Missouri COVID-19 Vaccinator Newsletter

March 30, 2021

MOStopsCovid.com

MOStopsCovid.com/vaccinators

Phase 2 activated

To date, Missouri providers have administered more than 2.34 million total doses of the COVID-19 vaccine to Missourians across the state. More than 1.5 million Missourians, nearly 25 percent, have received an initial vaccine dose, and more than 875,000 have been fully vaccinated.

Additionally, data shows that nearly 40 percent of the approximately three million Missourians who were eligible prior to Phase 2 have initiated vaccination. According to CDC data, which includes the latest doses administered through federal partnerships, nearly 66 percent of Missouri's 65 and older population and 32 percent of its 18 and older population have received an initial vaccination.

The activation of Phase 2 will extend vaccine eligibility to approximately 880,000 additional adult Missourians. In total, an estimated 3.9 million adult Missourians are eligible and activated for a COVID-19 vaccine.

Phase 2 includes Missourians who are essential to equitable economic recovery, including those employed in construction, critical manufacturing, higher education, and remaining food and agriculture sectors. This also includes homeless and disproportionately affected populations with an emphasis on racial and ethnic minorities, among others.

HHS and the Prep Act have expanded the list of eligible vaccinators

For full details, click here. DHSS news release can be viewed here. (Please note, these added individuals can administer the vaccine but cannot necessarily order, store and transport vaccine.)

To be eligible Vaccinators are required to have:

- Documentation of completing the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) COVID-19 Vaccine training found here.
- Documentation of an observation period by a currently practicing health care professional experienced in administering intramuscular injections
- Current Certificate in basic CPR

Reminder!

To prevent wastage of vaccines please make sure vaccinators are drawing up one vaccine vial at a time.

Shoulder Injury Related to Vaccine Administration (SIRVA)

Shoulder Injury Related to Vaccine Administration (SIRVA) is a rising issue with more individuals now administering vaccine. SIRVA occurs when the vaccine is administered into the shoulder joint instead of the Deltoid muscle resulting in limited range of motion and pain in the arm and shoulder with symptoms beginning within 48 hours of vaccination. All reports of SIRVA are required to be reported to VAERS here.

1. Identify the Acromion process
2. Place 2-3 fingers on the Acromion process
3. Deltoid is just below fingers
4. Aim for vaccination just below your fingers in the middle of the arm

Missouri launches new statewide transportation resource guide to expand COVID-19 vaccine access to rural, suburban and urban communities across the state.

"Get a Ride" is a comprehensive resource of transportation platforms across each region

The Department of Health and Senior Services (DHSS), with the support of the Missouri Advisory Committee on Equitable COVID-19 Vaccine Distribution, launched a new statewide transportation guide to help address and eliminate barriers to COVID-19 vaccine access. "**Get a Ride**" can be found at MOStopsCovid.com/ride.

"Get a Ride" is now embedded throughout every aspect of the state's COVID-19 vaccine rollout infrastructure including the state's COVID-19 hotline, MOstopsCovid.com, and through Missouri's Regional Implementation Teams. The resources can be customized by location (region and county) for each vaccine event and site.

Some providers, such as OATS and SMTS who normally serve older adults and individuals with disabilities are now able to help anyone in their service area with vaccination transportation.

Most of the transportation providers are able to provide this service at no cost. HealthTran is offering reduced costs to their participants who book through them for transportation to a vaccine appointment. Lyft and Uber are not free or discounted in Missouri. Additional transportation options will be added to MOStopsCovid.com/ride as they become available.

FEMA effort to expand vaccinations in St. Louis area

Governor Mike Parson and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) announced a new program to equitably provide up to an additional 168,000 vaccinations in the City of St. Louis in an 8-week period. The program will launch on April 7 and vaccinate up to 3,000 people a day, seven days a week. The 8-week program is designed to reach those most vulnerable to COVID-19 and who face economic, transportation, or other barriers in accessing the health care system.

