



**End Stage Renal Disease (ESRD)
Dialysis Facility
COVID-19 Vaccination
Toolkit**

*Promoting Knowledge of COVID-19
Vaccination Among Dialysis
Facility Staff and Patients*



ESRD Dialysis Facility COVID-19 Vaccination Toolkit

Promoting Knowledge of COVID-19 Vaccination Among Facility Staff and Patients



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1. Introduction & Overview



People with kidney disease are at higher risk for more severe outcomes if contracting the COVID-19 virus.¹ Patients who are receiving in-center hemodialysis are unable to self-quarantine at home due to the thrice weekly treatment plan. These patients are commuting to and from dialysis, sometimes via public transportation or ride sharing, and interacting with their healthcare team more frequently than most of the population. Therefore, all possible measures should be taken to minimize their risk of contracting the virus.

- **Individuals:** All kidney patients should practice strict infection control practices. This includes wearing a mask, staying at least six feet apart, avoiding crowds, and washing your hands. Families living in close quarters or large or extended families living in one household, also called multigenerational households, should also practice strict infection control. Family members should leave home only when necessary, such as going to the grocery store, pharmacy, and medical appointments.
- **Facilities:** Dialysis facilities have adapted their practices to the patients' attending treatments. This may include limiting the number of people waiting in the lobby, spacing patient chairs, restricting visitors, and postponing on-site lobby day and extra educational events. This also includes frequent facility infection control audits and staff education.
- **Communities:** Unless directed by their healthcare provider, all patients and staff should seriously consider COVID-19 vaccination. Receiving the COVID-19 vaccine is considered a key action in protecting individuals and securing the future health of the country.

This toolkit contains information and resources about the COVID-19 vaccine for dialysis facility administrators to share with staff and patients. The resources come in a variety of formats. Those that can be directly shared with patients are marked with a flag icon as pictured below.



¹ National Kidney Foundation. Kidney Disease & COVID-19. Available at: <https://www.kidney.org/covid-19>. Accessed on March 22, 2021.

2. Key Messages



Providing consistent and clear messages about COVID-19 vaccine safety can help increase vaccine confidence among staff and patients in the dialysis facility. Take the time to read these messages and incorporate them in formal and informal communications.

These key messages, many coming from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), about the vaccine effectiveness and safety may be shared widely:

- The COVID-19 vaccine does not contain the live virus that causes COVID-19, so the vaccine cannot make a person sick with COVID-19.
- COVID-19 vaccines are being held to the same safety standards as all other vaccines.
- The federal government has been working since the pandemic began to make one or more COVID-19 vaccines available as soon as possible while ensuring they are safe and effective through the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) Emergency Use Authorization (EUA).
- COVID-19 vaccines were tested in large studies that included tens of thousands of people to make sure they met safety standards and protected people of different ages, races, and ethnicities.
- The study results showed that the vaccines provided protection from COVID-19.
- Several expert and independent groups evaluate the safety of vaccines being given to people in the United States.
 - Before authorization, the FDA carefully reviews all the effectiveness and safety data from clinical trials.
 - The Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP), an independent body of medical and public health experts, reviews all data before recommending use.
 - After authorization, the FDA and CDC will continue to monitor the safety of vaccines through existing and enhanced systems.²
- It is important to remember that the vaccine is offered at no cost to the individual.

² CDC. COVID-19 Vaccine Reporting Systems. Available at: <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/vaccines/reporting-systems.html>. Accessed on March 2, 2021.

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- Having chronic kidney disease of any stage increases the patient's risk for severe illness from COVID-19. By receiving the vaccine, it may reduce the severity of the virus and help keep patients from being hospitalized.

Resources

Webpage: CDC [COVID-19 Vaccines](#)

Webpage: CDC [Ensuring Vaccination Safety in the U.S.](#)



3. Receiving the COVID-19 Vaccine



Due to the highly contagious nature and severity of the COVID-19 virus symptoms in those with chronic illness, it is imperative that dialysis professionals get vaccinated. Getting vaccinated protects against contracting COVID-19. Widespread vaccination for COVID-19 means that the virus will not infect as many people. The COVID-19 vaccine, regardless of the manufacturer or type, is an important part of helping to stop the pandemic, along with regular handwashing, wearing masks, and social distancing. Even after the vaccine has been approved, there are many safety systems that monitor its effects.

