

Vaccines & Immunizations

Interim Clinical Considerations for Use of mRNA COVID-19 Vaccines Currently Authorized in the United States



Interim Considerations: Preparing for the Potential Management of Anaphylaxis at COVID-19 Vaccination Sites



Summary of recent changes (last updated December 30, 2020):

- Additional information on antibody therapies and COVID-19 vaccination
- Information on COVID-19 vaccination and outbreak management
- Additional information on vaccination of immunocompromised persons
- Updates to contraindications and precautions to vaccination
- Information on COVID-19 vaccination and tuberculin skin testing

Background

The Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP) has issued interim recommendations for the use of [Pfizer-BioNTech](#) and [Moderna](#) COVID-19 vaccines for the prevention of coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) in the United States. Both vaccines are lipid nanoparticle-formulated, nucleoside-modified mRNA vaccines encoding the prefusion spike glycoprotein of SARS-CoV-2, the virus that causes COVID-19.

These interim CDC clinical considerations are informed by data submitted to the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) for Emergency Use Authorization (EUA) of the vaccines, other data sources, [general best practice guidelines for immunization](#), and expert opinion. These considerations for mRNA vaccines only apply to the currently authorized vaccine products in the United States (i.e., Pfizer-BioNTech and Moderna COVID-19 vaccines). Considerations will be updated as additional information becomes available or if additional vaccine products are authorized.

In addition to the following considerations, the EUA conditions of use and storage, handling, and administration procedures described in the prescribing information should be referenced when using the [Pfizer-BioNTech](#)  and [Moderna](#)  COVID-19 vaccines.

Authorized age groups

Under the EUAs, the following age groups are authorized to receive vaccination:

- Pfizer-BioNTech: ages ≥ 16 years
- Moderna: ages ≥ 18 years

Children and adolescents outside of these authorized age groups should not receive COVID-19 vaccination at this time.

Administration

The mRNA COVID-19 vaccine series consist of two doses administered intramuscularly:

- Pfizer-BioNTech (30 μ g, 0.3 ml each): three weeks (21 days) apart

- Moderna (100 µg, 0.5 ml): one month (28 days) apart

Second doses administered within a grace period of ≤4 days from the recommended date for the second dose are considered valid; however, doses administered earlier do not need to be repeated. The second dose should be administered as close to the recommended interval as possible. However, there is no maximum interval between the first and second dose for either vaccine.

Interchangeability with other COVID-19 vaccine products

Either of the currently authorized mRNA COVID-19 vaccines can be used when indicated; ACIP does not state a product preference. However, these mRNA COVID-19 vaccines are **not** interchangeable with each other or with other COVID-19 vaccine products. The safety and efficacy of a mixed-product series have not been evaluated. Both doses of the series should be completed with the same product. However, if two doses of different mRNA COVID-19 vaccine products are inadvertently administered, no additional doses of either product are recommended at this time. Recommendations may be updated as further information becomes available or other vaccine types (e.g., viral vector, protein subunit vaccines) are authorized.

Coadministration with other vaccines

Given the lack of data on the safety and efficacy of mRNA COVID-19 vaccines administered simultaneously with other vaccines, the vaccine series should be administered alone, with a minimum interval of 14 days before or after administration with any other vaccine. If mRNA COVID-19 vaccines are inadvertently administered within 14 days of another vaccine, doses do not need to be repeated for either vaccine.

Booster doses

The need for and timing of booster doses for mRNA COVID-19 vaccines has not been established. No additional doses beyond the two-dose primary series are recommended at this time.

Vaccination of persons with a SARS-CoV-2 infection or exposure

Persons with a current or prior history of SARS-CoV-2 infection

Data from clinical trials indicate that mRNA COVID-19 vaccines are safe in persons with evidence of a prior SARS-CoV-2 infection. Vaccination should be offered to persons regardless of history of prior symptomatic or asymptomatic SARS-CoV-2 infection. Viral testing to assess for acute SARS-CoV-2 infection or serologic testing to assess for prior infection solely for the purposes of vaccine decision-making is not recommended.

