

Routine and flu vaccines may be administered on the same day as COVID-19 vaccines.

Considerations—What are the risks of:

- Missing recommended vaccines and catching COVID-19 or other vaccine-preventable diseases before the next appointment?
- Reactions from each vaccine?

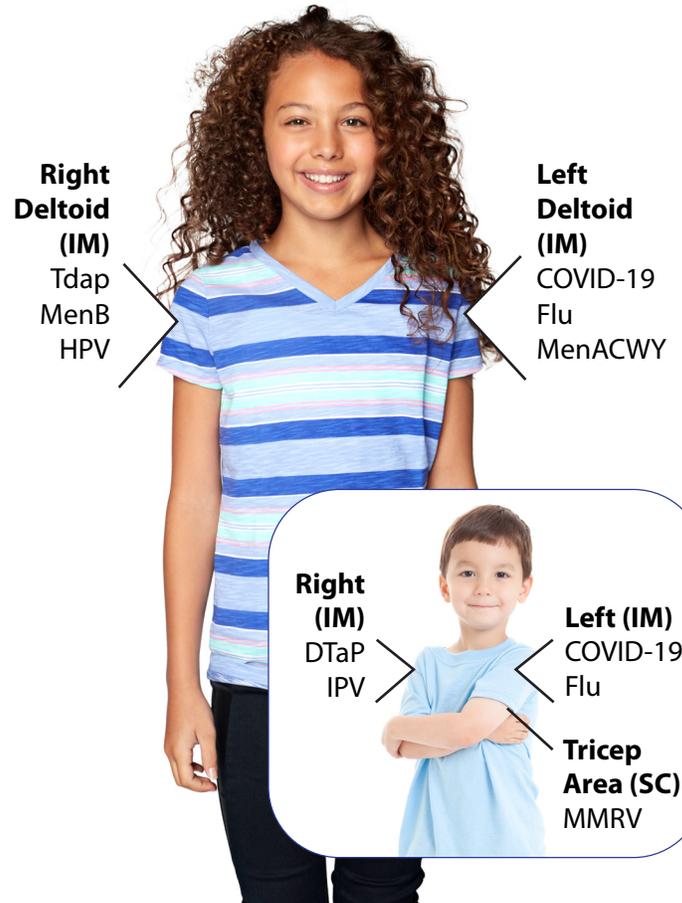
Organize syringes:

- Label each syringe with vaccine name, dosage, lot number, initials of the preparer, and the exact beyond-use time.
- Place syringes on a clean tray, grouping vaccines by administration site.

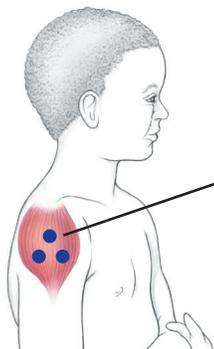
Patient Care:

- When possible, administer the COVID-19 vaccine in a different arm from vaccines more likely to cause a local reaction (e.g., tetanus-toxoid-containing vaccines).
- Give the most painful injections last (e.g., MMR, HPV).
- If patient is anxious, try using these [tips to ease anxiety during vaccination](#).
- After administration, observe patient for 15 minutes (30 minutes if at increased risk for anaphylaxis). Report any adverse events to [VAERS](#).

Examples for preteens and kids:



Separate injection sites by 1 inch or more, if possible.

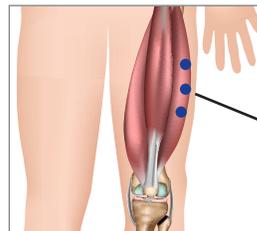


Administer COVID-19 vaccines by intramuscular (IM) injection.

Age: 3 years and older

- **Site: Deltoid muscle**, above the level of the armpit
- Needle: 1 inch, 22-25 gauge (1 1/2 inches for larger patients)
- Bunch up the muscle and insert entire needle at a 90° angle

Refer to CDC product info for administration steps by product.



Under 3 years

- **Site: Vastus lateralis muscle**, in the anterolateral thigh (outside of the leg in the mid- to upper-thigh)
- Needle: 1 inch, 22-25 gauge
- Bunch up the muscle and insert entire needle at a 90° angle

