AstraZeneca COVID-19 Vaccine (ChAdOx1-S [Recombinant]) Vaccine National Protocol

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Version no:	v02.4
Valid from:	02 February 2021
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Expiry date:	31 December 2021

1. About the National Protocol

This protocol is for the supply and administration of AstraZeneca COVID-19 Vaccine (ChAdOx1-S [Recombinant]) to individuals in accordance with the national COVID-19 vaccination programme. This protocol only allows supply and administration during or in anticipation of the COVID-19 pandemic where the disease represents a serious risk or potentially serious risk to human health.

This protocol is for the supply and administration of AstraZeneca COVID-19 Vaccine (ChAdOx1-S [Recombinant]) by appropriately trained persons in accordance with regulation 247A of the Human Medicines Regulation 2012, as inserted by The Human Medicines (Coronavirus and Influenza) (Amendment) Regulations 2020

The Scottish Government has developed this protocol which has been approved by the Scottish Ministers to facilitate the delivery of the national COVID-19 vaccination programme by Health Boards in Scotland and any organisation a Health Board makes arrangements with to deliver such services on its behalf, referred to as "the provider". Please note that in the context of this protocol, "the provider" means:

(a) a Health Board,
(b) a Health Board working with Armed Forces staff where Armed Forces staff are working in Health Board settings, or
(c) an organisation delivering services on behalf of a Health Board.

This protocol may be followed wholly from patient assessment through to post-vaccination by a single person. Alternatively, obtaining consent and patient assessment may be undertaken by a registered healthcare professional with the process of administration undertaken by a non-registered professional or a non-registered Armed Forces staff member under clinical supervision.

Where multiple person models are used the provider must ensure that all elements of the protocol are complied with in the provision of the vaccination to each patient.

The provider is responsible for ensuring that persons are trained and competent to safely deliver the activity they are authorised to provide under this protocol. As a minimum, competence requirements stipulated in the protocol under 'Characteristics of staff' must be adhered to.

The provider must identify a clinical supervisor who has overall responsibility for provision of vaccinations under the protocol at all times. This includes overall responsibility for the activities of any Armed Forces staff working under the protocol.

The clinical supervisor must be a registered healthcare professional trained and competent in all aspects of the protocol and provide clinical supervision for the overall provision of clinical care provided under the protocol.

The clinical supervisor must be identifiable to service users. Whenever the protocol is used, the name of the clinical supervisor taking responsibility and all of the people working under different activity stages of the protocol must be recorded for the session using the schedule in Annex C or maintaining an equivalent electronic record. The clinical supervisor has ultimate responsibility for safe care being provided under the terms of the protocol. Persons working under the protocol may be supported by additional registered healthcare professionals, but the clinical supervisor retains responsibility.

Persons working to the protocol must understand who the clinical supervisor for their practice is at any time and can only work under their authority. The clinical supervisor may withdraw this authority for all persons or individual persons at any time and has authority to stop and start service provision under the protocol as necessary. All members of staff have a responsibility to, and should, report immediately to the clinical supervisor any concerns they have about working under the protocol in general or about a specific individual, process, issue or event.

Individual practitioners must be designated by name to work to this protocol. Individuals working in accordance with this protocol must ensure they meet the staff characteristics for the activity they are undertaking, make a declaration of competence and be authorised in writing by the provider. This can be done by completing Annex B of this protocol or maintaining an equivalent electronic record.

It is a Health Board's responsibility to adhere to this protocol. Where the Health Board is not the provider, it is the Health Board's responsibility to ensure that the provider adheres to this protocol. The final authorised copy of this protocol should be kept, by Health Boards for 8 years after the protocol expires. Providers adopting authorised versions of this protocol should also retain copies, along with the details of those authorised to work under it, for 8 years after the protocol expires.

Providers must check that they are using the current version of this protocol. Amendments may become necessary prior to the published expiry date. Current versions of protocols authorised by the Scottish Ministers in accordance with

regulation 247A of the Human Medicines Regulations 2012 can be found on the Scottish Government website: (tbc)

Any concerns regarding the content of this protocol should be addressed to: VaccinationsDelivery@gov.scot

2. Approval and Clinical Authorisation

This protocol is not legally valid, in accordance with regulation 247A of Human Medicines Regulation 2012, as inserted by The Human Medicines (Coronavirus and Influenza) (Amendment) Regulations 2020, until approved by the Scottish Ministers.

On 2 February 2021 the Scottish Ministers, approved this protocol in accordance with regulation 247A of Human Medicines Regulation 2012. Approval of clinical information in Annex A is via the Scottish Government Chief Medical Officer, Chief Pharmaceutical Officer and Chief Nursing Officer for the delivery of the national COVID-19 vaccination programme, with defined limitations to authorisation that may be updated from time to time as may be required.

Authorised for use by the following organisations and/or services
All Health Boards in Scotland, and organisations Health Boards make arrangements with to deliver services on their behalf.
Limitations to authorisation
This authorisation applies to the supply and administration of the vaccine(s) only under the conditions set out in the authorisation for supply or license set out by the Medicines and Healthcare products Regulatory Agency.

Clinical authorisation		
Role	**Name**	**Date**
CMO	**Gregor Smith**	**22/02/2021**
CNO	**Fiona McQueen**	**22/02/2021**
CPO	**Alison Strath**	**22/02/2021**

It is Health Boards' responsibility to ensure they and any organisations they make arrangements with to deliver services on their behalf operate the specified vaccination services in accordance with the protocol. Any provider administering AstraZeneca COVID-19 Vaccine (ChAdOx1-S [Recombinant]) vaccine under protocol must work strictly within the terms of this protocol.

The national COVID-19 vaccination programme may also be provided under patient group direction, under written instruction for supply and administration in the course of an occupational health scheme, or on a patient specific basis, by or on the directions of an appropriate prescriber. Supply and administration in these instances are not related to this protocol.

3. Change history

Version number	Change details	Date
V01.00	New protocol for AstraZeneca COVID-19 Vaccine (ChAdOx1-S [Recombinant]) vaccine.	21 January 2021
V02.00	Updated protocol to reflect Armed Services staff roles	02 February 2021
V02.1	Clinical annex updated	22 February 2021
V02.2	Clinical annex updated	20 April 2021
V02.3	Clinical annex updated	10 May 2021
V02.4	Clinical annex updated	24 May 2021

4. Characteristics of staff

The provider is responsible for the designation and authorisation of persons within the classes set out below permitted to administer medicinal products under this protocol. In doing so the provider must establish that those persons:

a) demonstrate appropriate knowledge and skills to work under the National Protocol for the supply/administration of COVID-19 vaccine.
b) have met the requirements of the NES Proficiency document -COVID-19 vaccine administration for registered staff or the NES Proficiency document –COVID-19 vaccine administration - Healthcare support workers as appropriate https://learn.nes.nhs.scot/37676/immunisation/covid-19-vaccines

Classes of persons permitted to administer medicinal products under this protocol
This protocol may be adhered to wholly from assessment through to post-vaccination by a single appropriately specified registered healthcare professional. Alternatively, multiple persons may undertake specific activity stages in the vaccination pathway in accordance with this protocol. Activity stages of the vaccination pathway under this protocol

Stage 1	a. Assessment of the individual presenting for vaccination b. Provide information and obtain informed consent c. Provide advice to the individual	Registered Healthcare Professionals Only
Stage 2	• Vaccine Preparation	Registered Healthcare Professionals, non-registered professionals or non-registered Armed Forces staff
Stage 3	• Vaccine Administration	Registered Healthcare Professionals, non-registered professionals or non-registered Armed Forces staff
Stage 4	• Record Keeping	Registered Healthcare Professionals, non-registered professionals or non-registered Armed Forces staff

Providers are responsible for assessing the competency of, designating and recording the names of all those persons permitted to supply and administer under this protocol.

