COVID-19 Vaccine General Competency EXAMPLE Exam

Refer to the CDC website for continually updated information, particularly noting the Interim Clinical Considerations for Use of COVID-19 Vaccines Currently Authorized in the U.S. by clicking here.

1. COVID-19 vaccination providers should refer to the Emergency Use Authorization (EUA) Fact Sheet for Healthcare Providers, prescribing information and manufacturer’s information for detailed storage and handling of vaccines.
   a. True       b. False

2. When reporting storage unit temperatures, it is best practice to record:
   a. Minimum / maximum temperature     b. Date and Time
   c. Name of person checking and recording temperature     d. All are correct

3. If a vaccine is stored at a temperature outside the range recommended by the manufacturer, the provider should contact the manufacturer, report the excursion using the IHS COVID-19 Vaccine Temperature Excursion Worksheet, and continue to use the vaccine until the provider receives manufacturer guidance.
   a. True       b. False

4. Always check the expiration date and beyond-use date (BUD) of the vaccine (and diluent if applicable) before preparing the product for administration, and go by whichever date is SHORTER.
   a. True       b. False

5. If a vaccine gets a shorter expiration date (also known as “beyond-use date” or “BUD”) due to a change in storage temperature (i.e., storing from freezer to refrigerator as appropriate), the vaccine should be labeled with an updated BUD immediately. These labels can be found on the CDC Website for Pfizer (Purple, Orange, Gray, Maroon), Moderna, Novavax and Janssen.
   a. True       b. False

6. It is recommended to pool excess vaccine volume from multiple vials to make a full dose.
   a. True       b. False

7. A COVID-19 vaccination card must be given to a patient following vaccination. Patients should be encouraged to bring this card to their next vaccine appointment if more doses are needed to finish the series or for additional doses. The patient may take a photo of the card with their phone as a backup record.
   a. True       b. False

8. Patients who are immunocompromised, pregnant, breast-feeding, or have history of a resolved COVID-19 infection can generally be offered COVID-19 vaccines.
   a. True       b. False

9. Individuals defined as moderately-severely immunocompromised by the CDC should receive an additional primary dose of the same mRNA COVID-19 vaccine product in all of the following age groups EXCEPT:
   a. 6 months – 4 years after receiving 3-doses of Pfizer vaccine
   b. 6 months – 5 years after receiving 2-doses of Moderna vaccine
   c. ≥5 years after receiving 2-doses of Pfizer vaccine
   d. ≥18 years after receiving 2-doses of either Pfizer or Moderna vaccine
   e. None of the above are an exception since all are appropriate candidates for an additional primary dose

10. Which vaccines cannot be co-administered on the same day as the COVID-19 vaccine?
    a. Influenza vaccine   b. Shingles vaccine   c. Tetanus vaccine
    d. None of the above; COVID-19 vaccines may be administered with other vaccines without regard to timing

11. Which of the following COVID vaccines are contraindicated/not recommended to administer to persons with a history of thrombosis with thrombocytopenia syndrome (TTS) or heparin-induced thrombocytopenia (HIT)?
    a. Pfizer   b. Moderna   c. Janssen   d. Novavax   e. All of the above are contraindicated/not recommended
    f. None of the above are contraindicated/not recommended

12. Patients with recently resolved COVID-19 infection should wait ≥90 days before receiving a COVID-19 vaccine.
    a. True       b. False

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13. According to the **CDC Prevaccination Checklist Information for HCP**, males between 12-39 years of age should be informed of the low risk of developing myocarditis or pericarditis after receipt of an mRNA vaccine. This includes symptoms of chest pain, shortness of breath, and feelings of fast-beating, fluttering, or pounding heart. They should seek medical care if this occurs within a week of receiving vaccination. Extending the mRNA vaccine interval between the first and second mRNA vaccine dose to *8 weeks* might reduce this risk.
   a. True       b. False

14. A 4-year old immunocompetent patient presents to your clinic for their first COVID-19 vaccination. Your clinic currently has the MAROON and ORANGE capped Pfizer-BioNTech vaccine products. This patient will turn 5-years of age in 10 weeks. According to the FDA authorization, which vaccine product should you administer?
   a. 2-dose primary series from the ORANGE capped vial each separated by at least 3 weeks apart
   b. 3-dose primary series from the MAROON capped vial each separated by at least 3 weeks apart between the 1st and 2nd doses, and then separated by at least 8 weeks apart between the 2nd and 3rd doses
   c. 3-dose primary series, using the first two doses from the MAROON capped vial separated by at least 3 weeks apart and then giving the 3rd dose from the ORANGE capped vial at least 8 weeks later since the patient will turn 5-years of age at that time
   d. All of the above are correct

