COVID-19 mRNA Vaccine  
COMIRNATY®   Supplier: Pfizer  
(Agent/Adolescent presentation: 30 mcg/0.3 mL)

INDICATIONS:
- Individuals 12 years of age and older.
- See COVID-19 Vaccine Eligibility

The vaccine is not approved for use in those less than 12 years of age.

DOSES AND SCHEDULE:
- Primary series for individuals 12 years of age and older A, B: 2 doses given as 0.3 mL (30 mcg) IM, 8 weeks apart. C, D, E

For individuals who are moderately to severely immunosuppressed (see COVID-19 Vaccine Eligibility), a 3-dose primary series is recommended. F The 3rd dose should be provided at least 28 days after the 2nd dose. For those 12 years of age and older, Moderna COVID-19 vaccine is preferentially recommended for all doses in the series. If Moderna is unavailable, Pfizer-BioNTech can be given.

- Booster dose for individuals 12 years of age and older B: 1 dose given as 0.3 mL IM, at least 6 months after completion of the primary series. G

ADMINISTRATION:
- Prior to dilution and after thawing, gently invert the vial 10 times to mix; do not shake. H
- Allow the vaccine to come to room temperature (up to +25°C) prior to dilution. H Dilute the vaccine with 1.8 mL of the sodium chloride (0.9%) provided for this purpose, using a needle 21-gauge or narrower. Discard remaining diluent.

A The minimum age for vaccine receipt is based on age at presentation (i.e., the Pfizer COVID-19 vaccine adult/adolescent formulation may be offered to individuals on or after their 12th birthday). However if the pediatric formulation (10 mcg) is unavailable, the adult/adolescent formulation (30 mcg) may be given to individuals who will be turning 12 years of age within the current calendar year, per Provincial Health Officer recommendations.

B The Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 vaccine is preferred for the primary series and the booster dose in those 12-29 years of age due to the lower risk of myocarditis/pericarditis with this vaccine (with the exception of the booster dose for those 18-29 years of age who are moderately to severely immunosuppressed, see BOOSTER DOSES). However, if the Pfizer-BioNTech vaccine is unavailable, or upon client request, the Moderna COVID-19 vaccine can be used provided informed consent includes the elevated risk of myocarditis/pericarditis associated with this product.

C While the Health Canada authorized schedule for this product is 21 days between dose 1 and 2, the preferred interval in BC is 8 weeks. This interval may be shortened in outbreak communities at the direction of the Medical Health Officer and for individuals who meet approved criteria for an expedited dose 2. If administration of the second dose is delayed beyond 8 weeks, the series does not need to be restarted.

D The minimum interval between doses is 18 days. For optimal response, immunizers should observe recommended intervals as much as possible, however, doses given earlier than recommended may still be considered valid and need not be repeated if minimum intervals are observed.

E NACI recommends that mRNA vaccine (Pfizer-BioNTech or Moderna) can be offered as a second dose to individuals who received a first dose of the AstraZeneca/COVISHIELD vaccine, unless contraindicated.

F For individuals who received a single dose of Janssen vaccine, one additional dose of Moderna COVID-19 vaccine is recommended at least 28 days later.

G The minimum interval between completion of the primary series and the booster dose is 8 weeks. This interval may be applied for a minority of individuals for practical reasons, including pregnant persons, with consideration of the individual risk-benefit, but is not to be used as a routine interval.

H It is not required that the vaccine reach room temperature prior to dilution, however the vaccine must be fully thawed.
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ADMINISTRATION (continued):