Vaccination of persons with known current SARS-CoV-2 infection should be deferred until the person has recovered from the acute illness (if the person had symptoms) and [criteria](#) have been met for them to discontinue isolation. This recommendation applies to persons who develop SARS-CoV-2 infection before receiving any vaccine doses as well as those who develop SARS-CoV-2 infection after the first dose but before receipt of the second dose. While there is otherwise 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.

For vaccinated persons who subsequently develop COVID-19, prior receipt of an mRNA COVID-19 vaccine should not affect treatment decisions (including use of monoclonal antibodies, convalescent plasma, antiviral treatment, or corticosteroid administration) or timing of such treatments.

Persons who previously received passive antibody therapy

Currently, there are no data on the safety and efficacy of mRNA COVID-19 vaccines 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 responses.

For persons receiving antibody therapies not specific to COVID-19 treatment (e.g., intravenous immunoglobulin, RhoGAM), administration of mRNA COVID-19 vaccines either simultaneously with or at any interval before or after receipt of an antibody-containing product is unlikely to substantially impair development of a protective antibody response. Thus, there is no recommended minimum interval between other antibody therapies (i.e., those that are not specific to COVID-19 treatment) and mRNA COVID-19 vaccination.

Vaccinating persons with a known SARS-CoV-2 exposure or during COVID-19 outbreaks

mRNA vaccines are not currently recommended for outbreak management or for post-exposure prophylaxis, which is vaccination to prevent the development of SARS-CoV-2 infection in a person with a specific known exposure. Because the median [incubation period](#) of SARS-CoV-2 is 4 to 5 days, it is unlikely that the first dose of COVID-19 vaccine would provide an adequate immune response within the incubation period for effective post-exposure prophylaxis. Thus, vaccination is unlikely to be effective in preventing disease following an exposure.

Persons in the community or outpatient setting who have had a known COVID-19 exposure should not seek vaccination until their [quarantine period](#) has ended to avoid potentially exposing healthcare personnel and other persons to SARS-CoV-2 during the vaccination visit.

Residents with a known COVID-19 exposure living in congregate healthcare settings (e.g., long-term care facilities), where exposure and transmission of SARS-CoV-2 can occur repeatedly for long periods of time, may be vaccinated. In these settings, healthcare personnel are already in close contact with residents (e.g., entering patient rooms for evaluation and treatment). Vaccinators should employ appropriate [infection prevention and control procedures](#).

Residents of other congregate settings (e.g., correctional and detention facilities, homeless shelters) with a known COVID-19 exposure may also be vaccinated, in order to avoid delays and missed opportunities for vaccination given the increased risk for outbreaks in these settings. However, where feasible, precautions should be taken to limit mixing exposed individuals with other residents or staff (except those essential for the provision of vaccination services, who should employ appropriate infection and control procedures).

Persons residing in congregate settings (healthcare and non-healthcare) who have had an exposure and are awaiting results of SARS-CoV-2 testing may be vaccinated if the person does not have symptoms consistent with COVID-19.

In situations where facility-wide testing is being conducted to identify SARS-CoV-2 infections, facilities should attempt to complete facility-wide testing within a period that allows for test results to be received prior to vaccination in order to isolate those patients with SARS-CoV-2 infection. However, it is not necessary to wait for test results if this would create delays in vaccination. In such situations, persons without symptoms consistent with COVID-19 may be vaccinated. Although not contraindicated, vaccination may be deferred pending outcome of testing in persons with symptoms consistent with COVID-19. Viral testing for acute SARS-CoV-2 infection solely for the purposes of vaccine decision-making is not recommended.

Vaccination of persons with underlying medical conditions

mRNA COVID-19 vaccines may be administered to persons with underlying medical conditions who have no contraindications to vaccination (see 'contraindications' section below). Clinical trials demonstrated similar safety and efficacy profiles in persons with some underlying medical conditions, including those that place them at [increased risk for severe COVID-19](#), compared to persons without comorbidities. Information on groups with specific underlying medical conditions is included below.

Immunocompromised persons

Persons with HIV infection or other immunocompromising conditions, or who take immunosuppressive medications or therapies [might be at increased risk for severe COVID-19](#). Data are not currently available to establish vaccine safety and efficacy in these groups. Persons with stable HIV infection were included in mRNA COVID-19 vaccine clinical trials, though data remain limited. Immunocompromised individuals may 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 (see below). Antibody testing is not recommended to assess for immunity to COVID-19 following mRNA COVID-19 vaccination.

