NHS
Greater Glasgow and Clyde

Administration of VidPrevtyn Beta (Sanofi COVID-19 Vaccine (recombinant, adjuvanted)) to individuals aged 18 years and over

Patient group direction (PGD)

Publication date: 14 September 2023

PGD NO: 2023/2562

Expiry date: 31/8/2024

Version 1.0

Translations and other formats are available on request at:

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Most recent changes

Version	Date	Summary of changes
1.0	14 September 2023	Version 1.0 New PGD

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Authorisation

PGD for administration of VidPrevtyn Beta (Sanofi COVID-19 Vaccine (recombinant, adjuvanted)) to individuals aged 18 years and over

This Patient Group Direction (PGD) has been produced by Public Health Scotland to assist NHS Boards.

The qualified health professionals who may administer VidPrevtyn Beta (Sanofi COVID-19 Vaccine (recombinant, adjuvanted)) to individuals aged 18 years and over using this PGD can only do so as named individuals. It is the responsibility of each professional to practice within the bounds of their own competence and in accordance with their own Code of Professional Conduct and to ensure familiarity with the manufacturer's product information/Summary of Product Characteristics (SmPC) for all vaccines administered in accordance with this PGD. NHS Board governance arrangements should indicate how records of staff authorised to operate this PGD will be maintained. Under PGD legislation there can be no delegation. Administration of the vaccine has to be by the same practitioner who has assessed the patient under the PGD.

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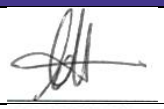
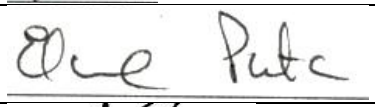
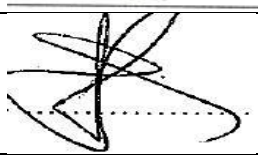
Chair	Dr Craig Harrow	
Senior Pharmacist	Elaine Paton, Senior Prescribing Adviser	
Nurse Director Representative	John Carson, Lead Nurse North Sector	

Effective from:14 September 2023 Expiry date: 31 August 2024

1. Clinical situation

1.1. Indication

VidPrevtyn Beta (Sanofi COVID-19 Vaccine (recombinant, adjuvanted)) is indicated for active immunisation against COVID-19 disease caused by SARS-CoV-2 virus in those aged 18 years and over in accordance with Scottish Government COVID-19 immunisation programme and JCVI advice/recommendations as set out in Green Book **Chapter 14a** and subsequent correspondence/publications from Scottish Government.

1.2. Inclusion criteria

- COVID-19 vaccines should be offered to those aged 18 years and over in accordance with the recommendations in Green Book **Chapter 14a**.
- National policy must be followed in relation to the groups eligible for vaccination at a particular point in time including vaccination for travel entry certification and ad-hoc occupational purposes internationally.
- Valid consent has been given to receive the vaccine.

1.3. Exclusion criteria

Individuals who:

- have had a confirmed anaphylactic reaction to a previous dose of VidPrevtyn Beta (Sanofi COVID-19 Vaccine (recombinant, adjuvanted)).
- have had a confirmed anaphylactic reaction to any component of the vaccine or residual products from manufacture. Practitioners must check the marketing authorisation holder's SmPC for details of vaccine components.
- are under 18 years of age.

- have 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.

- are suffering from acute severe febrile illness (the presence of a minor infection is not a contraindication for immunisation).

- are bone marrow and peripheral blood stem cell donors who have commenced Granulocyte-colony stimulating factor (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 precautionary advice to avoid vaccination when receiving GCSF and allow for post-donation recovery period.

- have developed myocarditis or pericarditis following a previous dose of COVID-19 vaccination.

1.4. Cautions/need for further advice/ circumstances when further advice should be sought from a doctor

The Green Book advises that there are very few individuals who cannot receive COVID-19 vaccines. Where there is doubt, rather than withholding vaccination, appropriate advice should be sought from the relevant specialist, or from the local immunisation or health protection team.

Individuals with a history of allergy

Those with a personal history of allergy should be managed in line with table 5, Green Book, **Chapter 14a**.

