in the Astra Zeneca COVID-19 vaccine?

- **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.**
- If you are concerned that you may be allergic to an ingredient in the vaccine, you should ask your doctor.
- Once you receive your vaccine, you may be asked to wait at least 15 minutes to make sure you do not have an allergic reaction.

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)?

Do you have any issues with your immune system? Are you taking any medications or receiving any treatments that could weaken your immune system? For example, steroids or chemotherapy.

- **The vaccine has not yet been studied well enough in people with immune system problems. If they are at high risk of exposure to COVID-19 infection and of developing severe disease it is preferred they discuss these risks with their health care provider to make a decision about vaccination.**
- We do not know enough about how the vaccine will affect people with weakened immune systems. If you are at high risk of getting COVID-19, talk to your doctor or healthcare provider.

- **Stem cell transplant recipients MUST consult their specialist prior to immunization with COVID-19 vaccine.**
- If you have received a stem cell transplant, talk to your doctor or healthcare provider before getting 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.**
- If you are taking medications that weaken your immune system, you should talk to your doctor or healthcare provider about the best time to get the vaccine.

7. Do you have an autoimmune disease?

An example of an autoimmune disease is Type 1 diabetes or Psoriasis.

- **The vaccine has not yet been studied well enough in people with autoimmune diseases. If they are at high risk of exposure to COVID-19 infection and of developing severe disease it is preferred they discuss these risks with their health care provider to make a decision about vaccination.**
- We do not know enough about how the vaccine will affect people with autoimmune diseases. If you are at high risk of getting COVID-19, talk to your doctor or healthcare provider.
- **Persons with any autoimmune condition that involves the neurological system (except multiple sclerosis) MUST discuss this with their primary physician or specialist prior to immunization with COVID-19 vaccine.**
- If you have an autoimmune condition that affects your neurological system (except multiple sclerosis), you MUST talk to your doctor or healthcare provider before you get your vaccine.

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

- **Vaccination with either first or second dose of COVID-19 vaccine should be delayed for at least 90 days after treatment.**
- If you have received monoclonal antibodies or convalescent plasma, you should not get the vaccine until at least 90 days after.

9. Have you received another vaccine (not a COVID-19 vaccine) in the past 14 days?

- **An interval of 14 days from another vaccine is needed before receiving a COVID-19 vaccine.**
- If you have received another vaccine, you need to wait at least 14 days before you get the COVID-19 vaccine.

Last reviewed on March 22, 2021- this information is subject to change.

- **Recommend waiting 28 days after a COVID -19 vaccine before receiving other vaccines.**
- If you have received the COVID-19 vaccine and want to get a different vaccine (not a COVID-19 vaccine), you should wait at least 28 days.

10. Have you had a tuberculin (TB) skin test or need TB blood work (IGRA) done?

- **There is a theoretical risk that mRNA or viral vector vaccines may temporarily affect cell-mediated immunity, resulting in false-negative TST or IGRA test results.**
- There may be a risk that the vaccine could temporarily affect the test results for a tuberculin skin test or tuberculin blood work.
- **If TB skin testing or TB blood work is required, it should be administered and read before immunization or delayed for at least 4 weeks after vaccination with COVID-19 vaccine.**
- If you need to get a tuberculin skin test or tuberculin blood work, you should get it done before you get the COVID-19 vaccine or wait until 4 weeks after you receive the COVID-19 vaccine.
- **Vaccination with COVID-19 vaccines may take place at any time after all steps of tuberculin skin testing have been completed.**
- You can get the COVID-19 vaccine any time after a tuberculin skin test has been completed.

11. 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.**
- If yes, press down on the spot that you received your vaccine for at least 5 minutes after you are vaccinated.

12. Have you ever felt faint or fainted after a past vaccination or medical procedure?

- **If yes, consider having them lie down for the immunization.**
- If yes, you may want to lay down when you get your vaccine.

13. If this is your second dose, did you have any side effects after the first dose?

- **If client had a serious or allergic reaction to your last COVID-19 vaccine, they should not be vaccinated until it is determined to be safe by an allergist or other health care provider.**

- If you had major side effects or an allergic reaction after your first dose of the vaccine, you should not get your second dose of the vaccine until you talk to your doctor or healthcare provider.