

PRUEBAS SELECTIVAS PARA INGRESO EN EL CUERPO FACULTATIVO DE SANIDAD ENITENCIARIA

(Resolución de 6 de octubre de 2021, de la Subsecretaría del Ministerio del Interior)

CUARTO EJERCICIO (30-03-2022)



PRUEBAS SELECTIVAS PARA EL INGRESO
AL CUERPO FACULTATIVO DE SANIDAD PENITENCIARIA

(RESOLUCIÓN DE 6 DE OCTUBRE DE 2021,
DE LA SUBSECRETARÍA DEL MINISTERIO DEL INTERIOR,
BOE DE 13 DE OCTUBRE DE 2021)

Especialidad de IDIOMA-INGLÉS

CUARTO EJERCICIO

PROVISIONAL RECOMMENDATIONS FOR USE OF THE MODERNA MRNA-1273 VACCINE AGAINST COVID-19

Provisional guidance

First issued 25 January 2021

Updated 23 February 2022

World Health Organization (WHO)

Goal and strategy for the use of the Moderna mRNA-1273 vaccine against COVID-19

The COVID-19 pandemic has caused significant morbidity and mortality throughout the world, as well as major social, educational and economic disruptions. There is an urgent global need for effective and safe vaccines and to make them available at scale and equitably across all countries.

As sufficient vaccine supply will not be immediately available to immunize all who could benefit from it, WHO recommends that priority of vaccine use be given initially to health workers and older people with and without comorbidities. As more vaccine becomes available, additional priority-use groups should be vaccinated.

Precautions

A history of anaphylaxis to any other vaccine or injectable therapy is considered as a precaution but not a contraindication to vaccination.

For such persons, a risk assessment should be conducted by a health professional. It remains uncertain if there is an increased risk of anaphylaxis, but counselling should be given about the potential risk of anaphylaxis and the risks should be weighed against the benefits of vaccination.

Such persons should be observed for 30 minutes after vaccination in health-care settings where anaphylaxis can be immediately treated.

In general, persons with an immediate non-anaphylactic allergic reaction to the first dose should not receive additional doses, unless recommended after review by a health professional with specialist expertise.

Special settings

Persons in settings such as refugee and detention camps, prisons, and other settings with high population densities, where physical distancing is not implementable, should be prioritized for vaccination, taking into account national epidemiological data, vaccine supply and other relevant considerations.

National programmes should give special consideration to groups that are disproportionately affected by COVID-19 or that face health inequities as a result of social or structural inequities. Such groups should be identified, barriers to vaccination should be addressed, and programmes should be developed to enable equitable access to vaccines.

Role of vaccines among other preventive measures

As recent data suggest limited effect of the vaccine on transmission, in particular in the context of Omicron, public health and social measures to reduce SARS-CoV-2 transmission must continue, including use of face masks, physical distancing, handwashing, appropriate ventilation and other measures as appropriate in particular settings, depending on the COVID-19 epidemiology and potential risks of emerging variants.

Government advice on public health and social measures should continue to be followed by vaccinated individuals, as well as those who have not yet been vaccinated.

Countries' strategies related to COVID-19 control should be designed to facilitate the participation of children in education and other aspects of social life, regardless of vaccination.