Guidance and Standing Orders for COVID-19 Vaccinations

Updated: 11/20/2023

This guidance is for all COVID-19 vaccinations given under On-Site Medical Services. This guidance will be updated as new information and resources become available, including as new vaccines become available for use under a Food and Drug Administrations (FDA) Emergency Use Authorization (EUA), and after the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and theirAdvisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP) provides medical recommendation for appropriate use of the vaccines.

If questions or issues arise during vaccine clinic operations, please refer to the contact sheet provided.

General Guidance:
Review CDC's Infection Control Guidance for Healthcare Professionals

All persons involved in handling, preparing or administering COVID-19 vaccine must read and be familiar with these NH COVID-19 vaccine clinic protocols and standing orders, and the following manufacturer-specific COVID-19 vaccine fact sheets from the FDA:

- Pfizer-BioNTech vaccine: Fact Sheet For Healthcare Providers Under 6m-11 years
- Pfizer-BioNTech vaccine: Fact Sheet for Healthcare Providers 12 years and older
- Moderna vaccine: Fact Sheet for Healthcare Providers 6m-11 years
- Moderna vaccine: Fact Sheet for Healthcare Providers 12 years and older

Review CDC's Interim Clinical Considerations for Use of COVID-19 Vaccines Currently Authorized in the United States

All persons involved in handling, preparing or administering COVID-19 vaccines must have been provided and reviewed vaccination training material developed by On-Site Medical Services and approved by the NH Department of Health and Human Services.

Infectious Disease Prevention
Face Mask Use:

- All healthcare providers and staff supporting the influenza vaccination clinic have the *option* to wear a surgical face mask over their nose and mouth when within the vaccination clinic facility, when entering a facility or person's home, and when outdoors and around other people.
    - Staff that opt to wear a mask should be given routine mask breaks as needed (ideally outside if weather permits) where staff are separated from others and can safely remove (and store) their face mask.
    - Avoid touching your face or adjust face covering without first sanitizing your hands. After touching a person's face or adjusting face coverings, hands must again be sanitized.

- All vaccine recipients (VRs) and visitors to a influenza vaccination clinic have the *option* to wear a face mask or cloth face covering over their nose and mouth when within the vaccination facility or outdoors and around other people.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) During a Vaccine Recipient (VR) Care Encounter:

- During VR encounters, or when interacting with members of the public, vaccination clinic staff should wear appropriate PPE, including the following:
    - Surgical face mask (if appropriate)
    - Eye protection: face shield (preferred) or goggles (note: eye protection is optional for vaccinators operating in areas that have a low or moderate level of Community transmission of influenza, but should be worn in areas of "substantial" community transmission)
    - Gloves are optional for healthcare workers delivering vaccines
- Staff going into a long-term care facility (LTCF) experiencing an outbreak or with concern for facility transmission must follow the facility's PPE guidance and infection control procedures.
- The above specified articles of PPE should be appropriately donned and doffed (put on and taken off) per CDC guidance on using PPE.
- Masks and face shields can be reused between VRs at fixed site (non-mobile) vaccination clinics as long as they are not contaminated; gloves should be changed in-between VRs.
    - Masks should be discarded, at a minimum, at the end of each shift, or if the mask becomes saturated or soiled.
    - Face shields and goggles can be reused and should be cleaned and disinfected at the end of each shift, or if they become soiled/contaminated; gloves should be used when cleaning and disinfecting (see cleaning and disinfection guidance below).
- Healthcare workers should practice hand hygiene immediately before AND after each VR care encounter.

Hand Hygiene:

- Alcohol-based hand sanitizer should be made readily available at the walk-in facility entrances, exists, throughout the facility, and at points of vaccination. Drive-thru clinics should also have alcohol-based hand sanitizer readily available, especially at points of vaccination for use by staff. Mobile vaccination teams should carry portable containers of alcohol-based hand sanitizer.
- All healthcare personnel delivering vaccination must practice hand hygiene immediately before and after vaccinating each VR.
- All staff should frequently perform hygiene throughout the day, including before and after taking a break or eating, before and after restroom use, etc.

Screening for fever, symptoms, and risk factors for COVID-19 (COVID-19 clinics):

- Each staff member must be screened for symptoms of COVID-19, recent diagnosis of active SARS-CoV-2 infection (the novel coronavirus that causes COVID-19), and risk factors for COVID-19 prior to each shift/clinic (see screening questions below) – responses to questions do not need to be documented or recorded
- Each VR and visitor entering a clinic (including drive thru clinics), or any household contact present for vaccination of a homebound individual must be screened for symptoms of COVID-19, recent diagnosis of active SARS-CoV-2 infection (the novel coronavirus that causes COVID-19), and risk factors for COVID-19 immediately prior, or upon entry, to the facility (see screening questions below); responses to questions do not need to be documented or recorded.
- Staff, VRs, visitors, and household contacts who screen positive for any new or unexplained symptoms of COVID-19, have recently been diagnosed with COVID-19 and not yet meet CDC criteria for discontinuation of isolation, or who report a travel-related risk factor or close contact to a person with COVID-19 in the prior 10 days requiring quarantine* should not be allowed into the vaccination facility (including for drive-thru clinics). Similarly, a mobile team should not enter a household if a person is present who is symptomatic or should be in quarantine due to travel to high risk locations or exposure to COVID-19.*
    - * People who previously tested positive for COVID-19 by PCR or antigen testing in the 90 days prior to an exposure or travel, or who are 14 days beyond completion of a COVID-19 vaccination series at the time of an exposure or travel are not required to be quarantined. These persons can be allowed into vaccination clinics as long as they remain asymptomatic.
- Anybody with new or unexplained symptoms of COVID-19 (including fever of 100.4°F or higher) should be instructed to contact their healthcare provider for evaluation.
- All staff, VRs, visitors, and household contacts should be asked the following screening questions (people can be asked verbally, or provided the questions in writing and asked to identify any "yes" or affirmative answers to the screening questions):
    - Do you have any symptoms of COVID-19 that are new for you, including:
        - Fever, chills, or feeling feverish;
        - Respiratory symptoms such as runny nose, nasal congestion, sore throat, cough, or shortness of breath;
        - General body symptoms such as muscle aches or severe fatigue;
        - Nausea, vomiting, or diarrhea, or changes in your sense of taste or smell?
    - Have you recently tested positive for, or been diagnosed with, active COVID-19 in the prior 10 days (and are supposed to be isolating at home)?
    - Have you had close contact with someone who has tested positive for COVID-19 in the prior 10 days? (Note: healthcare workers caring for COVID-19 patients

while wearing appropriate personal protective equipment should answer "no" because they are not considered to have exposure).

Cleaning and Disinfection:

- Review CDC's cleaning and disinfection guidance under their Infection Prevention and Control Recommendations for Healthcare Personnel (see "Environmental Infection Control" section), and general community Cleaning and Disinfecting guidance.
- Commonly touched surfaces should be routinely cleaned and disinfected.
- Shared tools and equipment, especially shared non-disposable medical equipment used during VR care, must be cleaned and disinfected according to manufacturer's instructions between each VR use.
- Use an EPA-approved disinfectant effective against the influenza (EPA List N disinfectant).
- Use disposable gloves to clean and disinfect.
- Follow manufacturer instructions on PPE use, and application and contact time needed for disinfectant.

Environmental Safety:

- Clinic managers and safety officers should ensure walkways and drive-up areas are safe and free of ice and snow to prevent slips and falls.
- Vaccination areas in outdoor drive-thru clinics should have space where staff can shelter from weather in a safe, socially-distanced space, and also provide a warm space for breaks and snack/lunch if needed due to cold weather.
- In the case of unsafe inclement weather (e.g., snow storm or Nor'easter), clinics should have plans for canceling and rescheduling VRs and have a plan/process in place for notification of staff.

Vaccination Clinic Work-Flow:

- Vaccine recipients (VR) should be screened before entering the clinic for any infectious signs.
- Provide the necessary documents listed below so the VR has a chance to review before their vaccine appointment.
- Documents that need to be provided to all VR's BEFORE vaccination include:
    - FDA COVID-19 vaccine "Fact Sheet for Recipients and Caregivers" (provide the specific fact sheet for the vaccine that will be administered):
        - Pfizer-BioNTech vaccine: Fact Sheet for Recipients and Caregivers 6m-11years of age
        - Pfizer-BioNTech (Comirnaty) vaccine: Fact Sheet for Recipients and Caregivers 12 years of age and older

        - Moderna vaccine: Fact Sheet for Recipients and Caregivers 6m-11years of age
        - Moderna vaccine: Fact Sheet for Recipients and Caregivers 12 years and older
- Upon entry, staff should direct VRs to the registration area where the following should occur:
    - If VR has pre-registered and has a vaccination appointment, then registration staff verify the person's information.
    - If VR has NOT pre-registered, then staff register VR on-site. If registering on-site, the person registering the VR should screen the person for the above contraindications, precautions, and other health conditions.
    - Provide necessary documents outlined above, if not already provided
- If the VR has not been given or not reviewed the above information before the clinic, staff should direct the VR to a waiting area to review the provided information before vaccination. After reviewing the information, if the VR elects not to be vaccinated, registration staff should cancel the clinic appointment.
- Vaccinators should review information entered into the Pre-Vaccination Questionnaire, Recipient Details, and Medical Information with the VR.
    - Vaccinators should use the "Vaccination Screening Checklist" to screen/review for any contraindications, precautions or other health conditions.
- If no contraindications, administer the appropriate COVID-19 vaccine per standing order protocols (see attached protocols) using safe vaccination and infection prevention technique.
    - Vaccinators should follow general best practice guidelines for vaccine administration.
    - Sharps and syringes should be appropriately disposed of in a sharps container immediately after vaccination.
    - Sharps containers should be monitored and replaced when nearing capacity to prevent needle sticks when disposing of sharps.
- Document vaccination on administrative section of consent form and directly in NHIIS.
- Documents that need to be provided to all VR's AFTER vaccination include:
    - VIS statement for appropriate vaccination
    - "COVID-19 Vaccine Record Card" documenting the following:
        - VR's name and date of birth
        - Vaccine clinic site
        - Vaccine manufacturer and lot number
        - Date of vaccination
- Vaccinators should instruct the VR to expect some side effects (sore arm, fatigue, etc.) from the vaccine in the next few days, and to contact their primary care provider if they experience any concerning adverse reactions after leaving the vaccine clinic. If a VR

doesn't have a primary care provider, they should seek medical care at a local urgent care or emergency department if they have any concerning signs/symptoms after vaccination, or call 9-1-1 for serious life-threatening symptoms or reactions (e.g., chest pains, difficulty breathing, face or throat swelling, confusion, body rash or hives, etc.)

