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Subject: FW: Education and Prescreening Resources - Vaccinations
Date: Thursday, April 22, 2021 12:19:52 PM
Attachments: [covid-19-healthcare-professionals-vaccine-toolkit.pdf](#)
[Pfizer BioNTech Vaccine Screening Questions Revised 20201229docx.pdf](#)
[Pfizer Biontech Information Sheet 2020-12-30.pdf](#)
[Pfizer BioNTech After Care Sheet.pdf](#)
[Moderna Vaccine Screening Questions 2020-12-29.pdf](#)
[Moderna Information Sheet-2020-12-29.pdf](#)
[Moderna After Care Sheet 2020-12-29.pdf](#)
[ISC COVID-19 Vaccine Toolkit - Update 2.pdf](#)
[ISC COVID-19 Vaccine Toolkit - Update 1.pdf](#)
[COVID Vaccine Science Fact Sheet.pdf](#)
[COVID Vaccine Safety Fact Sheet.pdf](#)
[AZ-Covishield Information Sheet.pdf](#)
[AZ COVISHIELD Vaccine Screening Questions.pdf](#)
[AZ- COVISHEILD After Care Sheet.pdf](#)

Afternoon all,

Here is some information that was sent to us for the inmates on the units. Please make available on the units.

Attached are a collection of approved resources that can be used in the living units for COVID and Vaccination awareness and as a resource by the staff doing the prescreening and education work to generate inmates for vaccination. Thanks again for all your hard work I know this is a hectic time.

Sincerely,

Karen Merkel

DDSC

Regina Correctional Centre

Ministry of Corrections, Policing and Public Safety

306.924.9088

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COVID-19 Vaccination Information Resources
Ressources documentaires sur la vaccination contre la COVID-19

Tool Kit for Health Care Providers

Trousse à outils pour les fournisseurs de soins de santé

English



Français



Accessible versions of Government of Canada resources in this tool kit can be found at Canada.ca/coronavirus.

Vous trouverez les versions accessibles des ressources du gouvernement du Canada dans la présente trousse à outils sur le site Canada.ca/le-coronavirus.





COVID-19 continues to be a serious public health threat. Health Canada has authorized COVID-19 vaccines for use in Canada, supported by evidence that they are safe and effective.

Provinces and territories are in the process of vaccinating Canadians, beginning with [priority groups](#) at greatest risk of severe illness, hospitalization and death. Throughout 2021, the COVID-19 vaccine will be offered to increasing groups of people, ultimately reaching all Canadians.

It's normal that Canadians may have questions about COVID-19 vaccines. Health care providers are uniquely positioned to answer questions and provide information about COVID-19 vaccination.

Help your patients and colleagues make informed choices about COVID-19 vaccination by sharing information and resources with them.

And remember, until extensive immunization is achieved, public health measures will continue to be essential to minimize the spread of COVID-19 in Canada and save lives.

Contents

- [About COVID-19](#): General information including symptoms, prevention and guidance for health care providers
- [Overview of Vaccines](#): COVID-19 vaccine planning, safety, monitoring and information for Indigenous Peoples
- [Authorized Vaccines](#): Information about COVID-19 vaccines that have been authorized by Health Canada
- [Guidance for Health Care Providers](#): Guidance for managing COVID-19 vaccination clinics and the administration of the COVID-19 vaccines
- [Vaccine Safety](#): Overview of vaccine safety, surveillance and reporting, including side effects and adverse events
- [Additional Resources](#): Provincial and territorial resources, digital tools, social media channels and communication resources to use with patients or clients
- [Terms of Use](#): Information about the Canada wordmark and how tool kit resources can be used

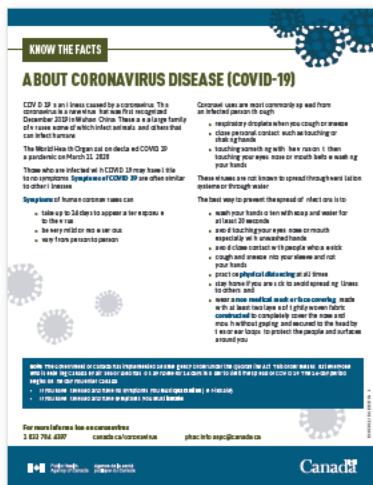




About COVID-19

- [Prevention and risks of COVID-19](#)
- [Symptoms, risk and treatment of COVID-19: Information for health professionals](#)
 - What health professionals need to know about COVID-19 including signs and symptoms, transmission, risk factors, prevention, treatment and vaccines, and guidance

Additional Resources



Fact sheet: Know the facts about COVID-19 [↓](#)



Overview of Vaccines

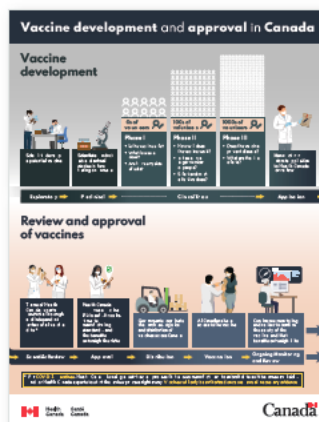
- [COVID-19 vaccines authorized in Canada: An overview](#)
 - Information about authorized vaccines, priority groups, monitoring vaccine safety and effectiveness, and links to local vaccination rollout plans by province or territory
- [COVID-19 vaccines and Indigenous Peoples](#)

Additional Resources



Video: [How vaccines are developed](#)

How vaccines are developed and how it has been possible to develop COVID-19 vaccines over a shorter time period





Infographic: [Vaccine development and approval in Canada](#)








Authorized Vaccines

- [COVID-19 vaccines authorized for use in Canada](#) 
 - Information on COVID-19 vaccines including authorized vaccines, types of vaccines, ingredients and on-going safety monitoring
- [COVID-19 vaccines and treatments portal](#) 
 - Information on vaccines and treatments authorized for COVID-19, as well as those currently under review

Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 Vaccine

- [About the Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 vaccine](#) 
 - Details about the vaccine, including ingredients
- [Pfizer-BioNTech: Vaccination storage and dry ice safety handling](#)  (PFIZER-BIONTECH)

Moderna COVID-19 Vaccine

- [About the Moderna COVID-19 vaccine](#) 
 - Details about the vaccine, including ingredients





Guidance for Health Care Providers

- [Planning guidance for administration of COVID-19 vaccines](#)
- [Planning guidance for immunization clinics for COVID-19 vaccines](#)
 - Planning guidance to assist in planning immunization clinics for COVID-19 vaccines. This guidance is meant to complement existing jurisdictional immunization campaign and clinic plans, and provides ideas and suggestions for consideration which may or may not be appropriate in particular settings and contexts.
- [National Advisory Committee on Immunization \(NACI\) recommendations on the use of COVID-19 vaccines](#)
 - This evergreen document will be updated as COVID-19 vaccines are authorized for use in Canada, and as evidence on these vaccines and COVID-19 evolves.

Webinars

- [Webinar: COVID-19 vaccine foundations for health care providers](#)
(ASSOCIATION OF MEDICAL MICROBIOLOGY AND INFECTIOUS DISEASE CANADA)
- [Webinar: Recommendations of the National Advisory Committee on Immunization \(NACI\) on the use of the Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 vaccine](#) (NATIONAL COLLABORATING CENTRE FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES)
- [Webinar: Recommendations of the National Advisory Committee on Immunization \(NACI\) on the use of the Moderna COVID-19 vaccine](#) (NATIONAL COLLABORATING CENTRE FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES)





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Additional Resources

Provincial/Territorial Resources

Find information about COVID-19 vaccines in your province or territory.

- [Alberta](#)
- [British Columbia](#)
- [Manitoba](#)
- [New Brunswick](#)
- [Newfoundland and Labrador](#)
- [Northwest Territories](#)
- [Nova Scotia](#)
- [Nunavut](#)
- [Ontario](#)
- [Prince Edward Island](#)
- [Quebec](#)
- [Saskatchewan](#)
- [Yukon](#)

Get more COVID-19 information and resources specific to your [province and territory](#).

Communication Tools

- [Immunization Communication Tool](#)
(BRITISH COLUMBIA CENTRE FOR DISEASE CONTROL)

Other Resources

- [COVID-19 resources on immunization](#) (CANVAX)
- [COVID-19 vaccination in pregnancy](#)
(THE SOCIETY OF OBSTETRICIANS AND GYNAECOLOGISTS OF CANADA)
- [Canadian COVID-19 resources](#) (IMMUNIZE CANADA)

Social Media

Connect with us:

- [@CPHO_Canada](#) | [@GovCanHealth](#)
- [@HealthyCdns](#)
- [@HealthyCdns](#)
- [@health-canada](#) | [@public-health-agency-of-canada](#)
- [@healthycdns](#)

[Additional Resources \(cont.\)](#)

For more COVID-19 information:

Canada.ca/covid-vaccine | [Canada.ca/coronavirus](#) | 1-833-784-4397





Additional Resources (cont.)

Digital Tools

Help promote Government of Canada digital tools and apps that provide Canadians with information about COVID-19 and wellness.



COVID Alert App

COVID Alert helps us break the cycle of infection. The app informs people of possible exposures before any symptoms appear. That way, we can take care of ourselves and protect our communities.

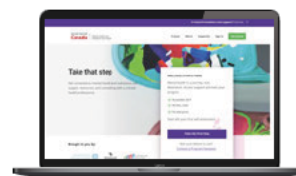
[DOWNLOAD ON THE APP STORE](#) ↓
[GET IT ON GOOGLE PLAY](#) ↓



COVID-19 App and Symptom tracker

The app will let you receive the latest updates and trusted resources, and self-assess your symptoms.

[DOWNLOAD ON THE APP STORE](#) ↓
[GET IT ON GOOGLE PLAY](#) ↓



Wellness Together Canada: Mental Health and Substance Use Support

Wellness Together Canada provides free online resources, tools, apps and connections to qualified people when needed.

[VISIT WEBSITE](#) ↗



COVIDTrends

COVIDTrends is a tool that provides summary data about COVID-19 in your area. When you search by municipality (city, town), or by the first three characters of your postal code, data from your health region will appear.

[VISIT WEBSITE](#) ↗





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Terms of Use

Government of Canada Wordmark

The Canada wordmark is displayed on materials. It cannot be cropped, modified or removed.

Modification of Materials

Material downloaded from this tool kit and Canada.ca are to be used as provided. They may not be modified in any way.

Official Languages

All Government of Canada materials are available in both English and French. We invite you to publish and distribute all materials in both official languages.

The word "Canada" is written in a large, black, serif font. A small Canadian flag is positioned above the letter 'a'.

For more COVID-19 information:

Canada.ca/covid-vaccine | Canada.ca/coronavirus | 1-833-784-4397





La COVID-19 constitue toujours une grave menace pour la santé publique. Santé Canada a autorisé l'utilisation de vaccins contre la COVID-19 au pays, en se fondant sur des données démontrant qu'ils sont sûrs et efficaces.

Les provinces et les territoires s'affairent à vacciner les Canadiens. Les vaccins seront d'abord administrés aux **groupes prioritaires** qui courent un risque élevé de tomber gravement malades, d'être hospitalisés ou de décéder. Au cours de l'année 2021, la vaccination contre la COVID-19 sera offerte à de plus en plus de groupes de personnes, pour finalement l'offrir à l'ensemble des Canadiens.

Il est normal que les Canadiens s'interrogent sur les vaccins contre la COVID-19. Les fournisseurs de soins de santé occupent une place unique pour répondre aux questions et donner de l'information sur la vaccination contre la COVID-19.

Aidez vos patients et vos collègues à faire des choix éclairés au sujet de la vaccination contre la COVID-19 en leur fournissant des renseignements et des ressources.

Rappelez-vous que d'ici à ce que nous puissions procéder à une vaccination à grande échelle, les mesures de santé publique demeurent essentielles pour réduire au minimum la propagation de la COVID-19 au Canada et sauver des vies.

Contenu de la trousse

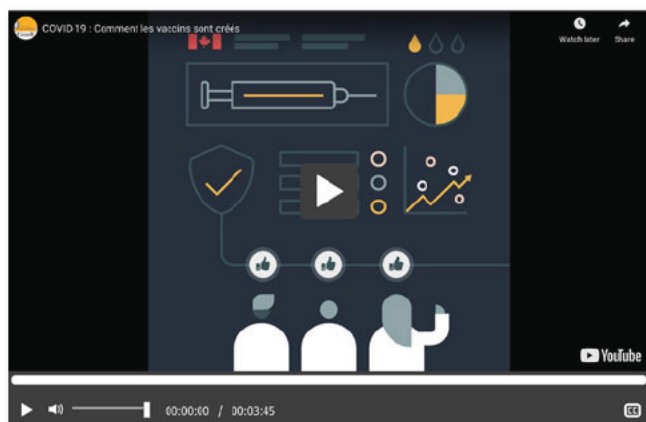
- **À propos de la COVID-19** : Renseignements généraux, notamment sur les symptômes et les mesures de prévention, et recommandations à l'intention des fournisseurs de soins de santé
- **Aperçu des vaccins** : Planification de la vaccination contre la COVID-19, sécurité et surveillance des vaccins, et information à l'intention des peuples autochtones
- **Vaccins autorisés** : Renseignements sur les vaccins contre la COVID-19 qui sont autorisés par Santé Canada
- **Orientation à l'intention des fournisseurs de soins de santé** : Guide pour la gestion des séances de vaccination contre la COVID-19 et l'administration des vaccins contre la COVID-19
- **Sécurité des vaccins** : Aperçu de la sécurité des vaccins, ainsi que de la surveillance et de l'établissement de rapports connexes, notamment sur les effets secondaires et les effets indésirables
- **Ressources supplémentaires** : Ressources provinciales et territoriales, outils numériques, médias sociaux et ressources de communication à utiliser avec les patients ou les clients
- **Conditions d'utilisation** : Renseignements sur l'utilisation du mot-symbole « Canada » et des ressources de la trousse d'outils



Aperçu des vaccins

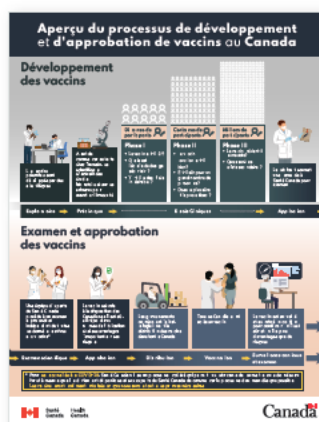
- [Vaccins contre la COVID-19 autorisés au Canada : Aperçu](#)
 - Renseignements sur les vaccins autorisés, les groupes qui seront vaccinés en priorité et la surveillance de la sûreté et de l'efficacité des vaccins, ainsi que liens vers les plans de vaccination des provinces et des territoires.
- [Les peuples autochtones et les vaccins contre la COVID-19](#)

Ressources supplémentaires



Vidéo : Comment les vaccins sont créés

Présente le processus de mise au point d'un vaccin et comment il a été possible de développer un vaccin contre la COVID-19 dans un court laps de temps.



