

CORONAVIRUS DISEASE 2019 (COVID-19)

Vaccination Clinic Side Effect Management



Audience: COVID-19 Vaccine Clinics

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Incident Command Owner: Vaccine Operations

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UNIVERSAL: This guide should be used for all COVID patients regardless of Ministry COVID Levels

Follow any local, state or federal applicable laws, rules, and regulations that apply to COVID-19 testing that are more stringent.

To effectively manage potential adverse reactions, each COVID-19 Vaccination Site must have a CPR certified colleague in the patient monitoring area and immediate access to a clinician (RN, NP, PA, MD/DO for evaluation and management of adverse reactions).

Types of Adverse Reactions

Vaccines are intended to produce active immunity to specific antigens. An adverse reaction is an undesirable side effect that occurs after a vaccination. Vaccine adverse reactions are classified as local, systemic, or allergic. Local reactions (e.g., redness) are usually the least severe and most common. Systemic reactions (e.g., fever) occur less frequently than local reactions, and severe allergic reactions (e.g., anaphylaxis) are the least common reactions.

Source: [ACIP General Best Guidance for Immunization - General Best Practice Guidelines for Immunization \(cdc.gov\)](https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/imz/downloads/pdf/13Pc0117.pdf)

Classification of Adverse Reactions

Reactions that May Occur within 15-30 minutes of Injection			
Type	Common Symptoms	Prevention	Intervention at Clinic
Local	Redness, pain and swelling at injection site	N/A	Apply ice, <i>notify clinician</i> to evaluate patient for use of acetaminophen 650mg once and diphenhydramine 25mg once, and monitor for 30 minutes
	Swelling at injection site with itching and rash	N/A	Apply ice, <i>notify clinician</i> to evaluate patient for use of oral diphenhydramine 25mg once if not allergic, and monitor for 30 minutes for potential activation of anaphylaxis protocol
	Bleeding at injection site	N/A	Hold pressure with gauze at injection site and elevate arm above the level of heart
Systemic (Anaphylaxis)	Rapid progression of symptoms involving multiple organ systems: respiratory distress (e.g., stridor, wheezing, dyspnea, increased work of breathing, persistent cough, cyanosis), vomiting, abdominal pain, hypotension, chest pain, collapse	Assess for a history of anaphylaxis or possession of an EpiPen	<u>If signs of anaphylaxis emerge, notify a clinician emergently.</u> <u>Activate anaphylaxis protocol</u>
Reporting:	Any systemic allergic response must be reported to Trinity Health and the CDC. For Trinity Health reporting, use the VOICE system. For CDC, use the VAERS.		