



After your Comirnaty (Pfizer) COVID-19 vaccination

Last updated: 9 November 2021

About the vaccine

Today you have received the **Comirnaty (Pfizer Australia Pty Ltd) vaccine**.

This vaccine can prevent people from becoming ill from COVID-19. The Pfizer COVID-19 vaccine does not contain any live virus, and it cannot give you COVID-19. It contains the genetic code for an important part of the SARS-CoV-2 virus called the spike protein. After getting the vaccine, your body makes copies of the spike protein. Your immune system will then learn to recognise and fight against the SARS-CoV-2 virus. The body breaks down the genetic code quickly.

What to expect after vaccination

As with any vaccine, you may have some side effects after receiving a COVID-19 vaccine.

Common side effects after **Pfizer** include:

- pain or swelling at the injection site
- tiredness
- headache
- muscle pain
- fever and chills
- joint pain.

Less common side effects after **Pfizer** include:

- redness at the injection site
- nausea
- enlarged lymph nodes
- feeling unwell
- pain in limb
- insomnia
- itching at the injection site.

These side effects are usually mild and usually go away within one or two days. Some recipients will experience more significant flu-like symptoms from this vaccination compared to other common vaccinations and may require time away from normal activities. These symptoms may occur after either dose but are more common after the second dose.

If you experience pain at the injection site or fever, headaches or body aches after vaccination, you can take paracetamol or ibuprofen (note, ibuprofen is not recommended during pregnancy). These help to reduce some of the above symptoms (you do not need to take paracetamol or ibuprofen before vaccination). If there is swelling at the injection site, you can use a cold compress.

Rare side effects that have been reported after **Pfizer** are:

- severe allergic reaction (anaphylaxis)
- myocarditis (inflammation of the heart muscle) and pericarditis (inflammation of the outer lining of the heart). Most reported cases have been mild and recovered quickly, although longer-term follow-up of these cases is ongoing. Cases have been reported predominantly after the second dose and predominantly in younger males (aged < 30 years).

You should seek medical attention after vaccination if you:

- think you are having an allergic reaction. Call 000 if you experience severe symptoms, such as difficulty breathing, wheezing, a fast heartbeat or collapsing
- have chest pain, pressure or discomfort, irregular heartbeat, skipped beats or 'fluttering', fainting, shortness of breath or pain with breathing
- are worried about a potential side effect or have new or unexpected symptoms
- have an expected side effect of the vaccine which has not gone away after a few days.

For non-urgent symptoms, you can see your regular healthcare provider (e.g. your GP).

Vaccine safety monitoring and reporting side effects

You can report suspected side effects to your vaccination provider or other healthcare professional. They will then make a formal report on your behalf to your state or territory health department or directly to the Therapeutic Goods Administration (TGA).

If you would prefer to report it yourself, please visit the [reporting suspected side effects associated with a COVID-19 vaccine webpage](#) on the TGA website and follow the directions on the page.

COVID-19 testing after vaccination

Some side effects from COVID-19 vaccination might be similar to symptoms of COVID-19 (e.g. fever). However, Pfizer does not contain any live virus and cannot cause COVID-19. You may not need to get a COVID-19 test or isolate:

- if you develop general symptoms like fever, headache or tiredness in the first two days after vaccination, and
- if you are sure that you don't have any respiratory symptoms (e.g. runny nose, cough, sore throat, loss of smell or loss of taste).

However, you should check the current guidelines in your state/territory for the most up-to-date information. This advice may change in the event of a COVID-19 outbreak in your local area. You may still need to get a COVID-19 test if you meet other criteria, for example if you are a close contact of a known COVID-19 case. If in doubt, seek medical assessment.

Remember your next appointment

It is important that you receive two doses of the Pfizer COVID-19 vaccine for your primary course. These doses are generally given 3-6 weeks apart, but longer intervals may be recommended in special circumstances. The second dose is likely to prolong the duration of protection against COVID-19.

Third dose for people with severe immunocompromise

Some people who are severely immunocompromised should have a third dose of the vaccine to achieve the same level of immunity as the general population. An mRNA vaccine (Pfizer or Spikevax (Moderna)) is preferred to Vaxzevria (AstraZeneca) for this third dose. Read more about [third doses of the vaccine](#).