Infographie : Aperçu du processus de développement et d'approbation de vaccins au Canada





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Vaccins autorisés

- [Vaccins contre la COVID-19 autorisés au Canada](#) 
 - Renseignements sur les vaccins contre la COVID-19, y compris les vaccins autorisés, les types de vaccins, les ingrédients et la surveillance continue de la sécurité.
- [Portail des vaccins et traitements pour la COVID-19](#) 
 - Renseignements sur les vaccins et traitements autorisés pour la COVID-19, ainsi que ceux dont l'examen est actuellement en cours.

Vaccin contre la COVID-19 de Pfizer-BioNTech

- [À propos du vaccin de Pfizer-BioNTech contre la COVID-19](#) 
 - Détails au sujet du vaccin, y compris les ingrédients.
- [Pfizer-BioNTech : Conservation du vaccin et manipulation sécuritaire de la glace sèche](#)  (PFIZER-BIONTECH)

Vaccin contre la COVID-19 de Moderna

- [À propos du vaccin de Moderna contre la COVID-19](#) 
 - Détails au sujet du vaccin, y compris les ingrédients.

Pour obtenir de plus amples renseignements :

CP 192-21 G
Canada.ca/vaccin-covid | Canada.ca/le-coronavirus | 1-833-784-4397





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Orientations à l'intention des fournisseurs de soins de santé

- [Guide de planification pour l'administration des vaccins contre la COVID-19](#)
- [Guide de planification des séances de vaccination contre la COVID-19](#)
 - Document d'aide à la planification des séances de vaccination contre la COVID-19. Ce guide vient s'ajouter aux plans cliniques et aux campagnes de vaccination actuels des provinces et des territoires, et contient des idées ainsi que des suggestions qui pourraient être utiles dans certains milieux et contextes.
- [Recommandations du Comité consultatif national de l'immunisation sur l'utilisation des vaccins contre la COVID-19](#)
 - Document évolutif qui est mis à jour à mesure que de nouveaux vaccins contre la COVID-19 sont autorisés au Canada et que sont recueillies et analysées d'autres données sur ces vaccins et sur la maladie.

Webinaires

- [Webinaire : Fondements sur les vaccins contre la COVID-19 à l'intention des fournisseurs de soins](#)
(ASSOCIATION POUR LA MICROBIOLOGIE MÉDICALE ET L'INFECTIOLOGIE CANADA)
- [Webinaire : Recommandations du Comité consultatif national de l'immunisation sur l'utilisation du vaccin contre la COVID-19 de Pfizer-BioNTech](#) (CENTRE DE COLLABORATION NATIONALE DES MALADIES INFECTIEUSES)
- [Webinaire : Recommandations du Comité consultatif national de l'immunisation sur l'utilisation du vaccin de Moderna contre la COVID-19](#) (CENTRE DE COLLABORATION NATIONALE DES MALADIES INFECTIEUSES)

Pour obtenir de plus amples renseignements :

CP 192-21 G
Canada.ca/vaccin-covid | Canada.ca/le-coronavirus | 1-833-784-4397





Sécurité des vaccins

- Sécurité des vaccins, surveillance et déclaration**
 - Étapes précédant et suivant l'approbation des vaccins à administrer et connaissances acquises au sujet des avantages et de l'innocuité de vaccins précis.
- Sécurité des vaccins, craintes et effets secondaires possibles liés à la vaccination**
 - Renseignements sur les effets secondaires possibles, les essais de sécurité des vaccins et le programme de soutien aux victimes d'une vaccination.
- Vaccins et traitements pour la COVID-19 : Sécurité après l'autorisation**
 - Surveillance post commercialisation des vaccins contre la COVID-19 et procédure pour signaler des réactions possibles à la suite d'une vaccination.
- Effets secondaires suivant l'immunisation contre la COVID-19**
 - Renseignements sur les effets secondaires suivant l'immunisation ressentis par certaines personnes après avoir reçu un vaccin contre la COVID-19 au Canada.

Ressources supplémentaires



Vidéo : La sécurité des vaccins au Canada



Affiche : La sécurité des vaccins au Canada



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Ressources supplémentaires

Ressources provinciales et territoriales

Pour obtenir de l'information sur les vaccins contre la COVID-19 dans votre province ou votre territoire :

- [Alberta](#) (EN ANGLAIS SEULEMENT)
- [Colombie-Britannique](#) (EN ANGLAIS SEULEMENT)
- [Manitoba](#)
- [Nouveau-Brunswick](#)
- [Terre-Neuve-et-Labrador](#) (EN ANGLAIS SEULEMENT)
- [Territoires du Nord-Ouest](#) (EN ANGLAIS SEULEMENT)
- [Nouvelle-Écosse](#) (EN ANGLAIS SEULEMENT)
- [Nunavut](#)
- [Ontario](#)
- [Île-du-Prince-Édouard](#)
- [Québec](#)
- [Saskatchewan](#)
- [Yukon](#)

Obtenez d'autres renseignements et ressources sur la COVID-19 propres à [votre province](#) ou à [votre territoire](#).

Outils de communication

- [Outil de communication sur l'immunisation](#)
(CENTRE DE CONTRÔLE DES MALADIES DE LA COLOMBIE-BRITANNIQUE)
[EN ANGLAIS SEULEMENT]

Autres ressources

- [Ressources sur l'immunisation contre la COVID-19](#) (CANVAX)
- [La vaccination contre la COVID-19 pendant la grossesse](#)
(LA SOCIÉTÉ DES OBSTÉTRICIENS ET GYNÉCOLOGUES DU CANADA)
- [Ressources canadiennes sur la COVID-19](#) (IMMUNISATION CANADA)

Médias sociaux

Suivez-nous :

[@ACSP_Canada](#) | [@GouvCanSante](#)

[@CANenSante](#)

[@CanenSante](#)

[@sante-canada](#) | [@agence-de-la-sante-publique-du-canada](#)

[@canensante](#)

[Ressources supplémentaires \(suite\)](#)

Pour obtenir de plus amples renseignements :

[Canada.ca/vaccin-covid](#) | [Canada.ca/le-coronavirus](#) | 1-833-784-4397





Ressources supplémentaires (suite)

Outils numériques

Aidez à faire connaître les applications et les outils numériques du gouvernement du Canada visant à fournir à la population canadienne des renseignements sur la COVID-19 et le bien-être.



Application Alerte COVID

Alerte COVID nous aide à briser le cycle d'infection. L'application permet d'aviser les personnes en cas d'exposition potentielle avant même que des symptômes apparaissent. Nous pouvons ainsi prendre soin de nous et protéger nos communautés.

[TÉLÉCHARGER DANS L'APP STORE](#) ↓
[DISPONIBLE SUR GOOGLE PLAY](#) ↓



Application Canada COVID-19 et outil de suivi des symptômes

L'application vous permettra de recevoir les dernières mises à jour et des ressources fiables, et d'évaluer vous-même vos symptômes.

[TÉLÉCHARGER DANS L'APP STORE](#) ↓
[DISPONIBLE SUR GOOGLE PLAY](#) ↓



Espace mieux-être Canada : Soutien en matière de santé mentale et de consommation de substances

Espace mieux-être Canada est un service gratuit qui fournit des ressources en ligne, des outils et des applications et qui vous connecte avec des personnes qualifiées lorsque nécessaire.

[VISITEZ LE SITE WEB](#) ↗



TendancesCOVID

TendancesCOVID est un outil qui fournit des données sommaires sur la COVID-19 dans votre région. Lorsque vous effectuez une recherche par municipalité (ville, région) ou par les trois premiers caractères de votre code postal, les données de votre région sanitaire s'affichent.

[VISITEZ LE SITE WEB](#) ↗





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Conditions d'utilisation

Mot-symbole du gouvernement du Canada

Le mot-symbole « Canada » est affiché sur les produits. Il ne peut être ni recadré, ni modifié, ni retiré.

Modification des produits

Les produits téléchargés à partir de la trousse à outils et de Canada.ca doivent être utilisés tels quels. Ils ne peuvent être modifiés d'aucune manière.

Langues officielles

Tous les produits du gouvernement du Canada sont offerts en français et en anglais. Nous vous invitons à les publier et à les diffuser dans les deux langues officielles.



Pour obtenir de plus amples renseignements :

Canada.ca/vaccin-covid | Canada.ca/le-coronavirus | 1-833-784-4397



Pfizer/BioNTech COVID-19 Vaccine

Screening Questions

1. Are you feeling ill today?

2. Have you had a previous COVID -19 infection?

- Those younger than 80 years of age: Current evidence suggests reinfection is uncommon in the 90 days after initial infection, therefore immunization with COVID-19 vaccine may be delayed until 90 days following the confirmed infection if the infection occurred before the first COVID-19 vaccine dose. However, if this is not feasible, or if an individual presents for immunization less than 90 days after infection, these individuals may be immunized before the 90 days as long as the person has recovered from the acute illness and criteria have been met for them to discontinue isolation.
- Those younger than 80 years of age who develop COVID-19 infection between receiving doses 1 and 2 of their COVID-19 vaccine series, then the 90 day deferral does not apply and the second dose should be provided as long as they have recovered from the acute illness and criteria have been met for them to discontinue isolation.
- Residents of Long Term Care Facilities and Personal Care Homes, and persons aged 80 years and older living in the community should be immunized regardless of whether and when they had COVID-19 infection as long as they have recovered from their acute illness and have no other contraindications.

3. Are you pregnant, could you be pregnant or are you planning on becoming pregnant before receiving both doses of the vaccine?

- The vaccine has not yet been studied well enough in pregnant women. If they are at high risk of exposure to COVID-19 infection and of developing severe disease, they should discuss these risks with their health care provider to make a decision about vaccination.
- The Society of Obstetricians and Gynecologists of Canada (SOGC) published a statement regarding COVID-19 vaccination and pregnancy which states: Women who are pregnant or breastfeeding should be offered vaccination at any time during pregnancy if they are eligible and no contraindications exist. This decision is based on the women's personal values and an understanding that the risk of infection and/or morbidity from COVID-19 outweighs the theorized and undescribed risk of being vaccinated during pregnancy or while breastfeeding. Women should not be precluded from vaccination based on pregnancy status or breastfeeding.
- Because of scientific uncertainty, it would be prudent to delay pregnancy by 28 days or more after the administration of the complete two-dose vaccine series of an mRNA COVID-19 vaccine.

4. Are you breastfeeding?

- The vaccine has not yet been studied well enough in breastfeeding women. If they are at high risk of exposure to COVID-19 infection and of developing severe disease they should discuss these risks with their health care provider to make a decision about vaccination.
- The SOGC published a statement regarding COVID-19 vaccination and pregnancy which states: Women who are pregnant or breastfeeding should be offered vaccination at any time during pregnancy if they are eligible and no contraindications exist. This decision is based on the women's personal values and an understanding that the risk of infection and/or morbidity from COVID-19 outweighs the theorized and undescribed risk of being vaccinated during pregnancy or while breastfeeding. Women should not be precluded from vaccination based on pregnancy status or breastfeeding.

5. Are you allergic to any components in the vaccine including polyethylene glycol (PEG)?

- Polyethylene glycol (PEG) can be found in some products such as cosmetics, skin care products, laxatives, cough syrups, bowel preparation products for colonoscopy, and some foods and drinks.

- 6. Do you have any problems with your immune system or are you taking any medications/treatment that can affect your immune system (e.g., high dose steroids, chemotherapy)?**
 - The vaccine has not yet been studied well enough in people with immune system problems. If they are at high risk of exposure to COVID-19 infection and of developing severe disease it is preferred they discuss these risks with their health care provider to make a decision about vaccination.
 - Stem cell transplant recipients MUST consult their specialist prior to immunization with COVID-19 vaccine.
 - For persons receiving immunosuppressive medications it is preferred they consult the prescribing health care provider to determine the optimal timing to receive the COVID-19 vaccine.
- 7. Do you have an autoimmune disease?**
 - The vaccine has not yet been studied well enough in people with autoimmune diseases. If they are at high risk of exposure to COVID-19 infection and of developing severe disease it is preferred they discuss these risks with their health care provider to make a decision about vaccination.
 - Persons with any autoimmune condition that involves the neurological system (except multiple sclerosis) must discuss this with their primary physician or specialist prior to immunization with COVID-19 vaccine.
- 8. Have you received monoclonal antibodies or convalescent plasma for prevention or treatment of COVID-19 infection?**
 - Vaccination with either first or second dose of COVID-19 vaccine should be delayed for at least 90 days after treatment.
- 9. Have you received another vaccine (not a COVID-19 vaccine) in the past 14 days?**
 - An interval of 14 days from another vaccine is needed before receiving a COVID-19 vaccine.
 - Recommend waiting 28 days after a COVID -19 vaccine before receiving other vaccines.
- 10. Have you had a tuberculin (TB) skin test or need TB blood work (IGRA) done?**
 - There is a theoretical risk that mRNA or viral vector vaccines may temporarily affect cell-mediated immunity, resulting in false-negative TST or IGRA test results.
 - If TB skin testing or TB blood work is required, it should be administered and read before immunization or delayed for at least 4 weeks after vaccination with COVID-19 vaccine.
 - Vaccination with COVID-19 vaccines may take place at any time after all steps of tuberculin skin testing have been completed.
- 11. Do you have a bleeding disorder or are you taking any medications that could affect blood clotting?**
 - If yes, apply direct pressure (without rubbing) to the injection site for 5 minutes or longer following immunization.
- 12. Have you ever felt faint or fainted after a past vaccination or medical procedure?**
 - If yes, consider having them lie down for the immunization.
- 13. If this is your second dose, did you have any side effects after the first dose?**
 - If client had a serious or allergic reaction to your last COVID-19 vaccine, they should not be vaccinated until it is determined to be safe by an allergist or other health care provider.