According to the CDC, below is a list of some of the benefits of the COVID-19 vaccine. The full list of benefits can be found on the CDC website. The full webpage describing benefits is listed below in the resource section.

- The vaccine will help keep those who receive it from getting COVID-19.
 - All COVID-19 vaccines in the United States have been shown to be highly effective in preventing COVID-19.
 - Vaccinating yourself may help protect people around you—particularly people at increased risk, such as people receiving dialysis treatments—from COVID-19.
- COVID-19 vaccination is a safer way to help build protection.
 - There is no way to predict how COVID-19 will affect someone. So, if you get sick, you could spread the disease to others including patients, friends, and family.
- COVID-19 vaccination is considered an important intervention to help stop the pandemic.
 - Vaccines will work with the immune system to fight the virus if the body is exposed.
 - The combination of vaccination and following the CDC’s recommendations to continue wearing a mask, practicing social distancing, and frequent handwashing will offer the best protection from COVID-19.

Resources

Webpage: CDC [Benefits of Getting a COVID-19 Vaccine](#)

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Webpage: CDC [Facts About Vaccination](#)

Webpage: CDC [People with Certain Medical Conditions](#)

3a. Safety of COVID-19 Vaccines in the United States

COVID-19 vaccines are safe and effective.³ Millions of people in the United States have already received COVID-19 vaccines without incident. These vaccines have undergone the most intensive safety monitoring in United States history. This monitoring includes both established and new safety monitoring systems.⁴

After a vaccine is approved for use, vaccine safety monitoring systems begin. The CDC and FDA watch for adverse events and monitor prevalence of side effects.^{5,6} This continued monitoring can pick up on adverse events that may not have been seen in clinical trials. If an unexpected adverse event is seen, experts quickly study it further to assess whether it might be a valid safety concern for the population. This monitoring is critical, and employed for all vaccinations, to help ensure that the benefits continue to outweigh the risks for people who receive vaccines.

Receiving the COVID-19 vaccine is a significant contributor to stopping the pandemic. To learn more, please go to the [video](#) listed under the [Resources](#) in this section called *How CDC is Making COVID-19 Vaccine Recommendations*. The resource offers advice from the CDC on the use of vaccines and information on the process for making recommendations on COVID-19 vaccines.

V-safe After Vaccination Health Checker | CDC

V-safe is a new CDC smartphone-based monitoring program for COVID-19 vaccine safety. It uses text messaging and web surveys to check-in with vaccine recipients after vaccination. Participants can report side effects and health impact events after COVID-19 vaccination, and it includes active telephone follow-up by the CDC for reports of significant health impact.

V-safe conducts electronic health check-ins with vaccine recipients daily for the first week post-vaccination and weekly until six weeks post-vaccination; additional health checks at 3, 6, and 12

³ CDC. Safety of COVID-19 Vaccines. Available at <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/vaccines/safety/safety-of-vaccines.html>. Accessed on March 2, 2021.

⁴ CDC. Safety of COVID-19 Vaccines. Available at <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/vaccines/safety/safety-of-vaccines.html>. Accessed on March 2, 2021.

⁵ CDC. COVID-19 Vaccine Reporting Systems. Available at <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/vaccines/reporting-systems.html>. Accessed on March 2, 2021.

⁶ CDC. Vaccine Adverse Event Reporting System (VAERS). Available at: <https://www.cdc.gov/vaccinesafety/ensuringsafety/monitoring/vaers/index.html>. Accessed on March 2, 2021.

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months post-vaccination; and the timeline resets at second dose. The CDC asks that healthcare providers help get as many people to use V-safe as possible by giving them the [one-page information sheet](#) at the time of vaccination and educating patients on the importance of enrolling in V-safe. Please note that participation is optional for the patients.

