COVID-19 Vaccine
Healthcare Provider Frequently Asked Questions
May 27, 2022

New/Updated Information is highlighted in yellow.

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Is a COVID-19 vaccine necessary?
COVID-19 can be a minor illness in some or lead to severe disease or even death in previously healthy people. This means, everyone should take the virus seriously — if not for themselves, then for those around them.

Many treatments and medications are being studied, but there is no cure. Prevention is key. Vaccination is an important step in helping to prevent this illness and its potentially devastating consequences.

What vaccines are approved or authorized for use?
The following are the COVID-19 vaccines available in the United States:

- Pfizer-BioNTech/Comirnaty
- Moderna/Spikevax
- Johnson & Johnson’s Janssen


What is Pfizer-BioNTech/Comirnaty?
Pfizer-BioNTech/Comirnaty was licensed/approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) on August 23, 2021, for individuals ages 16 years and older. Once vaccines are approved by the FDA, companies can market the vaccines under brand names. COMIRNATY is the brand name for the Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 vaccine. After FDA approval, the FDA-authorized Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 vaccine for individuals ages 16 years and older was marketed as COMIRNATY. No change was made to the vaccine’s formula with the name change.

The Pfizer-BioNTech vaccine label remains for individuals ages 5–15 years since the vaccine is authorized but not yet approved for this age group.

What is Moderna/Spikevax?
Moderna/Spikevax COVID-19 vaccine was licensed/approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) on January 31, 2022, for individuals ages 18 years and older. Once vaccines are approved by the FDA, companies can market the vaccines under brand names. Spikevax is the brand name for the Moderna COVID-19 vaccine. The FDA-authorized Moderna COVID-19 vaccine for individuals ages 18 years and older will now be marketed as Spikevax. No change has been made to the vaccine’s formula with the name change.
Why should children receive the COVID-19 vaccine?
Although children are at a lower risk of becoming severely ill with COVID-19 compared with adults, children can

- Be infected with the virus that causes COVID-19
- Get very sick from COVID-19
- Have both short and long-term health complications from COVID-19
- Spread COVID-19 to others

Children with underlying medical conditions are more at risk for severe illness from COVID-19 compared with children without underlying medical conditions. Children who get infected with the virus that causes COVID-19 can also develop serious complications like multisystem inflammatory syndrome (MIS-C)—a condition where different body parts become inflamed, including the heart, lungs, kidneys, brain, skin, eyes, or gastrointestinal organs.

Children ages 5 years and older are able to get an age-appropriate dose of Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 Vaccine. For more information, visit https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/covid-19/clinical-considerations/covid-19-vaccines-us.html#Interchangeability.

How can I get vaccinated?
There are multiple ways to get an appointment including:

1. Use the NJ Vaccine Appointment Finder to find vaccination locations near you with available appointments.
2. Attend a pop-up or mobile vaccination event in your community.
3. Register with the NJ Vaccine Scheduling System to be notified when an appointment is available to you at vaccine locations that use the State's Vaccine Scheduling System. If you need assistance registering with the NJVSS, please call 855-568-0545.
4. Seniors 65+ can call the senior-specific hotline at 856-249-7007 from 8am to 8pm to schedule dedicated vaccine appointments
5. Veterans, their spouses, and their caregivers may be eligible for vaccines through the VA. Learn more here.

Note: Please verify requirements with a vaccination site before visiting or making an appointment. Some require proof of residency within a specific county or municipality. In addition, 5 to 17-year-olds must have the consent of a parent or legal guardian to be vaccinated, and can only receive the Pfizer-BioNTech vaccine at this time under the FDA's Emergency Use Authorization.

I have some patients who are homebound. Will they be able to receive the COVID-19 vaccine?
A person who is homebound or their healthcare provider/caregiver may request an in-home vaccination appointment by completing a form at covid19.nj.gov/homeboundvax (English) or covid19.nj.gov/homeboundvax-es (Spanish).
For assistance completing the form by phone, please call the **NJ COVID-19 Vaccine Call Center at 1-855-568-0545**.

**Can you tell me more about the NJVSS? Is my information private?**
The NJVSS is a secure online website developed by the NJ Department of Health for public health purposes. The NJVSS is a system that allows you to sign-up to make a COVID-19 vaccine appointment.

You will be asked to provide personal information (name, address, gender, race, and email), medical screening and occupation information. This helps to determine your eligibility for the vaccine or more importantly, which phase best fits you! NJVSS will send you e-mail reminders about your appointment and reminders about getting the 2nd dose. The NJVSS also lets you make an appointment at a vaccination location most convenient for you. The information collected on the NJVSS is used for public health purposes only AND to ensure that same person returns for the 2nd dose of the same vaccine. For more information, visit [https://covid19.nj.gov/pages/vaccine](https://covid19.nj.gov/pages/vaccine) and [https://covidvaccine.nj.gov/](https://covidvaccine.nj.gov/).

**Some of my patients used the NJVSS to receive the vaccine at my facility. Who do I contact for technical assistance with using NJVSS?**
Providers should email [NJVaxReporting@doh.nj.gov](mailto:NJVaxReporting@doh.nj.gov) for any issues or questions relating to NJVSS.