Booster doses

Booster doses are available to everyone 18 years and older. ATAGI recommends the Pfizer vaccine for booster doses.

You can book a booster dose if it has been 6 months or longer since your second dose of COVID-19 vaccine. Find out more about [booster doses](#).

How is the information you provide at your appointment used

For information on how your personal details are collected, stored and used visit <https://www.health.gov.au/using-our-websites/privacy/privacy-notice-for-covid-19-vaccinations>

This document has been released under
the Freedom of Information Act 1982 (FOIA)
By the Department of Health, Disability and Ageing



Information on COVID-19 Comirnaty (Pfizer) vaccine

Last updated: 20 December 2021

About the vaccine

Comirnaty (Pfizer) is a vaccine that can prevent people from becoming ill from COVID-19. Two doses are required initially (called the primary course). These 2 doses are usually given 3-6 weeks apart. In special circumstances the interval may be longer. The Pfizer vaccine can also be used for a booster dose in people aged 18 years and older. The booster dose is given 5 months or more after the primary course.

The Pfizer COVID-19 vaccine does not contain any live virus, and it cannot give you COVID-19. It contains the genetic code for an important part of the SARS-CoV-2 virus called the spike protein. After getting the vaccine, your body makes copies of the spike protein. Your immune system will then learn to recognise and fight against the SARS-CoV-2 virus, which causes COVID-19. The body breaks down the genetic code quickly.

Vaccination is voluntary and free. You can discuss any concerns or questions you have about COVID-19 vaccination with your immunisation provider or your GP before you receive the vaccine.

Benefits of the vaccine

A very large clinical trial showed that Pfizer is effective in preventing COVID-19 in people aged 12 years and older. People who had two doses of Pfizer were about 95 per cent less likely to get symptomatic 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 improved protection. No vaccine is 100 per cent effective, so it is possible that you can still get sick from COVID-19 after vaccination.

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. However, the COVID-19 vaccines currently used in Australia are effective in reducing the likelihood of a vaccinated person transmitting the virus to close contacts if the person is infected.

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

- physical distancing
- hand washing
- wearing a face mask
- COVID-19 testing and quarantine/isolation as required by your state/territory.

If you have been vaccinated with Pfizer, 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).

Safety of the vaccine

Pfizer has been safely given to hundreds of millions of people around the world. Spikevax (Moderna) and Pfizer COVID-19 vaccines both have a very rare risk of heart inflammation (myocarditis or pericarditis). This is more commonly seen in males aged under 30 after the second dose. In some countries, myocarditis and pericarditis have been reported more commonly after Moderna than after Pfizer. Most people who have had these conditions after their vaccine have recovered fully. The benefits of vaccination outweigh this very rare risk and vaccination is still recommended for all eligible age groups.

For current information on the frequency and severity of myocarditis and pericarditis following Moderna and Pfizer, please refer to the Australian Technical Advisory Group on Immunisation Weekly COVID-19 meeting updates, available at the Department of Health website: www.health.gov.au/news.

Who can receive this vaccine

People aged 5 years and older can receive the Pfizer COVID-19 vaccine for their primary course.

For more information about vaccination in children aged 5 to 11 years see the [consent form for parents and guardians of children aged 5 to 11 years](#).

People aged 18 years and older can receive Pfizer vaccine for their booster dose.

Booster doses

A booster dose refers to an additional vaccine dose after the primary vaccine course. It is intended to strengthen and prolong protection against COVID-19.

If you are 18 or older, you can receive an additional dose of Pfizer as a booster if it has been 5 months or more after your primary course. Booster doses are not recommended for younger people at this stage.

For more information on booster doses see [ATAGI recommendations on the use of a booster dose of COVID-19 vaccine](#).