The following specified registered healthcare professionals are permitted to administer under the protocol subject to the requirements set out below:

- Nurses and midwives currently registered with the Nursing and Midwifery Council (NMC).
- Pharmacists currently registered with the General Pharmaceutical Council (GPhC).
- Chiropodists/podiatrists, dieticians, occupational therapists, operating department practitioners, orthoptists, orthotists/prosthetists, paramedics, physiotherapists, radiographers and speech and language therapists currently registered with the Health and Care Professions Council (HCPC).
- Dental hygienists and dental therapists registered with the General Dental Council.
- Optometrists registered with the General Optical Council.
- Doctors currently registered with General Medical Council.
- Dentists currently registered with General Dental Council.

The following professionals (who are in the main non-registered) are permitted to administer under the protocol with appropriate supervision as set out below, subject to the requirements set out below

- Healthcare support workers.
- Pharmacy technicians, provisionally registered pharmacists, pre-registration pharmacists and other pharmacy support practitioners.

- Retired clinical practitioners such as doctors, dentists, pharmacists, nurses, optometrists, chiropodists/podiatrists, dieticians, occupational therapists, orthoptists, orthotists/prosthetists, paramedics, pharmacy technicians, physiotherapists, radiographers, speech and language therapists, dental hygienists and dental therapists not currently registered.
- Student doctors, dentists, pharmacists, nurses, midwives, optometrists, chiropodists/podiatrists, dieticians, occupational therapists, orthoptists, orthotists/prosthetists, paramedics, physiotherapists, radiographers, speech and language therapists, dental hygienists and dental therapists not currently registered.
- Healthcare Scientists.
- Dental nurses.
- Physician's assistants.

The following non-registered Armed Forces staff are permitted to administer under the protocol with appropriate supervision as set out below, subject to the requirements set out below:

- Combat Medical Technician – Class 1,2 &3 (CMT)
- Royal Navy Medical Assistant (RN MA)
- Royal Air Forces Medic
- Defence Medic
- Healthcare Assistant (HCA)

Requirements

All those working under this protocol must have undertaken training, be assessed as competent and receive supervision appropriate to the stage of activity they are undertaking. Where multiple person models are used, the provider must ensure that all elements of the protocol are complied with in the provision of vaccination to each individual. The provider is responsible for ensuring that persons are trained and competent to safely deliver the activity they are employed to provide under this protocol. As a minimum, competence requirements stipulated in the protocol must be adhered to.

All persons must be designated by name by the provider as an approved person under the current terms of this protocol before working to it, and listed on the practitioner authorisation sheet in Annex B. All staff listed on the sheet will be covered by NHS indemnity extended by the Health Board who is responsible for the COVID 19 vaccination programme in that locality. Protocols do not remove inherent obligations or accountability. All practitioners operating under this protocol must work within their terms of employment at all times; registered healthcare professionals should also abide by their professional code of conduct.

There are three underpinning principles to which every person undertaking activities under the remit of this protocol must adhere

a. Training

- They must have undertaken training appropriate to this protocol and relevant to their role, as required by local policy and health board standard operating procedures and in line with the training recommendations for COVID-19 vaccinators.

- They must have met the requirements set out in the NES Proficiency document - COVID-19 vaccine administration for registered staff or the NES Proficiency document –COVID-19 vaccine administration - Healthcare support workers

b. Competency

- Those providing clinical supervision to those administering the vaccine must be competent to assess individuals for suitability for vaccination, identify any contraindications/exclusions or precautions, discuss issues related to vaccination and obtain informed consent from the individuals being vaccinated.
- All persons must either be an appropriate prescriber or one of above noted registered professionals. Those that are not registered professionals, and those returning to immunisation after a prolonged interval (more than 12 months), should be assessed and signed off as meeting the requirements of the relevant NES Proficiency document - COVID-19 vaccine administration. They should be observed administering the vaccine until both they, and their supervisor or trainer, feel confident that they have the necessary knowledge and skills to administer vaccines safely and competently.
- Experienced vaccinators should use the relevant NES Proficiency document to self-assess that they are able to meet all the competencies listed and confirm that they have the knowledge and skills necessary to administer COVID-19 vaccine.
- They must have completed local IPC training and comply with the vaccination guidance with the National COVID-19 IPC guidelines available: National Infection Prevention and Control Manual: Scottish COVID-19 Infection Prevention and Control Addendum for Acute Settings

In addition and where indicated as relevant to the role-

- They must be familiar with the vaccine product and alert to any changes in the manufacturers summary of product characteristics (SPC), should it become licensed, or the Regulation 174 Information for UK Healthcare Professionals and familiar with the national recommendations for the use of this vaccine.
- They must be familiar with, and alert to changes in relevant chapters of Immunisation Against Infectious Disease: the Green Book COVID-19: the green book, chapter 14a - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk).
- They must be familiar with, and alert to changes in the relevant provider's standard operating procedures (SOPs) and provider's arrangements for the national COVID-19 vaccination programme
- They must be competent in the correct handling and storage of vaccines and management of the cold chain if receiving, responsible for, or handling the vaccine.
- They must be competent in the recognition and management of anaphylaxis, have completed basic life support training and be able to respond appropriately to immediate adverse reactions.
- They must have access to the provider's protocols and relevant COVID-19 vaccination programme online resources.
- They must be competent in intramuscular injection technique if they are administering the vaccine, this should include a practical element.
- For those preparing the vaccine, they must be competent in the handling of the vaccine product and use of the correct technique for drawing up the correct dose.
- For those in record keeping roles, they must understand the importance of making sure vaccine information is recorded on the vaccination management app.

- They should fulfil any additional requirements defined by local policies developed in accordance with any national guidance.

c. Supervision

- A period of supervised practice to allow observation of, and development of skills in vaccine administration and application of knowledge to practice is essential. Supervision for new immunisers and support for all immunisers is critical to the safe and successful delivery of the COVID-19 immunisation programme.
- Non-registered professionals and non-registered Armed Forces staff must be supervised and supported by a registered healthcare professional at all times.
- The clinical supervisor must be a registered healthcare professional trained and competent in all aspects of the protocol and provide clinical supervision for the overall provision of clinical care provided under the protocol.

5. Clinical condition or situation to which this Protocol applies

AstraZeneca COVID-19 Vaccine (ChAdOx1-S [Recombinant]) is indicated for active immunisation against COVID-19 disease caused by SARS-CoV-2 virus in accordance with Scottish Government COVID-19 immunisation programme and recommendations given in Chapter 14a of the Immunisation Against Infectious Disease: the 'Green Book' COVID-19: the green book, chapter 14a - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk) and Scottish Government CMO letters relating to COVID-19 vaccination.