**I have patients who lost their COVID-19 vaccination card or need additional proof of vaccination. What advice can you give them?**
Patients may be able to get another copy of their COVID-19 vaccine card at the site where they were vaccinated; however, not all sites provide this service and some locations have closed. Alternatively, you can print your patient’s official immunization record for them. Please include the COVID-19 vaccine lot number for the patient. The official record will list all vaccines that your patient has received and the dates of administration.

Another option is for individuals to download the Docket mobile app (COVID-19 vaccines only) or submit a request to NJIIS. For specific instructions, visit [https://njiis.nj.gov/core/web/index.html#/requestImmunizationRecord](https://njiis.nj.gov/core/web/index.html#/requestImmunizationRecord).

**Where can my patients find information on public transportation to vaccine locations?**
Through the Department’s VAXRIDE initiative, NJ TRANSIT supports New Jerseyans in their efforts to get vaccinated against COVID-19. Visit [https://www.njtransit.com/vaxride](https://www.njtransit.com/vaxride) to find vaccination sites that are conveniently served by NJ TRANSIT bus, train and light rail routes.

In addition, NJ 211 is offering free rides to and from vaccination sites in partnership with United Way Worldwide and Lyft. Rides are available wherever Lyft operates in New Jersey and is available to everyone including those with collapsible wheelchairs and walkers. To request a free ride, call 211 or text 898-211, or visit 211 to learn more.
Number of Doses and Boosters

How many shots of COVID vaccine will be needed?
For the primary dose(s)/starting dose(s), both Pfizer-BioNTech and Moderna require two shots. In general, it is recommended to receive two doses of the same vaccine.

The J&J vaccine is only one dose.

Has the spacing between the two-dose primary series of Pfizer-BioNTech and Moderna changed?
CDC is providing healthcare providers with additional information to factor into COVID-19 vaccine recommendations for their patients. Some people ages 12 through 64 years—and especially males ages 12 through 39 years—may benefit from getting their second mRNA COVID-19 vaccine dose 8 weeks after receiving their first dose, instead of after the FDA-approved or FDA-authorized 3 weeks (Pfizer-BioNTech) or 4 weeks (Moderna).

Recent safety and effectiveness data illustrate that a longer time interval between the first and second mRNA COVID-19 vaccine dose gives the body a chance to build a stronger immune response, increasing the effectiveness of these vaccines, and offering individuals greater protection against COVID-19. A longer interval between primary doses can also help lower the rare risk of myocarditis and pericarditis following vaccination. Although rare, some cases have been reported—mostly among adolescent and young adult males—after receiving the Pfizer-BioNTech or Moderna vaccines.

For whom might the FDA-approved or FDA-authorized 3- or 4-week intervals between 1st and 2nd doses of mRNA COVID-19 vaccines continue to be optimal?
Vaccine providers should continue to recommend the 3- or 4-week interval for patients who are at higher risk of having an inadequate response to the first mRNA vaccine dose (such as people who are moderately or severely immunocompromised), patients who are at higher risk for severe complications of COVID-19 (such as adults ages 65 years and older), and patients who need rapid protection, such as during high levels of community transmission. Providers can help patients determine the best interval between vaccine doses by examining their balance of benefits and risks. For more information, visit https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/covid-19/clinical-considerations/covid-19-vaccines-us.html#primary-series.

For a quick reference, please see the CDC COVID-19 vaccine chart available here and on the COVID-19 vaccine website, https://www.state.nj.us/health/cd/topics/covid2019_vaccination.shtml.

Who should receive a first booster dose?
Everyone ages 5 and older is recommended to receive a booster dose. For those 18 and older, any of the COVID-19 vaccines can be used for the booster dose, but Pfizer-BioNTech or
Moderna is preferred. You may get Johnson & Johnson’s Janssen COVID-19 vaccine in some situations.

The timing of the booster dose is based on the vaccine you originally received:

- Pfizer-BioNTech—at least 5 months after the last Pfizer-BioNTech primary series
- Moderna—at least 5 months after the Moderna primary series
- J&J—at least 2 months after the first dose of J&J vaccine.

**What booster dose can those ages 5-17 receive?**
Those ages 5-17 can receive a Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 vaccine booster at least 5 months after their last dose. Pfizer-BioNTech is the only vaccine approved for this age group. Those who are 18 years and older can choose which COVID-19 vaccine they want for the booster dose, but Pfizer-BioNTech or Moderna is preferred. You may get Johnson & Johnson’s Janssen COVID-19 vaccine in some situations. Talk with your doctor to learn more.

**Who should get a second booster?**
The CDC recommends an additional booster dose for certain individuals:

- People ages 50 and older are **recommended** to get a second booster dose of an mRNA vaccine (Pfizer-BioNTech or Moderna) at least 4 months after receiving the first booster dose.
- People ages 12 and older who are severely immunocompromised are **recommended** to get a second booster dose with an mRNA vaccine (Pfizer-BioNTech or Moderna) at least 4 months after the first booster dose.
- People ages 18-49 who received the J&J vaccine as a primary series and the J&J booster may receive get a second booster with one of the mRNA vaccines (Pfizer-BioNTech or Moderna) at least 4 months after the first booster dose.

These recommendations acknowledge the increased risk of severe disease in certain populations including those who are elderly or over the age of 50 with multiple underlying conditions, along with the currently available data on vaccine and booster effectiveness.

