Vaccination of PUIs or patients with COVID-19 during inpatient admission or in ambulatory care setting

October 27, 2020

Provision of Vaccines, including influenza, for Patients with COVID-19 or PUIs during inpatient admission

Inpatient or Facility Setting: CDC recommends that influenza and other vaccinations that colleagues and clinicians determine the patient is eligible, should be deferred (postponed) for PUIs or those with acute, confirmed COVID-19 until they have met the criteria to discontinue their isolation. Refer to this guide for details on timing of discontinuation of isolation: Discontinuation of Isolation for a COVID-19 Patient

For a recovered COVID-19 patient who is out of isolation (10 days or more have passed since the initial, positive test, AND the patient is afebrile for 24 hours without the use of fever-reducing medications, AND experiencing improvement in symptoms) who is being discharged from the hospital, the provider may consider administering vaccinations for which the patient meets the criteria on or close to the day of planned discharge.

If vaccinations are delayed, patients should be reminded to obtain their influenza or any other recommended vaccines once they have recovered from their acute illness.

Provision of Vaccines, including influenza, for Patients with COVID-19 or PUIs in Ambulatory Care Settings

Routine vaccination is an essential preventive care service for children, adolescents, and adults (including pregnant women) that should not be delayed because of the COVID-19 pandemic. Providers should assess the status of all patients at each visit to avoid missed opportunities for vaccination and ensure timely vaccine catch-up as indicated.

Vaccination visits for individuals with less severe COVID-19 who do not need inpatient admission or who are asymptomatic but have lab confirmed SARS-CoV-2 should be postponed, regardless of the absence of symptoms to avoid exposing health care personnel and other patients until they are past the time in which they need isolation precautions (10 days or more have passed since the initial, positive test, AND the patient is afebrile for 24 hours without the use of fever-reducing medications, AND experiencing improvement in symptoms). When scheduling or confirming appointments for vaccination, patients should be instructed to notify the provider's office or clinic in advance if they currently have or develop any symptoms of COVID-19, or have tested positive for COVID-19 within the last two weeks.

If influenza or other vaccinations are delayed, patients should be reminded to return for recommended vaccination(s) once they have recovered from their acute illness.

REFERENCES