ANNEX A: Clinical Information

This Annex provides information about the clinical situation or condition and treatment in relation to the National Protocol.

Annex Version history

Version	Date	Summary of changes
1.0	21/01/21	Version 1.0 new Annex A
2.0	02/02/21	The following sections have been updated • Inclusion section updated to advise that in individuals who had systemic allergic symptoms after the first dose of Pfizer-BioNTech vaccine may be considered for a second dose using the AstraZeneca vaccine • Exclusion section updated to align with wording in Green Book on previous systemic allergic reaction (including immediate-onset anaphylaxis) • Cautions section updated to include advice from Green Book on second doses following non allergic reactions or localised urticarial skin reactions without systemic symptoms following first dose. • Route of administration updated to align with manufacturer's advice on obtaining additional dose from vial • Frequency section updated to align with advice in Green Book on timing of second dose for those commencing immunosuppressive treatment • Observation following vaccination section updated with advice on post vaccine observation of second doses in those who had systemic allergic symptoms after the first dose of Pfizer-BioNTech vaccine
2.1	22/02/21	The following sections have been updated: • Inclusion section updated to include women who are pregnant where the risk of exposure to SARS-CoV2 infection is high and cannot be avoided, or where the woman has underlying conditions that put them at very high risk of serious complications of COVID-19 and to remove

		statement not including pregnant women from clinically extremely vulnerable individuals • Exclusion section updated to remove pregnancy and evolving neurological conditions • Exclusion section updated to include those patient characteristics which warrant special precautions as per the Green Book • Cautions section updated to detail the potential for cross-reactivity between patients allergic to polyethylene glycol and polysorbate 80. This section includes advice on inclusion of patients who have no history of systematic allergic reactions to other polysorbate 80-containing injectable vaccines • Cautions section updated to include Management of patients with a history of allergy and Flowchart for managing patients who have allergic reactions to the first dose of COVID-19 vaccine • Action if excluded section updated to remove reference to evolving neurological conditions • Frequency section updated to align with Green Book advice on scheduling of second dose. • Observation following vaccination section updated for patients who had swelling or rash local to the injection site only.
2.2	20/04/21	The following sections have been updated: • Indication section updated to include JCVI statement from 7 April 2021 and statement on phase 2 from 13 April 2021. • Inclusion section updated to highlight that the inclusion criteria refer to COVID-19 Vaccine AstraZeneca. • Inclusion section updated to include those aged from 18 years and adult household contacts of adults with severe immunosuppression • Inclusion section updated to highlight that JCVI currently advises that it is preferable for adults aged less than 30 years without underlying health conditions to be offered an alternative COVID-19 vaccine, if available. People may

		make an informed choice to receive the AstraZeneca COVID-19 vaccine to receive earlier protection and in such cases vaccination using this protocol is permitted • Inclusion section updated to advise that individuals aged 18 to 29 years who have received their first dose with AstraZeneca COVID-19 vaccine with no clotting episode with concomitant thrombocytopenia are permitted to receive their second dose of AstraZeneca COVID-19 vaccine using this protocol. • Inclusion section updated to align with JCVI advice on the use of vaccination in pregnancy. • Exclusion section updated with additional exclusions related to heparin-induced thrombocytopenia and thrombosis (HITT or HIT type 2). • Exclusion section updated with additional exclusion for patients who experience a clotting episode with concomitant thrombocytopenia following the first dose of AstraZeneca COVID-19 Vaccine (ChAdOx1-S [Recombinant]). • Cautions section updated to reflect JCVI advice for adults aged less than 30 years without underlying health conditions. • Cautions section updated to reflect JCVI advice that those with a prior history of thrombosis or known risk factors for thrombosis are no more at risk of developing the immune-mediated condition of thrombosis in combination with thrombocytopenia after AstraZeneca COVID-19 Vaccine (ChAdOx1-S [Recombinant]) vaccination. • Cautions section updated to recommend the use of alternative COVID-19 vaccines in pregnant women, other than those who have received the first dose of AstraZeneca COVID-19 Vaccine (ChAdOx1-S [Recombinant]). • Frequency section updated to reflect JCVI advice on intervals between doses. • Is this use out with the SPC section updated to highlight difference between Green Book Chapter and information for Health Care Professionals.

		• Warnings section updated to align with Green Book Chapter. • Warnings section updated to align with JCVI on the nature of, and rarity of thrombosis with thrombocytopenia risk and the relative benefits of vaccination for adults aged 30 years and over, adults who are clinically extremely vulnerable and those with underlying clinical risks • Advice to patient or carer including written information section updated to align with advice from MHRA on the importance to seek urgent medical advice following vaccination in the event of specific symptoms and to provide the associated leaflet.
2.3	10/05/21	The following sections have been updated: • Indication section updated to include reference to JCVI statement of 7 May 2021 • Inclusion section updated to highlight that JCVI currently advises that it is preferable for adults aged less than 40 years without underlying health conditions to be offered an alternative COVID-19 vaccine, if available. People may make an informed choice to receive the AstraZeneca COVID-19 vaccine to receive earlier protection and in such cases vaccination using this protocol is permitted • Inclusion section updated to include those requiring a different type of COVID-19 vaccine for the second dose than that given as the first dose when clinically indicated. • Exclusion section update to remove exclusions related to possibility of PEG allergy. • Exclusion section updated to include those bone marrow and peripheral blood stem cell donors who have commenced GCSF, the vaccination (first or second dose) must be delayed at least until 72 hours after stem cell collection (both peripheral blood stem cell and bone marrow donation). • Cautions section updated to reflect JCVI advice for adults aged less than 40 years without underlying health conditions.

		• Cautions section updated with updated information on possibility of undiagnosed PEG-allergy • Frequency section updated to remove advice that the second vaccine dose should be with the same vaccine as for the first dose. • Warnings section updated to reflect JCVI advice for adults aged less than 30 years without underlying health conditions.
2.4	24/05/21	The following sections have been updated: • Frequency section updated to include JCVI advice that second doses of all vaccines should be brought forward from 12 to 8 weeks for all priority groups, with priority given to those areas where the B.1.617.2 variant is of the highest threat.

1. Clinical condition or situation to which this Protocol applies

Category	Description
Indication	AstraZeneca COVID-19 Vaccine (ChAdOx1-S [Recombinant]) is indicated for active immunisation against COVID-19 disease caused by SARS-CoV-2 virus in accordance with the Scottish Government COVID-19 immunisation programme and recommendations given in Chapter 14a of the Immunisation Against Infectious Disease: the 'Green Book', JCVI statement on priority groups for COVID-19 vaccination from 30th December 2020, JCVI statement on use of the AstraZeneca COVID-19 vaccine: 7 April 2021, JCVI final statement on phase 2 of the COVID-19 vaccination programme from 13 April 2021, JCVI statement on 7 May 2021 and subsequent correspondence/publications from Scottish Government.
Inclusion criteria	National policy must be followed in relation to the priority groups eligible for vaccination at a particular point in time. AstraZeneca COVID-19 Vaccine (ChAdOx1-S [Recombinant]) should be offered to the following individuals: • Residents in a care home for older adults and their carers