COVID-19 Pfizer/BioNTech Vaccine After Care

Rev. March 2021

- What should I do right after receiving the vaccine?
 - Wait for at least 15 minutes after receiving your vaccine. A longer waiting time of 30 minutes may be recommended if there is concern about a possible vaccine allergy. Though uncommon, fainting or allergic reactions can occur after vaccination. Symptoms of an allergic reaction include hives (bumps on the skin that are often very itchy), swelling of your face, tongue or throat, or difficulty breathing. The clinic staff are prepared to manage these events should they occur.
 - You may be asked to wait in the clinic or outside the clinic (such as in your vehicle) if an adult is with you. If you are asked to wait outside, inform the health care provider if you do not have a warm, dry place to wait.
 - Inform a health care provider at the clinic if you feel unwell while waiting. If waiting in your vehicle, you can honk your horn to get their attention.
 - If waiting inside the clinic, be sure to leave your mask on if at all possible and remain at least 2 metres away from anyone not part of your household.
 - Use the alcohol-based hand rub to clean your hands before leaving the clinic.
 - Do not operate a vehicle or other form of transportation for at least 15 to 30 minutes after being vaccinated (as advised by the health care provider) or if you are feeling unwell.
 -
 - What should I expect in the next few days?
 - Side effects can develop in the day or two after receiving the vaccine. Although these side effects are not serious to your health, they may make you feel unwell for a day or two; they will go away on their own.
 - The most common side effect is pain where the needle was given; swelling where the needle was given may also occur. A cool, damp cloth or wrapped ice pack where the vaccine was given may help.
 - Some local reactions may occur 7 days or more after immunization and include a rash, tenderness and extensive swelling where the injection was given. This is a known reaction that resolves on its own within 7-10 days.
 - Other symptoms may include tiredness, headache, muscle pain, joint pain, chills or fever. Enlarged lymph nodes (swollen glands) that last for several days may also occur.
 - If needed, pain or fever medication (such as acetaminophen or ibuprofen) may help with pain or fever. Check with your health care provider if you need advice about medication.
- Serious side effects after receiving the vaccine are rare. However, **should you develop any serious symptoms or symptoms that could be an allergic reaction, call 9-1-1 right away.** Symptoms of an allergic reaction include:
 - Hives (bumps on the skin that are often very itchy)
 - Swelling of the face, tongue or throat
 - Difficulty breathingAny serious side effects after vaccination should be reported to your local public health department.
 - If you have any concerns about the symptoms you develop after receiving the vaccine, contact your health care provider for advice, and so they can report the reaction.
 - If you still need to receive your second dose, tell the person providing the second dose about any side effects you experienced after the first dose.

When should I return for my second dose of vaccine?

- **Return for your second dose of the Pfizer / BioNTech vaccine in 4 months.** It is very important to receive the second dose for the vaccine to work well. Make an appointment or follow the instructions of the health care provider to ensure you receive the second dose at the right time and with the Pfizer / BioNTech vaccine (and not another COVID-19 vaccine).
- **Bring your immunization record with you for the second dose** and tell the person providing the second dose about any side effects you experienced after the first dose.

Things to remember

- **Continue to follow the recommendations of local public health officials** to prevent spread of COVID-19, which may include wearing a mask, staying at least 2 metres from others and limiting / avoiding contact with others outside your household.
- **Do not receive any other vaccines** for 28 days after a dose of COVID-19 vaccine unless public health directs vaccination in cases like post rabies exposure.
- **Keep this sheet or other immunization record** in a safe place. You can also download the [CANImmunize](#) app to keep track of this and other vaccines. Sign up for [MySaskHealthRecord](#), a secure website that enables Saskatchewan citizens to quickly and easily access their personal health information including immunization history.

Moderna COVID-19 Vaccine

Screening Questions

1. Are you feeling ill today?

2. Have you had a previous COVID -19 infection?

- Those younger than 80 years of age: Current evidence suggests reinfection is uncommon in the 90 days after initial infection, therefore immunization with COVID-19 vaccine may be delayed until 90 days following the confirmed infection if the infection occurred before the first COVID-19 vaccine dose. However, if this is not feasible, or if an individual presents for immunization less than 90 days after infection, these individuals may be immunized before the 90 days as long as the person has recovered from the acute illness and criteria have been met for them to discontinue isolation.
- Those younger than 80 years of age who develop COVID-19 infection between receiving doses 1 and 2 of their COVID-19 vaccine series, then the 90 day deferral does not apply and the second dose should be provided as long as they have recovered from the acute illness and criteria have been met for them to discontinue isolation.
- Residents of Long Term Care Facilities and Personal Care Homes, and persons aged 80 years and older living in the community should be immunized regardless of whether and when they had COVID-19 infection as long as they have recovered from their acute illness and have no other contraindications.

3. Are you pregnant, could you be pregnant or are you planning on becoming pregnant before receiving both doses of the vaccine?

- The vaccine has not yet been studied well enough in pregnant women. If they are at high risk of exposure to COVID-19 infection and of developing severe disease they should discuss these risks with their health care provider to make a decision about vaccination.
- The Society of Obstetricians and Gynecologists of Canada (SOGC) published a statement regarding mRNA COVID-19 vaccines and pregnancy which states: Women who are pregnant or breastfeeding should be offered vaccination at any time during pregnancy if they are eligible and no contraindications exist. This decision is based on the women's personal values and an understanding that the risk of infection and/or morbidity from COVID-19 outweighs the theorized and undescribed risk of being vaccinated during pregnancy or while breastfeeding. Women should not be precluded from vaccination based on pregnancy status or breastfeeding.
- Because of scientific uncertainty, it would be prudent to delay pregnancy by 28 days or more after the administration of the complete two-dose vaccine series of an mRNA COVID-19 vaccine.

4. Are you breastfeeding?

- The vaccine has not yet been studied well enough in breastfeeding women. If they are at high risk of exposure to COVID-19 infection and of developing severe disease, they should discuss these risks with their health care provider to make a decision about vaccination.
- The SOGC published a statement regarding mRNA COVID-19 vaccines and pregnancy which states: Women who are pregnant or breastfeeding should be offered vaccination at any time during pregnancy if they are eligible and no contraindications exist. This decision is based on the women's personal values and an understanding that the risk of infection and/or morbidity from COVID-19 outweighs the theorized and undescribed risk of being vaccinated during pregnancy or while breastfeeding. Women should not be precluded from vaccination based on pregnancy status or breastfeeding.

5. Are you allergic to any components in the vaccine including polyethylene glycol (PEG)?

- Polyethylene glycol (PEG) can be found in some products such as cosmetics, skin care products, laxatives, cough syrups, bowel preparation products for colonoscopy, and some foods and drinks.

- 6. Do you have any problems with your immune system or are you taking any medications/treatment that can affect your immune system (e.g., high dose steroids, chemotherapy)?**
- The vaccine has not yet been studied well enough in people with immune system problems. If they are at high risk of exposure to COVID-19 infection and of developing severe disease it is preferred they discuss these risks with their health care provider to make a decision about vaccination.
 - Stem cell transplant recipients MUST consult their specialist prior to immunization with COVID-19 vaccine.
 - For persons receiving immunosuppressive medications it is preferred they consult the prescribing healthcare provider to determine the optimal timing to receive the vaccine.
- 7. Do you have an autoimmune disease?**
- The vaccine has not yet been studied well enough in people with autoimmune diseases. If they are at high risk of exposure to COVID-19 infection and of developing severe disease it is preferred they discuss these risks with their health care provider to make a decision about vaccination.
 - Persons with any autoimmune condition that involves the neurological system (except multiple sclerosis) MUST discuss this with their primary physician or specialist prior to immunization with COVID-19 vaccine.
- 8. Have you received monoclonal antibodies or convalescent plasma for prevention or treatment of COVID-19 infection?**
- Vaccination with either first or second dose of COVID-19 vaccine should be delayed for at least 90 days after treatment.
- 9. Have you received another vaccine (not a COVID-19 vaccine) in the past 14 days?**
- An interval of 14 days from another vaccine is needed before receiving a COVID-19 vaccine.
 - Recommend waiting 28 days after a COVID-19 vaccine before receiving other vaccines.
- 10. Have you had a tuberculin (TB) skin test or need TB blood work (IGRA) done?**
- There is a theoretical risk that mRNA or viral vector vaccines may temporarily affect cell-mediated immunity, resulting in false-negative TST or IGRA test results.
 - If TB skin testing or TB blood work is required, it should be administered and read before immunization or delayed for at least 4 weeks after vaccination with COVID-19 vaccine.
 - Vaccination with COVID-19 vaccines may take place at any time after all steps of tuberculin skin testing have been completed.
- 11. Do you have a bleeding disorder or are you taking any medications that could affect blood clotting?**
- If yes, apply direct pressure (without rubbing) to the injection site for 5 minutes or longer following immunization.
- 12. Have you ever felt faint or fainted after a past vaccination or medical procedure?**
- If yes, consider having them lie down for the immunization.
- 13. If this is your second dose, did you have any side effects after the first dose?**
- If client had a serious or allergic reaction to your last COVID-19 vaccine, they should not be vaccinated until it is determined to be safe by an allergist or other health care provider.

Moderna COVID-19 Vaccine Information

Please read this information sheet carefully and ensure all your questions have been answered by a health care provider before receiving the vaccine

The Moderna vaccine was authorized for use by Health Canada under an [Interim Order](#) on December 23, 2020. An Interim Order allows authorization of the vaccine more rapidly to respond to a public health emergency while following requirements to ensure the health and safety of Canadians.

- **COVID-19** is an infectious disease caused by a new coronavirus (SARS-CoV-2). COVID-19 was recognized for the first time in December 2019 and has since spread around the world to cause a pandemic. The virus that causes COVID-19 is mainly passed from an infected person to others when the infected person coughs, sneezes, sings, talks or breathes. It is important to note that infected people can spread the infection even if they have no symptoms.
- [Symptoms of COVID-19](#) can include cough, shortness of breath, fever, chills, tiredness and loss of smell or taste. Some people infected with the virus have no symptoms at all, while others have symptoms that range from mild to severe.
- [About 1 in 13 people diagnosed with COVID-19 in Canada](#) require hospitalization and about 3 out of every 100 people die. Even people with mild symptoms may feel unwell for a long time after a COVID-19 infection.

How does the Moderna vaccine protect against COVID-19?

- The vaccine causes our body to produce protection (such as **antibodies**) to help keep us from becoming sick if we are exposed to the COVID-19 virus. The vaccine uses messenger RNA (mRNA) to help our body make protection against the virus.
- In a large study where people were given 2 doses of the vaccine, the vaccine was shown to work very well at preventing people from becoming sick with COVID-19. The immunized group of people was much less likely (94% less likely) to become sick with COVID-19 in the weeks after vaccination compared to the group that did not receive the vaccine.

Who can receive the COVID-19 vaccine at this time?

- Public health officials will provide information on which groups of people are able to receive the vaccine at this time based on several factors including who is at high risk of COVID-19 infection and severe disease, as well as the amount of vaccine available.
- Current evidence suggests reinfection is uncommon in the 90 days after initial infection, thus it is recommended that persons with documented acute infection in the preceding 90 days should defer vaccination until the end of this period with the exception of residents in long term care or personal care homes or those over 80 years living in the community.

Who should not have the COVID-19 vaccine?

Check with your healthcare provider or a public health nurse before you get this vaccine if you:

- have an allergy to any of the vaccine ingredients
- had a severe or unusual side effect after this vaccine or one like it
- are younger than 18 years old
- have had another vaccine in the last 2 weeks
- have had a tuberculosis (TB) skin test in the last 2-3 days or need TB blood work done
- have received a monoclonal antibody or convalescent plasma for treatment or prevention of COVID-19
- If you have any symptoms that could be due to COVID-19, you should not go out to get vaccinated because you could spread the infection to others. Talk with your health care provider, or call 811, about your symptoms and getting a COVID-19 test. Your health care provider will advise you when you are able to receive the vaccine.
- If you belong to one of the following groups you **MUST** consult your health care provider prior to receiving:
 - All stem cell transplant recipients.
 - All those with an autoimmune disease that affects the neurological system (except multiple sclerosis).
- If you belong to one of the following groups, it is preferred you contact your health care provider prior to receiving.
 - have a weak immune system (due to medicine or a health problem)
 - have received a solid organ transplant
 - are receiving treatment with immunosuppressive medications to determine the optimal time to receive the COVID-19 vaccine
 - have an autoimmune disorder (like rheumatoid arthritis or lupus).
 - are pregnant, planning to become pregnant or breastfeeding

Always tell your healthcare provider if you have allergies or if you have had a side effect from a vaccine, medication or other product in the past.

How is the vaccine administered?