At this time, re-vaccination is not recommended after immune competence is regained in persons who received mRNA COVID-19 vaccines during chemotherapy or treatment with other immunosuppressive drugs. Recommendations on re-vaccination or additional doses of mRNA COVID-19 vaccines may be updated as additional information is available.

Persons with autoimmune conditions

No data are currently available on the safety and efficacy of mRNA COVID-19 vaccines in persons with autoimmune conditions, though these persons were eligible for enrollment in clinical trials. No imbalances were observed in the occurrence of symptoms consistent with autoimmune conditions or inflammatory disorders in clinical trial participants who received an mRNA COVID-19 vaccine compared to placebo. Persons with autoimmune conditions who have no contraindications to vaccination may receive an mRNA COVID-19 vaccine.

Persons with a history of Guillain-Barré syndrome

To date, no cases of Guillain-Barré syndrome (GBS) have been reported following vaccination among participants in the Pfizer-BioNTech or Moderna COVID-19 vaccines clinical trials. With few exceptions, ACIP's [general best practice guidelines for immunization](#) does not include history of GBS as a contraindication or precaution to vaccination. Persons with a history of GBS may receive an mRNA COVID-19 vaccine unless they have a contraindication to vaccination. Any occurrence of GBS following mRNA COVID-19 vaccination should be reported to the Vaccine Adverse Event Reporting System (VAERS).

Persons with a history of Bell's palsy

Cases of Bell's palsy were reported following vaccination in participants in both the Pfizer-BioNTech and Moderna COVID-19 vaccines clinical trials. However, the FDA does not consider these to be above the frequency expected in the general population and has not concluded that these cases were causally related to vaccination. Post-authorization safety surveillance will be important to further assess any possible causal association. In the absence of such evidence, persons with a history of Bell's palsy may receive an mRNA COVID-19 vaccine unless they have a contraindication to vaccination. Any occurrence of Bell's palsy following mRNA COVID-19 vaccination should be reported to VAERS.

Vaccination of pregnant or lactating people

Pregnant people

Observational [data](#) demonstrate that while the absolute risk is low, pregnant people with COVID-19 have an increased risk of severe illness, including illness resulting in intensive care admission, mechanical ventilation, or death. Additionally, they might be at an increased risk of adverse pregnancy outcomes, such as preterm birth.

There are currently few data on the safety of COVID-19 vaccines, including mRNA vaccines, in pregnant people. Limited data are currently available from animal developmental and reproductive toxicity studies. No safety concerns were demonstrated in rats that received Moderna COVID-19 vaccine prior to or during gestation in terms of female reproduction, fetal/embryonal development, or postnatal development. Studies in pregnant people are planned and the vaccine manufacturers are following outcomes in people in the clinical trials who became pregnant. Based on current knowledge, experts believe that mRNA vaccines are unlikely to pose a risk to the pregnant person or the fetus because [mRNA vaccines](#) are not live vaccines. The mRNA in the vaccine is degraded quickly by normal cellular processes and does not enter the nucleus of the cell. However, the potential risks of mRNA vaccines to the pregnant person and the fetus are unknown because these vaccines have not been studied in pregnant people.

If pregnant people are part of a group that is recommended to receive a COVID-19 vaccine (e.g., healthcare personnel), they may choose to be vaccinated. A conversation between the patient and their clinical team may assist with decisions regarding the use of a mRNA COVID-19 vaccine, though a conversation with a healthcare provider 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.

Side effects can occur with COVID-19 vaccine use in pregnant people, similar to those expected among non-pregnant people. Pregnant people who experience fever following vaccination may be counseled to take acetaminophen as fever has been associated with adverse pregnancy outcomes. Acetaminophen may be offered as an option for pregnant people experiencing other post-vaccination symptoms as well.

There is no recommendation for routine pregnancy testing before receipt of a COVID-19 vaccine. Those who are trying to become pregnant do not need to avoid pregnancy after mRNA COVID-19 vaccination.