Category	Description
	• All those 80 years of age and over • Frontline health and social care workers (as included in COVID-19 –SARS-Cov-2 chapter of Green Book, JCVI statement and Scottish Government CMO letters) • All those 75 years of age and over • All those 70 years of age and over • Clinically extremely vulnerable (CEV) individuals (not including those under 18 years) as defined by Scottish Government at https://www.gov.scot/publications/covid-shielding/pages/highest-risk-classification/ • All those 65 years of age and over • Individuals aged 18 years to 64 years with underlying health conditions which puts them at higher risk of serious disease and mortality included in Table 3 COVID-19 –SARS-Cov-2 chapter 14a of Green Book* this also includes adult household contacts of adults with severe immunosuppression** • All those 60 years of age and over • All those 55 years of age and over • All those 50 years of age and over • All those 40 years of age and over • All those aged 30 years to 39 years • All those aged 18 years to 29 years** • Pregnant women should be offered vaccination at the same time as non-pregnant women, based on their age and clinical risk group. Pfizer and Moderna vaccines are the preferred vaccines for pregnant women of any age, because of more extensive experience of their use in pregnancy. Pregnant women who commenced vaccination with AstraZeneca COVID-19 (ChAdOx1-S [Recombinant]) vaccine, however, are advised to complete with the same vaccine. Clinicians (such as obstetricians, mid-wives, GPs or other healthcare professionals authorised to offer COVID-19 vaccination) should discuss the risks and benefits of vaccination with the woman, who should be told about the limited evidence of safety for the vaccine in pregnancy.

Category	Description
	• Those requiring a different type of COVID-19 vaccine for the second dose than that given as the first dose when clinically indicated. *This also includes those who are in receipt of a carer's allowance, or those who are the main carer of an elderly or disabled person whose welfare may be at risk if the carer falls ill. ** JCVI currently advises that it is preferable for adults aged less than 40 years without underlying health conditions to be offered an alternative COVID-19 vaccine, if available. People may make an informed choice to receive the AstraZeneca COVID-19 (ChAdOx1-S [Recombinant]) vaccine to receive earlier protection and in such cases vaccination using this protocol is permitted. Individuals aged 18 years to 39 years who have received their first dose with AstraZeneca COVID-19 (ChAdOx1-S [Recombinant]) vaccine with no thromboembolic event accompanied by thrombocytopenia are permitted to receive their second dose of AstraZeneca COVID-19 (ChAdOx1-S [Recombinant]) vaccine using this protocol. The list above is not exhaustive, and clinician should apply clinical judgment to take into account the risk of COVID-19 exacerbating any underlying disease that a patient may have, as well as the risk of serious illness from COVID-19 itself. AstraZeneca COVID-19 (ChAdOx1-S [Recombinant]) vaccine should be offered in such cases even if the individual is not in the clinical risk groups specified above, this may be provided under a Patient Specific Direction (PSD) or an alternative COVID-19 vaccine should be considered.
Exclusion criteria	The vaccine should not be given to: • Those who have had a previous systemic allergic reaction (including immediate-onset anaphylaxis) to a previous dose of AstraZeneca COVID-19 (ChAdOx1-S [Recombinant]) vaccine • Those who have had a previous systemic allergic reaction (including immediate-onset anaphylaxis) to any components of AstraZeneca COVID-19 (ChAdOx1-S [Recombinant]) vaccine

Category	Description
	• Those in whom no valid consent has been received • Those who are under 18 years of age • Those with confirmed COVID-19 infection to avoid confusing the differential diagnosis. As clinical deterioration can occur up to two weeks after infection, ideally vaccination should be deferred until around four weeks after onset of symptoms or from the first PCR positive specimen in those who are asymptomatic. • Those with evidence of current deterioration of COVID-19 symptoms, deferral of vaccination may be considered to avoid incorrect attribution of any change in the person's underlying condition to the vaccine. • Those who are participating in a clinical trial of COVID-19 vaccines • Those with acute febrile illness – consider postponing immunisation until individual has fully recovered. • Those who have a history of a previous episode of heparin-induced thrombocytopenia and thrombosis (HITT or HIT Type 2). These individuals should be offered vaccination with an alternative COVID-19 vaccine. • Those who experience a clotting episode with concomitant thrombocytopenia following the first dose of AstraZeneca COVID-19 Vaccine (ChAdOx1-S [Recombinant]). • Those bone marrow and peripheral blood stem cell donors who have commenced GCSF, the vaccination (first or second dose) must be delayed at least until 72 hours after stem cell collection (both peripheral blood stem cell and bone marrow donation). This is a precautionary advice to avoid vaccination when receiving Granulocyte-colony stimulating factor (GCSF) and allow for post donation recovery period.
Cautions/ need for further advice/	The COVID-19 chapter of the Green Book advises that there are very few individuals who cannot receive COVID vaccine. Where there is doubt, rather than withholding vaccination, appropriate

Category	Description
circumstances when further advice should be sought from a doctor	advice should be sought from the relevant specialist, or from the local immunisation or health protection team. Based on current evidence JCVI are advising a preference for a vaccine other than AstraZeneca COVID-19 Vaccine (ChAdOx1-S [Recombinant]) to be offered to healthy people under 40 years of age, including health and social care workers, unpaid carers and household contacts of immunosuppressed individuals. In the absence of a suitable alternative these individuals may defer or choose to receive the AstraZeneca COVID-19 Vaccine (ChAdOx1-S [Recombinant]) provided they have been informed and understand the relative risks and benefits. In such cases vaccination using this protocols is permitted. Individuals over 40 years of age with past clotting episodes and those diagnosed with thrombophilia, whether or not they are on long term anti-coagulation, remain at risk of COVID-19 disease. There is no evidence that those with a prior history of thrombosis or known risk factors for thrombosis are more at risk of developing this immune-mediated condition of thrombosis in combination with thrombocytopenia after the AstraZeneca COVID-19 Vaccine (ChAdOx1-S [Recombinant]). For most of these individuals, the risk of recurrent thrombosis due to COVID-19 infection, remains far greater than the risk of this syndrome. Therefore, individuals with such a history should be vaccinated with any of the available vaccines (provided they are not otherwise contra-indicated). The same consideration applies to those who experience common clotting episodes after the first dose of AstraZeneca COVID-19 Vaccine (ChAdOx1-S [Recombinant]) but without concomitant thrombocytopenia. Figure 1 summarises the management of patients with a history of allergy. The AstraZeneca COVID-19 Vaccine (ChAdOx1-S [Recombinant]) does not contain polyethylene glycol (PEG) but does contain a related compound called polysorbate 80. Some people with PEG allergy may also be allergic to polysorbate 80. Individuals who have tolerated injections that contain polysorbate 80 (such as certain influenza vaccines) are likely to tolerate COVID-19 Vaccine AstraZeneca.

