የCOVID-19 ከሆነ መረጃዎቹ ከመሆናቸው

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## የተጠይቀወ ውስጥ ሁኔታዎች ለማስቀርበት በተጠይቀወ የሚስማለት እና የሚያስቀርቡት የሚሰጥን

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## Vaccine information

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<tr>
<th>COVID-19 Vaccine Presentation¹</th>
<th>EUA Fact Sheet Date</th>
<th>Route²</th>
<th>Manufacturer³</th>
<th>Lot Number</th>
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<th>Person Admin⁵</th>
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<tr>
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<td>COVID-19 (Pfizer-BioNTech) 5-11 years (orange cap)</td>
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<td>COVID-19 (Pfizer-BioNTech bivalent booster) 12 years and older (gray cap)</td>
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<td>COVID-19 (Moderna) 6-11 years (dark blue cap, purple border)</td>
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*COVID-19 vaccine recipients should be informed that Moderna, Novavax, and Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 vaccines are recommended over Janssen COVID-19 Vaccine. For details, refer to CDC: Interim Clinical Considerations for Use of COVID-19 Vaccines Currently Approved or Authorized in the United States (www.cdc.gov/vaccines/covid-19/info-by-product/clinical-considerations.html).

1. **COVID-19 Vaccine Presentation** = lists specific product name (e.g., Pfizer-BioNTech, Moderna, Novavax, Janssen, etc.)
2. **Route**: IM = Intramuscular
3. **Manufacturer**: MOD = Moderna, PFR = Pfizer, NVX= Novavax, JSN = Janssen
4. **Site Vaccine Given**: LD = Left Deltoid, RD = Right Deltoid, LT = Left Thigh, RT = Right Thigh
5. **Signature or initials of person administering vaccine**: Can be used if more than one person is administering vaccines.

Signature and title of person administering vaccine: ________________________________

Date administered: ___/___/_______
Information for health care professionals about the pre-vaccination form for COVID-19 vaccine

[For health care providers, not for the patient]

This information is derived from the CDC: Use of COVID-19 Vaccines in the United States (www.cdc.gov/vaccines/covid-19/clinical-considerations/covid-19-vaccines-us.html). We will reference this document as CDC’s Interim Clinical Considerations below and note specific sections where information can be found.

Age

Follow recommendations for vaccine administration to authorized age groups found under each vaccine product’s emergency use authorization (EUA) or package insert. For Moderna, Novavax and Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 vaccine primary series doses, an 8-week interval is suggested between dose one and two for immunocompetent people 6 months to 64 years of age, and especially males 12-39 years.

Immediate allergic reaction

An immediate allergic reaction to a vaccine or medication is defined as any hypersensitivity-related signs or symptoms such as urticaria (hives), angioedema (painless swelling under the skin, often happens with hives), respiratory distress (e.g., wheezing, stridor), or anaphylaxis that occur within four hours following administration.

Have you had a severe allergic reaction (e.g., anaphylaxis) after a previous dose or to a component of the COVID-19 vaccine?

CDC considers this to be a contraindication to vaccination with COVID-19 vaccines. People with an allergy-related contraindication to one type of COVID-19 vaccine have a contraindication or precaution to the other types of COVID-19 vaccines. For additional details, refer to the following sections of CDC’s Interim Clinical Considerations: Contraindications and precautions and Appendix E: Triage of people with a history of allergies or allergic reactions. For a full list of ingredients included in COVID-19 vaccines, refer to COVID-19 vaccine-specific FDA fact sheets (www.fda.gov/emergency-preparedness-and-response/coronavirus-disease-2019-covid-19/covid-19-vaccines) and U.S. COVID-19 Vaccine Product Information (www.cdc.gov/vaccines/covid-19/info-by-product/index.html).

History of thrombosis with thrombocytopenia following a previous dose of a Johnson & Johnson (Janssen) or any other adenovirus-vectored COVID-19 vaccines (e.g., AstraZeneca)?

CDC considers this to be a contraindication to vaccination with Janssen and other adenovirus-vectored COVID-19 vaccines. For additional details, refer to the Contraindications and precautions section of CDC’s Interim Clinical Considerations.

Have you had an immediate, non-severe allergic reaction to a previous dose or known (diagnosed) allergy to a component of the COVID-19 vaccine or any of its ingredients?

CDC considers this to be a precaution to vaccination with COVID-19 vaccines. Non-severe allergic reactions may include urticaria (hives) beyond the injection site and angioedema (visible swelling) involving lips, facial skin, or skin in other locations. Angioedema affecting the airway (e.g., tongue, uvula, or larynx) would be a severe allergic reaction. For additional details, refer to the following sections of CDC’s Interim Clinical Considerations: Contraindications and precautions and Appendix E: Triage of people with a history of allergies or allergic reactions. For a full list of ingredients included in COVID-19 vaccines, refer to COVID-19 vaccine-specific FDA fact sheets and U.S. COVID-19 Vaccine Product Information.
Immediate allergic reaction to any other vaccines (non-COVID-19) or injectable therapy (intramuscular, intravenous, or subcutaneous)? Does not include allergy shots.