Lactating people

There are no data on the safety of COVID-19 vaccines in lactating people or the effects of mRNA COVID-19 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 who is part of a group recommended to receive a COVID-19 vaccine (e.g., healthcare personnel) may choose to be vaccinated.

Vaccination of children and adolescents

Adolescents aged 16–17 years are included among persons eligible to receive the Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 vaccine under the EUA. While vaccine safety and efficacy data in this age group are limited, there are no biologically plausible reasons for safety and efficacy profiles to be different than those observed in persons 18 years of age and older. Adolescents aged 16–17 years who are part of a group recommended to receive a COVID-19 vaccine may be vaccinated with the Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 vaccine with appropriate assent. Children and adolescents younger than 16 years of age are not authorized to receive the Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 vaccine at this time.

Children and adolescents younger than 18 years of age are not authorized to receive the Moderna COVID-19 vaccine at this time.

Patient counseling

Vaccine efficacy

Preliminary data suggest high vaccine efficacy in preventing COVID-19 following receipt of two doses of mRNA COVID-19 vaccine (Pfizer-BioNTech: 95.0% [95% CI: 90.3%, 97.6%]; Moderna: 94.1% [95% CI: 89.3%, 96.8%]). Limited data are currently available regarding the efficacy of a single dose. Patients should be counseled on the importance of completing the two-dose series (of the same vaccine product) to optimize protection.

Reactogenicity

Before vaccination, providers should counsel mRNA COVID-19 vaccine recipients about expected local (e.g., pain, swelling, erythema at the injection site, localized axillary lymphadenopathy on the same side as the vaccinated arm) and systemic (e.g., fever, fatigue, headache, chills, myalgia, arthralgia) post-vaccination symptoms. Depending on vaccine product ([Pfizer](#) vs. [Moderna](#)), age group, and vaccine dose, approximately 80–89% of vaccinated persons develop at least one local symptom and 55–83% develop at least one systemic symptom following vaccination.

Most systemic post-vaccination symptoms are mild to moderate in severity, occur within the first three days of vaccination, and resolve within 1–3 days of onset. These symptoms are more frequent and severe following the second dose and among younger persons compared to older persons (i.e., >55 or ≥65 years [for Pfizer-BioNTech or Moderna vaccines, respectively]). Unless persons develop a contraindication to vaccination (see below), they should be encouraged to complete the series even if they develop local or systemic symptoms following the first dose to optimize protection against COVID-19.

In clinical trials, hypersensitivity-related adverse events were observed in 0.63% of participants who received the Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 vaccine and 1.5% of participants who received the Moderna COVID-19 vaccine, compared to 0.51% and 1.1%, respectively, in the placebo groups. Anaphylaxis following vaccination was not observed in the Pfizer-BioNTech or Moderna COVID-19 vaccines clinical trials. However, anaphylactic reactions have been reported following receipt of mRNA vaccines outside of clinical trials.

Antipyretic or analgesic medications (e.g., acetaminophen, non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs) may be taken for the treatment of post-vaccination local or systemic symptoms, if medically appropriate. However, routine prophylactic administration of these medications for the purpose of preventing post-vaccination symptoms is not currently recommended, as information on the impact of such use on mRNA COVID-19 vaccine-induced antibody responses is not available at this time.

Infection prevention and control considerations are available for [healthcare personnel](#) and [long-term care facility residents](#) (e.g., populations included in phase 1a of vaccine allocation) with systemic signs and symptoms following COVID-19 vaccination. Considerations may be updated as additional information becomes available or additional groups are prioritized for vaccine allocation.

Public health recommendations for vaccinated persons

Given the currently limited information on how much the mRNA COVID-19 vaccines may reduce transmission in the general population and how long protection lasts, vaccinated persons should continue to follow **all current guidance** to protect themselves and others. This includes wearing a mask, staying at least 6 feet away from others, avoiding crowds, washing hands often, following [CDC travel guidance](#), following quarantine guidance after an exposure to someone with COVID-19, and following any applicable workplace or school guidance, including guidance related to personal protective equipment use or SARS-CoV-2 testing.