<table>
<tr><th>Category</th><th>Description</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>
Special precautions as described in the COVID-19 chapter of the Green Book, and consideration of the possibility of undiagnosed PEG-allergy, is required for individuals with:

• history of immediate anaphylaxis to multiple, different drug classes, with the trigger unidentified (this may indicate PEG allergy)

• history of anaphylaxis to a vaccine, injected antibody preparation or a medicine likely to contain PEG (such as depot steroid injection, laxative)

• history of idiopathic anaphylaxis

Individuals with the possibility of undiagnosed PEG-allergy (as above) should not be vaccinated with COVID-19 mRNA vaccine (Pfizer or Moderna), except on the expert advice of a relevant specialist, local immunisation or health protection team is that vaccination should proceed. AstraZeneca COVID-19 Vaccine (ChAdOx1-S [Recombinant]) can be used as an alternative (unless otherwise contraindicated), particularly if they previously tolerated an injected influenza vaccine. In these circumstances, AstraZeneca COVID-19 Vaccine (ChAdOx1-S [Recombinant]) should be administered in a setting with full resuscitation facilities (such as a hospital), and a 30-minute observation period is recommended.

Figure 1: Management of patients with a history of allergy
<table>
<tr><th></th><th>Proceed with vaccination</th><th>Special precautions</th><th>Vaccination contra-indicated</th></tr>
<tr><td>PATIENT CHARACTERISTICS</td><td>• previous allergic reaction (including anaphylaxis) to a food, insect sting and most medicines (where trigger has been identified)
• family history of allergies
• previous non-systemic reaction to a vaccine
• hypersensitivity to non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs e.g. aspirin, ibuprofen
• mastocytosis</td><td>• history of immediate anaphylaxis to multiple, different drug classes, with the trigger unidentified (this may indicate PEG allergy)
• history of anaphylaxis to a vaccine, injected antibody preparation or a medicine likely to contain PEG (e.g. depot steroid injection, laxative)
• history of idiopathic anaphylaxis</td><td>• prior systemic allergic reaction to the COVID-19 vaccine
• for an mRNA-based COVID-19 vaccine, prior allergic reaction to another mRNA vaccine
• prior allergic reaction to a component of the vaccine, including PEG</td></tr>
<tr><td>ACTIONS</td><td>• proceed with vaccination as normal, according to local guidelines</td><td>• discuss with allergy specialist and consider possibility of PEG-allergy
• consider observation for 30 minutes if vaccination proceeds (see precautions)
• some patients may benefit from pretreatment with antihistamine, however this may mask initial symptoms of a reaction</td><td>• do not give vaccine in question
• refer to allergist</td></tr>
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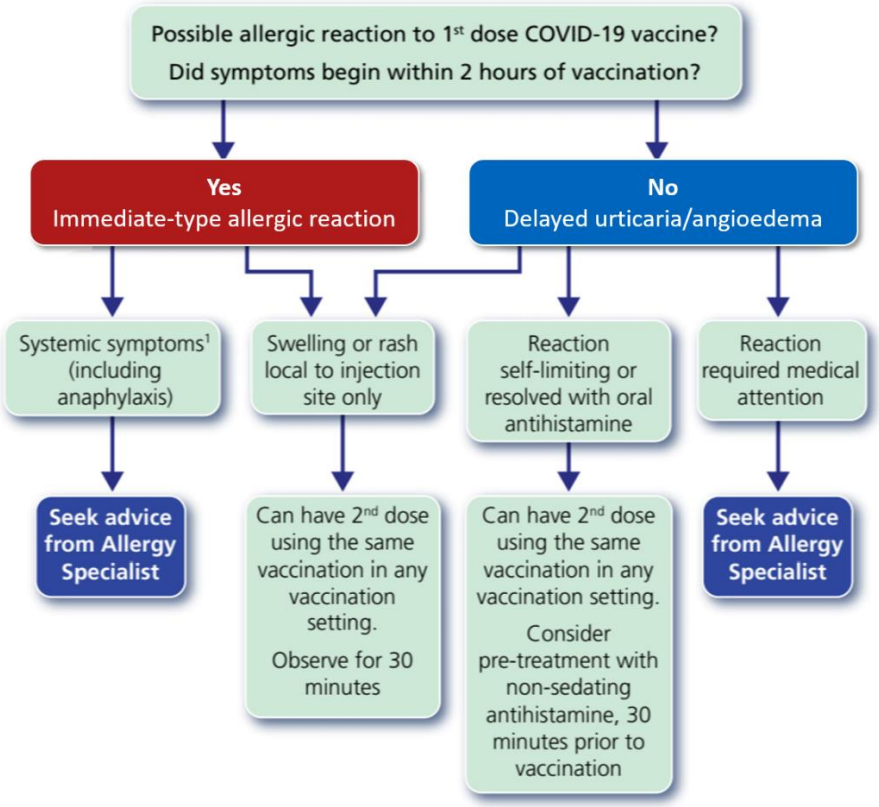
</table>

Category	Description
	Figure 2 shows the Green Chapter flowchart for managing patients who have allergic reactions to the first dose of COVID-19 vaccine. **Figure 2: Flowchart for managing patients who have allergic reactions to the first dose of COVID-19 vaccine**  The COVID-19 chapter of the Green Book states individuals with non-allergic reactions (vasovagal episodes, non-urticarial skin reaction or non-specific symptoms) to the first dose of a COVID-19 vaccine can receive the second dose of vaccine in any vaccination setting. Individuals with a bleeding disorder may develop a haematoma at the injection site (see Route of Administration). Because of the absence of data on co-administration with COVID-19 vaccines, it should not be routine to offer appointments to give this vaccine at the same time as other vaccines. Based on current information about the first COVID-19 vaccines being deployed, scheduling should ideally be separated by an interval of at least 7 days to avoid incorrect attribution of potential adverse events. As AstraZeneca COVID-19 Vaccine (ChAdOx1-S [Recombinant]) is considered inactivated, where individuals in an eligible cohort

Category	Description
	present having received another inactivated or live vaccine, COVID-19 vaccination should still be considered. The same applies for other live and inactivated vaccines where COVID-19 vaccination has been received first. In many cases, vaccination should proceed to avoid any further delay in protection and to avoid the risk of the patient not returning for a later appointment. In such circumstances, patients should be informed about the likely timing of potential adverse events relating to each vaccine. Syncope (fainting) can occur following, or even before, any vaccination especially in adolescents as a psychogenic response to the needle injection. This can be accompanied by several neurological signs such as transient visual disturbance, paraesthesia and tonic-clonic limb movements during recovery. It is important that procedures are in place to avoid injury from faints. JCVI advise that there is no known risk associated with giving these types of vaccines during pregnancy. These vaccines cannot replicate, so they cannot cause infection in either the woman or the unborn child. Although clinical trials on the use of COVID-19 vaccines during pregnancy are not advanced, the available data do not indicate any harm to pregnancy. JCVI has therefore advised that women who are pregnant should be offered vaccination at the same time as non-pregnant women, based on their age and clinical risk group. There is now extensive post-marketing experience of the use of the Pfizer BioNTech and Moderna vaccines in the USA with no safety signals so far. These vaccines are therefore the preferred vaccines to offer to pregnant women. Clinicians (such as obstetricians, mid-wives, GPs or other healthcare professionals authorised to offer COVID-19 vaccination) should discuss the risks and benefits of vaccination with the woman, who should be told about the limited evidence of safety for the vaccine in pregnancy. Pregnant women who commenced vaccination with AstraZeneca COVID-19 Vaccine (ChAdOx1-S [Recombinant]), however, are advised to complete with the same vaccine. There is no known risk associated with giving non-live vaccines whilst breastfeeding. JCVI advises that breastfeeding women may be offered vaccination with any suitable COVID-19 vaccine.