- After vaccination, the VR should be directed to wait in an observation area for at least 15 minutes after vaccination to ensure there are no immediate serious adverse vaccine reactions (e.g., anaphylaxis). People with a history of severe allergic reaction (e.g., anaphylaxis) due to any cause, OR persons with a history of an immediate allergic reaction of any severity (reaction within 4 hours) after receipt of another vaccine or other injectable medication therapy, that does not meet criteria as a contraindication should be instructed to wait for 30 minutes after vaccination.
    - Waiting areas should be large rooms (for walk-in clinics) with seating.
    - For drive-thru clinics, waiting areas should have enough space for cars to park spaced apart so that someone can walk up to a window to check on the person.
    - Clinic staff should monitor the waiting area and periodically check on VRs.
    - For vaccination of homebound persons, mobile vaccination teams should identify an area within the home where the VR can be safely observed for the appropriate time frame.
    - Any adverse vaccine reactions should be managed according to the "Medical Management of Vaccine Reactions" protocols.
    - In the event of a serious life-altering reaction occuring, provide BLS and call emergency services (9-1-1).
- Adverse events should be reported to the Vaccine Adverse Event Reporting System (VAERS) at 1-800-822-7967 or online at https://vaers.hhs.gov/reportevent.html.
- Scan and submit all consent forms and *End of Day Report* forms to designated OnSite Dropbox **within 1 business day**. If clinics/vaccine administrations occur over the weekend, forms need to be submitted by the end of business day the following Monday.

List of Medical Providers Approved to Administer COVID-19 Vaccine through On-Site Medical Services-Managed Vaccination Clinics

All persons administering vaccinations through the NH State-managed COVID-19 vaccination clinics should have training and/or experience in administering vaccinations. All persons should be trained in the necessary processes and procedures outlined in this document, and provided vaccination refresher training. Any trainees (e.g., pharmacy interns, nursing students, medical students, etc.), must operate under the direct supervision of a provider/preceptor in their respective profession who is onsite, trained, experienced, and licensed/certified to provide vaccination.

The following licensed medical providers or trainees are allowed to administer COVID-19 vaccines through NH State-managed COVID-19 vaccination clinics. Note that specific personnel are allowed to vaccinate minors under the age of 12, and must meet license requirements as stated in the below standing orders:

- **MD** – Doctor of Medicine
- **DO** – Osteopathic Medicine
- **PA** – Physician Assistant
- **DMD** – Doctor of Dental Medicine
- **DDS** – Doctor of Dental Surgery
- **RDH** – Registered Dental Hygienists
- **DPM** – Doctor of Podiatric Medicine
- **ND** – Naturopathic Doctor
- **APRN** – Advanced Practice Registered Nurse
- **RN** – Registered Nurse
- **LPN** – Licensed Practical Nurse
- **RMA** – Registered Medical Assistant
- **CMA** – Certified Medical Assistant
- **Paramedic**
- **Advanced-EMT**
- **EMT** – Emergency Medical Technician (including EMT-basic)*
- **68W and 4N** – Military Medics
- **Pharmacist†**
- **Pharmacy interns†** *
- **Pharmacy Technician‡**
- **Nursing, Medical, and PA Students***

- **Ages 12+:** See above list from COVID-19 Standing Orders
- **Ages 3-11yrs:** MD, DO, APRN, APRN Student*, PA, PA Student*, RN, RN Student*, LPN, Pharmacists and Pharmacy Technicians* (If they have an immunization endorsement through NH OPLC), Paramedic, Advanced-EMT, EMT*
- **Ages 6mo-3yrs:** MD, DO, APRN, APRN Student*, PA, PA Student*, RN, LPN

** Interns and students must operate under the direct supervision of a provider/preceptor in their respective profession who is onsite, trained, experienced, and licensed/certified to provide vaccination. These individuals must all receive training on clinic processes and protocols, and training in injection safety and technique. EMTs must also conduct any training required through the NH Bureau of EMS.*

COVID-19 Vaccine Health Questionnaire

VACCINE RECIPIENT/PARENT GUARDIAN OF RECIPIENT TO FILL OUT THE BELOW SCREENING QUESTIONS	YES	NO	DON'T KNOW
1. Have you ever received a dose of a COVID-19 vaccine before? Please fill our dose table below or attach a copy of the record, if applicable.	▢	▢	▢
2. Did you have an allergic reaction after a prior dose of any COVID-19 vaccine or component of the COVID-19 vaccine? (Allergic reactions can include symptoms like rash, hives, swelling of the face or mouth, wheezing and difficulty breathing, etc.) **If yes, please specify the specific vaccine AND your allergic reaction:**	▢	▢	▢
3. Do you have a known allergy to an ingredient in the Pfizer-BioNTech COVID19 vaccine, polyethylene glycol (PEG), or polysorbate? See the FDA Fact Sheet corresponding to your age included with this packet of information for a list of vaccine ingredients.	▢	▢	▢
4. Have you ever had any allergic reaction within 4 hours of receiving a nonCOVID-19 vaccine or other injectable medication (including medications injected into a muscle, vein, or under the skin)?	▢	▢	▢
5. Have you ever had a severe allergic reaction (like anaphylaxis) due to any other cause, including to medications taken by mouth, food, or other substances?	▢	▢	▢
6. Did you develop myocarditis or pericarditis after receiving a prior dose of any COVID-19 vaccine?	▢	▢	▢
7. Have you ever been told you had a condition called "Multisystem Inflammatory Syndrome in Children" or MIS-C or called "Multisystem Inflammatory Syndrome in Adults" or MIS-A?	▢	▢	▢
8.Do you have a health condition that weakens your immune system and makes you moderately or severely immunocompromised?	▢	▢	▢
9. Have you received a COVID-19 vaccine or had a COVID-19 infection within the past 3 months?	▢	▢	▢

DOSE TABLE	PFIZER BIONTECH	MODERNA	JANSSEN	OTHER
DOSE 1 Date	___/___/_____	___/___/___	___/___/___	___/___/___
DOSE 2 Date	___/___/_____	___/___/___	___/___/___	___/___/___
DOSE 3 Date	___/___/_____	___/___/___	___/___/___	___/___/___
DOSE 4 Date	___/___/_____	___/___/___	___/___/___	___/___/___

DOSE 5 Date	___/___/_____	___/___/___	___/___/___	___/___/___

Vaccination Screening Checklist (For Vaccinators)

This screening checklist is to help vaccinators identify important information in a VR's pre-vaccination questionnaire, which may impact the ability of a person to receive the vaccine or affect vaccine selection or management of a person after vaccination.

Review vaccine recipient (VR) information in the VMS and verify information with VR prior to vaccination:

- ☐ **Is the VR feeling sick today?**
  - Moderate or Severe Illness: Vaccination should be delayed for any person with moderate-to-severe acute illness until their illness has improved.
  - Symptoms of COVID-19: A person with any new or unexplained symptoms of COVID-19 (even mild cold symptoms) should be declined vaccination, instructed to isolate at home, and seek testing for COVID19 (person should be screened for symptoms of COVID-19 before reaching the vaccinator)
- ☐ **Has the VR previously received a dose of the COVID-19 vaccine? If yes, which one?**
  - Refer to each manufacturer guidance for direction on eligibility
- ☐ **Does the VR have a history of severe allergic reaction (e.g., anaphylaxis) after a previous dose of the COVID-19 vaccine, or to any component of the vaccine? OR Does the VR have a history of an immediate allergic reaction* of any severity after a previous dose of the COVID-19 vaccine or to a component of the vaccine (i.e., a known/diagnosed allergy to a specific component of the vaccine)?**
  - If "yes" to either, this is a vaccine **Contraindication**: Do NOT give that specific COVID-19 vaccine.
  - A person with a contraindication to one mRNA vaccine should not receive doses of either mRNA vaccine (Pfizer or Moderna)
- ☐ **If VR is receiving the Pfizer or Moderna vaccine: Does the VR have a known/diagnosed allergy to polysorbate or polyethylene glycol?**
  - If "yes", this is a vaccine **Precaution** for the VR receiving an mRNA vaccine; above Precautions information and recommendations apply.
  - If VR has consulted with their primary care provider and/or an allergist-immunologist, and vaccination was determined to be appropriate based on provider's risk assessment, and if patient is aware of risks and desires to be vaccinated, then the Pfizer or Moderna vaccine may be given; document in VMS. VR must be monitored for at least 30 minutes after vaccination.
  - If VR has not consulted with their primary care provider or an allergist-immunologist, consult with vaccine clinic medical lead to determine if vaccination is appropriate based on VR's allergy history. Consider declining vaccination until the patient is evaluated by their primary care provider or an allergist-immunologist if any concerning history.
- ☐ **Does the VR have a history of any immediate allergic reaction* to other vaccines or injectable medication therapies (including intramuscular, intravenous, or subcutaneous injections)?**
  - If "yes", this is a vaccine **precaution**. Vaccine may be given. VRs with a vaccine "precaution" are recommended to discuss their allergy histories with their primary care provider so their provider can help perform a risk assessment and discuss the potential risks/benefits of the COVID-19 vaccines with the VR. If the VR chooses not to discuss their allergy history with their primary care provider before vaccination, the VR can still be administered the vaccine (see exceptions below).

