



COVID-19 – Coronavirus

INFORMATION ON COVID-19 PFIZER (COMIRNATY) VACCINE

From 1 June 2020, detainees at the Alexander Maconochie Centre will be offered a Pfizer-Comirnaty Vaccine to prevent them from becoming ill from COVID-19.

Detainees are urged to familiarise themselves with the following information:

- The Pfizer – Comirnaty Vaccine does not contain any live virus and cannot give you COVID-19.
- After receiving the vaccine your body will recognise and fight against the virus that causes COVID-19.
- You will receive the vaccine in your upper arm and we will need to observe you for 15 minutes after you have received the vaccine.
- You will be offered a second dose about three weeks after your first dose.
- Protection against COVID-19 starts from 2–3 weeks after the first dose.
- Research shows that people who had two doses of Pfizer – Comirnaty Vaccine were about 95 per cent less likely to get COVID-19 than people who did not get the vaccine.
- No vaccine is 100% effective and we do not know how long protection from this vaccine will last and if you will need further vaccines in the future.

Benefits of the vaccine

A very large clinical trial showed that Comirnaty is effective in preventing COVID-19 in people aged 16 years and older. People who had two doses of Comirnaty were about 95 per cent less likely to get COVID-19 than people who did not get the vaccine. It was equally effective in people over the age of 65 years, as well as people with some stable pre-existing medical conditions.

Protection against COVID-19 starts from about 2–3 weeks after the first dose. While one dose may give some protection, it may only last for the short-term. Two doses will give optimal protection. No vaccine is 100 per cent effective, so it is possible that you can still get sick from COVID-19 after vaccination. We do not know how long the protection from Comirnaty will last. We will learn more about this over time.

We currently do not know how effective COVID-19 vaccines are at preventing spread of the virus. This means that SARS-CoV-2 could potentially still infect a vaccinated person. Even if they have no symptoms or only mild symptoms they could still pass it on to others.

This is why it is important to continue other preventative measures like:

- physical distancing
- hand washing
- COVID-19 testing and quarantine/isolation as required.



If you have been vaccinated with two doses of Comirnaty, you should still get a COVID-19 test if you have symptoms that meet testing criteria according to your local health authority (e.g. fever, cough, sore throat).

Who can receive this vaccine

People aged 16 years and older can receive this COVID-19 vaccination. Certain groups of people are prioritised to receive vaccines first because they are at higher risk of:

- exposure to the COVID-19 virus, for example workers in border or quarantine facilities, a healthcare facility or aged-care facility, or
- severe illness and death from COVID-19, for example are older or have underlying medical conditions.

Who should not receive this vaccine

You should not receive this vaccine if you have had:

- anaphylaxis (a type of severe allergic reaction) to a previous dose of the same COVID-19 vaccine, or
- anaphylaxis after exposure to any component of a COVID-19 vaccine.

Precautions for vaccination

People with certain conditions may need additional precautions such as staying for 30 minutes of observation after having their vaccine or consulting an allergy specialist. Tell your immunisation provider if you have had:

- an allergic reaction to a previous dose of a COVID-19 vaccine or to an ingredient of the vaccine
- anaphylaxis to other vaccines or to other medicines. Your provider can check to ensure there are no common ingredients with the COVID-19 vaccine you are receiving
- a mast cell disorder.

If you have a bleeding disorder or you are taking a blood-thinning medication (anticoagulant), tell your immunisation provider. Your immunisation provider can help determine whether it is safe for you to have an intramuscular injection, and help decide the best timing for injection.

Special circumstances to discuss before vaccination

People with weakened immune systems (immunocompromise)

People with immunocompromise includes those who have a medical condition that weakens their immune system. It also includes those who may be taking medications that suppress their immune system.

The Australian Government strongly recommends people with immunocompromise receive COVID-19 vaccination. Comirnaty is not a live vaccine. It is safe in people with immunocompromise.

People with immunocompromise, including those living with HIV, have a higher risk of severe illness from COVID-19, including a higher risk of death.



Clinical trials for Comirnaty did not include people with immunocompromise, except for a small group of people with stable HIV. We do not know if Comirnaty is as effective in people with immunocompromise compared to the rest of the population. It is possible that Comirnaty might not be as effective in people with immunocompromise as it is in the general population. It is important to continue other preventative measures such as physical distancing after vaccination.

Women who are pregnant or breastfeeding

If you are breastfeeding, you can have Comirnaty. You do not need to stop breastfeeding after vaccination.

Pregnant women are not routinely recommended to have Comirnaty, but can consider vaccination:

- if they are at higher risk of getting COVID-19, for example due to their occupation, or
- if they have risk factors for severe illness, for example due to pre-existing medical conditions.

If you are pregnant, your healthcare provider can help you to assess the benefits and risks of vaccination.

People with a history of COVID-19

If you have had COVID-19 in the past, tell your immunisation provider. Your provider may advise to wait for up to six months after recovery before having a COVID-19 vaccine. If you have ongoing illness from COVID-19, discuss the best timing of vaccination with your treating doctor.

Ensuring the safety of Comirnaty

Comirnaty and other COVID-19 vaccines have been developed quickly due to increased funding for vaccine research, and access to very large numbers of volunteers for research studies. A large clinical trial involving around 44,000 people confirmed Comirnaty to be safe and effective. The Therapeutic Goods Administration (TGA) assesses all vaccines in Australia. This ensures that, in order for a vaccine to be approved, it is safe, effective and manufactured to a very high quality standard.

The safety of COVID-19 vaccines will be monitored continuously throughout the COVID-19 vaccination program.

There are reports of a very rare side effect involving blood clotting with low blood platelet count after receiving the COVID-19 Vaccine AstraZeneca. The COVID-19 Vaccine AstraZeneca vaccine is made in a different way. There is no evidence of this condition being linked to the Comirnaty COVID-19.

You can report suspected side effects to an Officer in your area.

Following your vaccination, it is still important to wash your hands and maintain physical distancing



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