Category	Description
	The developmental and health benefits of breastfeeding should be considered along with the woman's clinical need for immunisation against COVID-19, and the woman should be informed about the absence of safety data for the vaccine in breastfeeding women.
Action if excluded	Specialist advice should be sought on the vaccine and circumstances under which it could be given as vaccination using a patient specific direction may be indicated. Individuals who are participating in a clinical trial of COVID-19 vaccines who present for vaccination should be referred back to the investigators. In case of postponement due to acute illness, advise when the individual can be vaccinated and ensure another appointment is arranged. In case of postponement due to COVID-19 symptoms or positive COVID test in the last four weeks advise when the individual can be vaccinated and how future vaccination may be accessed. Document the reason for exclusion and any action taken in accordance with local procedures.
Action if patient declines	Advise the individual/carer about the protective effects of the vaccine, the risks of infection and potential complications if not immunised. Advise how future immunisation may be accessed if they subsequently decide to receive the COVID-19 vaccine Document patient's declined consent and advice given.

2. Description of treatment

Category	Description
Name of medicine	AstraZeneca COVID-19 Vaccine (ChAdOx1-S [Recombinant]), solution for injection in a multi-dose container AstraZeneca COVID-19 Vaccine (ChAdOx1-S [Recombinant])

Form/strength	AstraZeneca COVID-19 Vaccine (ChAdOx1-S [Recombinant]) solution for injection multi-dose vials containing: 5ml of solution in a 10-dose vial; or 4ml of solution in an 8-dose vial
Route of administration	Each vial contains at least the number of doses stated. It is normal for liquid to remain in the vial after withdrawing the final dose. When low dead volume syringes and/or needles are used, the amount remaining in the vial may be sufficient for an additional dose. Care should be taken to ensure a full 0.5 ml dose is administered. Where a full 0.5 ml dose cannot be extracted, the remaining volume should be discarded. AstraZeneca COVID-19 Vaccine (ChAdOx1-S [Recombinant]) must be administered by intramuscular (IM) injection preferably into the deltoid area of the upper arm. Where administration into the deltoid is not possible the anterolateral thigh can be considered. Inspect visually prior to administration and ensure appearance is consistent with the description in the manufacturer's product literature or summary of product characteristics. Individuals with bleeding disorders may be vaccinated intramuscularly if, in the opinion of a doctor familiar with individual's bleeding risk, vaccines or similar small volume intramuscular injections can be administered with reasonable safety by this route. If the individual receives medication/ treatment to reduce bleeding, for example treatment for haemophilia, intramuscular vaccination can be scheduled shortly after such medication/treatment is administered. Individuals on stable anticoagulation therapy, including individuals on warfarin who are up-to-date with their scheduled INR testing and whose latest INR is below the upper level of the therapeutic range, can receive intramuscular vaccination. A fine needle (23 or 25 gauge) should be used for the vaccination, followed by firm pressure applied to the site without rubbing for at least 2 minutes. The individual/parent/carer should be informed about the risk of haematoma from the injection.

	The site at which each vaccine was given should be noted in the individual's records.
Dosage	The dose of AstraZeneca COVID-19 Vaccine (ChAdOx1-S [Recombinant]) is 0.5ml
Frequency	AstraZeneca COVID-19 Vaccine (ChAdOx1-S [Recombinant]) course consists of two separate doses of 0.5ml each, a minimum of 28 days apart. Based on good evidence of higher clinical protection, JCVI currently recommend that, ideally, an eight-week minimum interval should be observed for this vaccine. An interval of 28 days may be observed when rapid protection is required (for example for those about to receive immunosuppressive treatment). JCVI has advised that second doses of all vaccines should be brought forward from 12 to 8 weeks for all priority groups, with priority given to those areas where the B.1.617.2 variant is of the highest threat. This is because that emerging evidence suggests that a first dose of the vaccine may not offer the same protection against this variant as against some of the earlier strains of the virus. Offering second doses more quickly may therefore maximise protection. Individuals who are about to receive planned immunosuppressive therapy should be considered for vaccination prior to commencing therapy (ideally at least two weeks before), when their immune system is better able to make a response. Where possible, it would also be preferable for the 2-dose schedule to be completed prior to commencing immunosuppression. This would entail offering the second dose at the recommended minimum for that vaccine (three or four weeks from the first dose) to provide maximum benefit that may not be received if the second dose was given during the period of immunosuppression. If an interval longer than the recommended interval is left between doses, the second dose should still be given (wherever possible using the same vaccine as was given for the first dose if possible). The course does not need to be restarted.

	There is no evidence on the interchangeability of the COVID-19 vaccines although studies are underway. Therefore, every effort should be made to determine which vaccine the individual received and to complete with the same vaccine. For individuals who started the schedule and who attend for vaccination at a site where the same vaccine is not available, or if the first product received is unknown, it is reasonable to offer a single dose of the locally available product. This option is preferred if the individual is likely to be at immediate high risk or is considered unlikely to attend again. In these circumstances, as all the authorised COVID-19 vaccines are based on the spike protein, it is likely the second dose will help to boost the response to the first dose. For this reason, until additional information becomes available, further doses are not required.
Duration of treatment	See Dose and frequency of administration above. Booster doses of COVID-19 vaccine are not yet recommended because the need for, and timing of, boosters has not yet been determined.
Maximum or minimum treatment period	See Frequency of administration above.
Quantity to supply/administer	Administer 0.5ml per administration.
▼ black triangle medicines	AstraZeneca COVID-19 Vaccine (ChAdOx1-S [Recombinant]) did not have a UK marketing authorisation at the time this protocol was written and is authorised for temporary supply in the UK in accordance with a Regulation 174 authorisation. All adverse reactions occurring in individuals of any age after vaccination should be reported to the Medicines & Healthcare products Regulatory Agency (MHRA) using the Coronavirus Yellow Card Scheme. Anyone can report a suspected adverse reaction to the MHRA using the Coronavirus Yellow Card reporting scheme https://coronavirus-yellowcard.mhra.gov.uk/

Legal category	AstraZeneca COVID-19 Vaccine (ChAdOx1-S [Recombinant]) is provided temporary authorisation by the MHRA for supply in the UK under regulation 174 and 174A, pending UK marketing authorisation. The regulation 174 authorised product is categorised as a prescription only medicine (POM).
Is the use out with the SPC?	AstraZeneca COVID-19 Vaccine (ChAdOx1-S [Recombinant]) is supplied in the UK in accordance with regulation 174 and did not have a UK marketing authorisation at the time of writing this protocol. As part of the consent process, inform the individual/carer that this vaccine does not have a UK marketing authorisation but has been authorised for temporary supply in the UK by the MHRA and that it is being offered in accordance with national guidance. The vaccine manufacturer's information for UK healthcare professionals states that the vaccine should be used with caution in those with a history of cerebral venous sinus thrombosis or antiphospholipid syndrome. The JCVI has further advised that there is no evidence that those with a prior history of thrombosis or known risk factors for thrombosis are more at risk of developing this immune-mediated condition of thrombosis in combination with thrombocytopenia after the AstraZeneca COVID-19 Vaccine (ChAdOx1-S [Recombinant]).
Storage requirements	AstraZeneca COVID-19 Vaccine (ChAdOx1-S [Recombinant]) must be stored in a fridge between +2 to +8°C in accordance with manufacturer's advice. During storage it is recommended that the vials are stored in the original packaging/cartons, away from direct sunlight to protect from light and kept upright. NHS Board guidance on Storage and Handling of vaccines should be observed. In the event of an inadvertent or unavoidable deviation of these conditions, vaccine that has been stored outside the conditions stated above should be quarantined and risk