Inform the VR about the potential increased risk of an allergic reaction to the COVID-19 vaccine. VR must be monitored for at least 30 minutes after vaccination.

☐ **Does the VR have a history of a severe allergic reaction (e.g., anaphylaxis) due to any other cause that does not qualify as a vaccine contraindication or precaution (including other oral medications, foods, substances, environmental exposures, etc.)?**

- If "yes", vaccine may be given. It is recommended that the VR discuss their allergy history with their primary care provider before vaccination, but even if VR did not discuss with their primary care provider, a vaccine can be given. Vaccine recipients must be monitored for at least 30 minutes after vaccination.

☐ **Did the VR develop myocarditis or pericarditis after receiving a prior dose of either the Pfizer-BioNTech or Moderna COVID-19 vaccine?**

- If "yes", the VR should be medically cleared by their primary care provider to ensure full resolution of either pericarditis or myocarditis. Vaccine should not be administered to anyone with active pericarditis or myocarditis.

☐ **Does the VR have a bleeding disorder or is VR taking a blood thinner?**

- If "yes", vaccine may be given, but use a fine-gauge needle (23 gauge or smaller), followed by firm pressure on the site (without rubbing) for at least 2 minutes.

☐ **In the last 90 days, did the VR develop an immune-related health condition that caused blood clotting AND low platelet blood counts? (T*he most common example of this is called "heparin-induced thrombocytopenia"*)**

- If "yes", the VR must be medically cleared by their primary care provider or hematologist to ensure it is safe to administer the vaccine.

☐ **Is the VR severely immunocompromised?****

- If "yes", vaccine may be given, but VR should have received and reviewed the *Information for Immunocompromised Individuals*. Vaccine should be safe for VR to receive, but the vaccine may be less effective due to their immune system. If questions or concerns, recommend they discuss with their health care provider.

☐ **Is the VR currently pregnant?**

If "yes", vaccine may be given, but VR should have received and reviewed the *"**Considerations involving pregnancy, lactation, and fertility**"*

* An "immediate allergic reaction" is defined as any hypersensitivity related signs or symptoms consistent with urticaria (hives), angioedema, respiratory distress, or anaphylaxis that occurs within 4 hours following administration. Allergic reactions after vaccination should be differentiated from non-allergic reactions, such as vasovagal episodes and normal vaccine side effects. CDC has created a table (Appendix D) to assist providers in differentiating.

** Severely immunocompromised conditions include being on chemotherapy for cancer, being within one year out from receiving a hematopoietic stem cell or solid organ transplant, untreated HIV infection with a CD4 lymphocyte count of less than 200, primary immunodeficiency disorder, high levels of steroids (e.g., receipt of prednisone >20 mg/day for more than 14 days), etc.

Standing Order for Administering the Pfizer-BioNTech (Comirnaty) COVID-19 mRNA Vaccine

PURPOSE: To reduce the burden of disease and associated morbidity and mortality from Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) by vaccinating persons who meet the criteria established by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices.
POLICY: This standing order enables eligible healthcare professionals to assess and vaccinate persons who meet the criteria outlined below and are seeking COVID-19 vaccination through the New Hampshire Department of Health & Human Services' State-managed COVID-19 vaccine clinics without the need for clinician examination or direct order from the attending provider at the time of the interaction.

PROCEDURE:

1. **Follow the "CDC Interim Clinical Considerations for Use of COVID-19 Vaccines".**
2. **Identify the following individuals for vaccination (i.e., the vaccine recipient, or VR):**

Vaccination series: Any person 6 months of age or older who has not already completed or received all recommended COVID-19 vaccination doses.

- **6 month - 4 years of age**: yellow cap; yellow label
    - **Unvaccinated**: *3 doses of Pfizer BioNTech 2023-2024 mRNA vaccine recommended.*
        - Dose 2: 3-8 weeks after dose 1
        - Dose 3: at least 8 weeks after dose 2
        - Dose amount: 0.3mL/3ug
    - **VR previously with 1 dose of any Pfizer BioNTech**: *2 doses of Pfizer BioNTech 2023-2024 mRNA vaccine recommended.*
        - Dose 1: 3-8 weeks after monovalent dose (if applicable)
        - Dose 2: at least 8 weeks after first bivalent dose
        - Dose amount: 0.3mL/3ug
    - **VR previously with 2 doses of any Pfizer BioNTech:** *1 dose of Pfizer BioNTech 2023-2024 mRNA vaccine recommended.*
        - Dose 1: at least 8 weeks after monovalent dose (if applicable)
        - Dose amount: 0.3mL/3ug
    - **VR previously with 3 doses of monovalent Pfizer BioNTech:** *1 dose of Pfizer BioNTech 2023-2024 mRNA vaccine recommended.*
        - Dose 1: at least 8 weeks after monovalent dose (if applicable)
        - Dose amount: 0.3mL/3ug
    - Children ages 6 months–4 years who are moderately or severely immunocompromised have the option to receive 1 additional dose of a homologous updated (2023–2024 Formula) mRNA vaccine at least 2 months following the last recommended updated (2023–2024 Formula) mRNA vaccine dose. Further additional homologous updated (2023–2024 Formula) mRNA dose(s) may be administered, informed by the clinical judgement of a healthcare provider and personal preference and circumstances. Any further additional doses should be administered at least 2 months after the last updated (2023–2024 Formula) mRNA vaccine dose. For Moderna, administer 0.25 mL/25 ug (dark blue cap; green label); for Pfizer-BioNTech, administer 0.3 mL/3 ug (yellow cap; yellow label).
- **5 years - 11 years of age:** Dark blue cap; blue label
    - **Unvaccinated**:
        - ***Immunocompetent****:* 1 dose of Pfizer BioNTech 2023-2024 mRNA vaccine recommended.

        - Dose amount: 0.3mL/10ug
    - ***Immunocompromised***: 3 doses of Pfizer BioNTech 2023-2024 mRNA vaccine recommended
        - Dose amount: 0.3mL/10ug
        - Dose 1 and Dose 2 separated by 3 weeks
        - Dose 2 and Dose 3 separated by 4 weeks
- **VR previously with 1 dose of any Pfizer BioNTech**:
    - *Immunocompetent:* 1 dose of Pfizer BioNTech 2023-2024 mRNA vaccine recommended.
        - *2023-2024* dose: at least 8 weeks after last dose (if applicable)
        - Dose amount: 0.3mL/10ug
    - *Immunocompromised*: 2 dose of Pfizer BioNTech 2023-2024 mRNA vaccine recommended
        - Dose 1: 3 weeks after last dose
        - Dose 1 and dose 2: at least 4 weeks
- **VR previously with 2 or more doses of any Pfizer BioNTech or mRNA vaccine**:
    - *Immunocompetent:* 1 dose of Pfizer BioNTech 2023-2024 mRNA vaccine recommended.
        - *2023-2024* dose: at least 8 weeks after last dose (if applicable)
        - Dose amount: 0.3mL/10ug
    - *Immunocompromised*: 1 dose of Pfizer BioNTech 2023-2024 mRNA vaccine recommended
        - At least 8 weeks after last dose
- Children ages 5–11 years who are moderately or severely immunocompromised have the option to receive 1 additional dose of updated (2023–2024 Formula) Moderna COVID-19 Vaccine, 0.25mL/25 ug (dark blue cap; green label) or updated (2023–2024 Formula) Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 Vaccine, 0.3 mL/10 ug (blue cap; blue label) at least 2 months following the last recommended updated (2023–2024 Formula) COVID-19 vaccine dose. Further additional dose(s) may be administered, informed by the clinical judgement of a healthcare provider and personal preference and circumstances. Any further additional doses should be administered at least 2 months after the last updated (2023–2024 Formula) COVID-19 vaccine dose.

- **12 years of age and older**: gray cap; gray label
    - **Immunocompetent:**
        - **Unvaccinated**: *1 dose of Pfizer BioNTech 2023-2024 mRNA vaccine recommended.*
            - Dose amount: 0.3mL/30ug
        - **VR previously with 1 or more doses of any Pfizer BioNTech**: *1 dose of Pfizer BioNTech 2023-2024 mRNA vaccine recommended.*
            - 2023-2024 dose: at least 8 weeks after monovalent dose
            - Dose amount: 0.3mL/30ug
    - **Immunocompromised**:
        - **Unvaccinated**:
            - *3 doses of Pfizer BioNTech 2023-2024 mRNA vaccine recommended.*
            - Dose amount: 0.3mL/30ug
            - Dose 2: 4 weeks after dose 1
            - Dose 3: at least 4 weeks after dose 2
        - 1 dose any Pfizer-BioNTech:
            - *2 doses of Pfizer BioNTech 2023-2024 mRNA vaccine recommended.*
            - Dose amount: 0.3mL/30ug
            - Dose 2: 4 weeks after dose 1
        - 2 or more doses of any Pfizer BioNTech COVID-19 vaccine:

- *1 dose of Pfizer BioNTech 2023-2024 mRNA vaccine recommended.*
    - Dose amount: 0.3mL/30ug
- **If over the age of 65 years**: People ages 65 years and older should only receive the recommended number of dose(s) of updated (2023–2024 Formula) mRNA or Novavax vaccine; an additional dose of COVID-19 vaccine is not recommended at this time.