Resources

Webpage: CDC [COVID-19 Vaccine Safety](#)

Website: Immunization Action Coalition [Ask the Experts](#)

Recording: American Society of Nephrology (ASN) [Safety and Efficacy of COVID-19 Vaccines in the Dialysis Population](#)

50-minute Webinar: CDC [What Every Clinician Should Know about COVID-19 Vaccine Safety](#)

60-minute Webinar: CDC [COVID-19 Vaccines: Update on Allergic Reactions, Contraindications, and Precautions](#)

Video: CDC [How CDC Is Making COVID-19 Vaccine Recommendations](#)

Document: CDC [COVID-19 Vaccine EUA Fact Sheet](#)

3b. What to Expect After Receiving a COVID-19 Vaccine

Like many vaccines, there may be some side effects related to receiving the COVID-19 vaccines, which typically subside in a few days. These side effects are normal signs that the body is building protection against the virus. The side effects from the vaccine should not be confused with contracting COVID-19. It is important to proactively share these expectations with staff and patients so they can plan mentally and physically should they have side effects. Consider incorporating them in verbal and written communications.

Common Side Effects

On the arm where you receive the vaccination:

- Pain
- Swelling

Throughout the rest of your body:

- Fever
- Chills
- Tiredness

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- Headache

Helpful Tips

If you have pain or discomfort, talk to your doctor or healthcare provider about taking an over-the-counter medicine, such as acetaminophen.

To reduce pain and discomfort at the site of the vaccine:

- Apply a clean, cool, wet washcloth over the area.
- Use or exercise your arm.

To reduce discomfort from fever:

- Eat ice chips or frozen grapes, but do not exceed your fluid limit.
- Dress lightly.

When to Call the Doctor

In most cases, discomfort from fever or pain is normal. Contact your doctor or healthcare provider if:

- Redness or tenderness where the vaccine was administered increases after 24 hours.
- Side effects are worrisome or do not seem to be going away after a couple of days.

Resource

Article: Harvard Health Blog [COVID-19 Vaccines: Safety, Side Effects—and Coincidence](#)

3c. Ensuring Vaccination Protection

The FDA EUA has allowed industry to bring safe and effective vaccinations more quickly to the United States' population. It is important to remain up to date on all vaccines approved and available for use. Refer to the most [current COVID-19 vaccines](#) available in this document and as listed on the FDA site.

At the time of this document's publication, there are three COVID-19 vaccines approved in the United States. Two of the three vaccines require two doses; one vaccine requires only a single dose. Pfizer and Moderna COVID-19 vaccines require two doses to be effective. The Janssen (Johnson & Johnson) COVID-19 vaccine only requires one dose to be effective.

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Vaccines and Dosing Intervals

Vaccination Name	Time Between First and Second Doses
Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 vaccine	21 days
Moderna COVID-19 vaccine	28 days

Reminder: The approved Janssen COVID-19 vaccine (also commonly called the “Johnson & Johnson vaccine”) only requires one dose.

Remember:

- As with any other multi-dose vaccine, it is imperative that if administering a vaccine that requires two doses, both doses are received within the appropriate time frame.
- There is no difference in the first and second dose of those COVID-19 vaccines that require two doses. Any difference in side effects is due to the body’s reaction.
- The interval between the doses, if there is one, depends on the vaccine.
- Unless a medical provider instructs otherwise, even patients who had side effects from the first vaccination should receive the second dose of the same vaccination. For further details, patients should consult with their physician.
- There is no data available at this time, but some health experts warn that missing a second dose of the vaccine, if required, would not protect the individual from contracting COVID-19. Not completing the vaccine series might allow the virus to survive, mutate, and become resistant to vaccines.
- Prior to receiving any vaccine, share [What to Expect After Receiving a COVID-19 Vaccine](#) with patients and staff.

Documentation

Documentation of the COVID-19 vaccinations is important. The CDC vaccination card is the easiest way to show vaccination status and confirm administration dates. Upon receiving the vaccination, the healthcare provider should also provide a CDC vaccination card to the person receiving the vaccination.