The vaccine is given as a needle in the muscle of the upper arm and will require two doses given up to 4 months apart.

For more information please speak with the person providing the vaccine or contact your local public health office, your physician, nurse practitioner, or by calling 811.

What are common reaction to this vaccine?

- In a large study, half of the people (those who received the Moderna vaccine) were monitored for at least two months and few serious side effects have been found to-date. People who have received the vaccine in studies continue to be monitored for any long-term side effects.
- Side effects can develop up to 3 days after receiving the vaccine. Although these side effects are not serious to your health, they may make you feel unwell for a day or two; they will go away on their own. These side effects are expected and can indicate the vaccine is working to produce protection. In the study, side effects included the following:
 - pain, redness or swelling where the needle was given
 - tiredness
 - muscle ache and stiffness
 - chills
 - fever
 - enlarged lymph nodes in the underarm
 - headache
 - joint pain
 - nausea and vomiting
- Rarely allergic reactions can occur after receiving a vaccine. Symptoms of an allergic reaction include hives (bumps on the skin that are often very itchy), swelling of your face, tongue or throat, or difficulty breathing. The clinic staff are prepared to manage an allergic reaction should it occur. Seek immediate medical care if you develop any of these symptoms.
- It is important to note that **you cannot get COVID-19 infection from the vaccine**
- **Report any adverse or unexpected reactions to your public health nurse, employee health and safety practitioner, physician or nurse practitioner as soon as possible.**

What measures have been put in place to safely provide immunizations during COVID-19?

Health care providers are being very careful to prevent the spread of COVID-19 when offering immunizations. Examples of extra safety measures include the following:

- You will be asked about any COVID-19 symptoms when you arrive at the clinic. People with symptoms of COVID-19 should not attend the clinic.
- You will be asked to wear a mask while at the clinic, as well as to clean your hands, and to stay at least 2 metres (6 feet) from others (except those you live with).
- The staff will also be wearing personal protective equipment and will be cleaning their hands before and after each client.
- Other measures may also be put in place in clinics. Be sure to read and follow any signs or instructions provided.

What should you do after receiving the vaccine?

- You will be asked to **wait at least 15 minutes after receiving** the vaccine to be sure you are feeling well. Longer waiting times of 30 minutes may be recommended if there is concern about a possible vaccine allergy. You may be asked by the health care provider to wait in the clinic, or if an adult is with you and you have a warm, dry place to wait (such as in your vehicle), you may be asked to wait outside of the clinic. Inform a health care provider right away if you feel unwell while waiting. You should not leave the clinic (or clinic parking lot) for at least 15 to 30 minutes after receiving your vaccine, based on the recommendation of the health care provider.
- **Once you leave the clinic, call 9-1-1 right away if you develop any serious symptoms or symptoms of an allergic reaction** such as hives (bumps on the skin that are often very itchy), swelling of your face, tongue or throat, or difficulty breathing. Inform your health care provider of any concerning side effects after receiving the vaccine.
- **Continue to follow the recommendations of local public health officials** to prevent spread of COVID-19, which may include wearing a mask, staying at least 2 metres from others and limiting / avoiding contact with others outside your household.
- **The recommendation is to avoid pregnancy until one month after your second dose.**
- **Do not receive any other vaccines** for 28 days after a dose of COVID-19 vaccine or 14 days before your second dose unless public health directs vaccination in cases like post rabies exposure.
- **Keep your immunization record** with information about the COVID-19 vaccine in a safe place.

When should I return for my second dose?

If this is your first dose of the COVID-19 vaccine, be sure to return for your second dose in up to 4 months. This is very important to ensure the vaccine works well. You may be asked to book an appointment to receive the next dose. Bring your immunization record with you when you come for your next dose.

What does this vaccine contain?

Medicinal ingredient: mRNA-1273 SARS-CoV-2. Non-medicinal ingredients: 1,2-distearoyl-sn-glycero-3-phosphocholine (DSPC), acetic acid, cholesterol, PEG2000 DMG (1,2-dimyristoyl-rac-glycerol, methoxy-polyethyleneglycol), lipid SM-102, sodium acetate, sucrose, tromethamine, tromethamine hydrochloride, water for injection.



To ensure that a complete immunization record is maintained, immunizations will be documented into the electronic provincial immunization registry, known as Panorama. These immunization records may also be shared with health care professionals in order to provide public health services; assist with diagnosis and treatment; and to control the spread of vaccine preventable diseases. Panorama is a secure electronic system used in Saskatchewan to record and manage immunization records and the health information related to immunization for all Saskatchewan residents.

COVID-19 Moderna Vaccine After Care

Rev. March 2021

What should I do right after receiving the vaccine?

- **Wait for at least 15 minutes** after receiving your vaccine. A longer waiting time of 30 minutes may be recommended if there is concern about a possible vaccine allergy. Though uncommon, fainting or allergic reactions can occur after vaccination. Symptoms of an allergic reaction include hives (bumps on the skin that are often very itchy), swelling of your face, tongue or throat, or difficulty breathing. The clinic staff are prepared to manage these events should they occur.
- You may be asked to wait in the clinic or outside the clinic (such as in your vehicle) if an adult is with you. If you are asked to wait outside, inform the health care provider if you do not have a warm, dry place to wait.
- **Inform a health care provider** at the clinic if you feel unwell while waiting. If waiting in your vehicle, you can honk your horn to get their attention.
- If waiting inside the clinic, be sure to **leave your mask on** if at all possible and **remain at least 2 metres away** from anyone not part of your household.
- Use the **alcohol-based hand rub to clean your hands** before leaving the clinic.
- **Do not operate a vehicle** or other form of transportation for at least 15 to 30 minutes after being vaccinated (as advised by the health care provider) or if you are feeling unwell.

What should I expect in the next few days?

- Side effects can develop in the day or two after receiving the vaccine. Although these side effects are not serious to your health, they may make you feel unwell for a day or two; they will go away on their own.
 - The most common side effect is pain where the needle was given; swelling where the needle was given may also occur. A cool, damp cloth or wrapped ice pack where the vaccine was given may help.
 - Some local reactions may occur 7 days or more after immunization and include a rash, tenderness and extensive swelling where the injection was given. This is a known reaction that resolves on its own within 7-10 days.
 - Other symptoms may include tiredness, headache, muscle pain, joint pain, chills or fever. Enlarged lymph nodes (swollen glands) that last for several days may also occur.
 - If needed, pain or fever medication (such as acetaminophen or ibuprofen) may help with pain or fever. Check with your health care provider if you need advice about medication.

- Serious side effects after receiving the vaccine are rare. However, **should you develop any serious symptoms or symptoms that could be an allergic reaction, call 9-1-1 right away.** Symptoms of an allergic reaction include:
 - Hives (bumps on the skin that are often very itchy)
 - Swelling of the face, tongue or throat
 - Difficulty breathingAny serious side effects after vaccination should be reported to your local public health department.
- If you have any concerns about the symptoms you develop after receiving the vaccine, contact your health care provider for advice, and so they can report the reaction.
- If you still need to receive your second dose, tell the person providing the second dose about any side effects you experienced after the first dose.

When should I return for my second vaccine dose?

- **Return for your second dose of the Moderna vaccine in 4 months.** It is very important to receive the second dose for the vaccine to work well. Make an appointment or follow the instructions of the health care provider to ensure you receive the second dose at the right time and with the Moderna vaccine (and not another COVID-19 vaccine).
- **Bring your immunization record with you for the second dose** and tell the person providing the second dose about any side effects you experienced after the first dose.

Things to remember

- **Continue to follow the recommendations of local public health officials** to prevent spread of COVID-19, which may include wearing a mask, staying at least 2 metres from others and limiting / avoiding contact with others outside your household.
- **Do not receive any other vaccines** for 28 days after a dose of COVID-19 vaccine unless public health directs vaccination in cases like post rabies exposure.
- **Keep this sheet or other immunization record** in a safe place. You can also download the CANImmunize app to keep track of this and other vaccines. Sign up for MySaskHealthRecord, a secure website that enables Saskatchewan citizens to quickly and easily access their personal health information including immunization history.

COVID-19 Vaccines Toolkit: Update 2

Communications resources for Indigenous communities and organizations

Last updated: Tuesday, March 2, 2021

Including:

- Radio PSAs translated into 17 Indigenous languages
- Social media messages translated into 17 Indigenous languages
- New resources

All new or updated content is marked in green.

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About this toolkit

COVID-19 is having a serious impact on First Nations, Inuit and Métis communities. Our top priority is the health and safety of all Canadians, including Indigenous peoples.

We have heard the concerns from First Nations, Inuit and Métis communities and organizations. We are aware that you are receiving enquiries from people who have questions about the vaccines and the measures to contain the virus.

This toolkit may help you answer some of those questions and direct people to the right sources of information.

We will update this toolkit regularly over the next few months. Check the updated date on the cover to be sure you are using the most recent one.

This toolkit:

- contains information and communication resources that you could share with your community on two topics:
 - COVID-19 vaccines
 - the importance of keeping up with public health measures
- could help individuals who are responsible for sharing information with First Nations, Inuit and Métis people, such as:
 - a volunteer who is the administrator of a community social media
 - a communications specialist
- complements information shared by local public health, community health directors and other trusted sources within your community

Each community is unique in the way it shares information with its members. The advice and examples provided here have been developed with this in mind.

Each community may wish to customize the messages and strategies so they will be effective locally.

Sharing information with your community

These tips may be helpful:

1. Identify your audience

General messages about vaccines do raise awareness, but consider tailoring your messages for particular audiences, such as:

- Elders and seniors

- parents
- individuals who have chronic conditions, such as diabetes or asthma

2. Identify spokespersons

You may also want to consider who is the most appropriate spokesperson for a particular message.

Local Indigenous leadership, Elders or health staff such as doctors or nurses are examples of trusted sources of information in communities.

There may be others, depending on the community.

3. Identify ways to share your message

Many Indigenous communities and organizations are active on social media with Facebook as the primary platform. Although social media can be effective, consider what works best in your community. You are the expert.

This could also include:

- posters
- home visits (if safe)
- telephone trees
- direct mail

4. Share often

For the most impact, messages should be shared multiple times in order for people to recognize them and act accordingly.

Consider sharing information more than once and with different messages on the same theme over a period of time.

Ultimately, your own experience in your community or organization will guide you as you decide how to plan your campaign. Keep in mind:

- the audience
- the spokesperson
- the message
- the best platform to deliver the message

Public service announcements for radio

Here are two radio scripts that you may wish to use as is, or adjust for your community.

They could be read or recorded by someone in your community (such as an Elder, a Knowledge Keeper or a health professional) to use on local radio.

To personalize the message, consider adding an introduction and sign off.

Script 1: COVID-19 public health guidelines

100 words, about 30 seconds in length (without introduction and sign off)

Introduction (if you wish)

“Hello, I am ... and I am here to talk to you about...”

Indigenous leaders and healthcare providers look to traditional knowledge for wisdom and guidance to protect our communities against COVID-19.

The new COVID-19 vaccines will complement this approach and help protect our communities from the virus, especially our Elders.

We will soon get (more) vaccines but for now, COVID-19 is still a health threat to our families and our communities.

To keep each other safe, we all need to do our part and follow public health guidance:

- Wash our hands often
- Wear a mask
- Stay 2 meters apart
- Avoid gatherings
- And if you have symptoms, get tested and stay home

Sign off (if you wish)

“Together, we can do this.

To learn more about the best ways to protect yourself and others and get the facts about vaccines please visit Canada.ca/coronavirus or call 1-833-784-4397.”

Script 2: COVID-19 Vaccine priority: Key facts

149 words, about 60 seconds in length (without introduction and sign off)

Introduction (if you wish)

"Hello, I am ... and I am here to talk to you about..."

During the COVID-19 pandemic, Indigenous leaders and healthcare providers have a key role.

They look to traditional knowledge for wisdom and guidance. The new COVID-19 vaccines will complement this approach.

We must all support them.

We can all help by following public health guidelines and getting vaccinated. COVID-19 vaccines are free.

Those who are most at risk will get the vaccine first:

- front-line healthcare workers
- people living in long-term care facilities
- and some adults in our community

Indigenous leaders are helping determine who will be vaccinated first. COVID-19 vaccines will help protect everyone, especially our Elders and the people most at risk.

Even when the vaccines arrive in our community, the virus is still a threat. We need to continue keeping each other safe, we all need to do our part and follow public health guidance.

- Wash our hands often
- Wear a mask
- Stay 2 meters apart
- Avoid gatherings
- And if you have symptoms, get tested and stay home

Sign off (if you wish)

"Together, we can do this. To learn more about the best ways to protect yourself and others and get the facts about vaccines please visit Canada.ca/coronavirus or call 1-833-784-4397."

These scripts are also available in these languages:

- Blackfoot
- Denesuline
- Eastern Ojibway
- Inuktitut (North Baffin)
- Inuktitut (South Baffin)
- Inuttut (Nunatsiavut)
- Michif Cree
- Michif French
- Mi'kmaq
- Mohawk (Eastern dialect)
- Mohawk (Western dialect)
- OjiCree (Roman orthography)
- OjiCree (Syllabics)
- Plains Cree
- Stoney
- Swampy Cree
- Western Ojibway

Social media posts

Here are examples of messages that you may wish to adapt for your own campaign.

