

Name: _____

Date: _____

Alternative Mobile Vaccine Clinic Models Questions (Post-Test)

1. Mobile Vaccine Clinic Models include all of the following EXCEPT:

- a. Indoor walk-through
- b. Self-serve vaccination
- c. Curbside/Drive-through
- d. Outdoor walk-through

Rationale: Some vaccine clinic models are traditional indoor walk-through clinics, outdoor walk-through clinics and curbside or drive-through clinic models.

2. Indoor walk-through models offer optimal ventilation and social distancing during a respiratory virus pandemic.

- a. True
- b. False

Rationale: During pandemics such as COVID-19, the World Health Organization has advised to avoid the 3 C's, crowded places, close contact settings and confined and enclosed spaces. Traditional indoor vaccine clinic models are less conducive to optimizing ventilation and social distancing as compared with other mobile vaccine clinic models, making it more difficult to avoid these 3 C's and possibly increase the risk of disease transmission.

3. Limitations of an outdoor walk-through clinic model include all of the following EXCEPT:

- a. Increased risk of disease transmission
- b. Weather
- c. Technology/Services
- d. Equipment
- e. A and B

Rationale: An outdoor walk-through model can be less efficient as compared to the indoor walk-through model due to decreased accessibility to some of the resources typically utilized during a mobile vaccine clinic. Tents, tables and chairs will need to be secured and set up outside along with sanitizing stations and all other staging areas as needed. Extension cords to secure electricity and utilizing hot spots for wifi may also be needed. The weather could also pose challenges. In extremely cold temperatures, staff may find it difficult to perform their duties. This may be especially pertinent to vaccinators. It also may be difficult to properly clean and disinfect stations between patients as the products may not work properly in the cold weather. Precipitation may impede operations if there is not adequate shelter. Storms may present unsafe conditions such as the hazards of lightning and wind if using tents. Snow or ice-covered walkways present a fall risk for staff and patients. Other environmental factors to consider are uneven surfaces such as fields and potential barriers for those with mobility challenges.

4. All patients, children and adults, need to wait 15 minutes after vaccination for observation. The CDC describes this 15 minute waiting period as “critical” when the vaccinated person is the driver.
- a. True
 - b. False

Rationale: The Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP) and CDC recommend a **15 minute post-vaccination observation period** because of the potential for fainting and describes this 15 minute waiting period practice as “critical” at a drive-through vaccination clinics because of the potential for injury when the vaccinated person is the driver.

5. At a drive-through mobile vaccine clinic, driver and patient instructions should include:
- a. Drive slowly and watch out for pedestrians
 - b. Place the car in park at each station
 - c. Remain inside the car with seatbelt on, unless asked to do otherwise
 - d. Open windows to allow communication with clinic staff
 - e. Provide access to injection site
 - f. None of the above.
 - g. All of the above.

Rationale: Driver and patient instructions should include: (1) Drive slowly and watch out for pedestrians throughout the clinic, (2) Place the car in park at each station and turning the engine off at the vaccination station, (3) Stay in the car at all times and keeping their seatbelt buckled, unless requested otherwise by the clinic staff, (4) Open windows at all clinic stations to communicate with clinic staff, (5) Provide access to injection site, ideally patients would have been instructed prior to the clinic to wear short sleeves or shorts if child is less than 2 years old