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- Many states keep vaccination records, but not all do and even if there is a record, it is not always easily obtainable. It is important to note that the CDC does not store individual vaccination records.
- If providing COVID-19 vaccinations at the dialysis facility:
 - Track patient and staff receipt of both doses by using the CDC vaccination card. Ask recipients to bring their card with them when they receive the second dose and encourage recipients to make a backup copy.
 - Document vaccine receipt in the electronic medical record or personnel file, as directed by your organization.
 - Recommend patients and staff store vaccination records in an easily accessible place.
 - Plan staff vaccinations so that there is adequate staffing if staff experience side effects.
- If patients or staff are receiving COVID-19 vaccinations at an external facility:
 - Provide the CDC vaccination card. Ask recipients to bring their card to their appointment for the second dose and encourage recipients to make a backup copy.
 - Request to see the CDC vaccination cards to internally track patient and staff progress.
 - Encourage the use of the calendar function on a smart phone or scheduling the second dose at the time of the first dose to ensure both doses are received.
 - Make an appointment for the second dose before the patient or staff leaves.
 - Consider using VaxText: a COVID-19 vaccination second-dose reminder.
 - The VaxText text messaging resource is a free service you can offer to vaccine recipients. By texting ENROLL to 1.833.VaxText (829.8398), vaccine recipients can opt in to receive a weekly text reminder for their second dose of COVID-19 vaccine or a reminder for when they are overdue for their second dose, in English or Spanish. The service does not collect any personally identifiable information or personal health information from users and users can opt out or stop receiving messages at any time, even after they enroll. Participants also will receive information on COVID-19 vaccines, links to additional information on the CDC website, and a prompt to sign up for V-safe.

Resources

 Handout: CDC [What to Expect After Getting a COVID-19 Vaccine \(English\)](#)

 Handout: CDC [What to Expect After Getting a COVID-19 Vaccine \(Spanish\)](#)

 Handout: Forum of ESRD Networks [What Kidney Patients Need to Know About the COVID-19 Vaccine](#)

4. Considering Inclusivity and Disparities



COVID-19 infection rates among racial and ethnic groups mimic existing patterns of health inequities. This includes higher infection and mortality rates among African Americans, Latinos, Pacific Islanders, Asian Americans, and Native Americans as compared to Caucasians at varying rates across the United States.⁷ This underscores the need for all communities to have access to the vaccination.

The clinical trials for the first two approved COVID-19 vaccines, Pfizer and Moderna, included underrepresented minorities (about 25 percent of participants), older age groups (about 25 percent), and people with conditions such as obesity, diabetes, heart, and respiratory conditions.⁸ Johnson & Johnson's Janssen clinical trials included people from various ages and racial/ethnic categories. However, the trials did not specifically include people with chronic kidney disease or end stage renal disease.⁹

When it comes to communication about getting a vaccine, the messenger may be just as important as the message. Trusted messengers have an important role in sharing information about the benefits of getting vaccinated. Consider:

- Community leaders may be thought of as essential influencers and agents of change. They may help highlight the importance of the vaccination and repair or restore confidence in the vaccination process.
- Social media platforms, like Facebook and Instagram, can help reinforce and carry this information further through posted messages, videos, and articles. These can flow through to many others by reposting from secondary and tertiary audiences and peer influencers. Social media is not intended to provide medical direction. Check the CDC website for vaccine updates.

Dividing information into education, intent, and action can help to ensure the messages are meeting people where they are with their need to know. Educational messages that fill in knowledge gaps about how the vaccines were developed, how they work in the body, and how the vaccines were

⁷ Health Affairs Blog. Addressing Racial Health Disparities In The COVID-19 Pandemic: Immediate And Long-Term Policy Solutions. Available at: <https://www.healthaffairs.org/doi/10.1377/hblog20200716.620294/full/>. Accessed on March 2, 2021.

⁸ Johns Hopkins Medicine. COVID-19 Vaccination Information for Patients and the Public. Available at: <https://www.hopkinsmedicine.org/coronavirus/covid-19-vaccine/for-patients.html>. Accessed on March 2, 2021.