You could also:

- record the radio scripts on a cell phone video to share on social media
- find additional subjects of interest in the Narrative section

Some of those messages have been translated into 17 Indigenous languages, click here to access them : [Social media messages](#)

Messages as of January 22, 2021

Message #1

Learn about the #COVID19 vaccines that have been authorized in Canada:
<https://www.canada.ca/en/health-canada/services/drugs-health-products/covid19-industry/drugs-vaccines-treatments/vaccines.html>

Message #2

Wondering if vaccines are safe? Watch this video: <https://www.canada.ca/en/public-health/services/video/vaccine-safety.html> #COVIDwise #COVIDvaccines

Message #3

Find out about Canada's #COVID19 Immunization Plan and how the Government of Canada is working with First Nations, Inuit and Métis leaders to rollout vaccination in communities: <https://www.canada.ca/content/dam/phac-aspc/documents/services/diseases/2019-novel-coronavirus-infection/canadas-reponse/canadas-covid-19-immunization-plan-en.pdf>

Message #4

All vaccines used in Canada go through many tests to make sure they are effective and safe. Find out more about the process: <https://www.canada.ca/en/health-canada/services/drugs-health-products/covid19-industry/drugs-vaccines-treatments/vaccines/development-approval-infographic.html>

Message #5

Vaccines will be given to priority groups first as vaccines are received in Canada, including Indigenous adults: <https://www.sac-isc.gc.ca/eng/1606941379837>

Message #6

Some Indigenous populations are prioritized to receive the #COVID19 vaccines because of the limited quantities available. For more details on which groups are eligible to receive the vaccine first: <https://www.sac-isc.gc.ca/eng/1606941379837/1606941507767>

Message #7

Building up immunity against #COVID19 will take time. Follow public health measures so we can protect each other until we have community immunity.

Message #8

#COVID19 vaccines will be available for all Canadians as more are made and distributed. Those vaccines will be free for all Canadians. For more information on vaccines: <https://www.sac-isc.gc.ca/eng/1606941379837/1606941507767>

Message #9

Vaccination is a personal choice. By choosing to get the #COVID19 vaccine, you will protect yourself, your family and your community. Learn more: <https://www.sac-isc.gc.ca/eng/1606941379837/1606941507767>

Message #10

Vaccines help protect the persons that are more likely to contract #COVID19. Elders, older adults, residents & staff of long-term care homes and people with certain medical conditions are part of this group. Learn more on how you can help protect them: <https://www.sac-isc.gc.ca/eng/1606941379837/1606941507767>

Message #11

A lot of people are involved in the planning of the #COVID19 vaccine distribution to Indigenous people. Among them are: Indigenous organizations and Indigenous leaders. Learn about the approval process for new vaccines: <https://www.canada.ca/en/health-canada/services/drugs-health-products/covid19-industry/drugs-vaccines-treatments/authorization.html>

Social media trusted sources

When creating your own content, it is always best to use information from trusted official sources.

The resources that we are providing in this toolkit have been reviewed and approved by health experts and are considered trusted official sources.

You may also want to consider following and sharing content from provincial and territorial public health social media accounts, in addition to these Government of Canada social media accounts:

Twitter

Account name	Handle name
GC Indigenous	@GCIndigenous
GC Autochtones	@GCAutochtones
Health Canada and PHAC	@GovCanHealth
Santé Canada et l'ASPC	@GouvCanSante
Dr. Theresa Tam	@CPHO_Canada
Dre Theresa Tam	@ACSP_Canada
Official account of Prime Minister	@CanadianPM
Compte officiel du premier ministre	@PMcanadien

Facebook

Account name	Handle name
Healthy First Nations and Inuit	@GCIndigenousHealth
Premières Nations et Inuits en santé	@GCAutochtonesEnSante
GC Indigenous	@GCIndigenous
GC Autochtones	@GCAutochtones
Healthy Canadians	@HealthyCdns
Canadiens en santé	@CANenSante

Instagram

Account name	Handle name
GC Indigenous	@gcindigenous
GC Autochtones	@gcautochtones
Healthy Canadians	@healthycdns
Canadiens en santé	@CANensante

YouTube

Account name	Handle name
GC Indigenous	@GCIndigenous
GC Autochtones	@AADNCanada
Healthy Canadians	@HealthyCdns
Canadiens en santé	@CanenSante

Use of images

- All visuals, including photos, stock photography, video and live streams should respect provincial, territorial and federal health and safety guidelines with regards to COVID-19. This includes:
 - physical distancing
 - wearing a mask
 - other proper health precautions
- Avoid photos of people touching, shaking or holding hands. Photos that take place outdoors are preferable.
- For indoor photos, we recommend pictures of objects instead of people.
- If you are using visuals of a pre-pandemic situation, you may want to consider identifying them as such to avoid people mistaking it as a current visual.

Use of Canada symbols

- When creating your own original content, please keep in mind that you cannot use the Government of Canada symbols displayed on Government of Canada material. These include:
 - Canada wordmark
 - flag symbol
 - Canada's coat of arms
- These symbols cannot be cropped, modified or removed and are not allowed to be used on materials that are not produced from, or in partnership with, the Government of Canada

Hashtags

You may want to consider including hashtags to help your message reach a broader audience, particularly those specific to your community or organization.

Here are other hashtags that you may want to use to help reach your target audience:

English	French
#COVIDvaccines	#VaccinCOVID
#COVIDwise	#COVIDavisé
#COVID19	#COVID19
#PublicHealth	#SantéPublique
#crushCOVID	#ÉcrasonslaCOVID

Posters, videos and webpages

If you wish, you may download and share these materials through your social media channels.

This content has been reviewed and approved by health experts. It is considered to be from trusted official sources.

These websites are continuously updated with new content.

Resources about COVID-19 vaccines

Resource in English and link	Also available in	Link
Poster: Stop COVID-19 one arm at a time	French	Arrêtons la COVID-19 un bras à la fois

<i>Brochure: COVID-19 Vaccine hesitancy</i>	French	Réticence à la vaccination contre la COVID-19
<i>Videos:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● COVID-19 vaccines in Inuit Nunangat: What you need to know ● COVID-19 vaccines for Inuit priority groups ● COVID-19 vaccines for Indigenous priority groups ● COVID-19 Vaccines and Indigenous Communities: Get the facts 	French	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Vaccins contre la COVID-19 dans les communautés autochtones ● Groupes prioritaires autochtones et les vaccins contre la COVID-19
<i>Poster: Make sure you have the facts about COVID-19 vaccination</i>	French	Assurez-vous de connaître les faits concernant la vaccination contre la COVID-19
<i>Webpage: Moderna vaccine: What you should know</i>	French	Vaccin de Moderna
<i>Webpage: Pfizer-BioNTech vaccine: What you should know</i>	French	Vaccin de Pfizer-BioNTech
<i>Poster: What you need to know about COVID-19 vaccine for Canada</i>	10 Indigenous languages	Cree Dene Eastern Ojibwe Innu-Aimun Inuinnaqtun Inuktitut (Nunavik) Michif Mi'kmaq Oji-Cree

		Western Ojibwe
	French	Ce qu'il faut savoir
Video: How vaccines are developed	French	Comment les vaccins sont créés
Poster: Vaccine development and approval in Canada	French	Approbation et développement
Poster: Canada's COVID-19 immunization plan	French	Plan de vaccination

To find other vaccine-related resources online:

- [COVID-19 vaccines and Indigenous peoples](#) (Indigenous Services Canada)
- [COVID-19 vaccines](#) (Government of Canada)

To find provincial and territorial vaccine roll-out plans:

- [British Columbia](#)
- [Alberta](#)
- [Saskatchewan](#)
- [Manitoba](#)
- [Ontario](#)
- [Quebec](#)
- [New Brunswick](#)
- [Prince Edward Island](#)
- [Newfoundland and Labrador](#)
- [Yukon](#)
- [Northwest Territories](#)
- [Nunavut](#)

Other key COVID-19 public health resources

Resource in English and link	Also available in	Link
Poster: Double your protection	10 Indigenous languages	Paskwawinimowin (Cree) Denesuline (Dene) Innu-Aimun Inuinnaqtun Inuktitut (Nunavik) Michif Mikmaq (Mi'kmaq) Eastern Ojibwe Western Ojibwe

		Oji-Cree
	French	Soyez doublement prudents
<i>Poster: Protect your community</i>	10 Indigenous languages	Paskwawinimowin (Cree) Denesuline (Dene) Innu-Aimun Inuinnaqtun Inuktitut (Nunavik) Michif Mikmaq (Mi'kmaq) Eastern Ojibwe Western Ojibwe Oji-Cree
	French	Protégez votre communauté
<i>Videos: Coming back from COVID-19: Jacob's story Janis' story Lenni-Kim's story Marylou and Jean-Philippe's story Matt's story Ariane's story</i>	French	Guérir de la COVID-19 : L'histoire de Jacob L'histoire de Janis L'histoire de Lenni-Kim L'histoire de Marylou et Jean-Philippe L'histoire de Matt L'histoire d'Ariane
<i>Poster: We are in this fight together</i>	French	Ensemble dans le même combat
<i>Videos:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Help stop the spread of COVID-19 in Inuit communities ● COVID-19 and Indigenous Communities 	French	La COVID-19 et les communautés autochtones.
<i>Webpage: Get email updates on COVID-19</i>	French	Mises à jour par courriel
<i>Webpage: Download the COVID-19 app</i>	French	Télécharger Alerte COVID

<i>Video: How to prevent the spread of COVID-19</i>	16 Indigenous languages	Denesuline Eastern Ojibway Inuktitut (North Baffin) Inuktitut (South Baffin) Michif Cree Michif French Mi'kmaq Mohawk (Eastern dialect) Mohawk (Western dialect) Nunatsiavummiutut OjiCree (Roman orthography) OjiCree (syllabics) Plains Cree Stoney Swampy Cree Western Ojibway
	French	Maintenez la propreté
<i>Poster: Go out safely</i>	10 Indigenous languages	Cree Dene Eastern Ojibwe Innu-Aimun Inuinnaqtun Inuktitut Michif Mi'kmaq Western Ojibwe Oji-Cree
	French	Sortez en toute sécurité
<i>Poster: Help stop the spread of COVID-19 (information for Indigenous communities)</i>	8 Indigenous languages	Cree Denesuline Eastern Ojibwe Inuinnaqtun Inuktitut Michif Mi'kmaq Western Ojibwe
	French	Contribuer à réduire la propagation
<i>Poster: About COVID</i>	10 Indigenous languages	Cree

		Denesuline Eastern Ojibwe Innu-Aimun Inuinnaqtun Inuktitut Michif Mi'kmaq Oji-Cree Western Ojibwe
	French	À propos de la COVID-19
Poster: Facts about COVID	8 Indigenous languages	Cree Denesuline Eastern Ojibwe Inuinnaqtun Inuktitut Michif Mi'kmaq Western Ojibwe
	French	Les faits au sujet de la COVID-19
Poster: How to use a mask safely	French	Affiche Masque

To find other resources developed by either Indigenous organizations or in Indigenous languages:

- [Awareness videos and resources](#)

To find all resources developed by the Government of Canada:

- [Awareness resources](#)

To find provincial and territorial resources:

- [Provincial and territorial resources for COVID-19](#)

COVID-19 vaccine narrative

Each community is unique and has its own specific needs and concerns. This is especially true for Indigenous communities. Below you will find key messages that you may wish to adapt for your own requirements.

Use these at your discretion, to:

- adjust the radio scripts we provided or to write your own
 - create your own social media posts
 - create a virtual Q&A meeting
- ... whatever suits you best.

Theme 1: COVID-19 is a health threat, please continue to observe public health measures

COVID-19 fatigue has set in and some have relaxed their attention to public health measures, which has given rise to increases in COVID-19 cases.

You may wish to provide a reminder of what to do and the reasons for doing so. Some examples:

- COVID-19 threatens the health of our people, our Elders, our knowledge keepers
- Please follow public health measures and if you must gather, please make sure you:
 - limit the size of the gathering to comply with local, provincial and territorial public health guidelines
 - maintain physical distancing at all times possible
 - wear a mask
 - avoid close contact (such as hugs, kisses and handshakes)
 - consider outdoor or virtual options
 - stay home if you are sick
- Please help spread the word and encourage your loved ones to practice safe behaviours
- Even though the COVID-19 vaccines are available, the virus is still a threat
- Until the COVID-19 vaccines have been given to a large part of the population to ensure collective immunity, it is important to keep following public health guidelines:
 - wash your hands
 - wear a mask
 - physical distance from others
 - stay home
 - avoid gatherings
 - get tested if you have symptoms

Theme 2: COVID-19 vaccines and Indigenous peoples

Indigenous leaders have been and continue to work closely with the Government of Canada to address COVID-19. A number of priority groups have been identified, in part as a result of this work.

Here is some information you may wish to share:

- Several groups have been identified as priorities: they will be vaccinated first. These include, among others:
 - front-line healthcare workers
 - people living in long-term care facilities
 - some adults in Indigenous communities
- The COVID-19 vaccines will complement traditional approaches to protect our Elders and the people most at risk.
- Traditional healing and modern medicine can work hand in hand.
- Indigenous traditions and knowledge systems are sources of strength, wisdom and guidance.

Thank you

We would like to thank you for using this toolkit and hope that you find it useful.

Your efforts in promoting public health advice and information related to the vaccines against COVID-19 have a significant impact on peoples' lives.

We recognize that each community is unique in the way it shares information with its members.

It's a collective effort. Together we can do this. Thank you.



COVID-19 Vaccines Toolkit: Update 1

Communications resources for Indigenous communities and organizations

Last updated: Friday, January 22, 2021

Including:

- new sample social media posts related to vaccines
- links to provincial and territorial COVID-19 vaccination rollout plans
- a few additional resources

All new or updated content is marked in green.



Government
of Canada

Gouvernement
du Canada

Canada

COVID-19 Vaccines Toolkit

For more information:
Canada.ca/coronavirus

Information for Indigenous communities:
Canada.ca/coronavirus-info-indigenous



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COVID-19 Vaccines Toolkit

For more information:
Canada.ca/coronavirus

Information for Indigenous communities:
Canada.ca/coronavirus-info-indigenous



About this toolkit

COVID-19 is having a serious impact on First Nations, Inuit and Métis communities. Our top priority is the health and safety of all Canadians, including Indigenous peoples.

We have heard the concerns from First Nations, Inuit and Métis communities and organizations. We are aware that you are receiving enquiries from people who have questions about the vaccines and the measures to contain the virus.