The program will utilize the concourse level of the Dome at America's Center. The America's Center site was selected by a joint team with representatives from the state of Missouri, City of St. Louis, and FEMA because of its proximity to a large number of Missourians at high-risk to the disease and limited access to health care. The dome site is centrally located, ADA compliant, and accessible by public transportation. Arrangements are being made to provide free parking nearby.

The doses administered at this site will be in addition to Missouri's current statewide vaccine allotment of approximately 200,000 initial doses distributed weekly to nearly 1,050 state-approved vaccine providers. The type of vaccines administered may vary from week to week depending on vaccine availability.

The Missouri National Guard, Department of Health and Senior Services, and State Emergency Management Agency will partner with FEMA, U.S. Department of Defense, and the City of St. Louis to host this 8-week FEMA mass vaccination clinic.

The mass vaccination site will operate from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. seven days a week. Eligible residents will be identified through the state's **Vaccine Navigator**. Eligible Missourians can register online or by calling the state's COVID-19 hotline at (877) 435-8411.

Need more information?

We continuously update Missouri's **vaccinator resource hub** with the latest information on the approved vaccines, guidance, Missouri Vaccine Navigator, past newsletters, vaccinator FAQs and training opportunities.

DHSS contacts by topic area:

- ShowMeVax enrollment support: Cathy Kennon
- ShowMeVax troubleshooting: vfc-smvsupport@health.mo.gov
- Reporting Dose Administration assistance: ImmunizationHL7Onboarding@health.mo.gov
- Adverse events/clinical assistance: Lana Hudanick
- Vaccine redistribution: covidvaccineredistribution@health.mo.gov
- Ordering and supply management support: covidvaccineorders@health.mo.gov
- Additional PPE and other equipment: Jenn Stockman
- Newsletter/webinars: Lisa Cox
- All other questions: CovidVaccine@health.mo.gov

Upcoming Meetings

- Vaccine Call for local public health agencies: every **Tuesday from 4-5 p.m.** Reach out to Tiffany Bayer for more information.
- Vaccinator webinar: Past webinars can be found here.
  The next webinar will be from **3-4 p.m. on Tuesday, March 30.** **Click here to attend.** You can now use this same link to attend each Tuesday! Or join by phone: 1-650-479-3207 | Meeting number (access code): 133 183 7153 Meeting password: AtqpY6fi7F5

COVID-19 Vaccine

Administration Errors and Deviations

A vaccine administration error is any preventable event that may cause or lead to inappropriate use of vaccine or patient harm. This table provides resources for preventing and reporting COVID-19 vaccine administration errors, as well as actions to take after an error has occurred. For completeness, it includes additional scenarios that deviate from CDC recommendations for vaccine intervals but are not considered administration errors.

For all vaccine administration errors:

- Inform the recipient of the vaccine administration error.
- Consult with the state immunization program and/or immunization information system (IIS) to determine how the dose should be entered into the IIS, both as an administered dose and to account for inventory.
- Providers are required to report all COVID-19 vaccine administration errors—even those not associated with an adverse event—to VAERS.
- Determine how the error occurred and implement strategies to prevent it from happening again.

Interim recommendations for COVID-19 vaccine administration errors and deviations