Contraindications and precautions

While rare, anaphylactic reactions have been reported following vaccination with mRNA COVID-19 vaccines. Although investigations are ongoing, persons with a history of an immediate allergic reaction (of any severity) to an mRNA COVID-19 vaccine or any of its components might be at greater risk for anaphylaxis upon re-exposure to either of the currently authorized mRNA COVID-19 vaccines. For the purposes of this guidance, an immediate allergic reaction to a vaccine or medication is defined as any hypersensitivity-related signs or symptoms such as urticaria, angioedema, respiratory distress (e.g., wheezing, stridor), or anaphylaxis that occur within four hours following administration.

Recommendations for contraindications and precautions are described below and summarized in Appendix A. The following recommendations may change as further information becomes available.

Contraindications

CDC considers a history of the following to be a contraindication to vaccination with both the Pfizer-BioNTech and Moderna COVID-19 vaccines:

- Severe allergic reaction (e.g., anaphylaxis) after a previous dose of an mRNA COVID-19 vaccine or any of its components
- Immediate allergic reaction of any severity to a previous dose of an mRNA COVID-19 vaccine or any of its components (including polyethylene glycol [PEG])*
- Immediate allergic reaction of any severity to polysorbate (due to potential cross-reactive hypersensitivity with the vaccine ingredient PEG)*

* These persons should not receive mRNA COVID-19 vaccination at this time unless they have been evaluated by an allergist-immunologist and it is determined that the person can safely receive the vaccine (e.g., under observation, in a setting with advanced medical care available). See Appendix B for more information on ingredients included in mRNA COVID-19 vaccines.

Persons with an immediate allergic reaction to the first dose of an mRNA COVID-19 vaccine should not receive additional doses of either of the mRNA COVID-19 vaccines. Providers should attempt to determine whether reactions reported following vaccination are consistent with immediate allergic reactions versus other types of reactions commonly observed following vaccination, such as a vasovagal reaction or post-vaccination side effects (which are not contraindications to receiving the second vaccine dose) (Appendix C).

Healthcare personnel or health departments in the United States can request a consultation from the [Clinical Immunization Safety Assessment COVIDvax](#) project for a complex COVID-19 vaccine safety question about an individual patient residing in the United States not readily addressed by CDC guidance.

Precautions

CDC considers a history of any immediate allergic reaction to any other vaccine or injectable therapy (i.e., intramuscular, intravenous, or subcutaneous vaccines or therapies not related to a component of mRNA COVID-19 vaccines or polysorbate) as a precaution but not a contraindication to vaccination for both the Pfizer-BioNTech and Moderna COVID-19 vaccines. These persons should be counseled about the unknown risks of developing a severe allergic reaction and balance these risks against the benefits of vaccination. Deferral of vaccination and/or consultation with an allergist-immunologist may be considered until further information on the risk of anaphylaxis is available. The following considerations can be used to help the provider conduct a risk assessment for mRNA COVID-19 vaccination in these individuals:

- Risk of exposure to SARS-CoV-2 (e.g., because of residence in a congregate setting such as a long-term care facility, occupation)
- Risk of severe disease or death due to COVID-19 (e.g., because of age, underlying medical conditions)
- Whether the patient has previously been infected with SARS-CoV-2 and, if so, how long ago
 - Note: Vaccination is recommended for persons with a history of COVID-19; however, because reinfection is uncommon in the 90 days following infection, persons with a precaution to vaccination and recent COVID-19 may choose to defer vaccination until further information is known about the risk of anaphylaxis following vaccination.
- The unknown risk of anaphylaxis (including fatal anaphylaxis) following mRNA COVID-19 vaccination in a person with a history of an immediate allergic reaction to other vaccines or injectable therapies
- Ability of the patient to be vaccinated in a setting where [appropriate medical care](#) is immediately available for anaphylaxis

Neither contraindications nor precautions to vaccination

Allergic reactions (including severe allergic reactions) not related to vaccines, injectable therapies, components of mRNA COVID-19 vaccines (including PEG), or polysorbates, such as food, pet, venom, or environmental allergies, or allergies to oral medications (including the oral equivalents of injectable medications) are **not** a contraindication or precaution to vaccination with either mRNA COVID-19 vaccine. The vial stoppers of these mRNA vaccines are not made with natural rubber latex, and there is no contraindication or precaution to vaccination for persons with a latex allergy. In addition, as the mRNA COVID-19 vaccines do not contain eggs or gelatin, persons with allergies to these substances do not have a contraindication or precaution to vaccination.