- Gently invert the vial containing the diluted product 10 times to mix; do not shake.
- After dilution, the vaccine will be an off-white suspension. Inspect vials to confirm there are no particulates and no discolouration. If any is observed do not administer the vaccine.
- The withdrawal of 6 doses from a single vial is dependant, in part, on the type of syringes and needles used to withdraw doses from the vials; low dead-volume syringes and/or needles should be used if available, as standard syringes and needles may not facilitate the extraction of a 6th dose from a single vial. Additional strategies for extraction of 6 doses:
  - Allow contents to settle for 20 seconds after final inversion.
  - Go slow: withdrawing the diluted vaccine too quickly may result in fizzing.
  - Adjustments to remove air bubbles and dose calibration should be done with the needle still in the vial to avoid loss of vaccine.
  - When drawing the 6th dose, place the needle tip just inside the rubber stopper; slightly tilt vial and ensure the needle bevel is facing down and close to the vial neck.
  - Use the same needle to withdraw and administer.
- If there is enough vaccine left in the vial for a complete 0.3 mL dose after 6 doses have been removed from the vial, another dose can be drawn and administered.
- Following withdrawal of all available 0.3 mL doses, the residual vaccine from up to three vials may be withdrawn into the same syringe to constitute a full dose provided the vials are from the same manufacturer and the same lot number. See addendum for more information.

Storage and Handling / Dilution Requirements:

- Frozen vials prior to use:
  - The vaccine must be stored at ultra-low temperatures of -90°C to -60°C up to the end of its expiry date and kept in the original packaging, until ready to use.
  - The vaccine can be stored at -25°C to -15°C for up to 2 weeks.
  - The vaccine can be stored for up to 30 days in a validated thermal container with dry ice; requires re-icing with 20-23 kg of new dry ice every 5 days if opened twice daily.
- Vials prior to dilution:
  - The frozen vial contains 0.45 mL and needs to be thawed before mixing with the diluent. The vial can be thawed in the refrigerator for 2-3 hours or at room temperature (up to +25°C) for 30 minutes.
  - The vaccine may be stored at +2°C to +8°C for up to 31 days.
  - The vaccine may be at room temperature (up to +25°C) for no more than 2 hours prior to dilution.
  - While at room temperature avoid exposure to direct sunlight and ultraviolet light. Thawed vials can be handled in room light conditions.
  - Do not refreeze thawed vials.

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A For more information on storage and handling and temperature monitoring refer to Appendix E: Management of Biologicals and Guidance for Receiving and Handling the Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 mRNA Vaccine (including dry ice procedures).

B On August 27, 2021, Health Canada authorized an update to the Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 Vaccine Product Monograph to allow a 3-month extension to the expiry date for all Pfizer-BioNTech Covid-19 Vaccine vials with expiry dates of August 2021 through February 2022 printed on the vial and carton labels, provided ultra low temperature storage has been maintained (i.e., -90°C to -60°C).
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ADMINISTRATION (continued):
• Vials after dilution:
  o Once thawed and the vial has come to room temperature (up to +25°C) add 1.8 mL of sodium chloride diluent and discard any remaining diluent. A
  o This multi-dose product contains no preservative.
  o The vaccine must be kept between +2°C to +25°C and used within 6 hours from the time of dilution. Avoid exposure to direct sunlight and ultraviolet light. After dilution, the vaccine vials can be handled in room light conditions.
  o The vaccine can be pre-loaded into a syringe for up to 6 hours. Ensure that the diluted vial of vaccine/pre-loaded syringe is clearly labelled with the date and time of dilution.

Summary of Vial Thawing and Storage:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Store at ultra-low temperatures upon receiving the vaccines in:</th>
<th>Step 1</th>
<th>Step 2</th>
<th>Step 3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ultra-low temperature freezer (-90°C to -60°C)</td>
<td>Thaw in refrigerator (+2°C to +8°C):</td>
<td>At room temperature (up to +25°C):</td>
<td>Post dilution:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regular Use</td>
<td>• 2-3 hours for full vial trays (less time is needed for a fewer number of vials).</td>
<td>• Store at room temperature for no more than 2 hours prior to dilution.</td>
<td>• Store at +2°C to +25°C and use within 6 hours (from the time of dilution).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Store in refrigerator for up to 31 days.</td>
<td></td>
<td>• Any unused vaccine must be discarded after 6 hours.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Or</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thermal shipping container (-90°C to -60°C)</td>
<td>Thaw to room temperature (up to +25°C) for 30 minutes</td>
<td>Post dilution:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Immediate Use</td>
<td>• Store at room temperature for no more than 2 hours prior to dilution.</td>
<td>• Store at +2°C to +25°C and use within 6 hours (from the time of dilution).</td>
<td>• Any unused vaccine must be discarded after 6 hours.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