3. **Screen for any contraindications or precautions to vaccination (refer to the "Vaccination Screening Checklist" for vaccinators).**

Contraindications: Do NOT give the Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 vaccine to any person who has a history of either: **1)** A severe allergic reaction (e.g., anaphylaxis) after a previous dose of the Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 vaccine or a component of the vaccine, or **2)** A known (diagnosed) allergy to a component of the vaccine.

- See CDC's "Interim Clinical Considerations for Use of COVID-19 Vaccines", Appendix C for a list of COVID-19 vaccine ingredients.
- An **"immediate allergic reaction"** is defined as any hypersensitivity related signs or symptoms consistent with urticaria (hives), angioedema, respiratory distress, or anaphylaxis that occurs within 4 hours following administration. Allergic reactions after vaccination should be differentiated from non-allergic reactions, such as vasovagal episodes and normal vaccine side effects. CDC has created a table (Appendix D) to assist providers in differentiating.
- A person with a contraindication to one mRNA COVID-19 vaccine (Pfizer-BioNTech or Moderna) *should not receive doses of either of the mRNA vaccines*.

Precautions: Take additional precautions if a person has a history of either: 1) An immediate allergic reaction to other non-COVID-19 vaccines or injectable medication therapies (including intramuscular, intravenous, or subcutaneous injections), or 2) A non-severe, immediate allergic reaction after a previous dose of a COVID-19 vaccine.

- Vaccine may be given, but persons with a vaccine "precaution" are recommended to discuss their allergy histories with their primary care provider so their provider can help perform a risk assessment and discuss the potential risks/benefits of the COVID-19 vaccines with the VR. If the VR chooses not to discuss their allergy history with their primary care provider before vaccination, the VR can still be administered the vaccine. Inform the VR about the potential increased risk of an allergic reaction to the COVID-19 vaccine. VR must be monitored for at least 30 minutes after vaccination.
- If VR either has a known/diagnosed allergy to polysorbate, the CDC recommends referral to an allergist-immunologist be considered before administration of the Pfizer-BioNTech or Moderna vaccines.
    - If VR has consulted with their primary care provider and/or an allergist-immunologist, and vaccination was determined to be appropriate based on provider's risk assessment, and if patient is aware of risks and desires to be vaccinated, then the Pfizer-BioNTech vaccine may be given; document in medical record.
    - If VR has not consulted with their primary care provider or an allergist-immunologist, consult with vaccine clinic medical lead to determine if vaccination is appropriate based on VR's allergy history. Consider declining vaccination until the patient is evaluated by their primary care provider or an allergist-immunologist.
- If there is any question about whether a VR has a COVID-19 vaccine contraindication vs. precaution, consult with the vaccine clinic medical lead to help determine if vaccination is appropriate. If there are concerns about whether a VR is appropriate to be vaccinated with available COVID-19 vaccines, then the VR should be declined vaccination, and instructed to seek assessment and vaccination in a more appropriate medically monitored setting.

4. **Screen for other health conditions listed below (refer to the "Vaccination Screening Checklist" for vaccinators).**

- **Development of myocarditis or pericarditis after receiving an earlier dose of an mRNA COVID-19 vaccine (Pfizer-BioNTech or Moderna)**: If the VR developed myocarditis or pericarditis after receipt of an earlier dose of the Pfizer-BioNTech or Moderna vaccine, then the VR should not receive an additional dose of an mRNA vaccine at a State-managed vaccination clinic. The VR should be referred to their PCP to ensure appropriate counseling and risk assessment, monitoring, and to ensure that signs/symptoms of myocarditis/pericarditis have completely resolved before another dose is given. People with a history of myocarditis or pericarditis that is NOT related to receipt of a prior dose of an mRNA COVID-19 vaccine may receive either the Pfizer-BioNTech or Moderna vaccines after their episode of myocarditis/pericarditis has completely resolved.
- **Severe allergic reaction (e.g., anaphylaxis) due to any cause that does not qualify as a vaccine contraindication or precaution (including to other oral medications, food, environmental exposures, etc.)**: Vaccine may be given. It is recommended that the VR discuss their allergy history with their primary care provider before vaccination, but even if the VR did not discuss with their primary care provider, the vaccine can be given. VR must be monitored for at least 30 minutes after vaccination.
- **Moderate or Severe Immunosuppression**: Vaccine may be given. Vaccines should be safe for VR to receive, but the vaccine may be less effective due to their immune system. Counsel the person to continue to take steps to protect themselves from COVID-19 after vaccination. If questions or concerns, recommend the VR discuss with their health care provider.
- **Pregnancy/Breastfeeding**: Vaccine may be given, but ensure the VR received and reviewed the *"Considerations involving pregnancy, lactation, and fertility."*
- **Bleeding disorder or taking blood thinner**: Vaccine may be given, but use a fine-gauge needle (23 gauge or smaller), followed by firm pressure on the site (without rubbing) for at least 2 minutes.

5. **Provide required documents**: Provide all vaccine recipients (or, in the case of minors or people who lack decision making capacity, their parent or legal representative) with a copy of the VIS statement
6. **Obtain consent for vaccination from a legal guardian for vaccine recipients under the age of 18 years, and for vaccine recipients 18 years of age or older who lack decision making capacity and cannot legally consent to vaccination themselves:** Follow instructions outlined in the "*Policy for Vaccinating Minors*". Any new vaccine dose administration requires a new consent form (if the parent/guardian is not in attendance).
7. **Prepare to administer vaccine**: Choose the needle gauge, needle length, and injection site as outlined below. Follow manufacturer's instructions for storing and handling vaccine, and ensure the multi-dose vials of the Pfizer-BioNTech vaccine have been appropriately prepared for administration based on the following instructions:
    - For Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 vaccine: follow the instructions outlined in this FDA Fact Sheet for Healthcare Providers Administering Vaccine

Children and Adolescents (6mo - 2 years of age): Use a ⅝" or 1" needle (22-25 gauge) and administer in the vastus lateralis muscle.
Children and Adolescents (5-18 years of age): Use a 1-inch needle (22-25 gauge) and administer in the deltoid muscle of the arm. Alternatively, the anterolateral thigh muscle can also be used with needle gauge and length according to the table below.

Age	Needle Gauge	Needle Length	Preferred Injection Site
Children, 1-2	22-25	⅝ -1 ½ ''	Vastus lateralis muscle

Children, 3-10	22-25	⅝*-1”	Deltoid muscle of arm (preferred)
	22-25	1-1 ¼”	Anterolateral thigh (alternate)
Children 11-18	22-25	⅝* - 1”	Deltoid muscle of arm (preferred)
	22-25	1- 1 ½”	Anterolateral thigh (alternate)

** A 5/8” needle may be used in children/adolescents weighing less than 130 lbs for IM injection in the deltoid muscle only if the skin is stretched tight, the subcutaneous tissue is not bunched, and the injection is made at a 90-degree angle to the skin.*

Adults (19 years of age and older): Use needle size, gauge, and injection location as outlined in the table below based on a person’s sex and weight. The deltoid muscle of the arm/shoulder is the preferred injection site, but if necessary due to a medical condition, the anterolateral thigh muscle can also be used for injection (use a 1.5 inch needle length for males and females of any weight when injecting the anterolateral thigh).

Sex and Weight	Needle Gauge	Needle Length	Preferred Injection Site
Female or male <130 lbs	22-25	⅝*-1”	Deltoid muscle of arm (preferred)
Female or male 130-152 lbs	22-25	1”	Deltoid muscle of arm (preferred)
Female 153-200 lbs	22-25	1- 1 ½”	Deltoid muscle of arm (preferred)
Male 153-200+ lbs	22-25	1- 1 ½”	Deltoid muscle of arm (preferred)
Female 200+ lbs	22-25	1 ½”	Deltoid muscle of arm (preferred)
Male 260+	22-25	1 ½”	Deltoid muscle of arm (preferred)

** A 5/8” needle may be used in patients weighing less than 130 lbs (<60 kg) for IM injection in the deltoid muscle only if the skin is stretched tight, the subcutaneous tissue is not bunched, and the injection is made at a 90-degree angle to the skin.*

8. **Document vaccination**: Document each person’s vaccine administration immediately in the administrative section of consent form and NHIIS (within a timely manner).
9. **Be prepared to manage medical emergencies**: Be prepared to manage medical emergencies related to the administration of vaccine by following the emergency medical protocols (“Medical Management of Vaccine Reactions”). To prevent syncope, vaccinate patients while they are seated. Observe vaccine recipient for at least 15 minutes after vaccination; persons with a history of a severe allergic reaction (e.g., anaphylaxis) due to any cause, a history of a non-severe immediate (onset less than 4 hours) allergic reaction after a previous dose of a COVID-19 vaccine, or a history of any immediate allergic reaction of any severity to other non-COVID-19 vaccines or injectable medication therapies that do not qualify as a vaccine contraindication should be observed for 30 minutes after vaccination.
10. Report adverse events to VAERS: Report adverse events following administration of vaccine to the Vaccine Adverse Event Reporting System (VAERS) at 1-800-822-7967 or online at https://vaers.hhs.gov/reportevent.html.

Standing Order for Administering the Moderna COVID-19 Vaccine

PURPOSE: To reduce the burden of disease and associated morbidity and mortality from Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) by vaccinating persons who meet the criteria established by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices.
POLICY: This standing order enables eligible healthcare professionals to assess and vaccinate persons who meet the criteria outlined below and are seeking COVID-19 vaccination through the New Hampshire Department of Health & Human Services' State-managed COVID-19 vaccine clinics without the need for clinician examination or direct order from the attending provider at the time of the interaction.