⁹ American Kidney Fund. COVID-19 Vaccine and Kidney Disease: Frequently Asked Questions. Available at: <https://www.kidneyfund.org/covid-19/vaccine-faqs/>. Accessed on March 2, 2021.

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approved so quickly is essential to gaining the trust of the public. In addressing the intent of the vaccine, communication should quickly and transparently address barriers to the vaccine, such as side effects, vaccine safety, and strive to normalize the need to get vaccinated to protect one’s self and prevent the spread of the pandemic. Lastly, addressing the motivation for getting vaccinated can help assure people that the vaccine is safe and that they are doing the right thing by getting vaccinated when it comes time for them to receive the vaccine. Here are some ideas to get started:

- Develop partnerships with local organizations that are respected in the community and reflect the demographics of the patient and/or staff population. This may include cross-promoting resources, activities, and support related to the COVID-19 vaccination.
- For those who refuse the vaccine, be curious and ask questions of the individuals to understand the reasoning behind their choice. Ask questions to assess if they may need messages of education, intent, or motivation. Then ask if you may provide resources to meet their need(s).
- Analyze available vaccination data at the facility, county, and state levels for gaps and patterns that require specific interventions.
- When possible, ensure staff and patients have access to resources that reflect the voice of the groups with which they self-identify.

Resources

Article: Fierce Healthcare [Honor Black History Month with Equitable Vaccination Practices](#)

Article: The New England Medical Journal of Medicine (NEJM) [Escaping Catch 22—Overcoming COVID Vaccine Hesitancy](#)

Article: Journal of the American Medical Association (JAMA) [Factors Associated with US Adults’ Likelihood of Accepting COVID-19 Vaccination](#)

Article: National Institutes of Health [COVID-19 Vaccination Communication—Applying Behavioral and Social Science to Address Vaccine Hesitancy and Foster Vaccine Confidence](#)

Article: American Psychological Association [Building Vaccine Confidence Through Community Engagement](#)

Article: Annals of Internal Medicine [Addressing Mistrust About COVID-19 Vaccines Among Patients of Color](#)

Article: MEDPAGE TODAY [Lack of Health Literacy a Barrier to Grasping COVID-19](#)

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Article: United Language Group [6 Ways to Ensure Patients With Limited English Proficiency Have a Seamless COVID-19 Experience](#)

Webpage: Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ) [Health Literacy Measurement Tools](#)

Webpage: CMS [COVID-19 Resources on Vulnerable Populations](#)

Interview: National Public Radio (NPR) [Fighting COVID-19 Mistrust in the Black Community](#)

Video: American Association of Kidney Patients (AAKP) [Diversity and Inclusion in COVID-19 Trials: Insights and Tactics](#)

 Video: Tyler Perry [COVID-19 Vaccine and the Black Community: A Tyler Perry Special](#)

Video: Johns Hopkins Medicine [Demographics of the Clinical Trials](#)



5. Facilitating Education, Communication, and Promotion



Informing populations about the health risks posed by COVID-19, as well as measures they can take to protect themselves, is key to mitigating spread and reducing the likelihood that people will become infected. Ensure communication is:

- Accurate, timely, and in plain language.
- From reliable sources. This enables informed decisions and prevents rumors and misinformation.
 - The 18 ESRD Networks serve as a credible and trusted resource to support dialysis facility and transplant center professionals, clinicians, and practitioners and patients in communicating and promoting timely COVID-19 vaccination information and updates to the kidney community. Click on the link for a map to find your local [ESRD Network](#).
 - The CDC creates new tools and resources often. They can be used or adapted for informing dialysis professionals about COVID-19 vaccination.
 - The [U.S. Department of Health & Human Services](#) has information and links to other agencies related to the COVID-19 vaccines.

Patient Education

Dialysis professionals are at the center of opportunity for patient education and can have a significant role in informing, influencing, and educating patients toward vaccination. As with any other vaccine, a team effort should be made to thoroughly inform patients of the benefits of vaccination and the side effects, as well as possible adverse events with the COVID-19 vaccine. In addition, dialysis facility staff are encouraged to explore reasons for refusal and guarantee timely **follow-up for additional doses**.

