

Guillain-Barré Syndrome/Chronic Inflammatory Demyelinating Polyneuropathy/Multifocal Motor Neuropathy

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Updated: Nov 11, 2021: COVID-19 Vaccination within the GBS, CIDP, and Variant Community

The Foundation continues to advise you to have a conversation with your treating specialist or your healthcare provider about the benefits vs. risks of vaccination based on your individual health status. Visit our website www.gbscidp.ca for links to more resources for COVID-19 vaccination information.

The Canadian Medical Advisory Board of GBS/CIDP Foundation of Canada has just released the following updated COVID-19 vaccination guidelines for Canadian patients with GBS, CIDP, and MMN.

COVID-19 Vaccination Guidelines For Patients with GBS, CIDP, and MMN - Nov 11, 2021

- 1. We recommend vaccination for all GBS, CIDP, and MMN patients as soon as possible as per their provincial authorities.
- 2. If a patient has developed their disease within 6 weeks after receiving a COVID-19 vaccination, the patient should make an informed consent after discussing the risks versus benefits with their healthcare professional about receiving a second dose of authorized COVID-19 vaccine that is of a different type, preferably mRNA, as per the National Advisory Committee on Immunization (NACI) guidance.
- 3. We recommend an authorized mRNA Covid-19 vaccine (Pfizer or Moderna) as per the National Advisory Committee on Immunization (NACI) recommendations.
- 4. We do not recommend a specific timing of the vaccine with plasmapheresis treatments or with IVIG/SCIG infusions. It can be done at any time during their cycle.
- 5. For vaccines requiring 2 doses, we recommend receiving the second dose within 28 days of the first one, if possible as per each provincial authority.
- 6.We recommend booster shots as per the National Advisory Committee on Immunization (NACI) recommendations

While data specific to the safety and efficacy of the currently available vaccines in people with autoimmune disease and who take immunosuppressant therapies is not currently available, we agree that the benefits of COVID-19 immunization outweigh any theoretical risks of immunization.

As the immune response to COVID-19 immunization is unknown for those taking immunosuppressant or immunomodulating therapy, patients with neuroimmunological disease who receive the COVID-19 vaccine should continue to closely follow public health recommendations including social distancing, regular hand washing/disinfection and avoiding public transport.

National Advisory Committee on Immunization - COVID-19 Vaccine Use in Special Populations https://www.canada.ca/en/public-health/services/immunization/national-advisory-committee-on-immunization-naci/recommendations-use-covid-19-vaccines.html#special