PROCEDURE:

1. **Follow the "CDC Interim Clinical Considerations for Use of COVID-19 Vaccines".**
2. **Identify the following individuals for vaccination (i.e., the vaccine recipient, or VR):**

Vaccination series: Any person 6 months of age or older who has not already completed received all recommended COVID-19 vaccination doses.

- **6 month - 4 years of age**: Dark blue cap; green label
    - **Immunocompetent**:
        - **Unvaccinated**: *2 doses of Moderna 2023-2024 mRNA vaccinate recommended.*
            - Dose 1 and Dose 2 separated by 4-8 weeks
            - Dose amount: 0.25mL/25ug
        - **VR previously with 1 dose of any Moderna**: *1 dose of Moderna 2023-2024 mRNA vaccine recommended.*
            - Dose: 4-8 weeks after last dose
            - Dose amount: 0.25mL/25ug
        - **VR previously with 2 doses of any Moderna:** *1 dose of Moderna 2023-2024 mRNA vaccine recommended.*
        - Dose: at least 8 weeks after monovalent dose
        - Dose amount: 0.25mL/25ug
    - **Immunocompromised**:
        - **Unvaccinated**: *3 doses of Moderna 2023-2024 mRNA vaccinate recommended.*
            - Dose 1 and Dose 2 separated by 4 weeks
            - Dose 2 and 3: separated by at least 4 weeks
            - Dose amount: 0.25mL/25ug
        - **VR previously with 1 dose of any Moderna**: *2 doses of Moderna 2023-2024 mRNA vaccine recommended.*
            - Dose 2: 4 weeks after dose 1
            - Dose amount: 0.25mL/25ug
        - **VR previously with 2 or more doses of any Moderna:** *1 dose of Moderna 2023-2024 mRNA vaccine recommended.*
            - Dose: at least 4 weeks after last dose
            - Dose amount: 0.25mL/25ug
        - Children ages 6 months–4 years who are moderately or severely immunocompromised have the option to receive 1 additional dose of a homologous updated (2023–2024 Formula) mRNA vaccine at least 2 months following the last recommended updated (2023–2024 Formula) mRNA vaccine dose. Further additional homologous updated

(2023–2024 Formula) mRNA dose(s) may be administered, informed by the clinical judgement of a healthcare provider and personal preference and circumstances. Any further additional doses should be administered at least 2 months after the last updated (2023–2024 Formula) mRNA vaccine dose. For Moderna, administer 0.25 mL/25 ug (dark blue cap; green label); for Pfizer-BioNTech, administer 0.3 mL/3 ug (yellow cap; yellow label).

- **5 years - 11 years of age:** Dark blue cap; green label
  - **Immunocompetent**:
    - **Unvaccinated**: *1 dose of Moderna 2023-2024 mRNA vaccinate recommended.*
      - Dose amount: 0.25mL/25ug
    - **VR previously with 1 or more doses of any mRNA**: *1 dose of Moderna 2023-2024 mRNA vaccine recommended.*
      - Dose: 8 weeks after last dose
      - Dose amount: 0.25mL/25ug
  - **Immunocompromised**:
    - **Unvaccinated**: *3 doses of Moderna 2023-2024 mRNA vaccinate recommended.*
      - Dose 1 and Dose 2 separated by 4 weeks
      - Dose 2 and 3: separated by at least 4 weeks
      - Dose amount: 0.25mL/25ug
    - **VR previously with 1 dose of any Moderna**: *2 doses of Moderna 2023-2024 mRNA vaccine recommended.*
      - Dose 2: 4 weeks after dose 1
      - Dose amount: 0.25mL/25ug
    - **VR previously with 2 or more doses of any Moderna:** *1 dose of Moderna 2023-2024 mRNA vaccine recommended.*
      - Dose: at least 4 weeks after last dose
      - Dose amount: 0.25mL/25ug
    - Children ages 5–11 years who are moderately or severely immunocompromised have the option to receive 1 additional dose of updated (2023–2024 Formula) Moderna COVID-19 Vaccine, 0.25mL/25 ug (dark blue cap; green label) or updated (2023–2024 Formula) Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 Vaccine, 0.3 mL/10 ug (blue cap; blue label) at least 2 months following the last recommended updated (2023–2024 Formula) COVID-19 vaccine dose. Further additional dose(s) may be administered, informed by the clinical judgement of a healthcare provider and personal preference and circumstances. Any further additional doses should be administered at least 2 months after the last updated (2023–2024 Formula) COVID-19 vaccine dose.
- **12 years of age and older:** Dark blue cap; blue label
  - **Immunocompetent**:
    - **Unvaccinated**: *1 dose of Moderna 2023-2024 mRNA vaccinate recommended.*
      - Dose amount: 0.5mL/50ug
    - **VR previously with 1 or more doses of any mRNA**: *1 dose of Moderna 2023-2024 mRNA vaccine recommended.*
      - Dose: 8 weeks after last dose
      - Dose amount: 0.5mL/50ug
  - **Immunocompromised**:
    - **Unvaccinated**: *3 doses of Moderna 2023-2024 mRNA vaccinate recommended.*
      - Dose 1 and Dose 2 separated by 4 weeks
      - Dose 2 and 3: separated by at least 4 weeks
      - Dose amount: 0.5mL/50ug

- **VR previously with 1 dose of any Moderna**: *2 doses of Moderna 2023-2024 mRNA vaccine recommended.*
    - Dose 2: 4 weeks after dose 1
    - Dose amount: 0.5mL/50ug
- **VR previously with 2 doses of any Moderna:** *1 dose of Moderna 2023-2024 mRNA vaccine recommended.*
    - Dose: at least 4 weeks after last dose
    - Dose amount: 0.5mL/50ug
- People ages 12 years and older who are moderately or severely immunocompromised have the option to receive 1 additional dose of updated (2023–2024 Formula) Moderna COVID-19 Vaccine, 0.5 mL/50 ug (dark blue cap; blue label) updated (2023–2024 Formula) Novavax COVID-19 Vaccine; or updated (2023–2024 Formula) Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 Vaccine, 0.3 mL/30 ug (gray cap; gray label) at least 2 months following the last recommended updated (2023–2024 Formula) vaccine dose. Further additional doses may be administered, informed by the clinical judgement of a healthcare provider and personal preference and circumstances. Any further additional doses should be administered at least 2 months after the last updated (2023–2024 Formula) COVID-19 vaccine dose.

3. **Screen for any contraindications or precautions to vaccination (refer to the "Vaccination Screening Checklist" for vaccinators).**

Contraindications: Do NOT give the Moderna COVID-19 vaccine to any person who has a history of either: **1)** A severe allergic reaction (e.g., anaphylaxis) after a previous dose of the Moderna COVID-19 vaccine or a component of the vaccine, or **2)** A known (diagnosed) allergy to a component of the Vaccine.

- An "immediate allergic reaction" is defined as any hypersensitivity related signs or symptoms consistent with urticaria (hives), angioedema, respiratory distress, or anaphylaxis that occurs within 4 hours following administration. Allergic reactions after vaccination should be differentiated from non-allergic reactions, such as vasovagal episodes and normal vaccine side effects.
- A person with a contraindication to one mRNA COVID-19 vaccine (Pfizer-BioNTech or Moderna) should not receive doses of either of the mRNA vaccines.

Precautions: Take additional precautions if a person has a history of either: 1) An immediate allergic reaction to other non-COVID-19 vaccines or injectable medication therapies (including intramuscular, intravenous, or subcutaneous injections), or 2) A non-severe, immediate allergic reaction after a previous dose of a COVID-19 vaccine.

- Vaccine may be given, but persons with a vaccine "precaution" are recommended to discuss their allergy histories with their primary care provider so their provider can help perform a risk assessment and discuss the potential risks/benefits of the COVID-19 vaccines with the VR. If the VR chooses not to discuss their allergy history with their primary care provider before vaccination, the VR can still be administered the vaccine. Inform the VR about the potential increased risk of an allergic reaction to the COVID-19 vaccine. VR must be monitored for at least 30 minutes after vaccination.
- If VR either has a known/diagnosed allergy to polysorbate, then the CDC recommends referral to an allergist-immunologist be considered before administration of the Pfizer-BioNTech or Moderna vaccines. This is because of potential allergic cross-reactivity between polysorbate (an ingredient in the Janssen vaccine) and polyethylene glycol (an ingredient in both the Pfizer and Moderna vaccines).
    - If VR has consulted with their primary care provider and/or an allergist-immunologist, and vaccination was determined to be appropriate based on provider's risk assessment,

and if patient is aware of risks and desires to be vaccinated, then the Moderna vaccine may be given; document in the Vaccine Management System (VMS).
    - If VR has not consulted with their primary care provider or an allergist-immunologist, consult with vaccine clinic medical lead to determine if vaccination is appropriate based on VR's allergy history. Consider declining vaccination until the patient is evaluated by their primary care provider or an allergist-immunologist.
- If there is any question about whether a VR has a COVID-19 vaccine contraindication vs. precaution, consult with the vaccine clinic medical lead to help determine if vaccination is appropriate. If there are concerns about whether a VR is appropriate to be vaccinated with available COVID-19 vaccines, then the VR should be declined vaccination and instructed to seek assessment and vaccination in a more appropriate medically monitored setting.