	assessed for suitability of continued use or appropriate disposal. After first use – use as soon as practically possible and within six hours. The vaccine may be stored between +2 and +25°C during the in-use period in accordance with manufacturer's advice. The vaccine vial has space to write the date and time that the vial was first punctured; write this on the vial label. The manufacturer may advise of updated storage requirements and product stability as new data becomes available, vaccine may be stored in accordance with updated recommendations from the manufacturer.
Additional information	Minor illnesses without fever or systemic upset are not valid reasons to postpone immunisation. If an individual is acutely unwell, immunisation should be postponed until they have fully recovered. There is no evidence of any safety concerns from vaccinating individuals with a past history of COVID-19 infection, or with detectable COVID-19 antibody. Vaccination of individuals who may be infected but asymptomatic or incubating COVID-19 infection is unlikely to have a detrimental effect on the illness. Vaccination should be deferred in those with confirmed infection to avoid confusing the differential diagnosis. As clinical deterioration can occur up to two weeks after infection, ideally vaccination should be deferred until around four weeks after onset of symptoms or from the first PCR positive specimen in those who are asymptomatic. Having prolonged COVID-19 symptoms is not a contraindication to receiving COVID-19 vaccine but if the patient is seriously debilitated, still under active investigation, or has evidence of recent deterioration, deferral of vaccination may be considered to avoid incorrect attribution of any change in the person's underlying condition to the vaccine.

3. Adverse reactions

Category	Description
Warnings including possible adverse reactions and management of these	From early phase trials, mild pain and tenderness at the injection site was common with COVID-19 Vaccine (ChAdOx1-S [recombinant]) AstraZeneca occurring in 88% of 18-55 year olds, 73% of 56-69 year olds and 61% of people aged 70 years or over; similar levels were reported after each dose. Short lived systemic symptoms including fatigue and headache were also common but decreased with age, being reported in 86%, 77%, and 65% of those aged 18-55, 56-69 and 70 years or over respectively; most of these were classified as mild or moderate. These reactions were unusual after the second dose. Mild fever (>38˚C) was recorded in the first 48 hours for around a quarter of younger participants but was not reported in those over 55 years of age or in any age group after the second dose. Fever can be modified by the prophylactic use of paracetamol, which does not affect the immune response to this vaccine. In the phase 3 study, injection site reactions, mild fever, headache, myalgia and arthralgia occurred in more than 10% of vaccinees. Less than 1% reported lymphadenopathy or an itchy rash. Only one serious adverse event was reported as possibly linked to the vaccine; this was a case of transverse myelitis which occurred 14 days after dose 2. There was no signal to suggest that prior vaccination led to enhanced disease. Recently, a rare condition involving serious thromboembolic events accompanied by thrombocytopenia, has been reported after AstraZeneca COVID-19 Vaccine (ChAdOx1-S [Recombinant]) vaccination. The condition presents with unusual venous thrombosis, including cerebral venous sinus thrombosis, portal vein thrombosis, and sometimes arterial thrombosis, with low platelet count and high D-dimer measurements. The condition has similarities to heparin-induced thrombocytopenia and thrombosis (HITT or HIT type 2) and patients usually have positive antibody to platelet factor 4. The majority of the events occurred between 5 and 16 days following vaccination. Overall, JCVI, MHRA and the WHO remain clear that the benefits of vaccination outweigh this small risk for adults aged

Category	Description
	40 years and over, adults who are clinically extremely vulnerable and those with underlying clinical risks. A protocol for the management of anaphylaxis and an anaphylaxis pack must always be available whenever AstraZeneca COVID-19 Vaccine (ChAdOx1-S [Recombinant]) is given. Immediate treatment should include early treatment with 0.5mg intramuscular adrenaline (0.5ml of 1:1000 or 1mg/ml adrenaline), with an early call for help and further IM adrenaline every 5 minutes. The health professionals overseeing the immunisation service must be trained to recognise an anaphylactic reaction and be familiar with techniques for resuscitation of a patient with anaphylaxis. In the event of a severe adverse reaction individual should be advised to seek medical advice. For full details/information on possible adverse reaction, refer to manufacturer's product literature or summary of product characteristics.
Reporting procedure for adverse reactions	Healthcare professionals and individuals/carers should report suspected adverse reactions to the MHRA using the Coronavirus Yellow Card reporting scheme on: https://coronavirus-yellowcard.mhra.gov.uk/ As this vaccine is labelled with a black triangle, all adverse reactions occurring in individuals of any age after vaccination should be reported to the MHRA using the Coronavirus Yellow Card Scheme. Anyone can report a suspected adverse reaction to the MHRA using the Coronavirus Yellow Card reporting scheme https://coronavirus-yellowcard.mhra.gov.uk/ Any adverse reaction to a vaccine should be documented in accordance with locally agreed procedures in the individual's record and the individual's GP should be informed. Anaphylaxis is a very rare, recognised side effect of most vaccines and suspected cases should be reported via the Coronavirus Yellow Card Scheme. Chapter 8 of the Green Book gives detailed guidance on distinguishing between faints, panic attacks and the signs and symptoms of anaphylaxis. If a case of suspected anaphylaxis meets the clinical features described in Chapter 8, this should be reported via the Yellow

Category	Description
	Card Scheme as a case of ‘anaphylaxis’ (or if appropriate ‘anaphylactoid reaction’). Cases of less severe allergic reactions (i.e. not including the clinical features of anaphylaxis) should not be reported as anaphylaxis but as ‘allergic reaction’. Programmatic Adverse Events should be recorded in line with local procedures and where appropriate escalated in accordance with the national framework.
Advice to patient or carer including written information	Written information to be given to individual • Provide manufacturer’s consumer information leaflet/patient information leaflet (PIL) provided with the vaccine. • Provide copy of Public Health Scotland post-vaccination leaflet • Provide copy of Pregnant, planning a pregnancy or breastfeeding, a guide to COVID-19 vaccine to women of child bearing years • Provide copy of COVID-19 AstraZeneca vaccine and rare blood clots leaflet Individual advice / follow up treatment • Inform the individual/carer of possible side effects and their management. • Inform the individual/carer that anyone who has any of the following symptoms from around four days to four weeks after vaccination should seek medical advice urgently: ➢ a new, severe headache which is not helped by usual painkillers or is getting worse ➢ an unusual headache which seems worse when lying down or bending over or may be accompanied by: blurred vision, nausea and vomiting; difficulty with your speech; weakness, drowsiness or seizures. ➢ new, unexplained pinprick bruising or bleeding