People with a history of an immediate allergic reaction to a non-COVID-19 vaccine or injectable therapy that contains multiple components, one or more of which is a component of a COVID-19 vaccine, but it is unknown which component elicited the allergic reaction, have a precaution to vaccination with that COVID-19 vaccine. These people may benefit from consultation with an allergist-immunologist who can perform a more detailed risk assessment for COVID-19 vaccine receipt and possibly allergy testing. For additional details, refer to the following sections of CDC’s Interim Clinical Considerations: Contraindications and precautions and Appendix E: Triage of people with a history of allergies or allergic reactions.

Are you feeling sick today?

There is no evidence that someone who is sick when vaccinated will decrease the vaccine’s effectiveness or increase vaccine adverse events. If a person has COVID-19 symptoms, they should isolate following current guidelines, get tested, and if necessary, seek medical care. As a precaution, when someone is moderately to severely ill, all vaccines should be delayed until the illness has improved. A person who is mildly ill (e.g., diarrhea, upper respiratory infection, etc.), can still receive a vaccine, including people who are taking an antibiotic.

People should be offered vaccination regardless of their history of symptomatic or asymptomatic COVID-19 infection, including people with prolonged post-COVID-19 symptoms. Vaccination of people with known current COVID-19 infection should be deferred until at least the person has recovered from the acute illness (if the person had symptoms) and they have met criteria to discontinue isolation. This recommendation applies to people who experience COVID-19 infection before receiving any COVID-19 vaccine dose, including primary series and booster doses. For details, including additional information on delaying booster doses, refer to the following section of CDC’s Interim Clinical Considerations: COVID-19 vaccination and SARS-CoV-2 infection.

Have a history of Multisystem Inflammatory Syndrome after SARS-CoV-2 infection?

Given the lack of data on the safety of COVID-19 vaccines in people with a history of MIS-C and MIS-A, a conversation between the patient, their guardian(s), and their clinical team or a specialist (e.g., specialist in infectious diseases, rheumatology, or cardiology) is strongly encouraged to assist with decisions about the use of COVID-19 vaccines. Additional details can be found in the following section of CDC’s Interim Clinical Considerations: COVID-19 vaccination and MIS-C and MIS-A section.

Have a history of myocarditis or pericarditis after a previous dose of Moderna, Pfizer-BioNTech, or Novavax COVID-19 vaccine?

CDC considers this to be a precaution to vaccination with mRNA COVID-19 vaccines (i.e., Moderna or Pfizer-BioNTech) or Novavax COVID-19 vaccine. Refer to their primary care provider to receive an assessment of their current health condition and assessment of individual benefits and risks. For more details, refer to the following section of CDC’s Interim Clinical Considerations: COVID-19 vaccination and myocarditis and pericarditis.

Have you had any other vaccinations in the last 4 weeks?

Because of the observed risk for myocarditis after receipt of ACAM2000 orthopoxvirus vaccine and mRNA (i.e., Moderna and Pfizer-BioNTech) and Novavax COVID-19 vaccines and the unknown risk for myocarditis after JYNNEOS, people, particularly adolescent or young adult males, might consider waiting 4 weeks after orthopoxvirus vaccination (either JYNNEOS or ACAM2000) before receiving a Moderna, Novavax, or Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 vaccine. However, if an orthopoxvirus vaccine is recommended for prophylaxis in the setting of an outbreak, orthopoxvirus vaccination should not be delayed because
COVID-19 VACCINE SCREENING AND AGREEMENT

of recent receipt of a Moderna, Novavax, or Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 vaccine; no minimum interval between COVID-19 vaccination with these vaccines and orthopoxvirus vaccination is necessary.

Have you been exposure to another person with known COVID-19 disease?

Recent exposure to SARS-CoV-2 is not a contraindication or precaution to COVID-19 vaccination. People with a known or potential SARS-CoV-2 exposure can receive vaccine if they do not have symptoms consistent with SARS-CoV-2 infection; however, people should follow CDC’s post-exposure guidance. For additional details, refer to the following section of CDC’s Interim Clinical Considerations: COVID-19 vaccination and SARS-CoV-2 infection.

Have you ever received a dose of COVID-19 vaccine?

When administering primary series doses, an additional dose for moderate to severely immunocompromised people, or a booster dose, refer to the following sections of CDC’s Interim Clinical Considerations: COVID-19 vaccination overview and timing, spacing and interchangeability. Verify a person’s age, what vaccine they have received, and the date(s) of prior dose(s) to assure the correct vaccine product and dose interval is used.