4. **Screen for other health conditions listed below (refer to the "Vaccination Screening Checklist" for vaccinators).**
    - **Development of myocarditis or pericarditis after receiving an earlier dose of an mRNA COVID- 19 vaccine (Pfizer-BioNTech or Moderna)**: If the VR developed myocarditis or pericarditis after receipt of an earlier dose of the Moderna or Pfizer-BioNTech vaccine, then the VR should not receive an additional dose of an mRNA vaccine at a State-managed vaccination clinic. A VR who developed myocarditis/pericarditis after receipt of an mRNA vaccine, such persons should be referred to their healthcare provider for further assessment and administration of additional COVID-19 vaccine doses to ensure appropriate counseling and risk assessment, monitoring, and to ensure that signs/symptoms of myocarditis/pericarditis have completely resolved before another dose is given. People with a history of myocarditis or pericarditis that is NOT related to receipt of a prior dose of an mRNA COVID-19 vaccine may receive either the Pfizer-BioNTech or Moderna vaccines after their episode of myocarditis/pericarditis has completely resolved.
    - **Severe allergic reaction (e.g., anaphylaxis) due to any cause that does not qualify as a vaccine contraindication or precaution (including to other oral medications, food, environmental exposures, etc.)**: Vaccine may be given. It is recommended that the VR discuss their allergy history with their primary care provider before vaccination, but even if the VR did not discuss with their primary care provider, the vaccine can be given. VR must be monitored for at least 30 minutes after vaccination.
    - **Moderate or Severe Immunosuppression**: Vaccine may be given and should be safe for VR to receive, but the vaccine may be less effective due to their immune system. Counsel the person to continue to take steps to protect themselves from COVID-19 after vaccination. If questions or concerns, recommend the VR discuss with their health care provider.
    - **Pregnancy/Breastfeeding**: Vaccine may be given, but ensure the VR received and reviewed the *"Considerations involving pregnancy, lactation, and fertility."*
    - **Bleeding disorder or taking blood thinner**: Vaccine may be given, but use a fine-gauge needle (23 gauge or smaller), followed by firm pressure on the site (without rubbing) for at least 2 minutes.
5. **Obtain consent for vaccination from a legal guardian for vaccine recipients 18 years of age or older who lack decision making capacity and cannot legally consent to vaccination themselves**: Follow instructions outlined in the "*Policy for Vaccinating Minors*". Any new vaccine dose administration requires a new consent form (if the parent/guardian is not in attendance).
6. **Prepare to administer vaccine:** Choose the needle gauge, needle length, and injection site as outlined below. Ensure the multi-dose vials of the Moderna vaccine have been appropriately prepared for administration, as outlined in the FDA's Fact Sheet for Healthcare Providers Administering Vaccine (for Moderna COVID-19 vaccine). Follow manufacturer's instructions for storing and handling vaccine.

Children and Adolescents (6mo - 2 years of age): Use a ⅝" or 1" needle (22-25 gauge) and administer in the vastus lateralis muscle.
Children and Adolescents (5-18 years of age): Use a 1-inch needle (22-25 gauge) and administer in the deltoid muscle of the arm. Alternatively, the anterolateral thigh muscle can also be used with needle gauge and length according to the table below.

Age	Needle Gauge	Needle Length	Preferred Injection Site
Children, 1-2	22-25	⅝ -1 ½ ''	Vastus lateralis muscle
Children, 3-10	22-25	⅝*-1"	Deltoid muscle of arm (preferred)
	22-25	1-1 ¼"	Anterolateral thigh (alternate)
Children 11-18	22-25	⅝* - 1"	Deltoid muscle of arm (preferred)
	22-25	1- 1 ½"	Anterolateral thigh (alternate)

Adolescents (18 years of age): Use a 1-inch needle (22-25 gauge) and administer in the deltoid muscle of the arm. Alternatively, the anterolateral thigh can also be used (use a 1 – 1.5 inch needle length when injecting the anterolateral thigh).
Adults (19 years of age and older): Use needle size, gauge, and injection location as outlined in the table below based on a person's sex and weight. The deltoid muscle of the arm/shoulder is the preferred injection site, but if necessary due to a medical condition, the anterolateral thigh can also be used for injection (use a 1.5 inch needle length for males and females of any weight when injecting the anterolateral thigh).

Sex and Weight	Needle Gauge	Needle Length	Preferred Injection Site
Female or male <130 lbs	22-25	⅝*-1"	Deltoid muscle of arm (preferred)
Female or male 130-152 lbs	22-25	1"	Deltoid muscle of arm (preferred)
Female 153-200 lbs	22-25	1- 1 ½"	Deltoid muscle of arm (preferred)
Male 153-200+ lbs	22-25	1- 1 ½"	Deltoid muscle of arm (preferred)
Female 200+ lbs	22-25	1 ½"	Deltoid muscle of arm (preferred)
Male 260+	22-25	1 ½"	Deltoid muscle of arm (preferred)

** A 5/8" needle may be used in patients weighing less than 130 lbs (<60 kg) for IM injection in the deltoid muscle only if the skin is stretched tight, the subcutaneous tissue is not bunched, and the injection is made at a 90-degree angle to the skin.*

7. **Document vaccination**: Document each person's vaccine administration immediately on the administrative section on vaccine consent and in NHIIS (within timely manner)
8. **Give vaccine recipient the required post-vaccination documents listed in the "*Interim Guidance for NH State-Managed COVID-19 Vaccination Clinics*"** (including the "*COVID-19 Vaccine Record Card*" and "*After Visit Summary (AVS) Recommendations for Vaccine Recipients*").

9. **Be prepared to manage medical emergencies**: Be prepared to manage medical emergencies related to the administration of vaccine by following the emergency medical protocols ("*Medical Management of Vaccine Reactions*"). To prevent syncope, vaccinate patients while they are seated. Observe vaccine recipient for at least 15 minutes after vaccination; persons with a history of severe allergic reaction (e.g., anaphylaxis) due to any cause, a history of a non-severe immediate (onset less than 4 hours) allergic reaction after a previous dose of a COVID-19 vaccine, or a history of any immediate allergic reaction of any severity to other non-COVID-19 vaccines or injectable medication therapies that do not qualify as a vaccine contraindication should be observed for 30 minutes after vaccination.
10. Report adverse events to VAERS: Report adverse events following administration of vaccine to the Vaccine Adverse Event Reporting System (VAERS) at 1-800-822-7967 or online at https://vaers.hhs.gov/reportevent.html.

On-Site Medical Services Policy for Vaccinating Minors

For All Vaccine Recipients Under the Age of 18

It is the policy of On-Site Medical Services that each vaccine recipient under the age of 18 years must have a signed consent form associated with each vaccination dose. The parent or guardian of each child must sign a physical copy of the consent form prior to any vaccine being administered. If the legal parent or guardian is not present at the time of vaccine administration, please see the section below on *Clinics When a Parent or Guardian is NOT in Attendance.*
Consent forms are valid for **90 days from the date of parent/guardian signature. Prior to any vaccination of a minor without a parent/legal guardian present, there will be a requirement of a signed attestation from school nurse/administrator attesting that a vaccination clinic reminder was sent to families within the 10 days leading up to the clinic.*

Guidance for Conducting School-Based Clinics When a Parent or Guardian is NOT in Attendance

For vaccine recipients under the age of 18 years and *without a legal parent or guardian present* there will need to be extra documentation. For each vaccine given to a minor without a parent or guardian present, a consent form must be signed by the legal parent or guardian prior to any vaccine administration.

1. On-Site Medical Services Influenza Consent
2. Signed attestation by school nurse, administrator, or team member attesting that a reminder notification was sent to all families/vaccine recipients within the 10 days prior to vaccination clinic. This reminder must inform them to call/notify the vaccine clinic if there are any changes to the consent form or if vaccination is no longer wanted.

** Consent must be completed correctly. If the consent form is not completed in its entirety (i.e. missing an answer to a question, signed/dated by a parent/guardian, etc.), vaccination will need to be declined.*
***** If an attestation acknowledging a vaccination clinic reminder was sent to families is not signed/present at the vaccination clinic, vaccination of all minors without a parent/guardian present will need to be deferred.***

For international students or recipients whose parent or guardian is not local, they will need a copy of proof of guardianship that has been individually signed by the parent authorizing

medical rights to a named individual. If possible, having a signed consent form from the parent along with the proof of guardianship would be preferred.

The medical screening questionnaire (on pediatric consent form) should be used to screen children for any serious adverse reactions or side effects that might have occurred after a prior dose. The vaccinator should also verify and inquire of the VR whether they had any serious adverse side effects after a prior dose of the vaccine. **If a parent/guardian reports on the consent form that their child did experience serious/severe side effects or allergic reactions after an earlier vaccine dose, then the vaccinator should seek additional information from the parent/guardian to clarify (if needed), or decline vaccination if it is not medically appropriate.**

Guidance for Minors in New Hampshire Division for Children, Youth, and Families Custody

For vaccine recipients under the age of 18 years and in the custody of Children, Youth and Families of NH (DCYF), there is additional information and documentation needed.

1. Letter from medical provider recommending the influenza vaccine for the VR
2. Medical Authorization Form for the VR
3. On-Site Medical Services consent form signed by DCYF case coordinator for that minor.

Consents must be completed correctly. If **any of the consent forms are not completed in their entirety (i.e. missing an answer to a question, signed/dated by a parent/guardian, etc.), vaccination will need to be declined.*

The medical screening questionnaire (on pediatric consent form) should be used to screen children for any serious adverse reactions or side effects that might have occurred after a prior dose. The vaccinator should also verify and inquire of the VR whether they had any serious adverse side effects after a prior dose of the vaccine. **If a parent/guardian/foster parent reports on the consent form that the VR did experience serious/severe side effects or allergic reactions after an earlier vaccine dose, then the vaccinator should seek additional information from the parent/guardian/foster to clarify (if needed). If further information is not available, the vaccinator is to seek advice from the clinic supervision, or decline vaccination if it is not medically appropriate.**

If all of the above requirements are present, then the VR may be vaccinated with the appropriate influenza vaccine and documented accordingly.