BOOSTER DOSES:
A booster dose of a COVID-19 mRNA vaccine is recommended for individuals 12 years of age and older at least 6 months after the primary series has been completed.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Preferential vaccine for booster dose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12-29 years of age – immunocompetent individuals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Individuals 12-17 years of age who are moderately to severely immunosuppressed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A It is not required that the vaccine reach room temperature prior to dilution, however the vaccine must be fully thawed.
B Preferred due to the lower risk of myocarditis/pericarditis with this vaccine. However, if the Pfizer-BioNTech vaccine is unavailable, or upon client request, the Moderna COVID-19 vaccine can be used provided informed consent includes the elevated risk of myocarditis/pericarditis associated with this product.
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BOOSTER DOSES (continued):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Preferential vaccine for booster dose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Individuals 18 years of age and older who are moderately to severely immunosuppressed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 years of age and older – immunocompetent individuals</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SEROLOGICAL TESTING:
Serological testing is not recommended before or after immunization.

CONTRAINDICATIONS:
1. History of anaphylactic reaction to any component of the vaccine is generally considered a contraindication, however for more details on the administration of COVID-19 vaccines to individuals with allergies to components of the COVID-19 vaccines, please see the PRECAUTIONS section.

PRODUCT COMPONENTS:
Other components: (4-hydroxybutyl)azanediyl)bis(hexane-6,1-diy)bis(2-hexyldecanoate); 1,2-distearoyl-sn-glycero-3-phosphocholine; cholesterol; dibasic sodium phosphate dihydrate; monobasic potassium phosphate; potassium chloride; sodium chloride; sucrose.

PRECAUTIONS:
- For individuals with a history of anaphylactic reaction to a previous dose of an mRNA COVID-19 vaccine, re-vaccination (i.e., administration of a subsequent dose in the series when indicated) may be offered with the same vaccine or the same mRNA platform if a risk assessment deems that the benefits outweigh the potential risks for the individual and if informed consent is provided. Prior to re-vaccination, consultation with an allergist or another appropriate physician (e.g., Medical Health Officer) is advised. If re-vaccinated, vaccine administration should be done in a controlled setting with expertise and equipment to manage anaphylaxis, with an extended period of observation of at least 30 minutes after re-vaccination.
- For individuals with suspected hypersensitivity or non-anaphylactic allergy to COVID-19 vaccine components, the vaccine should be administered in a controlled setting with expertise and equipment to manage anaphylaxis, with an extended period of observation post-vaccination of at least 30 minutes.
- Wait until symptoms of an acute illness are resolved before vaccinating with COVID-19 vaccine to differentiate symptoms of illness from vaccine side effects.
- There is insufficient evidence on the receipt of COVID-19 vaccine following receipt of anti-SARS-CoV-2 monoclonal antibodies or convalescent plasma for treatment or prevention of COVID-19. Therefore, COVID-19 vaccination should be deferred for at least 90 days to

Although such individuals may be offered a viral vector vaccine, re-vaccination with an mRNA vaccine is preferred due to the better effectiveness and immunogenicity of mRNA vaccines and the possible adverse effects specifically associated with viral vector vaccines (e.g., Thrombosis with Thrombocytopenia Syndrome [TTS]).
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PRECAUTIONS (continued):
    avoid potential interference of the antibody therapy with vaccine-induced immune response. Deferral is not required following treatment with tocilizumab or sarilumab.
    • Individuals diagnosed with Multisystem Inflammatory Syndrome in Children (MIS-C) or Adults (MIS-A) should delay COVID-19 vaccination until they have recovered from illness and for 90 days after the date of diagnosis of MIS-C or MIS-A.
    • Additional doses of a COVID-19 vaccine should be deferred in individuals who experienced a physician-diagnosed myocarditis or pericarditis event following a previous dose of a COVID-19 mRNA vaccine. However those with a history compatible with pericarditis who had no cardiac workup or had normal investigations may proceed to further vaccination once symptoms have resolved and 90 days have passed since receipt of the dose associated with the event. For those with confirmed myocarditis (with or without pericarditis), an individual risk/benefit discussion between the patient and their healthcare provider should occur so that the patient (with their parent/guardian as applicable) can make an informed decision about proceeding with a subsequent dose. If another dose is offered, the Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 vaccine should be offered because of the lower rate of myocarditis/pericarditis compared to the Moderna vaccine. Informed consent should include the unknown rates of recurrence of myocarditis and/or pericarditis following receipt of additional doses of the Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 vaccine, as well as the need to seek immediate medical assessment and care should symptoms develop. Deferral is not required for those with a prior history of myocarditis or pericarditis that is unrelated to COVID-19 mRNA vaccines and are no longer being followed by a medical professional for heart issues. For more information refer to the NACI summary.

SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS:
    • COVID-19 vaccines can be administered concomitantly or at any time before or after the administration of another inactivated or live vaccine.
    • A complete series of COVID-19 vaccine may be offered to individuals without contraindications who have recovered from PCR-confirmed SARS-CoV-2 infection
    • Recipients should practice public health measures for prevention of SARS-CoV-2 infection and transmission regardless of vaccination with COVID-19 vaccine, at this time.

ADVERSE EVENTS:
Local: pain, swelling, redness.
Systemic: fatigue, headache, myalgia, chills, arthralgia, fever, nausea and vomiting.

Rare cases of facial paralysis/Bell’s palsy have been reported.

Pericarditis and myocarditis in association with the mRNA vaccines have been observed internationally and in Canada (see Public Health Agency of Canada reports). These events have been reported in Canada at a rate of 3.0 per 100,000 doses administered following any dose of the Moderna 100 mcg vaccine, and 1.9 per 100,000 doses administered following any dose of the Pfizer-BioNTech 30 mcg vaccine. It is seen more often after the second dose, and in males 12-29 years of age. The reported rates among males 18-29 years of age after the second vaccine dose are 15.9 per 100,000 for the Moderna vaccine and 2.6 per 100,000 for the Pfizer-BioNTech vaccine. Most cases recover fully. In BC, information to support health care provider
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ADVERSE EVENTS (continued):
recognition and reporting of this event in association with the mRNA vaccines has been issued. The exact cause of these events is not known but is thought to be related to the immune response to the spike protein which is also important in immunity against COVID-19 virus.

REFERENCES:
1. Pfizer vaccine product monograph
2. National Advisory Committee on Immunization: Recommendations on the use of COVID-19 Vaccine(s)

ADDENDUM: Pooling residual vaccine from up to three vials to constitute an extra dose

Following withdrawal of all available 0.3 mL doses, a full 0.3 mL dose may be constituted from the residual vaccine volume from up to three separate vials, provided the vials are from the same manufacturer and same lot number. In order to minimize the risk of microbial contaminants and maintain product quality, the following processes should be followed:

- Only vials containing residual vaccine volume are to be used to prepare a full dose when using multiple vials to constitute a single dose. Residual volume should not be combined with contents from a different vial that still contains at least one full dose of the vaccine (to minimize the chance of contaminating the contents of a vial that still contains multiple doses of the vaccine).
- Given this vaccine does not contain preservative and therefore has a short timeline for its use following dilution (i.e., 6 hours), pooling of residual vaccine from two or three vials must occur as soon as possible - it is not recommended to save multiple vials with residual volume for use at one time (e.g., the end of the clinic).
- Perform hand hygiene before handling the vaccine. Strictly adhere to aseptic technique while handling the vaccine and minimize the number of vial punctures.
- Firmly and briskly wipe the surface of the rubber stopper with an alcohol swab for initial and subsequent uses, being sure to apply friction, and allow it to dry for at least 10 seconds.
- To assist with the withdrawal of residual vaccine from the vial, invert the vial and ensure the end of the needle is below fluid level and situated in the groove of the vial stopper.
- Once the residual vaccine is withdrawn, keep the needle in the vial when expelling air bubble(s) to minimize vaccine wastage.
- Check the syringe to ensure it contains the total 0.3 mL dose prior to administration.
- If not administered immediately, the syringe should be clearly labeled with the date and time of the vial with the shortest timeframe for use.