**Immunocompromised (Weakened Immune Systems)**

**Do some people need an additional dose?**
Yes, people with weakened immune systems are recommended to receive an additional dose of an mRNA (Pfizer-BioNTech or Moderna) 28 days after completing the primary series ([[starting dose(s)]]). This third dose is sometimes referred to as part of the primary series for those who are moderately or severely immunocompromised.

Please see page 2 of the CDC COVID-19 vaccine chart available [here](https://www.state.nj.us/health/cd/topics/covid2019_vaccination.shtml) and on the COVID-19 vaccine website, [https://www.state.nj.us/health/cd/topics/covid2019_vaccination.shtml](https://www.state.nj.us/health/cd/topics/covid2019_vaccination.shtml).

**Do people who received an additional (3rd) dose also need a booster dose?**
Yes, people 5 years and older with weakened immune systems are recommended to receive an additional dose of an mRNA (Pfizer-BioNTech or Moderna) vaccine plus a booster dose. The timing between the additional dose and the booster depends on the vaccine you received for your primary series:

- **If you received Pfizer-BioNTech or Moderna two-dose primary series:** Booster dose is recommended at least 3 months after the additional dose for a total of four doses.
- **If you received a Johnson & Johnson (J&J)/Janssen one-dose primary series:** Booster dose is recommended at least 2 months after the additional dose for a total of three doses.

**Do immunocompromised people need a second booster dose?**
Yes, the CDC recommends people ages 12 and older who are severely immunocompromised to receive a second booster dose with an mRNA vaccine (Pfizer-BioNTech or Moderna) at least 4 months after the first booster dose.

This recommendation is based on the increased risk of severe disease in certain populations along with the currently available data on vaccine and booster effectiveness.

**Charts and Tools**
- CDC Recommended COVID-19 vaccine schedules, visit [here](#).
- CDC When Do I Need a Booster Dose Tool visit [here](#).
- Isolation and Quarantine Calculator visit: [here](#).

**Vaccine Approval/Safety Concerns**

**Is there a preference for the Pfizer-BioNTech and Moderna vaccines rather than the J&J?**
Yes, the CDC is now recommending that people get a Pfizer-BioNTech or Moderna COVID-19 vaccine over the J&J vaccine. This recommendation was based on the latest scientific evidence on vaccine effectiveness, vaccine safety, and considerations of the U.S. supply. Specifically, new data showed a very small, but increased risk for a rare blood clot disorder for those who received the J&J vaccine.

The FDA and CDC take vaccine safety very seriously, which is why all vaccines are closely monitored. Identification of any possible risks, like the low risks associated with the J&J vaccine, is a sign that the nation’s safety monitoring system for COVID-19 vaccines is working.

**Can people still get the J&J vaccine?**
People who are not yet vaccinated, along with those who received the J&J vaccine and are now eligible for a booster shot, should get a Pfizer-BioNTech or Moderna vaccine. These two vaccines are widely available, but J&J vaccines are still on the market for people who are unwilling or unable to get a Pfizer-BioNTech or Moderna vaccine.
What is the difference between emergency use authorization and full approval?
In an emergency when lives are at risk, like a pandemic, it may not be possible to have all the evidence that the FDA would usually have before approving a vaccine or drug. If there’s evidence that strongly suggests that patients have benefited from a treatment, the agency can issue an EUA to make it available. For the COVID-19 vaccines, FDA required two months of safety and efficacy data before the EUA was granted. That included clinical trials with tens of thousands of people and rigorous testing and review, and all the vaccines continue to be closely monitored. Compared to emergency use authorization, FDA approval of vaccines requires even more data on safety, manufacturing, and effectiveness over longer periods of time and includes real-world data.

Is there a package insert or Vaccine Information Statement (VIS) along with an EUA?
When FDA authorizes emergency use of a medical product such as an anticipated COVID-19 vaccine, an EUA Fact Sheet for Healthcare Providers (in place of a package insert typical of a licensed vaccine) and an EUA Fact Sheet for Recipients (akin to product information for patients or a CDC-provided VIS for a licensed vaccine) must be provided to the healthcare providers prescribing and/or administering the authorized medical product. The healthcare providers, in turn, provide the EUA Fact Sheet for Recipients to vaccine recipients or their guardians. These fact sheets are available at https://www.fda.gov/emergency-preparedness-and-response/coronavirus-disease-2019-covid-19/covid-19-vaccines.

What is the difference between the EUA Fact Sheet for Recipients and the Vaccine Information Statement (VIS)?
When FDA authorizes a vaccine for use under an EUA, providers and public health entities involved in vaccine administration are legally required to provide the FDA-authorized EUA Fact Sheet for Recipients to individuals receiving vaccine or their guardians, similar to VIS’s that are also required by law for certain licensed vaccines. The EUA Fact Sheet for Recipients, like the VIS, explains the benefits and risks associated with the vaccine. But unlike a VIS, the EUA fact sheet also provides vaccine product-specific information, including the vaccine’s authorized use, dose/dose-series, and known information or experience with the vaccine from clinical trials that support issuance of the EUA by FDA.

Providers can provide the EUA Fact Sheet for Recipients (or VIS if/when the COVID-19 vaccine is licensed) in a variety of ways, including hard copy, online, video, or other electronic means of dissemination.