Blood Borne Pathogen Exposure

Blood-borne pathogens (BBPs) include Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV), hepatitis C virus (HCV), and hepatitis B virus (HBV). A healthcare worker can be exposed to these viral pathogens when exposed to an infected person's blood or other potentially infectious body fluids* through a percutaneous exposure (i.e., needle stick), or when blood or body fluids are exposed to a break in the skin or mucous membranes (i.e., eyes, nose, and mouth). In the setting of a COVID-19 vaccination clinic or influenza clinic, the primary route of exposure to BPPs is from a contaminated needle stick; the risk of mucous membrane exposure should be minimal given brief patient contact, limited care targeting vaccine delivery, and the provider and clinic staff wearing eye protection (full face shield preferred over goggles). Clinic staff should follow the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP) General Best Practice Guidelines for Vaccine Administration to minimize the risk for a needle stick and BBP exposure.

In the event of a potential exposure to a source patient's (i.e., the person who is the source of exposure) blood or other potentially infectious body fluid, the healthcare provider or clinic staff should take the following steps:

1. Immediately and thoroughly wash with soap and water any needle stick, other sharp wounds, or broken skin that has been exposed to another person's blood or body fluids.
2. Copiously flush and irrigate any exposed mucous membranes with clean water or sterile saline.
3. Once the wound is cleaned or mucous membranes are flushed, immediately report any exposure to the onsite clinical lead/supervisor.
4. Evaluation and testing should be offered to both source patient and staff member via a local urgent care utilizing personal health insurance.
5. Clinical supervisor shall discuss the situation with the source patient and ask if the source patient is willing to get blood borne pathogen testing to help inform care/management of the staff member who was stuck with a needle.
    a. The source patient should be advised to seek blood borne pathogen testing at a local urgent care using their personal insurance if they choose to.
6. Clinical supervisor shall discuss the situation with the staff member with injury and advise them to seek blood borne pathogen testing at a local urgent care using their personal insurance if they choose to.
    a. Staff member should also seek follow up testing via urgent care or PCP utilizing personal insurance outlined by their provider.
7. Fill out the "Incident Report Form" below. This is critical to complete to ensure appropriate coordination between public health, On-Site Medical Services, the staff member, and the source patient. Be sure to document:
    a. Staff name, date of birth, and contact information (including phone number and email address)
    b. Date, time, and clinic location of incident and exposure
    c. Description of the exposure, including:
        i. Nature of the exposure (i.e., percutaneous needle stick, non-intact skin, mucosal, human bite, etc.)
        ii. Type of body fluid involved
        iii. Body location of exposure and contact time with the body fluid

iv. For percutaneous needle stick injuries, include a description of the injury including, type of needle used (solid vs. hollow bore needle), depth of wound, use in source patient
v. Actions taken after the exposure

d. Source patient's name, date of birth, and contact information (including phone number, mailing address, and email)
e. Source patient's pertinent medical history (including known HIV, HBV, or HCV infection status)

8. Supervisor should notify On-Site Medical Services by phone, and submit the Incident Report Form by secure email. All staff and source patient information must be kept confidential.
9. Staff should follow-up with their agency occupational medicine group or primary care provider.

**Body fluids considered potentially infectious include: blood, semen, vaginal secretions, cerebrospinal fluid, synovial fluid, pleural fluid, peritoneal fluid, pericardial fluid, amniotic fluid, or any body fluid contaminated with visible blood. HBV and HCV can be detected in saliva, so these viruses could potentially be transmitted through bite wounds, although uncommon. Fluids generally NOT considered infectious (unless they contain blood) include feces, nasal secretions, sputum, sweat, urine, and vomit.*

Medical Management of Vaccine Reactions in Adults

All vaccines have the potential to cause an adverse reaction. In order to minimize adverse reactions, patients should be carefully screened for precautions and contraindications before vaccine is administered (see www.immunize.org/catg.d/p3072.pdf, guidance in provided clinic protocols, and vaccine standing orders). Even with careful screening, reactions may occur. These reactions can vary from minor (e.g., soreness, itching) to severe and life threatening (e.g., anaphylaxis). Vaccine providers should be familiar with identifying allergic reactions, including anaphylaxis, and must be competent in managing these vaccine events at the site of vaccine administration. Providers should also have a plan in place to immediately contact emergency medical services (EMS) in the event of a severe vaccine reaction. Maintenance of the airway, oxygen administration, and administration of intravenous medications might be necessary. The table below describes procedures to follow if various reactions occur.

REACTION	SIGNS and SYMPTOMS	MANAGEMENT
Localized	Soreness, redness, itching, or swelling at the injection site	Apply a cold compress to the injection site. Consider giving an analgesic (pain reliever) or antipruritic (anti-itch) medication.
	Slight bleeding	Apply Pressure and an adhesive compress over the injection site.
	Continuous bleeding	Place a thick layer of gauze pads over site and maintain direct and firm pressure; raise the bleeding injection site (e.g., arm) above the level of the patient's heart.
Psychological fright and syncope (fainting)	Fright before injection is given	Have the patient sit or lie down for vaccination
	Patient feels "faint" or has paleness, sweating, nausea, lightheadedness, dizziness, weakness, or visual disturbances.	Have the patient lie flat. Loosen any tight clothing and maintain an open airway. Apply cool, damp cloth to the patient's face and neck. Keep them under close observation until full recovery.
	Fall, without loss of consciousness	Examine the patient to determine if injury is present before attempting to move the patient. Place the patient flat on back with feet elevated.

	Loss of consciousness	Check the patient to determine if injury is present before attempting to move the patient. Place the patient flat on back with feet elevated. Call 911 if the patient does not recover immediately.
Anaphylaxis	**Skin and mucosal symptoms** such as generalized hives, itching, or flushing; swelling of lips, face, throat, or eyes. **Respiratory symptoms** such as change in voice, sensation of throat closing, stridor, shortness of breath, wheeze, or cough. **Gastrointestinal symptoms** such as nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, cramping abdominal pain. **Cardiovascular symptoms** such as collapse, dizziness, tachycardia, hypotension.	See "Emergency Medical Protocol for Management of Anaphylactic Reactions in Adults" on the next page for detailed steps to follow in treating anaphylaxis.
Cardiac Arrest	**Symptoms leading up to cardiac arrest**: syncope, dizziness, rapid heart rate, palpitations, shortness of breath. **Cardiac arrest**: collapse, pulselessness.	See "Emergency Medical Protocol for Management of Cardiac Arrest in Adults" on the next page for detailed steps to follow in treating cardiac arrest.

Adapted from www.immunize.org and online.lexi.com by the New Hampshire Division of Public Health Services (DPHS) Updated 12/20/2020

Emergency Medical Protocol for Management of Anaphylactic Reactions in Adults

1. If itching and swelling are confined to the injection site where the vaccination was given, observe the patient closely for the development of generalized symptoms.
2. If symptoms are generalized, activate the emergency medical system (i.e., call 911). This should be done by a second person, while the primary healthcare professional assesses the airway, breathing, circulation, and level of consciousness of the patient. Vital signs should be monitored continuously.
3. **Drug dosing information: The first-line and most important therapy in anaphylaxis is epinephrine. There are NO absolute contraindications to epinephrine in the setting of anaphylaxis.**
    a. **First-line treatment**: Use **epinephrine** 1.0 mg/mL aqueous solution (1:1,000 dilution). Administer 0.01 mg/kg per dose intramuscularly (adult dose ranges from 0.2 mg to 0.5 mg; maximum single dose is 0.5 mg). Prefilled autoinjector use is preferred. Repeat every 5-15 minutes in the absence of clinical improvement. Administration should preferably occur in the mid-outer thigh; administer through clothing if necessary. Follow manufacturer instructions for autoinjector use – hold the device/needle in the thigh for at least 3 seconds. Never reinsert needle. Do not administer repeated injections at the same site. B.
    b. **Optional treatment: H_1 antihistamines** – for hives or itching use **diphenhydramine**. Administer 25 mg orally every 4–6 hours or 50 mg every 6-8 hours (maximum single dose is 50 mg). H1 antihistamines do NOT relieve upper or lower airway obstruction, hypotension, or shock.
4. Monitor the patient closely until EMS arrives. Perform cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR), if necessary, and maintain airway. Keep the patient in supine position (flat on back) unless he or she is having breathing difficulty. If breathing is difficult, the patient's head may be elevated, provided blood pressure is adequate

to prevent loss of consciousness. If blood pressure is low, elevate legs. Monitor blood pressure and pulse at least every 5 minutes.

5. If EMS has not arrived and symptoms are still present, repeat the dose of epinephrine every 5–15 minutes for up to 3 doses, depending on the patient's response.
6. Record the patient's reaction (e.g., hives, anaphylaxis) to the vaccine, all vital signs, medications administered to the patient, including the time, dosage, response, and the name of the medical personnel who administered the medication, and other relevant clinical information.
7. Report adverse events to VAERS: Report adverse events following administration of vaccine to the Vaccine Adverse Event Reporting System (VAERS) at 1-800-822-7967 or online at https://vaers.hhs.gov/reportevent.html.
8. Notify the patient's primary care provider. If unable to contact, notify the patient that they will need to follow up with their primary care provider as soon as possible.