Where individuals have experienced a possible allergic reaction to a dose of COVID-19 vaccine, follow the guidance in the flowchart in Green Book **Chapter 14a** in relation to administration of subsequent doses.

Green Book **Chapter 14a** 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. Observation for 15 minutes is recommended.

No specific management is required for individuals with a family history of allergies.

VidPrevtyn Beta® contains compounds related to PEG, polysorbate 20 and polysorbate 80. Despite limited experience with this vaccine, it is unlikely that individuals with a PEG allergy would have an allergic reaction, particularly if they have tolerated vaccines containing polysorbate compounds (including adjuvanted influenza vaccine, the AstraZeneca® (ChAdOx1-S recombinant) COVID-19 vaccine, Vaxzevria® or Nuvaxovid®).

Individuals with thrombocytopenia

Guidance produced by the UK ITP Forum Working Party advises discussing the potential for a fall in platelet count in patients with a history of immune thrombocytopenia (ITP) receiving any COVID-19 vaccine and recommends a platelet count check 2-5 days after vaccination.

Guillain-Barré syndrome (GBS)

Very rare reports have been received of GBS following COVID-19 vaccination. Individuals who have a history of GBS should be vaccinated as recommended for their age and underlying risk status. In those who are diagnosed with GBS after the first dose of vaccine, the balance of risk benefit is in favour of completing a full COVID-19 vaccination schedule. Where GBS occurs following either of the mRNA vaccines, further vaccination can proceed as normal, once recovered.

Individuals with a bleeding history

Individuals with a bleeding disorder may develop a haematoma at the injection site (see Route of Administration).

Co-administration with other vaccines

The COVID-19 vaccines in use in the UK are considered inactivated: where individuals in an eligible cohort present having recently received another inactivated or live vaccine, COVID-19 vaccination should still be given. The same applies for other live and inactivated vaccines where COVID-19 vaccination has been received first or where a patient presents requiring two or more vaccines. It is generally better for vaccination to proceed to avoid any further delay in protection and to avoid the risk of the patient not returning for a later appointment. This includes, but is not limited to, vaccines commonly administered around the same time or in the same settings (including inactivated influenza vaccine, pneumococcal polysaccharide vaccine, shingles vaccine, pertussis-containing vaccines and influenza vaccines in pregnancy).

When administering at the same time as other vaccines, care should be taken to ensure that the appropriate route of injection is used for all the vaccinations. The vaccines should be given at separate sites, preferably in different limbs. If given in the same limb, they should be given at least 2.5cm apart. The site at which each vaccine was given should be noted in the individual's records.

Syncope

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.

Pregnancy and breastfeeding

JCVI advise 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.

Vaccination in pregnancy should be offered in accordance with recommendations in Green Book **Chapter 14a**, following a discussion of the risks and benefits of vaccination with the woman.

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. The developmental and health benefits of breastfeeding should be considered along with the woman's clinical need for immunisation against COVID-19.

Clinical trial participants

Individuals who have participated in a clinical trial of either primary or booster COVID-19 vaccines should be provided with written advice on whether and when they should be safely vaccinated in the routine programme. Advice should also be provided from the trial investigators on whether any individual could receive additional doses for the purposes of vaccine certification. Trial participants who are eligible for boosters should be offered vaccination in line with the general population, at least three months after the dose considered as the final primary dose or the final revaccination (if the latter is required for certification purposes).

Individuals with a past history of COVID-19 infection

There are no safety concerns from vaccinating with a past history of COVID-19 infection, or with detectable COVID-19 antibody.

Vaccination of individuals who may be infected or asymptomatic or incubating COVID-19 infection is unlikely to have a detrimental effect on the illness although individuals with suspected COVID-19 infection should not attend vaccination sessions to avoid infecting others.

There is no need to defer immunisation in individuals after recovery from a recent episode with compatible symptoms, whether or not they are tested for COVID-19.

During care home outbreaks, vaccination of residents with confirmed COVID-19 may go ahead provided the residents are clinically stable and infection control procedures can be maintained.