What safety monitoring is in place for these vaccines?
For COVID-19 vaccines, CDC and federal partners will use a toolbox of existing and new monitoring systems for COVID-19 vaccine safety.

- CDC will rely on existing systems that monitor the safety of vaccines every day, the Vaccine Adverse Event Reporting System (VAERS), the Vaccine Safety Datalink (VSD), and the Clinical Immunization Safety Assessment (CISA) Project.
• CDC has also developed a new, voluntary smartphone-based tool, v-safe, that uses text messaging and web surveys to provide personalized health check-ins after patients receive a COVID-19 vaccination.
• CDC has also expanded its collaboration with the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP) to include a special ACIP COVID-19 Vaccine Safety Technical Sub-Group to review available vaccine safety data.


**What is the difference between VAERS and V-safe?**

VAERS is the reporting mechanism for any adverse events. Specifically related to COVID-19 vaccination, providers will be required to report:
- Vaccine administration errors (whether associated with an adverse event or not)
- Serious adverse events
- Multisystem inflammatory syndrome
- Cases of COVID-19 that result in hospitalization or death after the recipient has received COVID-19 vaccine

Anyone can submit a report to VAERS, including patients, family members, healthcare providers, vaccine manufacturers and the general public. VAERS cannot determine if a vaccine caused an adverse event, but can determine if further investigation is needed. Additional information is available at the VAERS website, [https://vaers.hhs.gov/index.html](https://vaers.hhs.gov/index.html).

V-safe is an optional smartphone-based tool that anyone who has received a vaccination can register for. At the time of vaccination, everyone receiving a vaccine will be given information about signing up for v-safe. Anyone reporting a clinically important even during any v-safe health check will receive a phone call from the VAERS (Vaccine Adverse Event Reporting System) hotline, and if applicable, a VAERS report will be taken during that call. V-safe also will collect information on pregnancy status and enables follow-up on pregnant women. For more information, please visit [https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/vaccines/safety/faq.html](https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/vaccines/safety/faq.html).

**What are some of the vaccine side effects?**
The most common side effects are injection site pain, fatigue, headache, muscle pain, and joint pain. Some people in the clinical trials have reported fever. Side effects are more common after the second dose; younger adults, who have more robust immune systems, reported more side effects than older adults.

As people get vaccinated, CDC, FDA, and other federal partners will use the following existing, robust systems and data sources to conduct ongoing safety monitoring. For more information, visit [https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/vaccines/safety.html](https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/vaccines/safety.html).
Will the COVID-19 vaccine affect the menstrual cycle (period)?
Results from recent research studies show that people who menstruate may observe small, temporary changes in menstruation after COVID-19 vaccination, including:
- Longer duration of menstrual periods
- Shorter intervals between periods
- Heavier bleeding than usual
Despite these temporary changes in menstruation, there is no evidence that COVID-19 vaccines cause fertility problems.

Should people who are pregnant or breastfeeding receive the COVID-19 vaccine?
Yes! COVID-19 vaccination is recommended for people who are pregnant, breastfeeding, trying to get pregnant now, or might become pregnant in the future. Pregnant and recently pregnant people are more likely to get severely ill with COVID-19 compared with non-pregnant people. Getting a COVID-19 vaccine can protect against severe illness from COVID-19. For more information, visit https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/covid-19/clinical-considerations/interim-considerations-us.html#pregnancy-fertility.


What are the contraindications for (reasons for not receiving) COVID-19 vaccination?
A severe allergic reaction (e.g., anaphylaxis) to a previous dose or component of the vaccine is a contraindication for receiving any of the COVID-19 vaccines.

People with an immediate allergic reaction to the first dose of an mRNA COVID-19 vaccine should not receive additional doses of either of the mRNA COVID-19 vaccines. CDC has provided a chart to assist in the evaluation of immediate reactions to vaccination: www.cdc.gov/vaccines/covid-19/info-by-product/clinical-considerations.html#Appendix-D. In

COVID-19 Vaccine Enrollment

How can I become a COVID-19 provider?
The New Jersey Department of Health (NJDOH) began accepting new COVID-19 Vaccination Program Provider Agreement applications through NJIIS on Tuesday, June 1, 2021. Please visit https://njiis.nj.gov/core/web/index.html#newFacilityEnrollment for specific information on joining the COVID-19 vaccination program.

I heard vaccines have to be entered into NJIIS? What is NJIIS?
The New Jersey Immunization Information System (NJIIS), operating since 1997, is the statewide immunization information system (IIS) serving as the official repository of immunizations administered to individuals in the state of New Jersey. NJIIS is a free, confidential, population-based online system that collects and consolidates immunization information to provide an accurate immunization assessment for individuals in the state of New Jersey, as well as assists communities in assessing their immunization coverage and identifying
pockets of need. For more information on NJIIS, please visit

Why do I need to register with NJIIS?
In order to receive and administer COVID-19 vaccines, you will be required to register with NJIIS
by completing the NJIIS COVID-19 Facility Enrollment form available at
https://njiis.nj.gov/covid/web/index.html#/newFacilityEnrollment
This form is for facilities and providers that are new to NJIIS and would like to administer
COVID-19 vaccines.