Observation periods following vaccination (for persons without contraindications to mRNA COVID-19 vaccines)

CDC recommends an observation period following vaccination with mRNA COVID-19 vaccines. Persons with a history of an immediate allergic reaction of any severity to a vaccine or injectable therapy and persons with a history of anaphylaxis due to any cause should be observed for 30 minutes. All other persons should be observed for 15 minutes.

Reporting of vaccine adverse events

Adverse events that occur in a recipient following mRNA COVID-19 vaccination should be reported to VAERS. Vaccination providers are required by the Food and Drug Administration to report the following that occur after mRNA COVID-19 vaccination under Emergency Use Authorization:

- Vaccine administration errors
- Serious adverse events
- Cases of Multisystem Inflammatory Syndrome
- Cases of COVID-19 that result in hospitalization or death

Reporting is encouraged for any other clinically significant adverse event even if it is uncertain whether the vaccine caused the event. Information on how to submit a report to VAERS is available at <https://vaers.hhs.gov> or by calling 1-800-822-7967.

In addition, CDC has developed a new, voluntary smartphone-based tool, [v-safe](#). This tool uses text messaging and web surveys to provide near real-time health check-ins after patients receive COVID-19 vaccination. Reports to v-safe indicating a medically significant health impact, including pregnancy, are followed up by the CDC/v-safe call center to collect additional information to complete a VAERS report, if appropriate.

Laboratory testing

Laboratory Testing

Interpretation of SARS-CoV-2 test results in vaccinated persons

Prior receipt of an mRNA COVID-19 vaccine will not affect the results of SARS-CoV-2 viral tests (nucleic acid amplification or antigen tests). Currently available antibody tests for SARS-CoV-2 assess IgM and/or IgG to one of two viral proteins: spike or nucleocapsid. Because both the Pfizer-BioNTech and Moderna COVID-19 vaccines contain mRNA that encodes the spike protein, a positive test for spike protein IgM/IgG could indicate either prior infection or vaccination. To evaluate for evidence of prior infection in an individual with a history of mRNA COVID-19 vaccination, a [test](#) specifically evaluating IgM/IgG to the nucleocapsid protein should be used. Antibody testing is not currently recommended to assess for immunity to COVID-19 following mRNA COVID-19 vaccination or to assess the need for vaccination in an unvaccinated person.

Interpretation of tuberculosis test results in vaccinated persons

Inactive vaccines do not interfere with tuberculosis (TB) test results. There is no immunologic reason to believe either a Tuberculin Skin Test (TST) (administered by intradermal placement of 0.1 cc of purified protein derivative) or blood draw for interferon gamma release assay (IGRA) would affect the safety or effectiveness of mRNA COVID-19 vaccines. We have no data to inform the impact of the COVID-19 mRNA vaccines on either TB test for infection (i.e., TST or IGRA).

For healthcare personnel or patients who require baseline TB testing (at onboarding or entry into facilities) at the same time they are to receive an mRNA COVID-19 vaccine:

- Perform TB symptom screening on all healthcare personnel or patients.
- If utilizing the IGRA, draw blood for interferon gamma release assay prior to COVID-19 vaccination.
- If utilizing the TST, place prior to COVID-19 vaccination.
- If vaccination has been given and testing needs to be performed, defer TST or IGRA until 4 weeks after COVID-19 vaccine 2-dose completion.
 - All potential recipients of COVID-19 vaccination should weigh the risks and benefits of delaying TST/IGRA with their providers.

For healthcare personnel who require testing for other reasons:

- Perform TB symptom screening on all healthcare personnel
- Test for infection should be done before or at the same time as the administration of COVID-19 vaccination. If this is not possible, prioritization of test for TB infection needs to be weighed with the importance of receiving COVID-19 vaccination based on potential COVID-19 exposures and TB risk factors.
 - Healthcare personnel with high-risk conditions for TB progression should be fully evaluated as soon as possible.
 - Healthcare personnel without high-risk conditions for TB progression should proceed with contact tracing (i.e., symptom screening, chest radiograph or other imaging, specimen for microbiologic evaluation) but delay test for TB infection (TST or IGRA) if prioritized for receiving COVID-19 vaccination.
 - All potential recipients of COVID-19 vaccination should weigh the risks and benefits of delaying TST/IGRA with their providers.