1.5 Action if excluded

Specialist advice must be sought on the vaccine and circumstances under which it could be given. Immunisation using a patient specific direction may be indicated. The risk to the individual of not being immunised must be taken into account.

Document the reason for exclusion and any action taken in accordance with local procedures.

Inform or refer to the clinician in charge.

Temporary exclusion

In case of postponement due to acute severe febrile illness, advise when the individual can be vaccinated and ensure another appointment is arranged.

In case of deferral due to COVID-19 symptoms advise when the individual can be vaccinated and how future vaccination may be accessed.

1.6. Action if patient declines

Advise the individual about the protective effects of the vaccine, the risks of infection and potential complications of disease.

Advise how future immunisation may be accessed if they subsequently decide to receive the vaccine.

Document advice given and decision reached.

Inform or refer to the clinician in charge.

2. Description of treatment

2.1. Name of medicine/form/strength

VidPrevtyn Beta (Sanofi COVID-19 vaccine (recombinant, adjuvanted)).

There are two multidose vials (antigen vial and adjuvant vial) that **must be mixed** before use.

After mixing, the vaccine vial contains 10 doses of 0.5 ml. One dose (0.5 ml) contains 5 micrograms of SARS-CoV-2 spike protein (B.1.351 strain)

2.2. Route of administration

COVID-19 vaccines 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.

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.

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.

Care should be taken to ensure a full dose is administered. Where a full dose cannot be extracted, the remaining volume should be discarded.

The vaccine should be visually inspected for particulate matter and discoloration prior to administration. In the event of any foreign particulate matter and/or variation of physical aspect being observed, do not administer the vaccine.

2.3. Dosage

0.5ml

2.4. Frequency

A single dose regardless of prior COVID-19 vaccination status.

For individuals who have previously been vaccinated with a COVID-19 vaccine, the dose should be given at least three months (12 weeks) after the previous dose of COVID-19 vaccine (regardless of the vaccine given for the previous dose).

The only exception to the three months interval would be where individuals were about to receive or increase the intensity of an immunosuppressive treatment, and therefore a better response would be made if immunised prior to that treatment commencing. In this unusual scenario, the interval for all vaccine products may be reduced to a minimum of three weeks.

Additional doses for those identified as meeting the definition for severe immunosuppression (as defined in Green Book **Chapter 14a)** may be required.

From 2023, for most individuals aged 5 years and above, the primary course of COVID-19 vaccine is an offer of a single dose of vaccine, provided only during seasonal campaigns. Individuals who become or have recently become severely immunosuppressed (i.e. those commencing immunosuppressive therapy or those who have developed an immunosuppressive condition) should be considered for additional doses (as outlined below).

Previously unvaccinated individuals who become or have recently become severely immunosuppressed should be considered for a first dose of vaccination, regardless of the time of year.

Vaccinated individuals who become or have recently become severely immunosuppressed should be considered for an additional dose of COVID-19 vaccine, regardless of their past vaccination history and the time of year. The additional dose of vaccine should be offered at a minimum interval of three months from any previous doses, to extend protection until the next seasonal campaign.

Clinical judgement should be used to decide which individuals should be given an additional dose soon after their diagnosis rather than waiting for the next campaign and thus getting extra protection during the season, particularly over the winter, and at the same time as other high risk groups. The optimal timing should also take account of the degree of immune suppression (see Green Book **Chapter 14a** section on timing). Second or subsequent doses should then be given at a minimum interval of three months, to extend protection. These may be optimally delivered during the next regular campaign.

In contrast to other eligible risk groups, those who are eligible for a vaccination due to severe immunosuppression but miss vaccination during the campaign period, may be considered for a booster at a later date based on individual clinical judgement, balancing their immediate level of risk against the advantages of waiting till the next seasonal campaign.

Second or subsequent doses are covered by this PGD.

2.5. Duration of treatment

See frequency section.

2.6. Maximum or minimum treatment period

See frequency section.

2.7. Quantity to supply/administer

See frequency section.

2.8. ▼ black triangle medicines

Yes.

