



Congratulations on receiving your **second/additional/booster dose of Pfizer-BioNTech (Comirnaty®) or Moderna COVID-19 vaccine**. Please read through this post-vaccination information handout completely.

Here is what to expect:

- Please remain in the observation area for at least 15 minutes. You may be asked to stay for 30 minutes if you had allergic reactions in the past or advised by an allergist. **For your safety, it is important that you stay for the full duration of the observation period.**
- If you have not done so already, please consider registering with v-safe at <https://vsafe.cdc.gov/>. This is a smartphone-based tool that helps the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) track side effects from the vaccine. Even if you have already registered when you received your first vaccine dose, you still need to register with them again for the second vaccine dose. You may access more information about the program at <https://emergency.cdc.gov/coca/ppt/2020/v-safe-information-sheet-508c.pdf>.
- You may obtain a copy of the vaccine fact sheets by accessing the following links:
 - For the Pfizer-BioNTech vaccine: <https://www.fda.gov/media/144414/download>
 - For the Moderna vaccine: <https://www.fda.gov/media/144638/download>
- You are likely to experience at least one side effect from the vaccine, even if you have not already experienced it after the first dose. Here is a list of some commonly reported side effects.
 - Pain at the injection site
 - Fatigue
 - Headache
 - Muscle aches
 - Chills
 - Joint pain
 - Enlarged lymph nodes
 - Vomiting
 - Diarrhea
 - Fever
- If you previously experienced side effect(s) from a previous dose of the vaccine, you would likely experience similar side effects again, and possibly more intensely. This is especially true with symptoms such as headaches, muscle aches, joint pain, fatigue, and chills.
- You may take ibuprofen (Advil, Motrin) or acetaminophen (Tylenol) as needed for relief. You should, however, avoid taking them prophylactically to prevent the onset of symptoms as that may affect the efficacy of the vaccine. Children should not be given aspirin or aspirin containing products due to risk of Reye's syndrome.
- The symptoms should typically last 24-48 hours but not more than 72 hours. If you continue to have symptoms for more than 72 hours after receiving the vaccine, you should contact your primary care provider.
- If, after leaving the vaccine clinic, you develop lightheadedness, confusion, difficulty breathing, swelling of the lips, face and/or throat, generalized rash or hives, you should immediately go to the nearest emergency department for further evaluation.
- If you experience other symptoms at any time, you should contact your primary care physician for further instructions.
- If you develop cough, shortness-of-breath, or loss of smell and/or taste, you should seek medical attention immediately for further evaluation.

Helpful information now that you have been vaccinated against COVID-19:

What will this vaccine do for me?

- This vaccine will help reduce your risk of developing COVID-19.
- If you develop COVID-19, it will help reduce your risk of getting sick enough to require hospitalization.

When will I be considered vaccinated?

- You are considered **fully vaccinated** 2 weeks after the second dose.
- You are considered **up to date** with the COVID-19 vaccination 2 weeks after receiving a booster dose.

How safe is this vaccine?

- Over 400 million doses of the vaccines have been given and occurrences of severe adverse reactions have been very low.
- The clinical trial data were closely reviewed by the FDA advisory committee for the safety profiles before offering recommendations to allow their use under the Emergency Use Authorization.
- There are rare cases of myocarditis (inflammation of the heart) and pericarditis (inflammation of the sac around the heart) that have been reported. They predominately occurred in males between ages 12-29 years. Many of the cases were mild and all fully recovered. However, the risk of myocarditis and pericarditis from vaccination is much lower than the risk from COVID-19.

Are there any long-term side effects to the vaccine?

- The long-term safety profile of either vaccines is still under investigation.
- Thus far, no obvious long-term side effects have been reported.

What should I do if I experience an allergic reaction to the vaccine?

- If you think you are experiencing an allergic reaction after leaving the vaccine clinic, you should seek medical attention immediately, preferably at the local emergency department.
- Once your symptoms have resolved and your medical provider feels that you experienced an allergic reaction, you should request to see an allergist to determine the cause of the reaction(s).

Are there any special considerations if I am immunocompromised, i.e., have an impaired immune system?

- Individuals who are moderately to severely immunocompromised include any of the following
 - Been receiving active cancer treatment for tumors or cancers of the blood
 - Received an organ transplant and are taking medicine to suppress the immune system
 - Received a stem cell transplant within the last 2 years or are taking medicine to suppress the immune system
 - Moderate or severe primary immunodeficiency (such as DiGeorge syndrome, Wiskott-Aldrich syndrome)
 - Advanced or untreated HIV infection
 - Active treatment with high-dose corticosteroids or other drugs that may suppress your immune response
- If you are moderately to severely immunocompromised, you should receive an additional COVID-19 vaccine dose at least 28 days after your second dose.

Who should receive a booster dose and when?

- CDC recommends that all persons aged 12 years and older who are fully vaccinated with a mRNA COVID-19 vaccine should receive a booster dose at least 5 months after the last dose.
- If you are moderately to severely immunocompromised, you should receive a booster dose at least 3 months after the last dose.