Fact sheets on each vaccine from the FDA may also be given to patients but are not a substitute for the CDC COVID-19 EUA vaccine fact sheets. The [FDA fact sheets](#) are especially useful since they are available in a variety of languages. These fact sheets are located under the header *COVID-19 Vaccines Authorized for Emergency Use* on the FDA website. [Immunization Action Coalition \(IAC\)](#)

The IAC creates educational resources on vaccines for both staff and patients. For COVID-19 vaccination, the IAC website offers key resources from many sources, including a weekly newsletter for

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the most current COVID-19 vaccine information. The resources include fact sheets, product-specific information, clinical tools, vaccine hesitancy resources, and frequently asked questions (FAQs).

Resources

Below are links to several posters or flyers that can be downloaded, printed, and displayed in the dialysis facility to promote conversation and cultivate vaccination awareness.

 **Flyer:** CDC [Stopping the COVID-19 Pandemic Is Going to Take All of Our Tools](#)

 **Flyer:** CDC [Why Get Vaccinated?](#)

 **Flyer:** CDC [A Safe and Effective COVID-19 Vaccine Is Now Available](#)

 **Flyer:** CDC [COVID-19 Vaccines](#)

Flyer: CDC [Three Reasons Why You Were Given Top Priority to Be Vaccinated Against COVID-19](#)

 **Flyer:** ESRD NCC [Where to Find Credible Information About COVID-19](#)

Poster: ESRD NCC [Keep Germs Away](#)

Poster: CDC [Get Started With V-Safe](#)

Webpage: CDC [COVID-19 Vaccination Toolkit](#)

Webpage: CDC [Communication Toolkit](#)

Webpage: CDC [COVID-19 EUA Fact Sheets for Recipients and Caregivers](#)

Webpage: FDA [COVID-19 Frequently Asked Questions](#)

Slide Presentation Templates: CDC [Support and Education for the Healthcare Team about COVID-19 Vaccination and Building Vaccine Confidence](#)

Document: University of Florida College of Communication and Journalism [Guide to COVID-19 Vaccine Communications](#)

Video: ESRD NCC [The mRNA COVID Vaccines and Healthcare Workers](#)

Video: ESRD NCC [Influenza, COVID-19, and Renal Disease](#)

 **Video:** ESRD NCC [Should Patients With Chronic Renal Disease Get the Vaccine Against COVID?](#)

Article: South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control [It Takes Two: You Need Two Shots of COVID-19 Vaccine to Get Maximum Protection](#)

Podcasts: CMS [COVID-19 Podcasts](#)



6. Addressing Facility-Specific Policies



Many dialysis facilities and organizations have expressed interest in becoming a vaccination provider for the COVID-19 vaccine. To register as a vaccination provider, the clinic will need to register with its state health department. Additionally, there are specific CDC COVID-19 vaccination program provider requirements that must be met first before vaccines can be given. This section provides guidance and information for COVID-19 administration, storage, handling, reporting, policies, and patient education for the COVID-19 vaccine.

Vaccine Administration, Storage, and Handling

Please note the vaccine type and brand administered at the facility. COVID-19 vaccine administration, storage, and handling should be done per the manufacturer's instructions and agency guidance. Information about FDA-approved COVID-19 vaccines can be found here:

Webpage: [COVID-19 Vaccines](#)

Toolkit: [CDC Vaccine Storage and Handling Toolkit](#)

Webpage: CDC [Clinical Considerations for COVID-19 Vaccination](#)

Webpage: CDC [COVID-19 Vaccination](#)

Reporting Requirements and Documentation

Most dialysis facilities nationwide are subject to reporting requirements for vaccination of patients and/or staff. Specific obligations and documentation requirements can vary by state and local public health jurisdictions. Please contact the local public health department to get more information on reporting requirements.