Vaccines	Type	Administration error/deviation	Interim recommendation
All currently authorized vaccines (Pfizer-BioNTech Moderna, and Janssen COVID-19 vaccines) Inactive ingredients	Site/route	• Incorrect site (i.e., site other than the deltoid muscle [preferred site] or anterolateral thigh [alternate site])	• Do **not** repeat dose.* Inform the recipient of the potential for local and systemic adverse events.
		• Incorrect route (e.g., subcutaneous)	• Do **not** repeat dose.* Inform the recipient of the potential for local and systemic adverse events.
	Age	• Unauthorized age group	• If received dose at age less than 16 years, do **not** give any additional dose at this time.∞ • If age 16 to 17 years and a vaccine other than Pfizer-BioNTech was inadvertently administered: o If Moderna vaccine administered as the first dose, may administer Moderna vaccine as the second dose (as off-label use, because Moderna vaccine is not authorized in this age group). o If Janssen vaccine administered, do **not** repeat dose with Pfizer-BioNTech vaccine.
	Dosage	• Higher-than-authorized dose volume administered	• Do **not** repeat dose.*†
		• Lower-than-authorized dose volume administered (e.g., leaked out, equipment failure, recipient pulled away)	• If more than half of the dose was administered, do **not** repeat dose.* • If less than half of the dose was administered or the proportion of the dose cannot be estimated, administer the authorized dose immediately (no minimum interval) in the opposite arm.#
	Storage and handling	• Dose administered after improper storage and handling (e.g., temperature excursion, more than allowed time after first vial puncture)	• Contact the manufacturer for guidance. If the manufacturer provides information supporting that the dose should be repeated, the repeated dose may be given immediately (no minimum interval) in the opposite arm.
		• Dose administered past the expiration/beyond-use date	• Contact the manufacturer for guidance. If the manufacturer provides information supporting that the dose should be repeated, the repeated dose may be given immediately (no minimum interval) in the opposite arm.
	Coadministration	• Dose administered within 14 days before or after another (i.e., non-COVID-19) vaccine	• Do **not** repeat COVID-19 vaccine* or other vaccine(s) doses. This deviation from CDC guidance does **not** require VAERS reporting.
		• Dose administered within 90 days of monoclonal antibodies or convalescent plasma for COVID-19 treatment	• Do **not** repeat COVID-19 vaccine dose. If person has already received one mRNA COVID-19 vaccine dose, defer administration of second dose for 90 days following receipt of antibody therapy. This deviation from CDC guidance does **not** require VAERS reporting.
mRNA vaccines only (Pfizer-BioNTech and Moderna)	Intervals	• Second dose administered fewer than 17 days (Pfizer-BioNTech) or fewer than 24 days (Moderna) after the first dose (i.e., administered earlier than the 4-day grace period)	• Do **not** repeat dose.
		• Second dose administered more than 42 days after the first dose	• Do **not** repeat dose. This deviation from CDC guidance does not require VAERS reporting.
	Mixed series	• Incorrect mRNA COVID-19 vaccine product administered for second dose in 2-dose series	• Do **not** repeat dose.§
Pfizer-BioNTech only	Diluent	• ONLY diluent administered (i.e., sterile 0.9% sodium chloride)	• Inform the recipient that no vaccine was administered. Administer the authorized dose immediately (no minimum interval) in the opposite arm.#
		• No diluent, resulting in higher than authorized dose (i.e., 0.3 ml of undiluted vaccine administered)	• Do **not** repeat dose*† Inform the recipient of the potential for local and systemic adverse events.
		• Incorrect diluent type (e.g., sterile water, bacteriostatic 0.9% NS)	• Contact the manufacturer for guidance. If the manufacturer provides information supporting that the dose should be repeated, the repeated dose may be given immediately (no minimum interval) in the opposite arm.
		• Incorrect diluent type (e.g., sterile water, bacteriostatic 0.9% NS)	• For doses administered with diluent volume less than 1.8 ml, inform the recipient of the potential for local and systemic adverse events.*† • For doses administered with diluent volume greater than 1.8 ml, do not repeat dose. * (Note: Dilution with a volume up to 4.0 ml [which exceeds vial capacity] results in more-than-half of the authorized dose administered.)

Pfizer-BioNTech and Moderna vaccines only:
*If the dose given in error is the first dose, a second dose should be administered at the recommended interval (21 days [Pfizer-BioNTech] or 28 days [Moderna]). If this dose is the second dose, the series is complete, and no additional doses are needed.
∞Do not administer the second dose until the person becomes eligible to receive vaccination (either by reaching the authorized age or if the authorization is extended to include additional age groups), even if this results in the second dose being administered after the recommended interval between doses.
#If the dose given in error is the first dose, the second dose should be administered at the recommended interval (21 days [Pfizer-BioNTech] or 28 days [Moderna]) from the date of receipt of the valid dose (not the date of receipt of the erroneous dose).
†If the administration error resulted in a higher-than-authorized vaccine dose, in general the second dose may still be administered at the recommended interval. However, if local or systemic side effects following vaccination are clinically concerning (outside of the expected side effect profile), lead to serious adverse reactions, or are ongoing at the time of the second dose, the decision to administer the second dose may be assessed on a case-by-case basis.
§Although CDC provides considerations for a mixed series in exceptional circumstances, this is still considered an administration error that requires VAERS reporting (as a mixed series is not authorized under the vaccine Emergency Use Authorizationsexternal icon).