All COVID-19 vaccines are subject to additional monitoring and is designated as ▼

Healthcare professionals and individuals/carers should report suspected adverse reactions to the Medicines and Healthcare products Regulatory Agency (MHRA) using the Yellow Card reporting scheme on **http://www.mhra.gov.uk/yellowcard**

2.9. Legal category

Prescription only medicine (POM).

2.10. Is the use out with the SmPC?

The vaccine marketing authorisation holder's SmPC states that the interval after previous COVID-19 vaccine is four months. This is superseded by JCVI advice as set out in Green Book **Chapter 14a** that a dose can be given at least three months (12 weeks) after a previous COVID-19 vaccine and that when mRNA vaccines are not considered clinically suitable, VidPrevtyn Beta (Sanofi COVID-19 vaccine (recombinant, adjuvanted)), is also a suitable alternative for those aged 18 years and above.

After mixing the SmPC advises returning the product to the fridge, protecting it from light and then discarding after six hours. MHRA review of quality data have shown that the mixed antigen/adjuvant for VidPrevtyn Beta is stable at 23-27°C for several hours. As any risk of microbial growth would be minimal within a few hours of mixing, in the clinic setting, the 10 doses of VidPrevtyn Beta should be used without returning to the fridge, ideally within one clinic session (2-3 hours). In other settings, such as

domiciliary vaccination, the product may be returned to the fridge or cool box between each vaccination, but must be discarded after 6 hours.

The vaccine marketing authorisation holder's SmPC states that close observation for at least 15 minutes is recommended following vaccination. In recognition of the need to accelerate delivery of the programme in response to the emergence of the Omicron variant, the UK Chief Medical Officers recommended temporary suspension of this requirement. This temporary suspension in individuals without a history of allergy was also agreed by the Commission on Human Medicines. The advice to suspend the routine 15 minute observation period applies to all the currently available COVID-19 vaccines, including the variant mRNA products and VidPrevtyn Beta (Sanofi Pasteur COVID-19 (recombinant, adjuvanted) vaccine.

The Scottish Government has made further recommendations that all doses of COVID-19 vaccines be followed by a 5 minute observation period.

Vaccine should be stored according to the conditions detailed in the Storage section below. However, in the event of an inadvertent or unavoidable deviation of these conditions refer to National Vaccine Incident Guidance. Where vaccine is assessed in accordance with these guidelines as appropriate for continued use this would constitute off-label administration under this PGD.

2.11. Storage requirements

General requirements

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.

The manufacturer may advise of updated storage requirements and product stability: as new data becomes available, vaccine should be stored in accordance with updated recommendations from the manufacturer.

Vaccine specific requirements

VidPrevtyn Beta (Sanofi COVID-19 vaccine (recombinant, adjuvanted))

The vaccine should be stored refrigerated at +2°C to +8°C protected from light.

After mixing the SmPC advises returning the product to the fridge, protecting it from light and then discarding after six hours. MHRA review of quality data have shown that the mixed antigen/adjuvant for VidPrevtyn Beta is stable at 23-27°C for several hours. As any risk of microbial growth would be minimal within a few hours of mixing, in the clinic setting, the 10 doses of VidPrevtyn Beta should be used without returning to the fridge, ideally within one clinic session (2-3 hours). In other settings, such as domiciliary vaccination, the product may be returned to the fridge or cool box between each vaccination, but must be discarded after 6 hours.

The vaccine vial has space to write the date and time that the vial should be discarded following first puncture; write this on the vial label.

2.12. 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 convincing evidence of any safety concerns from vaccinating individuals with a past history of COVID-19 infection, or with detectable COVID-19 antibody.

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

3.1. Warnings including possible adverse reactions and management of these

The most frequently reported adverse reactions are injection site pain, swelling or redness, fatigue, headache, myalgia, chills, arthralgia, pyrexia, nausea, diarrhoea and vomiting. These reactions are usually mild or moderate in intensity and resolve within a few days after vaccination.