Emergency Medical Protocol for Management of Cardiac Arrest in Adults

1. If the patient is found to be in cardiac arrest, a medical emergency is under way.
2. Activate the emergency medical system (i.e., call 911). This should be done by a second person, while the primary healthcare professional assesses the airway, breathing, circulation, and level of consciousness of the patient. Vital signs should be monitored continuously.
3. Feel for carotid pulse. Keep pulse check to 10 seconds or less
4. If no pulse or if unsure if a pulse is felt, begin CPR.
5. Place heel of hand on lower half of sternum
6. Place other hand on top and interlock fingers
7. Keep arms straight and press down, compressing the chest 2 inches
    a. If alone, the compressions to breaths ratio are 30:2
    b. If two healthcare providers are present, the compressions to breaths ratio are 15:2
8. Let the chest completely recoil between compressions
9. Have an assistant gather the nearest AED.
10. As compressions are being done, attach the AED.
    a. Once AED is on and active, follow directions of AED.
11. Continue with compressions until EMS arrives.

Updated: 06/30/2023

Medical Management of Vaccine Reactions in Children & Teens

All vaccines have the potential to cause an adverse reaction. In order to minimize adverse reactions, patients should be carefully screened for precautions and contraindications before vaccine is administered (see www.immunize.org/catg.d/p3072.pdf, guidance in provided clinic protocols, and vaccine standing orders). Even with careful screening, reactions may occur. These reactions can vary from minor (e.g., soreness, itching) to severe and life threatening (e.g., anaphylaxis). Vaccine providers should be familiar with identifying allergic reactions, including anaphylaxis, and must be competent in managing these vaccine events at the site of vaccine administration. Providers should also have a plan in place to immediately contact emergency medical services (EMS) in the event of a severe vaccine reaction. Maintenance of the airway, oxygen administration, and administration of intravenous medications might be necessary. The table below describes procedures to follow if various reactions occur.

REACTION	SIGNS and SYMPTOMS	MANAGEMENT
Localized	Soreness, redness, itching, or swelling at the injection site	Apply a cold compress to the injection site. Consider giving an analgesic (pain reliever) or antipruritic (anti-itch) medication.
	Slight bleeding	Apply Pressure and an adhesive compress over the injection site.
	Continuous bleeding	Place a thick layer of gauze pads over site and maintain direct and firm pressure; raise the bleeding injection site (e.g., arm) above the level of the patient's heart.

Psychological fright and syncope (fainting)	Fright before injection is given Patient feels "faint" or has paleness, sweating, nausea, lightheadedness, dizziness, weakness, or visual disturbances. Fall, without loss of consciousness Loss of consciousness	Have the patient sit or lie down for vaccination Have the patient lie flat. Loosen any tight clothing and maintain an open airway. Apply cool, damp cloth to the patient's face and neck. Keep them under close observation until full recovery. Examine the patient to determine if injury is present before attempting to move the patient. Place the patient flat on back with feet elevated. Check the patient to determine if injury is present before attempting to move the patient. Place the patient flat on back with feet elevated. Call 911 if the patient does not recover immediately.
Anaphylaxis	**Skin and mucosal symptoms** such as generalized hives, itching, or flushing; swelling of lips, face, throat, or eyes. **Respiratory symptoms** such as change in voice, sensation of throat closing, stridor, shortness of breath, wheeze, or cough. **Gastrointestinal symptoms** such as nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, cramping abdominal pain. **Cardiovascular symptoms** such as collapse, dizziness, tachycardia, hypotension.	See "Emergency Medical Protocol for Management of Anaphylactic Reactions in Adults" on the next page for detailed steps to follow in treating anaphylaxis.
Cardiac Arrest	**Symptoms leading up to cardiac arrest**: syncope, dizziness, rapid heart rate, palpitations, shortness of breath. **Cardiac arrest**: collapse, pulselessness.	See "Emergency Medical Protocol for Management of Cardiac Arrest in Adults" on the next page for detailed steps to follow in treating cardiac arrest.

Adapted from www.immunize.org and online.lexi.com by the New Hampshire Division of Public Health Services (DPHS) Updated 12/20/2020

Emergency Medical Protocol for Management of Anaphylactic Reactions

1. If itching and swelling are confined to the injection site where the vaccination was given, observe the patient closely for the development of generalized symptoms.
2. If symptoms are generalized, activate the emergency medical system (i.e., call 911). This should be done by a second person, while the primary healthcare professional assesses the airway, breathing, circulation, and level of consciousness of the patient. Vital signs should be monitored continuously.
3. **Drug dosing information: The first-line and most important therapy in anaphylaxis is epinephrine. There are NO absolute contraindications to epinephrine in the setting of anaphylaxis.**

a. **First-line treatment**: Use **epinephrine** 1.0 mg/mL aqueous solution (1:1,000 dilution). Administer 0.01 mg/kg per dose intramuscularly (pediatric dose ranges from 0.15 mg to 0.3 mg; maximum single dose is 0.3 mg). The 0.15 mg dose is labeled for patients 15 to 30 kg (33 to 66 lbs), and the 0.3 mg dose is labeled for patients ≥30 kg (66 lbs). Prefilled autoinjector use is preferred. Repeat every 5-15 minutes in the absence of clinical improvement. Administration should preferably occur in the mid-outer thigh; administer through clothing if necessary. Follow manufacturer instructions for autoinjector use – hold the device/needle in the thigh for at least 3 seconds. Never reinsert needle. Do not administer repeated injections at the same site. B.

b. **Optional treatment: H_1 antihistamines** – for hives or itching use **diphenhydramine**. Administer 12.5 mg orally every 4–6 hours or 25 mg every 6-8 hours (maximum single dose is 25 mg). Adolescents: Oral: 25 to 50 mg/dose; may repeat every 4 to 8 hours. H1 antihistamines do NOT relieve upper or lower airway obstruction, hypotension, or shock.

4. Monitor the patient closely until EMS arrives. Perform cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR), if necessary, and maintain airway. Keep the patient in supine position (flat on back) unless he or she is having breathing difficulty. If breathing is difficult, the patient's head may be elevated, provided blood pressure is adequate to prevent loss of consciousness. If blood pressure is low, elevate legs. Monitor blood pressure and pulse at least every 5 minutes.
5. If EMS has not arrived and symptoms are still present, repeat the dose of epinephrine every 5–15 minutes for up to 3 doses, depending on the patient's response.
6. Record the patient's reaction (e.g., hives, anaphylaxis) to the vaccine, all vital signs, medications administered to the patient, including the time, dosage, response, and the name of the medical personnel who administered the medication, and other relevant clinical information.
7. Report adverse events to VAERS: Report adverse events following administration of vaccine to the Vaccine Adverse Event Reporting System (VAERS) at 1-800-822-7967 or online at https://vaers.hhs.gov/reportevent.html.
8. Notify the patient's primary care provider. If unable to contact, notify the patient that they will need to follow up with their primary care provider as soon as possible.

For your convenience, approximate dosages based on weight and age are provided in the following charts. Please confirm that you are administering the correct dose for your patient.

First-Line Treatment: Epinephrine					**Epinephrine Dose**	
					1.0 mg/mL aqueous solution (1:1000 dilution); intramuscular. Minimum dose is 0.05 mg	Epinephrine autoinjector (0.1 mg 0.15 mg or 0.3 mg)
Recommended dose is 0.01 mg/kg body weight up to 0.5 mg maximum dose. May be repeated every 5–15 minutes for a total of 3 doses.		**Age group**	**Range of weight (lbs)**	**Range of weight (kg)***		
	Infants and children	1–6 months	9–19 lbs	4–8.5 kg	0.05 mg (or mL)	Off label
		7–36 months	20–32 lbs	9–14.5 kg	0.1 mg (or mL)	0.1 mg†
		37–59 months	33–39 lbs	15–17.5 kg	0.15 mg (or mL)	0.15 mg/dose
		5–7 years	40–56 lbs	18–25.5 kg	0.2–0.25 mg (or mL)	0.15 mg/dose
		8–10 years	57–76 lbs	26–34.5 kg	0.25–0.3 mg (or mL)	0.15 mg or 0.3 mg/dose
	Teens	11–12 years	77–99 lbs	35–45 kg	0.35–0.4 mg (or mL)	0.3 mg/dose
		13 years & older	100+ lbs	46+ kg	0.5 mg (or mL) – max. dose	0.3 mg/dose

Note: If body weight is known, then dosing by weight is preferred. If weight is not known or not readily available, dosing by age is appropriate.
* *Rounded weight at the 50th percentile for each age range*
† 0.1 mg autoinjector is licensed for use in 7.5 kg to 14 kg infants and children

Emergency Medical Protocol for Management of Cardiac Arrest In Children

1. If the patient is found to be in cardiac arrest, a medical emergency is under way.
2. Activate the emergency medical system (i.e., call 911). This should be done by a second person, while the primary healthcare professional assesses the airway, breathing, circulation, and level of consciousness of the patient. Vital signs should be monitored continuously.
3. Feel for carotid pulse. Keep pulse check to 10 seconds or less
4. If no pulse or if unsure if a pulse is felt, being CPR.
5. Place eel of hand on lower half of sternum
6. Place other hand on top and interlock fingers
7. Keep arms straight and press down, compressing the chest 2 inches
    a. If alone, the compressions to breaths ratio are 30:2
    b. If two healthcare providers are present, the compressions to breaths ratio are 15:2
8. Let the chest completely recoil between compressions
9. Have an assistant gather the nearest AED.
10. As compressions are being done, attach the AED.
    a. Once AED is on and active, follow directions of AED.
11. Continue with compressions until EMS arrives.

Updated: 11/20/2023

These standing orders shall remain in effect for all patients being vaccinated under the direction of On-Site Medical Services, effective 11/20/2023 and until rescinded.

Medical Director:
Cecilia Keady, DNP, APRN

Cecilia Keady 11/20/2023