COVID-19 Vaccine

Quick Reference Guide for Healthcare Professionals

The table below provides basic information on the proper storage, preparation, and administration of the currently authorized COVID-19 vaccine products in the United States. For additional information and detailed clinical guidance go to the manufacturer's and CDC's webpages listed.

		Pfizer	Moderna	Janssen
GENERAL	**EUA**	www.fda.gov/emergency-preparedness-and-response/coronavirus-disease-2019-covid-19/pfizer-biontech-covid-19-vaccine	www.fda.gov/emergency-preparedness-and-response/coronavirus-disease-2019-covid-19/moderna-covid-19-vaccine	www.fda.gov/emergency-preparedness-and-response/coronavirus-disease-2019-covid-19/janssen-covid-19-vaccine
	CDC Vaccine Information	www.cdc.gov/vaccines/covid-19/info-by-product/pfizer/index.html	www.cdc.gov/vaccines/covid-19/info-by-product/moderna/index.html	www.cdc.gov/vaccines/covid-19/info-by-product/janssen/index.html
	Manufacturer Contact information	**Website:** www.cvdvaccine.com **Medical information:** 800-438-1985 **Customer service:** 800-879-3477	**Website:** www.modernatx.com **Medical Information:** 866-663-3762	**Website:** www.vaxcheck.jnj. **Medical information:** 1-800-565-4008
STORAGE & HANDLING	**How supplied**	**Multidose vial:** 6 doses	**Multidose vial:** 10 doses	**Multidose vial:** 5 doses
	Diluent	0.9% sodium chloride (preservative-free, normal saline) provided in the ancillary kit. Do NOT use other diluent.	None	None
	Storage Temperatures: Before Puncture	**Between:** -80°C and -60°C (-112°F and -76°F) until the expiration date -25°C and -15°C (-13°F and 5°F) for up to 2 weeks 2°C and 8°C (36°F and 46°F) for up to 120 hours (5 days)	**Between:** -25°C and -15°C (-13°F and 5°F) until the expiration date 2°C and 8°C (36°F and 46°F) for up to 30 days	**Between:** 2°C and 8°C (36°F and 46°F) until the expiration date.
	Storage Temperatures: After puncture	**Between:** 2°C to 25°C (36°F to 77°F) for up to 6 hours. Discard any unused vaccine after 6 hours.	**Between:** 2°C and 25°C [36°F and 77°F] for up to 6 hours. Discard any unused vaccine after 6 hours.	**Between:** 2°C and 8°C (36°F and 46°F) for up to 6 hours. 9°C and 25°C (47°F and 77°F) for up to 2 hours. Discard any unused vaccine after these time frames.
	Transport Temperatures: Before Puncture	**Between:** -80°C and -60°C (-112°F and -76°F) -25°C and -15°C (-13°F and 5°F) 2°C and 8°C (36°F and 46°F)	**Between:** -25°C and -15°C (-13°F and 5°F) 2°C and 8°C (36°F and 46°F) for up to 12 cumulative hours.	**Between:** 2°C and 8°C (36°F and 46°F)
	After Puncture	**Between:** 2°C to 25°C (36°F to 77°F) for up to 6 hours.	**Between:** 2°C and 25°C (36°F and 77°F) for up to 6 hours.	**Between:** 2°C and 8°C (36°F and 46°F) for up to 6 hours
	Type of Vaccine	mRNA	mRNA	Viral vector
	Age Indications	16 years of age and older	18 years of age and older	18 years of age and older
	Schedule	2-doses, separated by 21 days. Both doses must be Pfizer-BioNTech vaccine	2 doses, separated by 28 days. Both doses should be Moderna vaccine	1 dose only
	Dosage	0.3 mL	0.5 mL	0.5 mL
	Needle gauge/length	22–25 gauge, 1 – 1½"	22–25 gauge, 1 – 1½"	22–25 gauge, 1 – 1½"