This toolkit may help you answer some of those questions and direct people to the right sources of information.

We will update this toolkit regularly over the next few months. Check the updated date on the cover to be sure you are using the most recent one.

This tool kit:

- contains information and communication resources that you could share with your community on two topics:
 - COVID-19 vaccines
 - the importance of keeping up with public health measures
- could help individuals who are responsible for sharing information with First Nations, Inuit and Métis people, such as:
 - a volunteer who is the administrator of a community social media
 - a communications specialist
- complements information shared by local public health, community health directors and other trusted sources within your community

Each community is unique in the way it shares information with its members. The advice and examples provided here have been developed with this in mind.

Each community may wish to customize the messages and strategies so they will be effective locally.

COVID-19 Vaccines Toolkit

For more information:
Canada.ca/coronavirus

Information for Indigenous communities:
Canada.ca/coronavirus-info-indigenous



Sharing information with your community

These tips may be helpful:

1. Identify your audience

General messages about vaccines do raise awareness, but consider tailoring your messages for particular audiences, such as:

- Elders and seniors
- parents
- individuals who have chronic conditions, such as diabetes or asthma

2. Identify spokespersons

You may also want to consider who is the most appropriate spokesperson for a particular message.

Local Indigenous leadership, Elders or health staff such as doctors or nurses are examples of trusted sources of information in communities.

There may be others, depending on the community.

3. Identify ways to share your message

Many Indigenous communities and organizations are active on social media with Facebook as the primary platform. Although social media can be effective, consider what works best in your community. You are the expert.

This could also include:

- posters
- home visits (if safe)
- telephone trees
- direct mail

4. Share often

For the most impact, messages should be shared multiple times in order for people to recognize them and act accordingly.

Consider sharing information more than once and with different messages on the same theme over a period of time.

Ultimately, your own experience in your community or organization will guide you as you decide how to plan your campaign. Keep in mind:

- the audience

COVID-19 Vaccines Toolkit

For more information:
Canada.ca/coronavirus

Information for Indigenous communities:
Canada.ca/coronavirus-info-indigenous



- the spokesperson
- the message
- the best platform to deliver the message

Public service announcements for radio

Here are two radio scripts that you may wish to use as is, or adjust for your community.

They could be read or recorded by someone in your community (such as an Elder, a Knowledge Keeper or a health professional) to use on local radio.

To personalize the message, consider adding an introduction and sign off.

Script 1: COVID-19 public health guidelines

100 words, about 30 seconds in length (without introduction and sign off)

Introduction (if you wish)

“Hello, I am ... and I am here to talk to you about...”

Indigenous leaders and healthcare providers look to traditional knowledge for wisdom and guidance to protect our communities against COVID-19.

The new COVID-19 vaccines will complement this approach and help protect our communities from the virus, especially our Elders.

We will soon get (more) vaccines but for now, COVID-19 is still a health threat to our families and our communities.

To keep each other safe, we all need to do our part and follow public health guidance:

- Wash our hands often
- Wear a mask
- Stay 2 meters apart
- Avoid gatherings
- And if you have symptoms, get tested and stay home

Sign off (if you wish)

“Together, we can do this.”

To learn more about the best ways to protect yourself and others and get the facts about vaccines please visit Canada.ca/coronavirus or call 1-833-784-4397.”

COVID-19 Vaccines Toolkit

For more information:
Canada.ca/coronavirus

Information for Indigenous communities:
Canada.ca/coronavirus-info-indigenous



Script 2: COVID-19 Vaccine priority: Key facts

149 words, about 60 seconds in length (without introduction and sign off)

Introduction (if you wish)

“Hello, I am ... and I am here to talk to you about...”

During the COVID-19 pandemic, Indigenous leaders and healthcare providers have a key role.

They look to traditional knowledge for wisdom and guidance. The new COVID-19 vaccines will complement this approach.

We must all support them.

We can all help by following public health guidelines and getting vaccinated. COVID-19 vaccines are free.

Those who are most at risk will get the vaccine first:

- front-line healthcare workers
- people living in long-term care facilities
- and some adults in our community

Indigenous leaders are helping determine who will be vaccinated first. COVID-19 vaccines will help protect everyone, especially our Elders and the people most at risk.

Even when the vaccines arrive in our community, the virus is still a threat. We need to continue keeping each other safe, we all need to do our part and follow public health guidance.

- Wash our hands often
- Wear a mask
- Stay 2 meters apart
- Avoid gatherings
- And if you have symptoms, get tested and stay home

Sign off (if you wish)

“Together, we can do this. To learn more about the best ways to protect yourself and others and get the facts about vaccines please visit Canada.ca/coronavirus or call 1-833-784-4397.”

COVID-19 Vaccines Toolkit

For more information:
Canada.ca/coronavirus

Information for Indigenous communities:
Canada.ca/coronavirus-info-indigenous



As of early February, these scripts will also be available in these Indigenous languages:

- Blackfoot
- Denesuline
- Eastern Ojibway
- Inuktitut (North Baffin)
- Inuktitut (South Baffin)
- Michif Cree
- Michif French
- Mi'kmaq
- Mohawk (Eastern dialect)
- Mohawk (Western dialect)
- Nunatsiavummiutut
- OjiCree (Roman orthography)
- OjiCree (syllabics)
- Plains Cree
- Stoney
- Swampy Cree
- Western Ojibway

The links to the radio scripts will be added to the toolkit when available.

COVID-19 Vaccines Toolkit

For more information:
Canada.ca/coronavirus

Information for Indigenous communities:
Canada.ca/coronavirus-info-indigenous



Social media posts

Here are examples of messages that you may wish to adapt for your own campaign.

You could also:

- record the radio scripts on a cell phone video to share on social media
- find additional subjects of interest in the Narrative section

New messages as of January 22, 2021

Message # 7

Some Indigenous populations are prioritized to receive the #COVID19 vaccines because of the limited quantities available. For more details on which groups are eligible to receive the vaccine first: <https://www.sac-isc.gc.ca/eng/1606941379837/1606941507767>

Message #8

Building up immunity against #COVID19 will take time. Follow public health measures so we can protect each other until we have community immunity.

Message #9

#COVID19 vaccines will be available for all Canadians as more are made and distributed. Those vaccines will be free for all Canadians. For more information on vaccines: <https://www.sac-isc.gc.ca/eng/1606941379837/1606941507767>

Message #10

Vaccination is a personal choice. By choosing to get the #COVID19 vaccine, you will protect yourself, your family and your community. Learn more: <https://www.sac-isc.gc.ca/eng/1606941379837/1606941507767>

Message #11

Vaccines help protect the persons that are more likely to contract #COVID19. Elders, older adults, residents & staff of long-term care homes and people with certain medical conditions are part of this group. Learn more on how you can help protect them: <https://www.sac-isc.gc.ca/eng/1606941379837/1606941507767>

COVID-19 Vaccines Toolkit

For more information:
Canada.ca/coronavirus

Information for Indigenous communities:
Canada.ca/coronavirus-info-indigenous



Message #12

A lot of people are involved in the planning of the #COVID19 vaccine distribution to Indigenous people. Among them are: Indigenous organizations and Indigenous leaders. Learn about the approval process for new vaccines:
<https://www.canada.ca/en/health-canada/services/drugs-health-products/covid19-industry/drugs-vaccines-treatments/authorization.html>

Messages from December 23, 2020

Message #1

Securing safe and effective vaccines to prevent #COVID19 is key to stopping the spread of COVID-19 and resuming normal life. #COVIDvaccines #crushCOVID

Message #2

Learn about the #COVID19 vaccines that have been authorized in Canada:
<https://www.canada.ca/en/health-canada/services/drugs-health-products/covid19-industry/drugs-vaccines-treatments/vaccines.html>

Message #3

Wondering if vaccines are safe? Watch this video:
<https://www.canada.ca/en/public-health/services/video/vaccine-safety.html>
#COVIDwise #COVIDvaccines

Message #4

Find out about Canada's #COVID19 Immunization Plan and how the Government of Canada is working with First Nations, Inuit and Métis leaders to rollout vaccination in communities:
<https://www.canada.ca/content/dam/phac-aspc/documents/services/diseases/2019-novel-coronavirus-infection/canadas-reponse/canadas-covid-19-immunization-plan-en.pdf>

Message #5

All vaccines used in Canada go through many tests to make sure they are effective and safe. Find out more about the process:
<https://www.canada.ca/content/dam/phac-aspc/documents/services/diseases/2019-novel-coronavirus-infection/canadas-reponse/canadas-covid-19-immunization-plan-en.pdf>

Message #6

COVID-19 Vaccines Toolkit

For more information:
Canada.ca/coronavirus

Information for Indigenous communities:
Canada.ca/coronavirus-info-indigenous



Vaccines will be given to at-risk groups first as vaccines are received in Canada, including Indigenous adults: <https://www.sac-isc.gc.ca/eng/1606941379837>

Social media trusted sources

When creating your own content, it is always best to use information from trusted official sources.

The resources that we are providing in this toolkit have been reviewed and approved by health experts and are considered trusted official sources.

You may also want to consider following and sharing content from provincial and territorial public health social media accounts, in addition to these Government of Canada social media accounts:

Twitter

Account name	Handle name
GC Indigenous	@GCIndigenous
GC Autochtones	@GCAutochtones
Health Canada and PHAC	@GovCanHealth
Santé Canada et l'ASPC	@GouvCanSante
Dr. Theresa Tam	@CPHO_Canada
Dre Theresa Tam	@ACSP_Canada
Official account of Prime Minister	@CanadianPM
Compte officiel du premier ministre	@PMcanadien

Facebook

Account name	Handle name
Healthy First Nations and Inuit	@GCIndigenousHealth
Premières Nations et Inuits en santé	@GCAutochtonesEnSante
GC Indigenous	@GCIndigenous
GC Autochtones	@GCAutochtones
Healthy Canadians	@HealthyCdns
Canadiens en santé	@CANenSante

Instagram

Account name	Handle name
GC Indigenous	@gcindigenous
GC Autochtones	@gcautochtones

COVID-19 Vaccines Toolkit

For more information:
Canada.ca/coronavirus

Information for Indigenous communities:
Canada.ca/coronavirus-info-indigenous



Healthy Canadians	@healthycdns
Canadiens en santé	@CANensante

YouTube

Account name	Handle name
GC Indigenous	@GCIndigenous
GC Autochtones	@AADNCanada
Healthy Canadians	@HealthyCdns
Canadiens en santé	@CanenSante

Use of images

- All visuals, including photos, stock photography, video and live streams should respect provincial, territorial and federal health and safety guidelines with regards to COVID-19. This includes:
 - social distancing
 - wearing a mask
 - other proper health precautions
- Avoid photos of people touching, shaking or holding hands. Photos that take place outdoors are preferable.
- For indoor photos, we recommend pictures of objects instead of people.
- If you are using visuals of a pre-pandemic situation, you may want to consider identifying them as such to avoid people mistaking it as a current visual.

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- When creating your own original content, please keep in mind that you cannot use the Government of Canada symbols displayed on Government of Canada material. These include:
 - Canada wordmark
 - flag symbol
 - Canada's coat of arms

COVID-19 Vaccines Toolkit

For more information:
Canada.ca/coronavirus

Information for Indigenous communities:
Canada.ca/coronavirus-info-indigenous



- These symbols cannot be cropped, modified or removed and are not allowed to be used on materials that are not produced from, or in partnership with, the Government of Canada

Hashtags

You may want to consider including hashtags to help your message reach a broader audience, particularly those specific to your community or organization.

Here are other hashtags that you may want to use to help reach your target audience:

English	French
#COVIDvaccines	#VaccinCOVID
#COVIDwise	#COVIDavisé
#COVID19	#COVID19
#PublicHealth	#SantéPublique
#crushCOVID	#ÉcrasonslaCOVID

COVID-19 Vaccines Toolkit

For more information:
Canada.ca/coronavirus

Information for Indigenous communities:
Canada.ca/coronavirus-info-indigenous



Posters, videos and webpages

If you wish, you may download and share these materials through your social media channels.

This content has been reviewed and approved by health experts. It is considered to be from trusted official sources.

These websites are continuously updated with new content.