Uncommon side effects include enlarged lymph nodes, feeling unwell, arm pain, insomnia, injection site itching, allergic reactions such as rash or itching, feeling weak or lack of energy/sleepy, decreased appetite, excessive sweating and night sweats.

Lymphadenopathy: Swollen axilla or neck glands on the same side as the vaccination site can occur as an uncommon reaction, which can last for up to 10 days. If the vaccine recipient is due to attend for a mammogram, they should be advised to inform clinicians regarding date of vaccine administration.

Myocarditis and pericarditis: Very rare reports of myocarditis and pericarditis have been observed following vaccination with mRNA COVID-19 vaccines. These cases have primarily occurred within 14 days following vaccination, and more often in younger men. Available data suggest that the course of myocarditis and pericarditis following vaccination is not different from myocarditis or pericarditis in general. Healthcare professionals should be alert to the signs and symptoms of myocarditis and pericarditis. Recipients should be instructed to seek immediate medical attention if they develop symptoms indicative of myocarditis or pericarditis such as (acute and persisting) chest pain, shortness of breath or palpitations following vaccination. Healthcare professionals should consult guidance and/or specialists to diagnose and treat this condition.

Heavy menstrual bleeding has been reported after COVID-19 vaccination. In most cases, this is self-limiting.

In the event of a severe adverse reaction individuals should be advised to seek medical advice.

For full details/information on possible adverse reaction, refer to manufacturer's product literature or SmPC.

3.2. Reporting procedure for adverse reactions

Healthcare professionals and individuals/carers should report all suspected adverse reactions to the Medicines and Healthcare products Regulatory Agency (MHRA) using the Yellow Card reporting scheme on **http://www.mhra.gov.uk/yellowcard.**

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 MHRA Yellow Card Scheme. Green Book **Chapter 8** 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 Green Book **Chapter 8**, this should be reported via the Yellow 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.

3.3. 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.

Individual advice / follow up treatment:

- Inform the individual/carer of possible side effects and their management.
- 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.
- Vaccinated individuals should be advised that if the fever started 48 hours after the vaccination or lasts longer than 48 hours, they should seek medical advice as they may have COVID-19 or another infection.
- 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.
- Inform the individual/carer that anyone who has any of the following symptoms after vaccination should seek medical advice urgently:
    - chest pain
    - shortness of breath
    - feelings of having a fast-beating, fluttering, or pounding heart
- 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://www.mhra.gov.uk/yellowcard**

- Immunosuppressed individuals should be advised that they may not make a full immune response to the 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.

3.4. Observation following vaccination

Following COVID-19 vaccine administration, individuals should be observed for any immediate reactions whilst they are receiving any verbal post vaccination information and exiting the centre.

According to the SmPC, it is recommended that all recipients of the Pfizer BioNTech, Moderna, Novavax and Sanofi vaccines are kept for observation and monitored for a minimum of 15 minutes. In recognition of the need to accelerate delivery of the programme in response to the emergence of the Omicron variant, the UK Chief Medical Officers recommended suspension of this requirement for the two mRNA vaccines (Comirnaty and Spikevax) in both adults and children. This temporary suspension in individuals without a history of allergy was also agreed by the Commission on Human Medicines. The advice to suspend the routine 15 minute observation period applies to all the currently available COVID-19 vaccines, including the variant mRNA products and VidPrevtyn Beta (Sanofi Pasteur COVID-19 (recombinant, adjuvanted) vaccine.

The Scottish Government has made further recommendations that all doses of COVID-19 vaccines be followed by a 5 minute observation period.

A longer observation period when indicated after clinical assessment in individuals with a history of allergy as set out in Table 5 and flowchart in Green Book **Chapter 14a.**

Vaccinated individuals should be informed about how to access immediate healthcare advice in the event of displaying any symptoms. In some settings, for example domiciliary vaccination, this may require a responsible adult to be present for at least 15 minutes after 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.

3.5. Follow up

Not applicable.

3.6. Additional facilities

A protocol for the management of anaphylaxis and an anaphylaxis pack must always be available whenever vaccines are given. Immediate treatment should include early treatment with intramuscular 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. Characteristics of staff authorised under the PGD

4.1. Professional qualifications

The following classes of registered healthcare practitioners are permitted to administer this vaccine:

- 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, 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.