COVID-19 Vaccine

Quick Reference Guide for Healthcare Professionals

		Pfizer	Moderna	Janssen
VACCINE ADMINISTRATION	**Route**	Intramuscular (IM) injection	Intramuscular (IM) injection	Intramuscular (IM) injection
	Site	Deltoid	Deltoid	Deltoid
	Thawing Frozen Vaccine	**Between:** 2°C and 8°C (36°F and 46°F) or Room temperature up to 25°C (77°F) **Do NOT** refreeze thawed vaccine.	**Between:** 2°C and 8°C (36°F and 46°F) or 8°C to 25°C (46°F to 77°F) **Do NOT** refreeze thawed vaccine.	N/A
	Mixing Vaccine	Mix vaccine with 1.8 mL of 0.9% sodium chloride (preservative-free, normal saline)	**Do NOT** mix with any diluent	**Do NOT** mix with any diluent
	Contraindications/ Precautions	**Contraindications** • Severe allergic reaction (e.g., anaphylaxis) after a previous dose or to a component of the COVID-19 vaccine • Immediate allergic reaction† of any severity to a previous dose or known (diagnosed) allergy to a component of the vaccine **Note:** Persons who have a contraindication to an mRNA COVID-19 vaccine (Moderna or Pfizer-BioNTech) may be able to receive the Janssen COVID-19 vaccine (see footnote).± Persons who have a contraindication to Janssen COVID-19 vaccine may be able to receive an mRNA COVID-19 vaccine (see footnote).± **Precautions** • History of an immediate allergic reaction† to any other vaccine or injectable therapy (i.e., intramuscular, intravenous, or subcutaneous vaccines or therapies) » This includes people with a reaction to a vaccine or injectable therapy that contains multiple components, one of which is a vaccine component, but for whom it is unknown which component elicited the immediate allergic reaction. • People with a contraindication to mRNA COVID-19 vaccines have a precaution to Janssen COVID-19 Vaccine, and vice versa. (see footnote).± • Moderate to severe acute illness See Interim Clinical Considerations for Use of mRNA COVID-19 Vaccines Currently Authorized in the United States www.cdc.gov/vaccines/covid-19/info-by-product/clinical-considerations.html		
	Post-Vaccination Observation	**30 minutes:** Persons with a history of an immediate allergic reaction of any severity to any other vaccine or injectable therapy or a history of anaphylaxis (from any cause) **15 minutes:** All other persons		
	Most common adverse events	**Injection site:** pain, swelling, redness **Systemic:** fatigue, headache, muscle pain, chills, fever, joint pain	**Injection site:** pain, swelling, redness **Systemic:** fatigue, headache, muscle pain, chills, fever, nausea, joint pain	**Injection site:** pain, redness, swelling **Systemic:** fatigue, headache, muscle pain, nausea, fever

†For the purpose of this guidance, an immediate allergic reaction is defined as any hypersensitivity-related signs or symptoms, such as urticaria, angioedema, respiratory distress (e.g., wheezing, stridor), or anaphylaxis that occur within 4 hours following exposure to a vaccine or medication.

±Consider consultation with an allergist-immunologist to help determine if the patient can safely receive vaccination. Healthcare providers and health departments may also request a consultation from the Clinical Immunization Safety Assessment COVID vax Project https://www.cdc.gov/vaccinesafety/ensuringsafety/monitoring/cisa/index.html. Vaccination of these individuals should only be done in an appropriate setting under the supervision of a healthcare provider experienced in the management of severe allergic reactions.

- People with a contraindication to mRNA COVID-19 vaccines (including due to a known PEG allergy) have a precaution to Janssen COVID-19 vaccination. People who have previously received an mRNA COVID-19 vaccine dose but have a contraindication to a second dose should wait at least 28 days to receive Janssen COVID-19 vaccine.
- People with a contraindication to Janssen COVID-19 vaccine (including due to a known polysorbate allergy) have a precaution to mRNA COVID-19 vaccination.