Category	Description
	➢ shortness of breath, chest pain, leg swelling or persistent abdominal pain • Vaccinated individuals should be advised that it is common to develop a fever after vaccination and that this normally happens within 48 hours after the vaccination and usually goes away within 48 hours. This is a common, expected reaction, and self-isolation and testing for COVID-19 are not required unless the individual has other COVID-19 symptoms; has been told by NHS Test and Protect they are a close contact of someone who has tested positive for COVID-19; they live with someone who has recently tested positive for COVID-19; or they live with someone who has symptoms of COVID-19. • Vaccinated individuals should be advised that if the fever started 48 hours after the vaccination or lasts longer than 48 hours, they should self-isolate and book a test. • Vaccinated individuals should be advised that feeling generally unwell, shivery, achy and tired were also symptoms commonly reported by vaccine recipients in the clinical trials. Generally, these symptoms were found to resolve within one to two days without treatment but paracetamol can be taken if necessary to relieve any of these symptoms. • As has always been recommended, any fever after vaccination should be monitored and if individuals are concerned about their health at any time, they should seek advice from their GP or NHS24 • The individual should be advised to seek medical advice in the event of a severe adverse reaction. • Inform the individual that they can report suspected adverse reactions to the MHRA using the Yellow Card reporting scheme on: http://yellowcard.mhra.gov.uk • Immunosuppressed individuals should be advised that they may not make a full immune response to the

Category	Description
	vaccine and they should continue to take appropriate measures to protect themselves against this infection. • When administration is postponed advise the individual how future vaccination may be accessed • When applicable, advise the individual/carer when to return for vaccination or when a subsequent vaccine dose is due.
Observation following vaccination	As syncope (fainting) can occur following vaccination, all vaccinees should either be driven by someone else or should not drive for 15 minutes after vaccination. Individuals with swelling or a localised urticarial (itchy) skin reaction (without systemic symptoms) to the first dose of a COVID-19 vaccine should receive the second dose of vaccine with prolonged observation (30 minutes) in any setting.
Follow up	Not applicable
Additional facilities	A protocol for the management of anaphylaxis and an anaphylaxis pack must always be available whenever AstraZeneca COVID-19 Vaccine (ChAdOx1-S [Recombinant]) is given. Immediate treatment should include early treatment with 0.5mg intramuscular adrenaline (0.5ml of 1:1000 or 1mg/ml adrenaline), with an early call for help and further IM adrenaline every 5 minutes. The health professionals overseeing the immunisation service must be trained to recognise an anaphylactic reaction and be familiar with techniques for resuscitation of a patient with anaphylaxis.

4. Audit Trail/Records

Name	Description
Record/ audit trail	Record: • that valid informed consent was given • name of individual, address, date of birth and GP with whom the individual is registered • name of person that undertook assessment of individual's clinical suitability for vaccine

Name	Description
	• name of person that administered the vaccine • name and brand of vaccine • date of administration • dose, form and route of administration of vaccine • batch number • where possible expiry date • anatomical site of vaccination • advice given, including advice given if excluded or declines immunisation • details of any adverse drug reactions and actions taken • administered under protocol Records should kept line with local procedures. Ideally records should be kept within the NHS Scotland COVID-19 vaccine administration app. Local policy should be followed to encourage information sharing with the individual's General Practice. All records should be clear, legible and contemporaneous.

5. References

Name	Description
Additional references	Immunisation against Infectious Disease [Green Book] https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/public-health-england/series/immunisation-against-infectious-disease-the-green-book Immunisation against Infectious Disease [Green Book] COVID-19 https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/covid-19-the-green-book-chapter-14a JCVI: advice on priority groups for COVID-19 vaccine 30 December 2020

Name	Description
	https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/priority-groups-for-coronavirus-covid-19-vaccination-advice-from-the-jcvi-30-december-2020 JCVI statement on use of the AstraZeneca COVID-19 vaccine: 7 April 2021 **https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/use-of-the-astrazeneca-covid-19-vaccine-jcvi-statement/jcvi-statement-on-use-of-the-astrazeneca-covid-19-vaccine-7-april-2021** JCVI: Final statement on phase 2 of the COVID-19 vaccination programme: 13 April 2021 JCVI final statement on phase 2 of the COVID-19 vaccination programme: 13 April 2021 https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/priority-groups-for-phase-2-of-the-coronavirus-covid-19-vaccination-programme-advice-from-the-jcvi Manufacturer's product information/ Summary of Product Characteristics https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/regulatory-approval-of-covid-19-vaccine-astrazeneca Educational resources for registered professionals produced by National Education for Scotland https://learn.nes.nhs.scot/37676/immunisation/covid-19-vaccines All relevant Scottish Government advice including the relevant CMO letter(s) Coronavirus (COVID-19) - vaccine: letter from the Chief Medical Officer updating on the vaccination programme - 1 January 2021 - gov.scot (www.gov.scot)

ANNEX B: Practitioner authorisation sheet

AstraZeneca COVID-19 Vaccine (ChAdOx1-S [Recombinant]) Vaccine Protocol
Valid from: Expiry:

Before signing this Protocol, check that the document has had the necessary authorisations. Without these, this Protocol is not lawfully valid.

Practitioner

By signing this Protocol you are indicating that you agree to its contents and that you will work within it.

Protocols do not remove inherent professional obligations or accountability.

It is the responsibility of each practitioner to practise only within the bounds of their own competence and any appropriate professional code of conduct.

I confirm that I have read and understood the content of this Protocol and that I am willing and competent to work to it within my professional code of conduct.			
Name	Designation	Signature	Date

Person authorising on behalf of the Provider

I confirm that the practitioners named above have declared themselves suitably trained and competent to work under this Protocol. I give authorisation on behalf of **insert name of organisation** for the above named health care professionals who have signed the Protocol to work under it.			
Name	Designation	Signature	Date

Note to person authorising on behalf of Provider

Score through unused rows in the list of practitioners to prevent practitioner additions post managerial authorisation.

This authorisation sheet should be retained to serve as a record of those practitioners authorised to work under this Protocol.

ANNEX C: Clinical Supervision sheet

AstraZeneca COVID-19 Vaccine (ChAdOx1-S [Recombinant]) Vaccine Protocol
Valid from: Expiry:

This sheet must record the name of the clinical supervisor taking responsibility and all of the people working under different activity stages of the protocol.

Activity stages of the vaccination pathway under this protocol:

Stage 1	a. Assessment of the individual presenting for vaccination b. Provide information and obtain informed consent c. Provide advice to the individual	Registered Healthcare Professionals Only
Stage 2	• Vaccine Preparation	Registered Healthcare Professionals, non-registered professionals or non-registered Armed Forces staff
Stage 3	• Vaccine Administration	Registered Healthcare Professionals, non-registered professionals or non-registered Armed Forces staff
Stage 4	• Record Keeping	Registered Healthcare Professionals, non-registered professionals or non-registered Armed Forces staff

The clinical supervisor has ultimate responsibility for safe care being provided under the terms of the protocol. Persons working under the protocol may be supported by additional registered healthcare professionals, but the clinical supervisor retains responsibility.

Before signing this Protocol, check that the document has had the necessary authorisations. Without these, this Protocol is not lawfully valid.

Clinical Supervisor

Name	Designation	Signature	Date

Practitioner(s) and Activity Stages

Name	Activity Stage(s)	Signature	Date

Note to Clinical Supervisor

Score through unused rows in the list of practitioners to prevent practitioner additions post managerial authorisation.

This authorisation sheet should be retained to serve as a record of clinical supervision arrangements for those working under this Protocol.

This publication is available at **www.gov.scot**

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