Resources about COVID-19 vaccines

Resource in English and link	Also available in	Link
Poster: Make sure you have the facts about COVID-19 vaccination	French	Assurez-vous de connaître les faits concernant la vaccination contre la COVID-19
Webpage: Moderna vaccine: What you should know	French	Vaccin de Moderna
Webpage: Pfizer-BioNTech vaccine: What you should know	French	Vaccin de Pfizer-BioNTech
Poster: What you need to know about COVID-19 vaccine for Canada	10 Indigenous languages	Cree Dene Eastern Ojibwe Innu-Aimun Inuinnaqtun Inuktitut (Nunavik) Michif Mi'kmaq Oji-Cree Western Ojibwe
	French	Ce qu'il faut savoir
Video: How vaccines are developed	French	Comment les vaccins sont créés
Poster: Vaccine development and approval in Canada	French	Approbation et développement

COVID-19 Vaccines Toolkit

For more information:
Canada.ca/coronavirus

Information for Indigenous communities:
Canada.ca/coronavirus-info-indigenous



Poster: Canada's COVID-19 immunization plan	French	Plan de vaccination
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To find other vaccine-related resources online:

- [COVID-19 vaccines and Indigenous peoples](#) (Indigenous Services Canada)
- [COVID-19 vaccines](#) (Government of Canada)

To find provincial and territorial vaccine roll-out plans:

- [British Columbia](#)
- [Alberta](#)
- [Saskatchewan](#)
- [Manitoba](#)
- [Ontario](#)
- [Quebec](#)
- [New Brunswick](#)
- [Prince Edward Island](#)
- [Newfoundland and Labrador](#)
- [Yukon](#)
- [Northwest Territories](#)
- [Nunavut](#)

COVID-19 Vaccines Toolkit

For more information:
Canada.ca/coronavirus

Information for Indigenous communities:
Canada.ca/coronavirus-info-indigenous



Other key COVID-19 public health resources

Resource in English and link	Also available in	Link
Webpage: Get email updates on COVID-19	French	Mises à jour par courriel
Webpage: Download the COVID-19 app	French	Télécharger Alerte COVID
Video: How to prevent the spread of COVID-19	16 Indigenous languages	Denesuline Eastern Ojibway Inuktitut (North Baffin) Inuktitut (South Baffin) Michif Cree Michif French Mi'kmaq Mohawk (Eastern dialect) Mohawk (Western dialect) Nunatsiavummiutut OjiCree (Roman orthography) OjiCree (syllabics) Plains Cree Stoney Swampy Cree Western Ojibway
	French	Maintenez la propreté
Poster: Go out safely	10 Indigenous languages	Cree Dene Eastern Ojibwe Innu-Aimun Inuinnaqtun Inuktitut Michif Mi'kmaq Western Ojibwe Oji-Cree
	French	Sortez en toute sécurité

COVID-19 Vaccines Toolkit

For more information:
Canada.ca/coronavirus

Information for Indigenous communities:
Canada.ca/coronavirus-info-indigenous



<i>Poster: Help stop the spread of COVID-19 (information for Indigenous communities)</i>	8 Indigenous languages	Cree Denesuline Eastern Ojibwe Inuinnaqtun Inuktitut Michif Mi'kmaq Western Ojibwe
	French	Contribuer à réduire la propagation
<i>Poster: About COVID</i>	10 Indigenous languages	Cree Denesuline Eastern Ojibwe Innu-Aimun Inuinnaqtun Inuktitut Michif Mi'kmaq Oji-Cree Western Ojibwe
	French	À propos de la COVID-19
<i>Poster: Facts about COVID</i>	8 Indigenous languages	Cree Denesuline Eastern Ojibwe Inuinnaqtun Inuktitut Michif Mi'kmaq Western Ojibwe
	French	Les faits au sujet de la COVID-19
<i>Poster: How to use a mask safely</i>	French	Affiche Masque

To find other resources developed by either Indigenous organizations or in Indigenous languages:

- [Awareness videos and resources](#)

To find all resources developed by the Government of Canada:

COVID-19 Vaccines Toolkit

For more information:
Canada.ca/coronavirus

Information for Indigenous communities:
Canada.ca/coronavirus-info-indigenous



- [Awareness resources](#)

To find provincial and territorial resources:

- [Provincial and territorial resources for COVID-19](#)

COVID-19 vaccine narrative

Each community is unique and has its own specific needs and concerns. This is especially true for Indigenous communities. Below you will find key messages that you may wish to adapt for your own requirements.

Use these at your discretion, to:

- adjust the radio scripts we provided or to write your own
- create your own social media posts
- create a virtual Q&A meeting

... whatever suits you best.

Theme 1: COVID-19 is a health threat, please continue to observe public health measures

COVID-19 fatigue has set in and some have relaxed their attention to public health measures, which has given rise to increases in COVID-19 cases.

You may wish to provide a reminder of what to do and the reasons for doing so. Some examples:

- COVID-19 threatens the health of our people, our Elders, our knowledge keepers
- Please follow public health measures and if you must gather, please make sure you:
 - limit the size of the gathering to comply with local, provincial and territorial public health guidelines
 - maintain physical distancing at all times possible
 - wear a mask
 - avoid close contact (such as hugs, kisses and handshakes)
 - consider outdoor or virtual options

COVID-19 Vaccines Toolkit

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- o stay home if you are sick
- Please help spread the word and encourage your loved ones to practice safe behaviours
- Even though the COVID-19 vaccines are available, the virus is still a threat
- Until the COVID-19 vaccines have been given to a large part of the population to ensure collective immunity, it is important to keep following public health guidelines:
 - o wash your hands
 - o wear a mask
 - o stay 2 meters apart
 - o stay home
 - o avoid gatherings
 - o get tested if you have symptoms

Theme 2: COVID-19 vaccines and Indigenous peoples

Indigenous leaders have been and continue to work closely with the Government of Canada to address COVID-19. A number of priority groups have been identified, in part as a result of this work.

Here is some information you may wish to share:

- Several groups have been identified as priorities: they will be vaccinated first. These include, among others:
 - o front-line healthcare workers
 - o people living in long-term care facilities
 - o some adults in Indigenous communities
- The COVID-19 vaccines will complement traditional approaches to protect our Elders and the people most at risk.
- Traditional healing and modern medicine can work hand in hand.
- Indigenous traditions and knowledge systems are sources of strength, wisdom and guidance.

COVID-19 Vaccines Toolkit

For more information:
Canada.ca/coronavirus

Information for Indigenous communities:
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COVID-19 Vaccines Toolkit

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Thank you

We would like to thank you for using this toolkit and hope that you find it useful.

Your efforts in promoting public health advice and information related to the vaccines against COVID-19 have a significant impact on peoples' lives.

We recognize that each community is unique in the way it shares information with its members.

It's a collective effort. Together we can do this. Thank you.

Vaccines save lives

- Vaccines are one of the best ways to stop the spread of infectious diseases like COVID-19.
- Vaccines help us protect ourselves, our families, and others around us.
- COVID-19 vaccine can help us make our communities safer, start to resume our normal lives and end the pandemic.

The Science

- Scientists all over the world have worked on developing and testing COVID-19 vaccines.
- The technology was recently applied to this situation, but the work has been going on for years.
- Approved COVID-19 vaccines use “messenger RNA” to make the body produce antibodies to fight the virus. It is not DNA, and has no effect on a person’s genes. It only triggers the body’s immune response, to help it get ready to fight the virus.
- Pfizer and Moderna vaccines are **95% effective** in preventing people from getting COVID-19. **Two doses are required** for highest effectiveness.
- There have been no shortcuts taken in developing COVID-19 vaccines. They have gone through all the necessary steps. Clinical trials began March 1, 2020 and have involved many thousands of people. Scientific validation and thorough, independent reviews followed.
- Development of COVID-19 vaccines was done more quickly because of unprecedented worldwide funding and collaboration due to the pandemic.
- Canada has real-time access to manufacturer clinical data for promising COVID-19 vaccines being developed. Health Canada fast-tracks approvals by reviewing data as it comes in – instead of waiting until all the data is in to start to review it.
- There is a lot of misinformation circulating about the vaccine – including that COVID-19 vaccines contain human or animal cells. They do not. Make sure to seek information from credible, science-based sources.

More Information

- Saskatchewan’s COVID-19 pandemic response: [Saskatchewan.ca/COVID19](https://saskatchewan.ca/COVID19)
- Canada’s vaccination process: <https://www.canada.ca/en/public-health/services/diseases/2019-novel-coronavirus-infection/awareness-resources/know-vaccine.html>
- Information in English, French, Cree, Dene, Michif and other languages can be found at Canada.ca.

Vaccines save lives

- Vaccines are one of the best ways to stop the spread of infectious diseases like COVID-19.
- Vaccines help us protect ourselves, our families, and others around us.
- COVID-19 vaccine can help us make our communities safer, start to resume our normal lives and end the pandemic.

Vaccine Safety

- COVID-19 vaccines are **safe and effective**. They have been fully tested, evaluated and reviewed. A vaccine is only approved by Health Canada if it is safe, it works, it meets manufacturing standards, and the benefits outweigh any risks.
- Vaccine is given by a needle in the upper arm, similar to a flu shot. **You cannot get COVID-19 from the vaccine.** It does not contain the actual virus.
- **People who are vaccinated may experience mild side effects.** They are minimal for most people (localized pain, redness or swelling at the injection site, mild fever or headache) and should go away in a few days.
- Worldwide, **tens of millions of people have already received COVID-19 vaccine.** Adverse reactions are uncommon and are always tracked, monitored and reported by public health. In Canada, only a handful of unexpected reactions have been reported. [potential hyperlink: <https://health-infobase.canada.ca/covid-19/vaccine-safety/>]
- People who previously had COVID-19 should defer vaccination for 90 days after recovery. Current evidence suggests that reinfection is uncommon in the 90 days after infection. This does not apply to residents of long term care facilities and personal care homes and persons aged 80 years and older living in the community because they are extremely vulnerable, and there is no clear evidence on how long they may have immunity.
- If a person gets COVID-19, they should delay vaccination until they have recovered.
- If someone receives vaccine and then tests positive, they were likely exposed in the previous 14 days and were in the incubation period. COVID vaccines are not live vaccines and cannot cause the disease. The person's second dose would be delayed until they recover.
- **Vaccination is voluntary**, but is important to help keep individuals, loved ones and communities safer from COVID-19. Our most vulnerable people can be protected by "**herd immunity**", which is when widespread immunity to an infectious disease develops in a population.
- Even after COVID-19 vaccination, we all need to continue masking, hand-washing and physical distancing. **Public Health Orders and safety measures must still be followed.** Building up immunity takes time.

More Information

- Saskatchewan's COVID-19 pandemic response: [Saskatchewan.ca/COVID19](https://saskatchewan.ca/COVID19)
- Canada's vaccination process: <https://www.canada.ca/en/public-health/services/diseases/2019-novel-coronavirus-infection/awareness-resources/know-vaccine.html>
- Information in English, French, Cree, Dene, Michif and other languages can be found at Canada.ca.

AstraZeneca/COVISHIELD COVID-19 Vaccine Information

Please read this information sheet carefully and ensure all your questions have been answered by a health care provider before receiving the vaccine

The AstraZeneca (AZ)/Covishield vaccine was authorized for use by Health Canada under an [Interim Order](#) on February 26, 2021. An Interim Order allows authorization of the vaccine more rapidly to respond to a public health emergency while following requirements to ensure the health and safety of Canadians.

- **COVID-19** is an infectious disease caused by a new coronavirus (SARS-CoV-2). COVID-19 was recognized for the first time in December 2019 and has since spread around the world to cause a pandemic. The virus that causes COVID-19 is mainly passed from an infected person to others when the infected person coughs, sneezes, sings, talks or breathes. It is important to note that infected people can spread the infection even if they have no symptoms.
- [Symptoms of COVID-19](#) can include cough, shortness of breath, fever, chills, tiredness and loss of smell or taste. Some people infected with the virus have no symptoms at all, while others have symptoms that range from mild to severe.
- [About 1 in 13 people diagnosed with COVID-19 in Canada](#) require hospitalization and about 3 out of every 100 people die. Even people with mild symptoms may feel unwell for a long time after a COVID-19 infection.

How does the AZ/Covishield vaccine protect against COVID-19?

- The vaccine causes our body to produce protection (such as **antibodies**) to help keep us from becoming sick if we are exposed to the COVID-19 virus.
- The vaccine uses a method that involves taking another virus (called an adenovirus), weakening it so it cannot grow, and inserting the genetic material as part of the COVID-19 virus to help our body make protection against the COVID-19 virus.
- In large clinical studies, the AZ/Covishield vaccine was effective in preventing COVID-19 in the majority of the people who received the vaccine. It also prevented almost all cases of hospitalization and death.

Who can receive the COVID-19 vaccine at this time?

- The AZ/Covishield vaccine is recommended to be used in people who are 55 years of age and older.
- Public health officials will provide information on which groups of people are able to receive the vaccine at this time based on several factors including who is at high risk of COVID-19 infection and severe disease, as well as the amount of vaccine available.
- Current evidence suggests reinfection is uncommon in the 90 days after initial infection, thus it is recommended that with documented acute infection in the preceding 90 days should defer vaccination until the end of this period (exception: residents in long-term care or personal care homes or those over 80 years living in the community).

Who should not have this COVID-19 vaccine?

Check with your healthcare provider or a public health nurse before you get this vaccine if you:

- have an allergy to any of the vaccine ingredients
- had a severe or unusual side effect after this vaccine or one like it
- are younger than 55 years old
- have had another vaccine in the last 2 weeks
- have had a tuberculosis (TB) skin test in the last 2-3 days or need TB blood work done
- have received a monoclonal antibody or convalescent plasma for treatment or prevention of COVID-19
- If you have any symptoms that could be due to COVID-19, you should not go out to get vaccinated because you could spread the infection to others. Talk with your health care provider, or call 811, about your symptoms and getting a COVID-19 test. Your health care provider will advise you when you are able to receive the vaccine.
- Have had heparin-induced thrombocytopenia (HIT)
- Have had thrombosis associated with lupus anticoagulant (thrombotic anti-phospholipid syndrome)
- If you belong to one of the following groups you **MUST** consult your health care provider prior to receiving:
 - All stem cell transplant recipients.
 - All those with an autoimmune disease that affects the neurological system (except multiple sclerosis).
- If you belong to one of the following groups, it is preferred you contact your health care provider prior to receiving:
 - have a weak immune system (due to medicine or a health problem).
 - have received a solid organ transplant.
 - are receiving treatment with immunosuppressive medications to determine the optimal time to receive the COVID-19 vaccine.
 - have an autoimmune disorder (like rheumatoid arthritis or lupus).
 - are pregnant, planning to become pregnant or breastfeeding.

Always tell your healthcare provider if you have allergies or if you have had a side effect from a vaccine, medication or other product in the past.

How is the vaccine administered?

The vaccine is given as a needle in the muscle of the upper arm and will require two doses given up to 4 months apart.

For more information please speak with the person providing the vaccine or contact your local public health office, your physician, nurse practitioner, or by calling 811.

What are common reactions to this vaccine?