4.2. Specialist competencies or qualifications

Persons must only work under this PGD where they are competent to do so.

All practitioners operating this PGD:

- demonstrate appropriate knowledge and skills to work under the PGD for the administration of COVID-19 vaccine.
- 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. This NES Proficiency document can be

found at TURAS Learn at:
https://learn.nes.nhs.scot/37676/immunisation/covid-19-vaccines

All persons operating this PGD:

- must be authorised by name by their employer as an approved person under the current terms of this PGD before working to it.
- must be familiar with the vaccine product and alert to changes in the manufacturer's product information/summary of product characteristics information.
- must be competent to undertake immunisation and to discuss issues related to immunisation to assess patients for vaccination and obtain consent.
- must be competent in the correct storage of vaccines and management of the cold chain if receiving, responsible for, or handling the vaccine.
- must be competent in the recognition and management of anaphylaxis or under the supervision of persons able to respond appropriately to immediate adverse reactions.
- must have access to the PGD and associated online resources.
- should fulfil any additional requirements defined by local policy.

All practitioners operating under the PGD are responsible for ensuring they remain up to date with the use of COVID-19 vaccines included. If any training needs are identified these should be discussed with the individuals in the organisation responsible for authorising individuals to act under the PGD.

Employer

- The employer is responsible for ensuring that persons have the required knowledge and skills to safely deliver the activity they are employed to provide under this PGD.

- As a minimum, competence requirements stipulated in the PGD must be adhered to.

4.3. Continuing education and training

All practitioners operating under the PGD are responsible for ensuring they remain up to date with the use of vaccines included. If any training needs are identified these should be discussed with the individuals in the organisation responsible for authorising individuals to act under this PGD.

5. Audit trail

Record the following information:

- valid informed consent was given
- name of individual, address, date of birth and GP with whom the individual is registered if possible
- name of person that undertook assessment of individual's clinical suitability and subsequently 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 PGD

Records should be kept in line with local procedures.

Local policy should be followed to encourage information sharing with the individual's General Practice.

All records should be clear, legible and contemporaneous and in an easily retrievable format.

6. Additional references

Practitioners operating the PGD must be familiar with:

- **Immunisation against Infectious Disease [Green Book]**.
- **Immunisation against Infectious Disease [Green Book] COVID-19**
- **VidPrevtyn Beta (Sanofi COVID-19 Vaccine (recombinant, adjuvanted)) Summary of Product Characteristics**
- **Educational resources for registered professionals produced by National Education for Scotland**
- All relevant JCVI statements.
- All relevant Scottish Government advice including the relevant CMO letter(s).

7. PGD for administration of VidPrevtyn Beta (Sanofi COVID-19 Vaccine (recombinant, adjuvanted)) to individuals aged 18 years and over Version 1.0 (valid from 14 September 2023 and expires 31 August 2024): authorisation

Practitioner

This PGD does not remove professional obligations and accountability. It is the responsibility of each professional to practice within the bounds of their own competence and in accordance with their Code of Professional Conduct and to ensure familiarity with the marketing authorisation holder's summary of product characteristics for all vaccines administered in accordance with this PGD.

By signing this Patient Group Direction, you are indicating that you agree to its contents and that you will work within it. I agree to administer VidPrevtyn Beta (Sanofi COVID-19 Vaccine (recombinant, adjuvanted)) to individuals aged 18 years and over only in accordance with this PGD.

Name of professional	Signature	Date

Authorising manager

I confirm that the practitioners named above have declared themselves suitably trained and competent to work under this PGD. I give authorisation on behalf of **[insert name of organisation]** for the above-named health care professionals who have signed the PGD to work under it.

Lead clinician for the service area:

Name …….

Signature ……..

Date ……

Authorised staff should be provided with an individual copy of the clinical content of the PGD and a photocopy of the document showing their authorisation.

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

8. Version history

Version	Date	Summary of changes
1.0	14 September 2023	Version 1.0 New PGD