What if I am already an NJIIS provider?
Current NJIIS facilities that wish to receive and administer COVID-19 vaccine DO NOT need to
complete the COVID-19 Facility Enrollment form, but will need to complete the COVID-19
vaccine enrollment application which includes the CDC COVID-19 Provider Agreement that is
available electronically through NJIIS. When you log into NJIIS, the COVID-19 Vaccine
Enrollment will be on the landing page. For instructions on completing the provider agreement,
please visit

• If your facility is already enrolled in NJIIS but needs to create additional users in
NJIIS that have not yet been trained but will play a role in your COVID-19
vaccination response, please refer to the User Enrollment Guide available at

Will a COVID-19 provider agreement be required?
Yes, the CDC’s provider agreement form will need to be completed in order for a provider to
order the COVID-19 vaccine. For instructions on completing the provider agreement, please visit
https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/covid-19/vaccination-provider-support.html.

In addition, all providers interested in administering COVID-19 vaccine will be required to
take the COVID-19 On-Demand Training/Tutorial. This tutorial will give an overview of how to
utilize NJIIS, review inventory, add patients, run reports, order COVID-19 vaccine and a
summary of requirements for providers administering COVID-19 vaccine.

Please note that COVID-19 vaccine ordering through NJIIS is not currently available. The VFC
program will message out instructions once COVID-19 vaccine ordering through NJIIS
becomes available.
Is there a vaccine management plan for COVID-19 vaccine providers?
All providers should have a COVID-19 Vaccine Management Plan (Click here) on file. Your Vaccine Management Plan should be updated as needed and reviewed at least once a year.

Where can I go for additional assistance?
The New Jersey Department of Health (NJDOH) is pleased to announce the NJ COVID-19 Vaccine Call Center (855-568-0545) is now available for COVID-19 healthcare providers. Hours of operation are 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. seven days a week. The system is now using an interactive voice response (IVR) to help providers with basic information and resources. Live agents are also available to provide technical assistance on vaccine storage and handling, use of the New Jersey Immunization Information System (NJIIS)—the statewide registry, and COVID-19 vaccine information.

New Jersey healthcare providers who are enrolled with the NJ COVID-19 vaccination program but are not receiving or administering the COVID-19 vaccines, can call the CDC Clinician On-Call center at 800-CDC-INF0 (800-232-4636) if they have clinical questions regarding the COVID-19 vaccines. CDC clinicians are standing by to answer COVID-19 questions from healthcare personnel on a wide range of topics, such as diagnostic challenges, clinical management, and infection prevention and control.

I am a registered nurse and would like to volunteer to vaccinate others. Can you provide information on where one can volunteer?
At the current time, the NJDOH is accepting COVID-19 Enrollment Information Applications from NJIIS providers or facilities to administer COVID-19 vaccines. Applicants will be required to complete a 1-hour tutorial prior to application. Additionally, any resident can sign-up to volunteer to help with New Jersey's COVID-19 response effort in their communities at https://helpnjnow.communityos.org/.

Who will pay for COVID-19 vaccine? Can it be ordered privately?
COVID-19 vaccine will be distributed by the federal government at no cost to enrolled COVID-19 vaccination providers. The COVID-19 vaccine cannot be ordered privately at this time.

Will providers be able to charge patients for COVID-19 vaccines?
Patients can get the COVID-19 vaccine, including additional doses and booster doses, without a physician’s order or supervision, and they pay nothing for the vaccine and its administration. If you participate in the CDC COVID-19 Vaccination Program, you must:

- Administer the vaccine with no out-of-pocket cost to your patients for the vaccine or administration of the vaccine
- Vaccinate everyone, including the uninsured, regardless of coverage or network status

You also can’t:
- Balance bill for COVID-19 vaccinations
• Charge your patients for an office visit or other fee if COVID-19 vaccination is the only medical service given
• Require additional medical or other services during the visit as a condition for getting a COVID-19 vaccination

For more information, visit the [Medicare Billing for COVID-19 Vaccine Shot Administration](#) and [CDC COVID-19 Vaccination Program Provider Requirements and Support](#) pages.

**Can providers bill insurance plans or other programs for an office visit when administering COVID-19 vaccine?**
Yes, providers can bill insurance plans or other programs for an office visit when administering COVID-19 vaccine if the visit meets the criteria for office visit coding under a recipient’s plan.

**Has there been a change with the NJIIS opt-in process?**
Yes, Governor Murphy signed Executive Order (EO 207) to change NJIIS from an opt-in to an opt-out system. If someone chooses to receive the COVID-19 vaccine, their doses will be automatically entered into NJIIS. For more information, please visit [https://www.state.nj.us/health/cd/documents/topics/NCOV/njiis_executive.pdf](https://www.state.nj.us/health/cd/documents/topics/NCOV/njiis_executive.pdf).
Providers are required to enter all administered COVID-19 doses into NJIIS.

**Do I have to manually enter data?**
NJIIS has four ways to send data to NJIIS. Manual data entry, HL7 interface, Upload Excel file, and NJVSS.

Data may be entered manually. Once a staff member has completed the COVID-19 training, they will be able to log into NJIIS, with their username and password, to manually enter COVID-19 doses into NJIIS. If you have an Electronic Health Record (EHR) and wish to establish an interface with NJIIS, please complete the Interface Enrollment Request Form. NJIIS can receive immunization data directly from a provider’s office EHR system via HL7 version 2.5.1 standard messaging protocol. The time it takes to establish an interface will vary based on issues with data submissions, errors in formatting of the messages.