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Vaccine Adverse Event Reporting System (VAERS):

VAERS is a website operated by both the CDC and the FDA to monitor vaccination safety. This site requires reporting of adverse events for all patients regardless of the plausibility of the vaccine causing the event or the clinical seriousness of the event. This helps the nation monitor the safety of the vaccine for all patients to rapidly detect potential side effects and identify rare adverse events. For COVID-19, the FDA has issued VAERS reporting requirements under the EUA. To report an adverse event to VAERS, you can submit a report online at <https://vaers.hhs.gov/>. If you need help, you can call 1.800.822.7967, email info@VAERS.org, or watch the [instructional video](#).

Other Reporting Requirements

Outside of requirements for (VAERS) reporting, CMS and CDC have no other mandatory reporting requirements as of the time of this publication (March 2021). Please refer to the [Documentation](#) section of this document for more information on vaccination documentation. National Healthcare Safety Network (NHSN) information and reporting requirements can be found on the [CDC website](#). For more information on patient education, please refer to the [Patient Education](#) section of this document.

Resources

Webpage: VAERS [Vaccine Adverse Event Reporting System \(VAERS\)](#)

Instructional Video: CDC [Vaccine Adverse Event Reporting System \(VAERS\) Website and Ways to Report](#)

Toolkit: CDC [Vaccine and Handling Toolkit](#)

Toolkit: CDC [COVID-19 Vaccination Communication Toolkit](#)

Webpage: CDC [Emergency Use Authorization Vaccine Fact Sheets](#)

Webpage: CDC [Clinical Care Considerations for COVID-19 Vaccination](#)

Webpage: CDC [COVID-19 Vaccination](#)

Webpage: CMS [COVID-19 Vaccine Policies & Guidance](#)

Webpage: KCER [Alerts and Recalls](#)

Document: Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response Technical Resources, Assistance Center, and Information Exchange (ASPR TRACIE) [COVID-19 Vaccine Planning and Considerations](#)

Checklist: CDC [Satellite, Temporary, and Off-Site Vaccination Clinic Supply Checklist](#)



7. Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)



Healthcare providers, people with kidney disease, or people who have received a kidney transplant often have questions about receiving the COVID-19 vaccine. Below, is a list of several websites that provide answers to commonly asked questions about the COVID-19 vaccination.

🚩 Webpage: American Kidney Foundation [COVID-19 Vaccine and Kidney Disease: FAQs](#)

🚩 Webpage: CDC [FAQs about COVID-19 Vaccination](#)

Webpage: CDC [Quick Answers for Healthcare Professionals](#)

Webpage: CDC [Janssen COVID-19 Vaccine Questions](#)

🚩 Webpage: National Kidney Foundation [Vaccines, Kidney Disease, & COVID-19](#)

Webpage: FDA: [COVID-19 FAQs](#)

🚩 Webpage: Johns Hopkins Medicine [COVID-19 Vaccine Information for Patients and the Public](#)

Webpage: CDC [FAQs about COVID-19 Vaccination in Long-Term Care Facilities](#)

🚩 Webpage: ESRD NCC [COVID-19 FAQ by ESRD Patients \(English\)](#)

🚩 Webpage: ESRD NCC [COVID-19 FAQ by ESRD Patients \(Spanish\)](#)

Document: American Society of Nephrologists [COVID-19 FAQ Sheet](#)

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Appendix: All Resources



Each of the resources found throughout this toolkit is listed by type in this resource section.

Printable Handouts and Documents:

- ASN: [COVID-19: Vaccine FAQ Sheet](#)
-  CDC: [What to Expect after Getting a COVID-19 Vaccine](#)
-  CDC: [What to Expect After Getting a COVID-19 Vaccine \(Spanish\)](#)
-  CDC: [Stopping the COVID-19 Pandemic Is Going to Take All of Our Tools](#)
-  CDC: [Why Get Vaccinated?](#)
- CDC: [Three Reasons Why You Were Given Top Priority to be Vaccinated Against COVID-19](#)
-  CDC: [A Safe and Effective COVID-19 Vaccine Is Now Available](#)
-  CDC: [COVID-19 Vaccines](#)
- CDC: [Satellite, Temporary, and Off-Site Vaccination Clinic Supply Checklist](#)
- CDC: [COVID-19 Vaccine EUA Fact Sheet](#)
- CDC: [V-safe](#)
- CDC: [Get Started With V-Safe](#)
-  Forum of ESRD Networks: [What Kidney Patients Need to Know About the COVID-19 Vaccine](#)
-  ESRD NCC: [Where to Find Credible Information About COVID-19](#)
- ESRD NCC: [Keep Germs Away](#)
- University of Florida College of Communication and Journalism: [Guide to COVID-19 Vaccine Communications](#)