Other considerations

• **Chronic health condition** – is not a contraindication or precaution for vaccination.

• **Immunocompromised conditions** (e.g., HIV infection, immunosuppressive medications, or therapies, etc.) – immunocompromised people age 6 months and older should receive a primary COVID-19 vaccine series as soon as possible. They should be counseled regarding the potential for reduced immune responses and that the vaccine may not fully protect them. People need to continue to follow current guidance to protect themselves.
  - **Moderately or severely immunocompromised** – Because the immune response following COVID-19 vaccination may differ in moderately or severely immunocompromised people, CDC has specific guidance for this population. Use of Moderna, Pfizer-BioNTech, and Novavax COVID-19 vaccines is preferred. For details on primary series and booster doses for this population, refer to the following sections of the CDC’s Interim Clinical Considerations for Use of COVID-19 Vaccines: COVID-19 Vaccines, Recommendations, and Schedule for People who are moderately or severely immunocompromised.

• **Bleeding disorder or are taking a blood thinner** – recommended to use a fine-gauge needle (23 gauge or smaller) for the vaccination, followed by firm pressure on the site, without rubbing, for at least 2 minutes.

• **Dermal filler(s)** – advise to contact their health care provider for evaluation if they develop swelling at or near the site of dermal filler following vaccination. For additional details, refer to the following section of CDC’s Interim Clinical Considerations: Special Populations.

• **Pregnant** – Both CDC and ACOG urge that pregnant people be vaccinated. Pregnant and recently pregnant people with COVID-19 are at increased risk for severe illness when compared with non-pregnant people. Early data supports that vaccination is well-tolerated and elicits a protective immune response. Pregnant, lactating, and post-partum people 18 through 49 years of age should be aware of the rare risk of TTS after receipt of the Janssen COVID-19 vaccine and the availability of other FDA-authorized COVID-19 vaccines (i.e., Moderna, Pfizer-BioNTech and Novavax vaccines). For details, refer to the following section of CDC’s Interim Clinical Considerations: Consideration involving pregnancy, lactation, and fertility.

• **Passive antibody therapy for prevention or treatment for COVID-19** – COVID-19 vaccination can be given at any time following receipt of antibody products as part of COVID-19 treatment, post-
exposure prophylaxis, or pre-exposure prophylaxis once the isolation or quarantine period has been completed. For details, refer to the following section of CDC’s Interim Clinical Considerations: COVID-19 vaccination and SARS-CoV-2 infection.

- **Janssen vaccine and TTS** – Thrombosis with thrombocytopenia syndrome (TTS) is a rare syndrome that involves acute venous or arterial thrombosis and new onset thrombocytopenia in patients with no recent known exposure to heparin. TTS has been reported in the U.S. after receipt of Janssen COVID-19 vaccine. The FDA’s EUA fact sheets include a warning that rare clotting events might occur after vaccination in both males and females, primarily among women aged 30–49 years, and with reports overall, of approximately 15% of TTS cases being fatal.

The FDA has limited the use of the Johnson & Johnson (Janssen) COVID-19 vaccine and the CDC has a preferential recommendation for the mRNA (Moderna, Pfizer-BioNTech) and Novavax COVID-19 vaccines over this product. For details, refer to the following section of CDC’s Interim Clinical Considerations for Use of COVID-19 Vaccines: Guidance for use of Janssen COVID-19 vaccine (Appendix A).

Vaccinators need to provide the EUA fact sheet for recipients and caregivers and verbally inform the recipient of the following prior to vaccination: Moderna, Pfizer-BioNTech and Novavax vaccine preference and its availability, risks of receiving Johnson & Johnson vaccine, symptoms of TTS and the need to seek immediate medical care if symptoms occur.


- **COVID-19 vaccines and myocarditis and pericarditis** – Ongoing safety monitoring of the mRNA and Novavax COVID-19 vaccines has found increased risks of myocarditis and pericarditis, predominantly in males 12–39 years of age within the first week of receiving the second dose.

An 8-week interval between the first and second doses of an Moderna, Pfizer-BioNTech, and Novavax COVID-19 vaccine primary series may be optimal for some people ages 6 months–64 years, especially for males ages 12–39 years, as it may reduce the small risk of myocarditis/pericarditis associated with mRNA and Novavax COVID-19 vaccines.

Clinicians should consult the following section of CDC’s Interim Clinical Considerations for Use of COVID-19 Vaccines: Safety considerations for COVID-19 vaccines or the [CDC: Clinical Considerations](https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/covid-19/clinical-considerations/interim-considerations-us.html#myocarditis-pericarditis) when deciding whether to administer aCOVID-19 vaccine to someone with a history of myocarditis or pericarditis or when a patient presents with symptoms of myocarditis or pericarditis.


9/7/2022