



HÅFA ADAI THANK YOU FOR TAKING PART IN OUR EFFORT TO #VACCINATEGU



PRE-SCREENING ELIGIBILITY FOR VACCINATIONS

Welcome to the Department of Public Health and Social Service Vaccination Clinic. If you are here to take the vaccine, there are just a few pre-screening eligibility questions you should know about before you proceed. On December 12, 2020, the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) issued Emergency Use Authorization (EUA) to permit the emergency use of the Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 Vaccine.

The following persons without contraindications are eligible to take the vaccine:

- Persons 16 years of age and older
- Persons who have never taken other COVID-19 vaccine products
- Persons without current infection of COVID-19
- Persons who did not receive any vaccination within the last 14 days

GENERAL GUIDELINES

• **Persons with current or prior history of COVID-19:** While there is no recommended minimum interval between infection and vaccination, current evidence suggests that reinfection is uncommon in the 90 days after initial infection. Thus, persons with documented acute SARS-CoV-2 infection in the preceding 90 days may delay vaccination until near the end of this period, if desired.

• **Persons who previously received passive antibody therapy for COVID-19:** Currently, there are no data on the safety and efficacy of the Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 vaccination in persons who received monoclonal antibodies or convalescent plasma as part of COVID-19 treatment. Based on the estimated half-life of such therapies as well as evidence suggesting that reinfection is uncommon in the 90 days after initial infection, vaccination should be deferred for at least 90 days, as a precautionary measure until additional information becomes available, to avoid interference of the antibody treatment with vaccine-induced immune response.

• **Immunocompromised persons:** Data are not currently available to establish vaccine safety and efficacy in persons with HIV infection, other immunocompromising conditions, or those who take immunosuppressive medications or therapies. Immunocompromised individuals may still receive COVID-19 vaccination if they have no contraindications to vaccination.

However, they should be counseled about the unknown vaccine safety profile and effectiveness in immunocompromised populations, as well as the potential for reduced immune responses and the need to continue to follow all current guidance to protect themselves against COVID-19.

• **Pregnant people:** Pregnant people may choose to be vaccinated. A conversation between the patient and their clinical team may assist with decisions regarding the use of vaccines approved under EUA for the prevention of COVID-19. While a conversation with a healthcare provider may be helpful, it is not required prior to vaccination. When making a decision, pregnant people and their healthcare providers should consider the level of COVID-19 community transmission, the patient's personal risk of contracting COVID-19, the risks of COVID-19 to the patient and potential risks to the fetus, the efficacy of the vaccine, the side effects of the vaccine and the lack of data about the vaccine during pregnancy.

• **Lactating people:** There are no data on the safety of COVID-19 vaccines in lactating people or the effects of mRNA vaccines on the breastfed infant or milk production/excretion. mRNA vaccines are not thought to be a risk to the breastfeeding infant. A lactating person may choose to be vaccinated.