Articles and Publications:

- American Psychological Association: [Building Vaccine Confidence Through Community Engagement](#)

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- **Annals of Internal Medicine:** [Addressing Mistrust About COVID-19 Vaccines Among Patients of Color](#)
- **Fierce Healthcare:** [Honor Black History Month with Equitable Vaccination Practices](#)
- **Harvard Health:** [COVID-19 Vaccines: Safety, Side Effects, and Coincidence](#)
- **JAMA:** [Factors Associated with US Adults' Likelihood of Accepting COVID-19 Vaccination](#)
- **MEDPAGE:** [Lack of Health Literacy a Barrier to Grasping COVID-19](#)
- **National Institutes of Health:** [COVID-19 Vaccination Communication—Applying Behavioral and Social Science to Address Vaccine Hesitancy and Foster Vaccine Confidence](#)
- **NEJM:** [Escaping Catch 22—Overcoming COVID Vaccine Hesitancy](#)
- **South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control:** [It Takes Two: You Need Two Shots of COVID-19 Vaccine to Get Maximum Protection](#)
- **United Language Group:** [6 Ways to Ensure Patients With Limited English Proficiency Have a Seamless COVID-19 Experience](#)

Videos/Webinars/Interviews:

- **AAKP:** [Diversity and Inclusion in COVID-19 Trials: Insights and Tactics](#)
- **ASN:** [Safety and Efficacy of COVID-19 Vaccines in the Dialysis Population](#)
- **CDC:** [How CDC Is Making COVID-19 Vaccine Recommendations](#)
- **CDC:** [What Every Clinician Should Know About COVID-19 Vaccine Safety](#)
- **CDC:** [COVID-19 Vaccines: Update on Allergic Reactions, Contraindications, and Precautions](#)
- **CDC:** [VAERS Website and Ways to Report](#)
- **CDC:** [Support and Education for the Healthcare Team about COVID-19 Vaccination and Building Vaccine Confidence](#)
- **CMS:** [COVID-19 Podcasts](#)
- **ESRD NCC:** [Influenza, COVID-19, and Renal Disease](#)
- **ESRD NCC:** [The mRNA COVID Vaccines and Healthcare Workers](#) (mRNA = messenger ribonucleic acid)
- **ESRD NCC:** [Should Patients With Chronic Renal Disease Get the Vaccine Against COVID?](#)
- **John Hopkins Medicine:** [Pfizer and Moderna Clinical Trial Demographics](#)

ESRD Dialysis Facility COVID-19 Vaccination Toolkit

Promoting Knowledge of COVID-19 Vaccination Among Facility Staff and Patients



- **NPR: [Fighting COVID-19 Mistrust in the Black Community](#)**
- **Tyler Perry Studios: [COVID-19 Vaccine and The Black Community: A Tyler Perry Special](#)**

This toolkit is a living document that will be updated as new information and issues come to light as the COVID-19 pandemic evolves and resolves. The ESRD NCC will be updating the electronic copy at <https://esrdncc.org/en/resources/professionals/>. If you have a printed copy, check that it is the latest version. If not, go to the above web address to download and/or print the most recent version.

Document History

Version	Date	Notes
1.0	3/2021	First publication

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This material was prepared the End Stage Renal Disease National Coordinating Center (ESRD NCC) contractor, under contract with the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS), an agency of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. The contents presented do not necessarily reflect CMS policy nor imply endorsement by the U.S. Government. Publication Number FL-ESRD NCC-7N5TCO-04272021-01