The Excel reporting format is available as an intermediate step while setting up an interface. Excel upload is only for COVID-19 doses. If you would like a excel upload please complete the interface enrollment form. This form can be found on the NJIIS page under the interface enrollment section.

**Can awardees use cooperative agreement funds to purchase PPE for staff conducting in-person VFC and IQIP site visits?**
Yes. Funds from 317 and PPHF would be the easiest funds to use. Awardees may also reach out to Preparedness and/or Strategic National Stockpile to determine if funds/equipment are available through alternative channels.
Vaccine Storage and Handling

**Are there different storage and handling requirements for COVID-19 vaccine?**
Yes, there are different storage requirements for each of the COVID-19 vaccines. A CDC COVID-19 Addendum to the Vaccine Storage and Handling Toolkit is available at [https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/hcp/admin/storage/toolkit/index.html](https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/hcp/admin/storage/toolkit/index.html).

In addition, CDC developed educational and training materials for health care providers related to COVID-19 vaccine storage, handling and administration based on ACIP recommendations, the ACIP General Best Practice Guidelines for Immunization, product information from vaccine manufacturers, and results of scientific studies. For a list of resources, visit [https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/covid-19/downloads/COVID-19-Clinical-Training-and-Resources-for-HCPs.pdf](https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/covid-19/downloads/COVID-19-Clinical-Training-and-Resources-for-HCPs.pdf).

**Should jurisdictions invest in ultra-cold storage units at this time?**
Jurisdictions are not advised to purchase ultra-cold storage equipment at this time. Ultra-cold vaccine may be shipped from the manufacturer in coolers that are packed with dry ice. Storage and handling instructions for ultra-cold vaccine will address repacking these coolers for extended storage.

**Will there be additional funding for jurisdictions to purchase ultra-cold storage units?** Because CDC does not recommend jurisdictions invest in ultra-cold storage units at this time, there will be no additional funding available.

**How is the Department making sure that sites are keeping the vaccines in the proper conditions and not wasting doses?**
All COVID-19 vaccine providers must sign and comply with the CDC’s provider agreement which requires healthcare providers to submit vaccine administration data within 24 hours to the statewide New Jersey Immunization Information System (NJIIS). Daily temperature logs are required on-site to ensure vaccine efficacy and are submitted to NJIIS on the 1st and 16th of each month.

**How do I transfer vaccines?**
For vaccine transfers, temperature excursions, or other questions related to vaccine inventory that have not been answered, please email COVID19.Provider@doh.nj.gov. Please note you must receive approval from the COVID-19 program prior to initiating vaccine transfer.

**Can providers donate COVID-19 vaccines internationally?**
As a COVID-19 provider participating in the CDC COVID-19 Vaccination Program, you cannot transfer or donate COVID-19 vaccines allocated to you directly or from your jurisdiction outside of the United States. Any international transfer or donation of COVID-19 vaccines must be undertaken by the federal government. There are a complex array of legal issues involved, as well as questions about proper storage and handling of these vaccines that may raise potential...
safety concerns. As a reminder, all of the doses that have been provided to you or your jurisdiction have been allocated under the CDC COVID-19 Vaccination Program, which has stringent requirements for how such doses may be used. Such requirements apply to any COVID-19 vaccine (i.e., refrigerated Janssen vaccine, and frozen Moderna and Pfizer-BioNTech vaccine) regardless of storage location.

The U.S. Government recommends optimizing the use of all vaccines across vaccination sites, and we are committed to making sure that available and unused COVID-19 vaccine is utilized appropriately, whether in your own state, tribal community, or elsewhere. U.S.-based providers and partners with questions regarding donating vaccine internationally or sharing within their jurisdictions or domestically should contact CDC's Distribution and Federal Programs functional box (eoevent551@cdc.gov). Inquiries from international partners may be referred to the Department of Health and Human Services Office of Global Affairs (OGAPETFlu@hhs.gov).

Vaccine Administration

The Pfizer-BioNTech vaccine can be administered to those 5 and older. Is a consent form required for vaccination of minors?
The EUA fact sheet for caregivers must be provided to the parents/guardians in advance. Informed consent must be obtained from a parent/guardian in order for the minor to be vaccinated. Informed consent can be obtained (a) by a parent/guardian signing an informed consent form or (b) if the parent/guardian is physically present and verbally consents to the child receiving the vaccine.

Points of Dispensing (PODs) should follow existing laws regarding consent for minors for medical procedures and each POD should consult with their own legal counsel regarding the facility's specific policies and procedures for consent.

Does CDC recommend an observation period after vaccination?
ACIP currently recommends that providers should consider observing vaccine recipients for 15 minutes after receipt of a vaccine. Persons with a history of anaphylaxis (due to any cause) should be observed for 30 minutes. For more information, please visit https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/covid-19/info-by-product/Pfizer-BioNTech/Comirnaty/downloads/anaphylaxis-management.pdf.

What are the personal protective equipment (PPE) requirements when administering vaccines during the COVID-19 pandemic?
What are the recommendations for those people who received COVID-19 vaccine outside of the United States?
The recommendations for people vaccinated outside of the United States depend on the vaccine(s) received for the primary series, whether the primary series was completed, and whether a booster dose was received.