Appendix A: Triage of persons presenting for mRNA COVID-19 vaccination

	MAY PROCEED WITH VACCINATION	PRECAUTION TO VACCINATION	CONTRAINDICATION TO VACCINATION
CONDITIONS	CONDITIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Immunocompromising conditions • Pregnancy • Lactation 	CONDITIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moderate/severe acute illness 	CONDITIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None
	ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additional information provided* • 15 minute observation period 	ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Risk assessment • Potential deferral of vaccination • 15-minute observation period if vaccinated 	ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A

	MAY PROCEED WITH VACCINATION	PRECAUTION TO VACCINATION	CONTRAINDICATION TO VACCINATION
ALLERGIES	<p>ALLERGIES History of allergies that are unrelated to components of an mRNA COVID-19 vaccine[†], other vaccines, injectable therapies, or polysorbate, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Allergy to oral medications (including the oral equivalent of an injectable medication) History of food, pet, insect, venom, environmental, latex, etc., allergies Family history of allergies 	<p>ALLERGIES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> History of any immediate allergic reaction[†] to vaccines or injectable therapies (except those related to component of mRNA COVID-19 vaccines[†] or polysorbate, as these are contraindicated) <p>ACTIONS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Risk assessment Consider deferral of vaccination and/or referral to allergist-immunologist 30-minute observation period if vaccinated 	<p>ALLERGIES History of the following are contraindications to receiving either of the mRNA COVID-19 vaccines[†]:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Severe allergic reaction (e.g., anaphylaxis) after a previous dose of an mRNA COVID-19 vaccine or any of its components Immediate allergic reaction[†] of any severity to a previous dose of an mRNA COVID-19 vaccine or any of its components[†] (including polyethylene glycol)[#] Immediate allergic reaction of any severity to polysorbate^{^#}
	<p>ACTIONS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 30-minute observation period: Persons with a history of anaphylaxis (due to any cause) 15-minute observation period: All other persons 		<p>ACTIONS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not vaccinate[#] Consider referral to allergist-immunologist

* See Special Populations section for information on patient counseling in these groups

† Refers only to mRNA COVID-19 vaccines currently authorized in the United States (i.e., Pfizer-BioNTech, Moderna COVID-19 vaccines)

‡ Immediate allergic reaction to a vaccine or medication is defined as any hypersensitivity-related signs or symptoms consistent with urticaria, angioedema, respiratory distress (e.g., wheezing, stridor), or anaphylaxis that occur within four hours following administration.

^ See Appendix B for a list of ingredients. Note: Polyethylene glycol (PEG), an ingredient in both mRNA COVID-19 vaccines, is structurally related to polysorbate and cross-reactive hypersensitivity between these compounds may occur. Information on ingredients of a vaccine or medication (including PEG, a PEG derivative, or polysorbates) can be found in the package insert.

These persons should not receive mRNA COVID-19 vaccination at this time unless they have been evaluated by an allergist-immunologist and it is determined that the person can safely receive the vaccine (e.g., under observation, in a setting with advanced medical care available)

Appendix B: Ingredients included in Pfizer–BioNTech and Moderna mRNA COVID–19 vaccines

An immediate allergic reaction to any component or previous dose of an mRNA COVID-19 vaccine is a contraindication to vaccination with both the Pfizer-BioNTech and Moderna vaccines. The following is a list of ingredients for the [Pfizer-BioNTech](#) and [Moderna](#) COVID-19 vaccines, as reported in the prescribing information for each vaccine.