15. What is the general recommended interval from the primary COVID vaccine series to receiving the 1st booster?
   a. 5 months for Pfizer & Moderna for general population (for ≥18 years old)
   b. 3 months for Pfizer & Moderna for moderately-severely immunocompromised individuals (for ≥18 years old)
   c. 2 months for Janssen
   d. Both (a) and (c) are correct
   e. All are correct

16. People who have completed the following vaccine series would be later recommended to receive the 1st booster:
   a. 20-year old male after completing 2-doses of Novavax
   b. 13-year old female after completing 2-doses of Moderna vaccine
   c. 1-year old female after completing 3-doses of Pfizer vaccine
   d. None of the above are currently recommended to receive booster doses

17. Which two groups might benefit most from extending the dosing interval in the primary series of an mRNA COVID-19 vaccine to *8 weeks*?
   a. People aged 6 months - 64 years       b. Males aged 12 - 39 years       c. Immunocompromised individuals
   d. People aged ≥ 65 years       e. Only (a) and (b) are correct       f. All of the above are correct

18. Individuals 12 years and older who received an additional mRNA COVID vaccine due to being moderately to severely immunocompromised may receive two booster doses, totaling up to five doses.
   a. True       b. False

19. Certain individuals are eligible for a 2nd booster dose of mRNA COVID-19 vaccine, including:
   a. People at ages 50 years and older
   b. People at ages 12 years and older who are moderately to severely immunocompromised
   c. People who got 2 doses (1 primary and 1 booster) of Janssen/J&J vaccine
   d. All are correct

20. What is the recommended dosing interval for receiving a 2nd booster of mRNA COVID-19 vaccine?
   a. At least 2 months since the 1st booster dose       b. At least 4 months since the 1st booster dose
   c. At least 6 months since the 1st booster dose       d. At least 8 months since the 1st booster dose

21. Which of the following would be a **contraindication** to receive a COVID-19 vaccine?
   a. History of an immediate allergic reaction of any severity to non-COVID-19 vaccines or injectables
   b. History of anaphylaxis due to any cause (unrelated to COVID vaccine components)
   c. History of immediate/severe allergic reaction to polyethylene glycol (PEG) receiving Pfizer or Moderna
   d. History of immediate/severe allergic reaction to polysorbate receiving Janssen or Novavax
   e. Both (c) and (d) are correct
   f. All of the above are correct

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22. According to CDC recommendations, COVID-19 vaccination does **not** need to be delayed following the receipt of monoclonal antibodies or convalescent plasma.
   a. True    b. False

23. Currently in the U.S., it is appropriate to give a COVID-19 vaccine off-label (i.e., against FDA and CDC recommendations) as long as the vaccine is fully FDA approved.
   a. True    b. False

24. Providers must document vaccine administration in the patient’s medical record within 48 hours.
   a. True    b. False - document within 24 hours

25. What site do vaccine providers use to report adverse events?

26. When reporting an adverse event to VAERS relating to a vaccine within the Indian Health Service, it is important to **type “IHS” in item #26 in the VAERS report** so that IHS can properly receive and review these submissions.
   a. True    b. False

27. V-Safe is a smartphone-based tool that provides personalized health check-ins for a COVID-19 vaccine recipient and participation should be encouraged.
   a. True    b. False

28. Regarding the “Fact Sheet for Recipients and Caregivers”, the vaccination provider MUST:
   a. Provide a copy of the Fact Sheet
   b. Direct the recipient/caregiver to the manufacturer’s webpage or the FDA webpage to obtain the Fact Sheet
   c. Any of the above are correct
   d. None of the above; providing the Fact Sheet is NOT Required

29. The vaccination provider is responsible for mandatory reporting of the following that occur post-administration of this vaccine to the Vaccine Adverse Event Reporting System (VAERS):
   a. Vaccine administration errors, even if no adverse event occurred
   b. Serious adverse events (life-threatening, death, hospitalization, etc.)
   c. Cases of Multisystem Inflammatory Syndrome (MIS) in adults
   d. Case of COVID-19 that result in hospitalization or death
   e. All of the above are correct

30. In most situations, Pfizer-BioNTech, Moderna, and Novavax COVID-19 vaccines are preferred over Janssen COVID-19 vaccines for primary vaccination due to the risk of serious adverse events. However, Janssen COVID-19 vaccine may still be administered in limited circumstances, including those who:
   a. Had a severe reaction after an mRNA vaccine dose or who have a severe allergy to an ingredient of Pfizer-BioNTech or Moderna
   b. Would otherwise remain unvaccinated due to limited access to other COVID-19 vaccines
   c. Have personal concerns about mRNA vaccines and would otherwise not receive a COVID-19 vaccine
   d. All of the above are correct