For individuals who received all FDA-approved or -authorized COVID-19 vaccines, Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 Vaccine can be used in individuals ages 5 years and older and Moderna COVID-19 Vaccine can be used in individuals 18 years and older to complete vaccination.

For individuals who received at least one COVID-19 vaccine that was not FDA-approved or -authorized, Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 vaccine can be used in individuals ages 12 years and older and Moderna COVID-19 Vaccine can be used in individuals 18 years and older to complete vaccination. For detailed guidance, please visit Interim Clinical Considerations Appendix E.

I am not receiving the appropriate number of doses per vial of COVID-19 vaccine. What can I do?
NJDOH does not have control over what brand of items are sent within the ancillary kits. We understand that dead space is different with different brands and sizes. The appropriate number of doses per vial as of 4/1/2021 is 10 or 14 doses of Moderna, 6 doses for Pfizer-BioNTech and 5 doses of Janssen.

If you are receiving less than this due to the ancillary kit sent, please enter your doses under a waste transaction as “Other- Doses Not Obtained” and in the comments put the brand and model of syringe sent to you.

If I have leftover COVID-19 vaccine at the end of the day, can I use this vaccine for walk-in patients?
Yes, please use any COVID-19 vaccine available to prevent any missed opportunities for vaccination and/or vaccine wastage. Be sure to follow all vaccine storage and handling requirements and to document doses administered into NJIIS.

Follow guidelines for infection control and patient safety to administer vaccine properly:

- Never combine or “pool” partial doses from two or more vials to obtain a full dose of vaccine.
- Withdraw only the number of doses authorized for the specific vaccine.
- Discard vaccine vial and remaining vaccine if the amount of vaccine left in the vial is not a full dose.

Has CDC provided clinical guidance on what to do if an error occurs while administering COVID-19 vaccinations?
Yes. CDC published an appendix to its “Interim Clinical Considerations for Use of COVID-19 Vaccines Currently Authorized in the United States.” This appendix provides resources for preventing and reporting COVID-19 vaccine administration errors, as well as a simple table
Quarantine and Isolation

What are the current recommendations for quarantine and isolation of the general public?

For information specific to New Jersey, visit https://www.state.nj.us/health/cd/topics/covid2019_community.shtml

What are the current quarantine and isolation guidelines for healthcare personnel?
Guidance for residents and staff of healthcare settings can be found in the Updated Healthcare Infection Prevention Control Recommendations in Response to COVID-19.


Protection from Vaccine/Efficacy

Are COVID-19 vaccines effective?
COVID-19 vaccination reduces the risk of COVID-19 and its potentially severe complications. All COVID-19 vaccines currently authorized for use in the United States helped protect people against COVID-19, including severe illness, in clinical trial settings.

In addition to providing protection against COVID-19, there is increasing evidence that COVID-19 vaccines also provide protection against COVID-19 infections without symptoms (asymptomatic infections). COVID-19 vaccination can reduce the spread of disease overall, helping protect people around you.

For more information, visit https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/vaccines/effectiveness/index.html

If my patient had COVID-19 and recovered do they need to get the vaccine? Yes, you should be vaccinated regardless of whether you already had COVID-19.

Anyone currently infected with COVID-19 should wait to get vaccinated until after their illness has resolved and after they have met the criteria to discontinue isolation.
In addition, people who have had a known COVID-19 exposure should not seek vaccination until their quarantine period has ended to avoid potentially exposing healthcare personnel and others during the vaccination visit.

For detailed guidance, visit https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/covid-19/clinical-considerations/interim-considerations-us.html#recommendations.

Can people who had multisystem inflammatory syndrome in adults or children (MIS-A or MIS-C) get the COVID-19 vaccine?
People who have a history of MIS-A or MIS-C may need to wait a while after recovering before they can get vaccinated. Please review https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/covid-19/clinical-considerations/covid-19-vaccines-us.html for the latest guidance.

How do I protect myself from the Omicron variant?
Viruses constantly change through mutation. Some variants emerge and disappear while others may emerge and persist. New variants will continue to emerge.

CDC recommends people follow prevention strategies such as wearing a mask in public indoor settings in areas of substantial or high community transmission, washing your hands frequently, and physically distancing from others. CDC also recommends that everyone 5 years and older protect themselves from COVID-19 by staying up-to-date with your COVID-19 vaccines.

Besides getting vaccinated, how should we prepare for large gatherings?
The CDC recommends using a self-test before joining indoor gatherings with others who are not in your household, or if you live with someone at higher risk for severe COVID-19. Self-testing is one of many ways—including getting vaccinated, wearing a mask, practicing physical distancing, and washing your hands—that you can protect yourself and others from COVID-19.

New Jersey and Vault Medical Services have teamed up to offer at-home COVID-19 saliva (spit) testing for any person who believes they need to be tested, with or without symptoms, at no cost. For more information, visit https://learn.vaulthealth.com/nj/.

Masking and Vaccine Requirements

When should people wear a face mask?
According to the CDC, people may choose to mask at any time. People with symptoms, a positive test, or exposure to someone with COVID-19 should wear a mask. For more information, visit https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/your-health/covid-by-county.html.