Description	Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 vaccine	Moderna COVID-19 vaccine
mRNA	Nucleoside-modified mRNA encoding the viral spike (S) glycoprotein of SARS-CoV-2	Nucleoside-modified mRNA encoding the viral spike (S) glycoprotein of SARS-CoV-2
Lipids	2[(polyethylene glycol)-2000]-N,N-ditetradecylacetamide	PEG2000-DMG: 1,2-dimyristoyl-rac-glycerol, methoxypolyethylene glycol
	1,2-distearoyl-sn-glycero-3-phosphocholine	1,2-distearoyl-sn-glycero-3-phosphocholine

Description	Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 vaccine	Moderna COVID-19 vaccine
	Cholesterol	Cholesterol
	(4-hydroxybutyl)azanediyl)bis(hexane-6,1-diyl)bis(2-hexyldecanoate)	SM-102: heptadecan-9-yl 8-((2-hydroxyethyl) (6-oxo-6-(undecyloxy) hexyl) amino) octanoate
Salts, sugars, buffers	Potassium chloride	Tromethamine
	Monobasic potassium phosphate	Tromethamine hydrochloride
	Sodium chloride	Acetic acid
	Dibasic sodium phosphate dihydrate	Sodium acetate
	Sucrose	Sucrose

* Neither vaccine contain eggs, gelatin, latex, or preservatives

Note: Both the Pfizer-BioNTech and Moderna COVID-19 vaccines contain polyethylene glycol (PEG). PEG is a primary ingredient in osmotic laxatives and oral bowel preparations for colonoscopy procedures, an inactive ingredient or excipient in many medications, and is used in a process called pegylation to improve the therapeutic activity of some medications (including certain chemotherapeutics). Additionally, cross-reactive hypersensitivity between PEG and polysorbates (included as an excipient in some vaccines and other therapeutic agents) can occur.

Information on whether a medication contains PEG, a PEG derivative, or polysorbates as either active or inactive ingredients can be found in the package insert. The National Institutes of Health [DailyMed database](#) [link](#) may also be used as a resource. Medications that contain PEG and/or polysorbate are also described in the supplementary materials of Stone CA, et al. "Immediate hypersensitivity to polyethylene glycols and polysorbates: more common than we have recognized." *The Journal of Allergy and Clinical Immunology: In Practice* 7.5 (2019): 1533-1540. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC6706272/pdf/nihms-1019221.pdf> [link](#) [link](#)

Appendix C: Potential characteristics of allergic reactions, vasovagal reactions, and vaccine side effects following mRNA COVID-19 vaccination

In patients who develop post-vaccination symptoms, determining the etiology (including allergic reaction, vasovagal reaction, or vaccine side effects) is important to determine whether a person can receive additional doses of mRNA COVID-19 vaccines. The following table of signs and symptoms is meant to serve as a resource but may not be exhaustive, and patients may not have all signs or symptoms. Providers should use their clinical judgement when assessing patients to determine the diagnosis and management.

Characteristic	Immediate allergic reactions (including anaphylaxis)	Vasovagal reaction	Vaccine side effects (local and systemic)
Timing after vaccination	Most occur within 15-30 minutes of vaccination	Most occur within 15 minutes	Median of 1 to 3 days after vaccination (with most occurring day after vaccination)
Signs and symptoms			

Characteristic	Immediate allergic reactions (including anaphylaxis)	Vasovagal reaction	Vaccine side effects (local and systemic)
Constitutional	Feeling of impending doom	Feeling warm or cold	Fever, chills, fatigue
Cutaneous	Skin symptoms present in ~90% of people with anaphylaxis, including pruritus, urticaria, flushing, angioedema	Pallor, diaphoresis, clammy skin, sensation of facial warmth	Pain, erythema or swelling at injection site; lymphadenopathy in same arm as vaccination
Neurologic	Confusion, disorientation, dizziness, lightheadedness, weakness, loss of consciousness	Dizziness, lightheadedness, syncope (often after prodromal symptoms for a few seconds or minutes), weakness, changes in vision (such as spots of flickering lights, tunnel vision), changes in hearing	Headache
Respiratory	Shortness of breath, wheezing, bronchospasm, stridor, hypoxia	Variable; if accompanied by anxiety, may have an elevated respiratory rate	N/A
Cardiovascular	Hypotension, tachycardia	Variable; may have hypotension or bradycardia during syncopal event	N/A
Gastrointestinal	Nausea, vomiting, abdominal cramps, diarrhea	Nausea, vomiting	Vomiting or diarrhea may occur
Musculoskeletal	N/A	N/A	Myalgia, arthralgia
Vaccine recommendations			
Recommended to receive 2nd dose of mRNA COVID-19 vaccine?	No	Yes	Yes