Who should receive a second booster dose and when?

- The following individuals who have completed their primary vaccination series and received a booster dose may receive a second booster dose 4 months after their first booster dose
 - All individuals ages 50 years and older
 - All individuals ages 12 years and older who are moderately or severely immunocompromised (see above list)
 - All individuals ages 18 years and older who received only the Johnson & Johnson/Janssen vaccine for their primary series and first booster dose.

How long should I wait to get the additional/booster dose of the vaccine if I receive antibody therapy, i.e., bamlanivimab/etesivimab, REGEN-COV, sotrovimab or convalescent plasma?

- There is no waiting period necessary after receiving monoclonal antibodies for the treatment of COVID-19, as long as you have recovered, or for exposure to someone with COVID-19.
- You should wait 2 weeks after completing vaccination before receiving Evusheld (tixagevimab/cilggevimab).

Can I still get COVID-19 now that I am vaccinated?

- The vaccine is not 100% effective in protecting you from developing COVID-19 with symptoms. Breakthrough infections may occur but are uncommon. However, you may receive extra protection if you continue to use facemasks while in public, especially in indoor public areas.

Now that I am fully vaccinated, what can I safely do?

- You may resume activities in most outdoor settings without wearing masks or physically distancing.
- You should continue to wear masks while in indoor public spaces or anywhere involving large crowds.
- If you have an impaired or suppressed immune system, you should continue to wear masks and physical distance at all times while in public.
- If you are a healthcare worker, you should check with your employer's infection control policy on your facility's facemask use requirement.
- You may travel within the U.S. without the need to get tested or self-quarantine.

What should I continue to do despite being fully vaccinated?

- You should still take steps to protect yourself and others if you travel using public transportation, including airplanes.
- You should get tested if you develop COVID-19 symptoms at any time.
- If you have a condition or take medications that weaken your immune system, you should discuss with your healthcare provider about your activities as you may need to continue all recommended precautions to prevent COVID-19.

Am I still required to be tested for COVID-19 if I want to travel internationally?

- You should still travel only when necessary while taking all the appropriate precautions.
- You do not need to be tested for COVID-19 before traveling out of the U.S. You should, however, check if your destination if it requires proof of negative COVID-19 test result, or any other requirements, before arrival.
- CDC continues to require proof of negative COVID-19 test result, either PCR- or antigen-based test, 1-3 days prior to departure on flights to the U.S. regardless of the vaccination status.
- You do not need to self-quarantine, but you should still get tested 3-5 days after returning.

What should I do if I had close contact with someone with COVID-19? Do I need to be in quarantine?

- If you are fully vaccinated, you should still quarantine. It is recommended that you stay in quarantine for 10 full days. If necessary, you are allowed to exit quarantine after 5 full days if you have not developed any COVID-19 symptoms. You should wear a mask when around others and while in public for 10 full days after exposure. You should also consider getting tested 5 days after the exposure.
- If you are up to date with COVID-19 vaccination, you do not need to quarantine. You should wear a mask when around others and while in public for 10 full days after exposure. You should also consider getting tested 5 days after the exposure.
- If you develop COVID-19 symptoms at any time, you should get tested immediately.

If I am a healthcare worker and had close contact with someone with COVID-19, am I restricted from returning to work?

- You should contact your employer or check with your facility's policy regarding COVID-19 exposure and work restrictions.

If I get COVID-19, do I need to be in isolation?

- Yes. You will need to be in isolation for at least 10 days, depending on the severity of the infection.

If I get the COVID-19 test, will vaccination affect the test results?

- It depends on the test. The vaccine will not affect the results of PCR- and antigen-based tests. These tests are typically the ones that will require swabbing your nose to collect the samples.

- Those who received the vaccine may have positive antibody test result. The detection of antibodies represents your immune system's response to the vaccine.

Should I ask my doctor to perform an antibody test to confirm that I have antibodies after I am vaccinated?

- Antibody testing to confirm immunity is not recommended at this time.

Can I transmit the virus that causes COVID-19 through vaccination to those who have not had COVID-19?

- No. The vaccine does not contain any virus. Therefore, no virus can be transmitted through the vaccine.
- However, if you are already infected with virus that causes COVID-19 when you received the vaccine but have no symptoms, you can still transmit the virus to others.

Is this vaccine effective against the variant strains that I have read about in the news?

- Yes, but it is important to be up to date with COVID-19 vaccination, i.e., fully vaccinated and boosted, to be maximally protected.

If I have other vaccines I am scheduled to get, when should I get them?

- You may receive this vaccine at or around the same time as other non-COVID-19 vaccines.

If I have other questions, who should I contact to help getting the answers?

- Your primary care provider is a good resource for vaccine-related questions.
- The RiverStone Health website also contains a list of general questions and answers. You can access them at <https://covid.riverstonehealth.org/>.