For the current masking guidelines in New Jersey, visit NJ COVID-19 masking guidelines.
When will the school mask mandate be lifted?
Governor Phil Murphy today announced that masks and facial coverings will no longer be mandated for students, staff, or visitors in schools and childcare centers effective March 7, 2022. The Governor’s decision was based on the continued drop in new cases and hospitalizations and the continued growth of vaccinations for our school-aged population.

For more information, visit https://www.nj.gov/health/news/2022/approved/20220207d.shtml.

What are the differences between masks?
While all masks and respirators provide some level of protection, loosely woven cloth products provide the least protection, layered finely woven products offer more protection, well-fitting disposable surgical masks and KN95s offer even more protection, and well-fitting NIOSH-approved respirators (including N95s) offer the highest level of protection.

Whatever product you choose, it is most important to wear a mask or respirator correctly (fit closely on the face without any gaps along the edges or around the nose) and be comfortable enough (covering your nose and mouth) so that you can keep it on when you need to.


What employees are required to receive the COVID-19 vaccine or weekly testing?
Information about employee vaccine and testing requirements can be accessed at NJ COVID-19 vaccine requirements.

Can an employer access an employee’s COVID-19 vaccination records in the New Jersey Immunization Information System (NJIIS) to verify their vaccination status?
No, an employer cannot access an employee’s vaccination records that are maintained in the NJIIS for the purpose of verifying the employee’s vaccinations for employment. An authorized NJIIS user’s access to information in the NJIIS is limited by law, namely N.J.S.A. 26:4-131 et seq. and N.J.A.C. 8:57, subchapter 3. The statutes and rules provide that NJIIS users shall only access an individual’s vaccination information in the NJIIS if they have claimed the individual in NJIIS as their patient and/or if the user is currently providing healthcare services to the individual. The statutes and rules further provide that a child care center, school, college or university shall only access an individual’s immunization information in the NJIIS if they have enrolled or are in the process of enrolling the individual in their institution.

Because the statutes and rules do not permit an employer to verify an employee’s vaccination status in NJIIS, employers should have employees submit vaccination documentation for verification. Please see COVID-19 Vaccination Documentation FAQs for more details on valid vaccine documentation.
All authorized users should review the statute and regulations to ensure use is consistent with existing laws. The NJIIS is the official Immunization Registry pursuant to the Statewide Immunization Registry Act – N.J.S.A. 26:4-131 et seq. (P.L. 2004, c. 138), N.J.A.C. 8:57, subchapter 3.

Other Vaccines

Can you receive COVID-19 at the same time as other vaccines?
COVID-19 vaccines and other vaccines may now be administered on the same day. Currently it is unknown if there is a potential for increased reactions when COVID-19 is given with other vaccines. If multiple vaccines are administered at a single visit, administer each injection in a different injection site. For adolescents and adults, the deltoid muscle can be used for more than one intramuscular injection. For more information, visit https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/covid-19/info-by-product/clinical-considerations.html#Coadministration.

Will getting the flu vaccine protect me against coronavirus?
No. Influenza viruses and coronaviruses are different. Getting a flu vaccine will not protect against COVID-19; however, the vaccine can reduce flu illnesses, hospitalizations, and can help to conserve potentially scarce healthcare resources during the pandemic. It’s likely that flu viruses and the virus that causes COVID-19 will both be spreading this fall and winter, making it more important than ever to get a flu vaccine! It is the best way to protect yourself and others – especially those who are particularly vulnerable to both COVID-19 and influenza such as older adults and those with chronic health conditions.

Medical Therapies

Are COVID-19 treatments available?
For people at high risk of disease progression, the FDA has issued EUAs for a number of treatments for COVID-19.

- Monoclonal antibody treatments could help the immune system recognize and respond more effectively to the virus.
- Oral antiviral medications that target specific parts of the SARS-CoV-2 virus can help reduce its multiplication and spread through the patient’s body.


What are antibodies?
Antibodies are proteins that people's bodies make to fight viruses, such as the virus that causes COVID-19. You can receive antibodies against COVID-19 to help protect you – these are called
passive antibody therapies and include convalescent plasma and anti-SARS-CoV-2 monoclonal antibodies. The monoclonal antibodies specifically target the virus that causes COVID-19.

For questions about whether you can and should get antibody treatment, call your doctor or health care provider.

More information about medication therapies can be accessed at https://www.state.nj.us/health/cd/topics/covid2019_community.shtml.

**Can my patient get vaccinated if they received passive antibody products?**

It is no longer necessary to delay COVID-19 vaccination following receipt of monoclonal antibodies or convalescent plasma.

However, in people who previously received a COVID-19 vaccine, administration of tixagevimab/cilgavimab (EVUSHELD™) for pre-exposure prophylaxis should be deferred for at least two weeks after vaccination, per the product EUA.

For more information, Interim Clinical Considerations.

**Additional Information**

- covid19.nj.gov/
- covid19.nj.gov/vaccine
- covid19.nj.gov/finder (search for vaccine appointments)
- COVID-19 Hotline 1-800-962-1253 *(for information only. NOT for scheduling vaccine appointments)*
- Call 855-568-0545 for provider information. Live agents are available.
- CDC clinician on-call center 800-CDC-INFO (800-232-4636)
- Call 856-249-7007 to get appointment assistance for seniors 65 and older.