- In the AstraZeneca study, half of the people who received the vaccine were monitored for at least two months. Serious adverse events included one person with a high fever and one person with neurologic problem (transverse myelitis) that was considered possibly related to the vaccine. People who have received the vaccines in studies continue to be monitored for any longer term side effects.
- Side effects can develop up to 3 days after receiving the vaccine. Although these side effects are not serious to your health, they may make you feel unwell for a day or two; they will go away on their own. These side effects are expected and can indicate the vaccine is working to produce protection. In the study, side effects included the following:
 - pain, redness or swelling where the needle was given
 - tiredness
 - muscle pain
 - chills
 - fever
 - enlarged lymph nodes in the underarm
 - headache
 - joint pain
 - nausea and vomiting
- There have been very rare reports of a combination of blood clots and low levels of blood platelets, in some cases with bleeding, following immunization with this vaccine.
- Rarely allergic reactions can occur after receiving a vaccine. Symptoms of an allergic reaction include hives (bumps on the skin that are often very itchy), swelling of your face, tongue or throat, or difficulty breathing. The clinic staff are prepared to manage an allergic reaction should it occur. Seek immediate medical care if you develop any of these symptoms.
- It is important to note that **you cannot get COVID-19 infection from the vaccine**
- **Report any adverse or unexpected reactions to your public health nurse, employee health and safety practitioner, physician or nurse practitioner as soon as possible.**

What measures have been put in place to safely provide immunizations during COVID-19?

Health care providers are being very careful to prevent the spread of COVID-19 when offering immunizations. Examples of extra safety measures include the following:

- You will be asked about any COVID-19 symptoms when you arrive at the clinic. People with symptoms of COVID-19 should not attend the clinic.
- You will be asked to wear a mask while at the clinic, as well as to clean your hands, and to stay at least 2 metres (6 feet) from others (except those you live with).
- The staff will also be wearing personal protective equipment and will be cleaning their hands before and after each client.
- Other measures may also be put in place in clinics. Be sure to read and follow any signs or instructions provided.

What should you do after receiving the vaccine?

- You will be asked to **wait at least 15 minutes after receiving** the vaccine to be sure you are feeling well. Longer waiting times of 30 minutes may be recommended if there is concern about a possible vaccine allergy. You may be asked by the health care provider to wait in the clinic, or if an adult is with you and you have a warm, dry place to wait (such as in your vehicle), you may be asked to wait outside of the clinic. Inform a health care provider right away if you feel unwell while waiting. You should not leave the clinic (or clinic parking lot) for at least 15 to 30 minutes after receiving your vaccine, based on the recommendation of the health care provider.
- **Once you leave the clinic, call 911 right away if you develop any serious symptoms or symptoms of an allergic reaction** such as hives (bumps on the skin that are often very itchy), swelling of your face, tongue or throat, or difficulty breathing. Inform your health care provider of any concerning side effects after receiving the vaccine.
- **Continue to follow the recommendations of local public health officials** to prevent spread of COVID-19, which may include wearing a mask, staying at least 2 metres from others and limiting / avoiding contact with others outside your household.
- **The recommendation is to avoid pregnancy until one month after your second dose.**
- **Do not receive any other vaccines** for 28 days after a dose of COVID-19 vaccine or 14 days before your second dose unless public health directs vaccination in cases like post rabies exposure.
- **Keep your immunization record** with information about the COVID-19 vaccine in a safe place.

When should I return for my second dose?

If this is your first dose of the COVID-19 vaccine, be sure to return for your second dose in up to 4 months (long-term care and personal care home residents and staff are recommended to receive the second dose 42 days after the first dose). This is very important to ensure the vaccine works well. You may be asked to book an appointment to receive the next dose. Bring your immunization record with you when you come for your next dose.

What does this vaccine contain?

Medicinal ingredient: COVID-19 Vaccine ChAdOx1-S [recombinant].
Non-medicinal ingredients: Disodium edetate dihydrate (EDTA), Ethanol, L-Histidine, L-Histidine hydrochloride monohydrate, Magnesium chloride hexahydrate, Polysorbate 80, Sodium chloride, Sucrose, Water for injection.



Astra Zeneca/COVISHIELD COVID-19 Vaccine

Screening Questions

1. Are you feeling ill today?

2. Have you had a previous COVID -19 infection?

- Those younger than 80 years of age: Current evidence suggests reinfection is uncommon in the 90 days after initial infection, therefore immunization with COVID-19 vaccine may be delayed until 90 days following the confirmed infection if the infection occurred before the first COVID-19 vaccine dose. However, if this is not feasible, or if an individual presents for immunization less than 90 days after infection, these individuals may be immunized before the 90 days as long as the person has recovered from the acute illness and criteria have been met for them to discontinue isolation.
- Those younger than 80 years of age who develop COVID-19 infection between receiving doses 1 and 2 of their COVID-19 vaccine series, then the 90 day deferral does not apply and the second dose should be provided as long as they have recovered from the acute illness and criteria have been met for them to discontinue isolation.
- Residents of Long Term Care Facilities and Personal Care Homes, regardless of whether and when they had COVID-19 infection as long as they have recovered from their acute illness and have no other contraindications.

3. Are you pregnant, could you be pregnant or are you planning on becoming pregnant before receiving both doses of the vaccine?

- The vaccine has not yet been studied well enough in pregnant women. If they are at high risk of exposure to COVID-19 infection and of developing severe disease they should discuss these risks with their health care provider to make a decision about vaccination.
- The Society of Obstetricians and Gynecologists of Canada (SOGC) published a statement regarding COVID-19 vaccination in pregnancy which states: Women who are pregnant or breastfeeding should be offered vaccination at any time during pregnancy if they are eligible and no contraindications exist. This decision is based on the women's personal values and an understanding that the risk of infection and/or morbidity from COVID-19 outweighs the theorized and undescribed risk of being vaccinated during pregnancy or while breastfeeding. Women should not be precluded from vaccination based on pregnancy status or breastfeeding.
- Because of scientific uncertainty, it would be prudent to delay pregnancy by 28 days or more after the administration of the complete two-dose vaccine series of an mRNA COVID-19 vaccine.

4. Are you breastfeeding?

- The vaccine has not yet been studied well enough in breastfeeding women. If they are at high risk of exposure to COVID-19 infection and of developing severe disease, they should discuss these risks with their health care provider to make a decision about vaccination.
- The Society of Obstetricians and Gynecologists of Canada (SOGC) published a statement regarding COVID-19 vaccination and pregnancy which states: Women who are pregnant or breastfeeding should be offered vaccination at any time during pregnancy if they are eligible and no contraindications exist. This decision is based on the women's personal values and an understanding that the risk of infection and/or morbidity from COVID-19 outweighs the theorized and undescribed risk of being vaccinated during pregnancy or while breastfeeding. Women should not be precluded from vaccination based on pregnancy status or breastfeeding.

5. Are you allergic to any components in the vaccine including polysorbates ?

- Polysorbate 80 is a component of this vaccine.
- Polysorbate 80 can be found in medical preparations such as vitamin oils, tablets, anticancer agents, vaccines and cosmetics.

- 6. Do you have any problems with your immune system or are you taking any medications/treatment that can affect your immune system (e.g., high dose steroids, chemotherapy)?**
 - The vaccine has not yet been studied well enough in people with immune system problems. If they are at high risk of exposure to COVID-19 infection and of developing severe disease it is preferred they discuss these risks with their health care provider to make a decision about vaccination.
 - Stem cell transplant recipients MUST consult their specialist prior to immunization with COVID-19 vaccine.
 - For persons receiving immunosuppressive medications it is preferred they consult the prescribing healthcare provider to determine the optimal timing to receive the vaccine.
- 7. Do you have an autoimmune disease?**
 - The vaccine has not yet been studied well enough in people with autoimmune diseases. If they are at high risk of exposure to COVID-19 infection and of developing severe disease it is preferred they discuss these risks with their health care provider to make a decision about vaccination.
 - Persons with any autoimmune condition that involves the neurological system (except multiple sclerosis) MUST discuss this with their primary physician or specialist prior to immunization with COVID-19 vaccine.
- 8. Have you received monoclonal antibodies or convalescent plasma for prevention or treatment of COVID-19 infection?**
 - Vaccination with either first or second dose of COVID-19 vaccine should be delayed for at least 90 days after treatment.
- 9. Have you had previous heparin-induced thrombocytopenia (HIT) or thrombosis associated with lupus anticoagulant (thrombotic anti-phospholipid syndrome)?**
 - This vaccine is contraindicated in people who have had previous HIT or thrombotic anti-phospholipid syndrome because of the rare possibility of developing Vaccine Induced Prothrombotic Immune Thrombocytopenia (VIPIT) (a combination of blood clots and low levels of blood platelets, in some cases with bleeding).
- 10. Have you received another vaccine (not a COVID-19 vaccine) in the past 14 days?**
 - An interval of 14 days from another vaccine is needed before receiving a COVID-19 vaccine.
 - Recommend waiting 28 days after a COVID -19 vaccine before receiving other vaccines.
- 11. Have you had a tuberculin (TB) skin test or need TB blood work (IGRA) done?**
 - There is a theoretical risk that mRNA or viral vector vaccines may temporarily affect cell-mediated immunity, resulting in false-negative TST or IGRA test results.
 - If TB skin testing or TB blood work is required, it should be administered and read before immunization or delayed for at least 4 weeks after vaccination with COVID-19 vaccine.
 - Vaccination with COVID-19 vaccines may take place at any time after all steps of tuberculin skin testing have been completed.
- 12. Do you have a bleeding disorder or are you taking any medications that could affect blood clotting?**
 - If yes, apply direct pressure (without rubbing) to the injection site for 5 minutes or longer following immunization.
- 13. Have you ever felt faint or fainted after a past vaccination or medical procedure?**
 - If yes, consider having them lie down for the immunization.
- 14. If this is your second dose, did you have any side effects after the first dose?**
 - If client had a serious or allergic reaction to your last COVID-19 vaccine, they should not be vaccinated until it is determined to be safe by an allergist or other health care provider.

AstraZeneca/COVISHIELD Vaccine After Care

Revised March 2021

What should I do right after receiving the vaccine?

- **Wait for at least 15 minutes** after receiving your vaccine. A longer waiting time of 30 minutes may be recommended if there is concern about a possible vaccine allergy. Though uncommon, fainting or allergic reactions can occur after vaccination. Symptoms of an allergic reaction include hives (bumps on the skin that are often very itchy), swelling of your face, tongue or throat, or difficulty breathing. The clinic staff are prepared to manage these events should they occur.
- You may be asked to wait in the clinic or outside the clinic (such as in your vehicle) if an adult is with you. If you are asked to wait outside, inform the health care provider if you do not have a warm, dry place to wait.
- **Inform a health care provider** at the clinic if you feel unwell while waiting. If waiting in your vehicle, you can honk your horn to get their attention.
- If waiting inside the clinic, be sure to **leave your mask on** if at all possible and **remain at least 2 metres away** from anyone not part of your household.
- Use the **alcohol-based hand rub to clean your hands** before leaving the clinic.
- **Do not operate a vehicle** or other form of transportation for at least 15 to 30 minutes after being vaccinated (as advised by the health care provider) or if you are feeling unwell.

What should I expect in the next few days?

- Side effects can develop in the day or two after receiving the vaccine. Although these side effects are not serious to your health, they may make you feel unwell for a day or two; they will go away on their own.
 - The most common side effect is pain where the needle was given; swelling where the needle was given may also occur. A cool, damp cloth or wrapped ice pack where the vaccine was given may help.
 - Some local reactions may occur 7 days or more after immunization and include a rash, tenderness and extensive swelling where the injection was given. This is a known reaction that resolves on its own within 7-10 days.
 - Other symptoms may include tiredness, headache, muscle pain, joint pain, nausea and vomiting, and chills or fever.
 - Enlarged lymph nodes (swollen glands) that last for several days may also occur.
 - If needed, pain or fever medication (such as acetaminophen or ibuprofen) may help with pain or fever. Check with your health care provider if you need advice about medication.



- Serious side effects after receiving the vaccine are rare. However, **should you develop any serious symptoms or symptoms that could be an allergic reaction, call 9-1-1 right away.** Symptoms of an allergic reaction include:
 - Hives (bumps on the skin that are often very itchy)
 - Swelling of the face, tongue or throat
 - Difficulty breathing
- There have been very rare reports of a combination of blood clots and low levels of blood platelets, in some cases with bleeding, following immunization with this vaccine. **Seek medical attention right away if you have any of the following symptoms within 20 days after vaccination:**
 - **Shortness of breath**
 - **Chest pain**
 - **Leg swelling**
 - **Abdominal pain that does not go away**
 - **Sudden onset of severe or worsening headaches that do not go away or blurred vision**
 - **Skin bruising (other than at the site of vaccination).**Any serious side effects after vaccination should be reported to your local public health department.
- If you have any concerns about the symptoms you develop after receiving the vaccine, contact your health care provider for advice, and so they can report the reaction.
- If you still need to receive your second dose, tell the person providing the second dose about any side effects you experienced after the first dose.

When should I return for my second vaccine dose?

- **Return for your second dose of this vaccine in up to 4 months** (long-term care and personal care home residents and staff are recommended to receive the second dose 42 days after the first dose). It is very important to receive the second dose for the vaccine to work well. Make an appointment or follow the instructions of the health care provider to ensure you receive the second dose at the right time and with AstraZeneca/Covishield vaccine (and not another COVID-19 vaccine).
- **Bring your immunization record with you for the second dose** and tell the person providing the second dose about any side effects you experienced after the first dose.

Things to remember

- **Continue to follow the recommendations of local public health officials** to prevent spread of COVID-19, which may include wearing a mask, staying at least 2 metres from others and limiting / avoiding contact with others outside your household.
- **Do not receive any other vaccines** for 28 days after a dose of COVID-19 vaccine or 14 days before your second dose unless public health directs vaccination in cases like post rabies exposure.
- **Keep this sheet or other immunization record** in a safe place. You can also download the CANImmunize app to keep track of this and other vaccines. Sign up for MySaskHealthRecord, a secure website that enables Saskatchewan citizens to quickly and easily access their personal health information including immunization history.