TEMPLATE ONLY

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# Kev Ntsuam Xyuas thiab Kev Pom Zoo Txhaj Koob Tshuaj COVID-19

Tej ntaub ntawv muab sau rau hauv daim foos no yuav siv los sau tseg tej koob tshuaj uas koj tau txais. Tej yam qhia txog koj koob tshuaj yuav muab qhia mus rau lub Minnesota Immunization Information Connection (MIIC) nrog rau lwm tus kws kho mob, tsev kawm ntawv, ceg kho mob, thiab lwm tus neeg uas txoj cai pom zoo txais tau. Yog tias koj muaj lus nug, thov nug tham nrog koj tus kws kho mob lossis lwm tus neeg saib xyuas mob. Yog tias koj muaj lus nug txog MIC, mus nyeem [MIIC and the Public (MIIC thiab pej xeem) (www.health.state.mn.us/people/immunize/miic/public.html)](http://www.health.state.mn.us/people/immunize/miic/public.html) lossis hu tuaj rau 1-800-657-3970.

**Kev them rau tej kev kho mob thiab tes haujlwm**: Qhov no yuav cia peb rub nqi mus rau koj lub tuav txhab tuav ntawv pov hwm kev kho mob thiab txais cov nyiaj uas lawv them ncaj nraim.

Kuv tso cai rau tus kws kho mob no rub nqi rau kuv phau ntawv pov hwm lossis lwm tus neeg los them sawv cev rau kuv, thiab txais tej nyiaj uas them ncaj nraim tuaj.

## Tus neeg tiv tauj – tus neeg tuaj txhaj tshuaj

Tus neeg mob npe (xeem, npe, npe nrab):

Hnub yug:

Hnub nyoog:

Xov tooj xub thawj:

Chaw nyob (txoj kev lossis P.O. Box):

Nroog:

Xeev:

Zauv cheeb Tsam:

Leej niam npe (xeem, npe, npe nrab – yog tias hluas tshaj 18 xyoo):

Leej niam lub npe hluas (yog hluas tshaj 18 xyoo):

## Kev them nqi

Nqa ib daim npav ntawv pov hwm nrog koj tuaj!

**Lub tuam txhab tuav ntawv pov hwm xub thawj:**

Naj npawb rau daim Ntawv Pov Hwm/ID/naj npawb ua tswv cuab:

Naj npawb rau pab pawg:

**Lub tuam txhab tuav ntawv pov hwm thib ob**:

Naj npawb rau daim Ntawv Pov Hwm/ID/naj npawb ua tswv cuab:

Naj npawb rau pab pawg

**Tus neeg tuav ntawv pov hwm, yog tias txawv tus neeg tuaj txhaj tshuaj:**

Npe:

Hnub yug:

Lub tuam txhab kev them nyiaj:

Lub tuam txhab npe:

Kos ntawm no yog tias tus neeg tuaj txhaj tshuaj tsis muaj ntawv pov hwm.

## Kev txaus siab

Qhov kos npe hauv qab no txhais tau tias kuv nkag siab, paub, pom zoo, thiab txaus siab tias:

* Kuv tau txais thiab tau muaj neeg nyeem thiab piav rau kuv nkag siab Daim Ntawv Kev Siv Rau Xwm Ceev rau koob tshuaj COVID-19 no: [Sau npe ntawv koob tshuaj].
* Kuv tau muaj lub sijhawm los nug rau tej lus nug thiab lawv yeej teb raug raws kuv siab nyiam, thiab kuv nkag siab tej txiaj ntsim zoo thiab kev phom sij ntawm koob tshuaj COVID-19 raws li tau piav qhia.
* Kuv txaus siab txhaj koob tshuaj COVID-19 rau kuv tus kheej lossis rau tus neeg uas npe sau nyob rau hauv no.

Tus neeg mob lossis niamtxiv/tus neeg saib xyuas kos npe: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Hnub tim: \_\_\_\_ /\_\_\_\_ /\_\_\_\_

## Keeb kwm kho mob

Yog tias koj teb tias yog rau ib lo lus nug no, tej zaum tus neeg txhaj tshuaj rau koj yuav xav paub ntxiv txog qhov ntawd ua ntej txhaj tau tshuaj rau koj:

| **Yog** | **Tsis yog** | **Tsis paub** | **Lo lus nug** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Yog | Tsis yog |  | Koj puas muaj hnub nyoog txaus los txhaj koob tshuaj COVID-19?   * Koob tshuaj Pfizer-BioNTech: Koj yuav tsum muaj 6 hli rov saud. * Koob tshuaj Moderna: Koj yuav tsum muaj 6 hi rov saud. * Cov tshuaj tiv thaiv kab mob Novavax: Koj yuav tsum muaj hnub nyoog 12 xyoo nce mus. |
| Yog | Tsis yog | Tsis paub | Koj puas mob HIV, lwm yam mob uas ua rau cov kev tiv thaiv hauv lub cev tsis muaj zog, los sis noj tshuaj tiv pab lub cev tsim kev tiv thaiv los sis kho mob? |
| Yog | Tsis yog | Tsis paub | Kev txhaum fab tsis haum (xws li anaphylaxis) tom qab tau txhaj ib koob tshuaj ua ntej lossis ib yam twg nyob hauv koob tshuaj COVID-19? |
| Yog | Tsis yog | Tsis paub | Puas yog muaj kev txhaum tshuaj pes nrab uas tsis yog tam sim (tsis dhau 4 teev) rau cov kev txhaj tshuaj tiv thaiv kab mob COVID-19 zaum tag los, los sis paub (ntaus nqi) txhaum rau cov kuab tshuaj tiv thaiv los sis ib yam twg ntawm nws cov kuab tshuaj tov nrog? |
| Yog | Tsis yog | Tsis paub | Muaj kev txhaum tshuaj tam sim rau cov tshuaj tiv thaiv (tsis yog -COVID-19) los sis tshuaj txhaj (piv txwv, txhaj rau nqaij (txhaj xwb pwg), txhaj rau leeg (txhaj rau leeg caj npab), los sis txhaj rau nqaij (txhaj tawv plab)Tsis suav cov tshuaj txhaj tsis haum. |
| Yog | Tsis yog | Tsis paub | Koj puas mloog tau li koj mob hnub no? |
| Yog | Tsis yog | Tsis paub | Puas yog muaj keeb kwm voos rau ntau qhov tom qab mob tus kab mob COVID-19? |
| Yog | Tsis yog | Tsis paub | Puas muaj keeb kwm ntawm kab mob ntshav tsis khiav hauv lub plawv los sis mob av xej lub plawv tom qab txhaj tshuaj tiv thaiv Moderna, Pfizer-BioNTech los sis Novavax tiv thaiv kab mob COVID-19 tas? |
| Yog | Tsis yog | Tsis paub | Koj puas tau txhaj lwm yam tshuaj tiv thaiv kab mob hauv 4 lub lim tiam dhau los? |
| Yog | Tsis yog | Tsis muaj feem | Koj puas tau mus txhaj koob tshuaj COVID-19 dua los li?  Yog tias koj teb tias yog, sau koob tshuaj npe thiab hnub tim tau mus txhaj: |

**TSIS TXHOB SAU DABTSI HAUV QAB TXOJ KAB NO**

## Vaccine information

| **COVID-19 Vaccine Presentation1** | **EUA Fact Sheet Date** | **Route2** | **Manufacturer3** | **Lot Number** | **Admin Site4** | **Person Admin5** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| COVID-19 Comirnaty (Pfizer) 12 years and older (gray cap), 0.3 mL |  | IM | PFR |  |  |  |
| COVID-19 Pfizer 5-11 years (bleu cap), 0.3 mL |  | IM | PFR |  |  |  |
| COVID-19 Pfizer 6 months – 4 years (yellow cap), 0.3 mL |  | IM | PFR |  |  |  |
| COVID-19 Spikevax (Moderna) 12 years and older (blue cap/bleu label), 0.5 mL |  | IM | MOD |  |  |  |
| COVID-19 Moderna 6-11 years (blue cap/green label), 0.25 mL |  | IM | MOD |  |  |  |
| COVID-19 (Novavax), 0.5 mL |  | IM | NVX |  |  |  |

1. **COVID-19 Vaccine Presentation** = lists specific product name (e.g., Pfizer, Moderna, Novavax, etc.)
2. **Route:** IM = Intramuscular
3. **Manufacturer:** MOD = Moderna, PFR = Pfizer, NVX= Novavax
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)](https://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 [FDA: COVID-19 Vaccines (www.fda.gov/emergency-preparedness-and-response/coronavirus-disease-2019-covid-19/covid-19-vaccines)](https/www.fda.gov/emergency-preparedness-and-response/coronavirus-disease-2019-covid-19/covid-19-vaccines) and [CDC: U.S. COVID-19 Vaccine Product Information (www.cdc.gov/vaccines/covid-19/info-by-product/index.html)](https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/covid-19/info-by-product/index.html).

### 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: COVID-19 Vaccines](https://www.fda.gov/emergency-preparedness-and-response/coronavirus-disease-2019-covid-19/covid-19-vaccines) and [U.S. COVID-19 Vaccine Product Information](https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/covid-19/info-by-product/index.html).

### 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. For details, including additional information on delaying vaccine 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 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 ever received a dose of COVID-19 vaccine?

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 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. For more details 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. 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.
* **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 Considersations: Myocarditis and Pericarditis after Receipt of mRNA COVID-19 Vaccines (www.cdc.gov/vaccines/covid-19/clinical-considerations/myocarditis.html)](https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/covid-19/clinical-considerations/myocarditis.html) 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.

Find EUA fact sheets for health care providers and recipients and caregivers at [FDA: COVID-19 Vaccines (www.fda.gov/emergency-preparedness-and-response/coronavirus-disease-2019-covid-19/covid-19-vaccines)](https://www.fda.gov/emergency-preparedness-and-response/coronavirus-disease-2019-covid-19/covid-19-vaccines).

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