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 an mRNA COVID-19 vaccine (i.e., Pfizer or Spikevax (Moderna))
- **anaphylaxis after exposure to any component of the vaccine**, including polyethylene glycol (PEG)
- **any other serious adverse event**, that following review by an experienced immunisation provider or medical specialist was attributed to a previous dose of an mRNA COVID-19 vaccine (i.e., Pfizer or Moderna) and without another cause identified

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** or to an ingredient of an mRNA COVID-19 vaccine (i.e Pfizer or Moderna)
- **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
- confirmed mastocytosis with recurrent anaphylaxis that requires treatment

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 precautionary conditions for Pfizer

People with a history of any of the following conditions can receive Pfizer but advice should be sought from a GP, immunisation specialist or cardiologist about the best timing of vaccination and whether any additional precautions are recommended:

- Recent (i.e., within the past 3 months) myocarditis or pericarditis
- Acute rheumatic fever (i.e., with active myocardial inflammation) or acute rheumatic heart disease
- Acute decompensated heart failure.

Tell your doctor if you had myocarditis or pericarditis diagnosed after a previous dose of Pfizer or Moderna.

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. Pfizer is not a live vaccine. It is safe in people with immunocompromise.

People with severe immunocompromise are recommended to have a third dose of Pfizer for their primary course. Severely immunocompromised people who received a third primary dose are not yet recommended to receive a booster dose (i.e. 4th dose). Further information on booster doses in this group will be provided soon.

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 Pfizer did not include people with immunocompromise, except for a small group of people with stable HIV. We do not know if Pfizer is as effective in people with immunocompromise compared to the rest of the population. It is possible that Pfizer 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

Women and adolescents who are pregnant should be routinely offered Pfizer or Moderna at any stage of pregnancy. If you are trying to become pregnant you do not need to delay vaccination or avoid becoming pregnant after vaccination.

Pregnant women with COVID-19 have an increased risk of severe illness and adverse pregnancy outcomes. Real-world evidence has shown that Pfizer is safe for pregnant women and breastfeeding women.

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

People with a history of COVID-19

If you have had COVID-19 in the past, tell your doctor or immunisation provider. COVID-19 vaccination can be given after recovery from the infection, or can be deferred for up to six months after the acute illness in those who have had confirmed SARSCoV-2 infection, as evidence suggests that past infection reduces the risk of reinfection for at least 6 months.

Pfizer and children

Pfizer has been provisionally approved for use in people aged 5 years or older and cannot be given to younger people.

Ensuring the safety of Pfizer

The Therapeutic Goods Administration 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. A description of the process for approval of COVID-19 vaccines is available on the [TGA website](#).

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

You can report suspected side effects to your vaccination provider or other healthcare professional. They will then make a formal report on your behalf to your state or territory health department or directly to the TGA.

If you would prefer to report it yourself, please visit the [TGA website](#) for information on how to report suspected side effects associated with COVID-19 vaccines.

This document has been prepared under the Freedom of Information Act 1982 (CTH) By the Department of Health, Disability and Ageing



Preparing for COVID-19 vaccination

Last updated: 23 September 2021

Make sure your details are correct

While you wait for your appointment, there are some things you can do now to get ready.

Make sure your details are [up to date with Medicare](#), if you are eligible (note that you can still have a COVID-19 vaccine if you are not eligible for Medicare). You can do this via:

- The [Medicare online account](#) through [myGov](#)
- The [Express Plus Medicare app](#).
- Calling the [Medicare program](#).

If you don't have your account set up, you can:

- [Enrol in Medicare](#), if you're not already enrolled.
- [Set up](#) your Medicare online account, if you're enrolled in Medicare, but don't have Medicare linked to myGov.
- [Get an Individual Health Identifier \(IHI\)](#), if you're not eligible for Medicare.

Once you've had your vaccine, you'll be able to get an immunisation history statement to prove your vaccination status. You can find out [how to get your immunisation history statement](#) on the Services Australia website.

Getting ready for your appointment

There is a limited supply of COVID-19 vaccines in Australia and globally. This means, people who have the highest risk of severe COVID-19 and/or exposure to the virus will receive the vaccine first. Other people will be vaccinated over time. Find out who will be prioritised for vaccination by visiting www.health.gov.au/covid19-vaccines. You can check to see if you can book a COVID-19 vaccination yet by visiting <https://covid-vaccine.healthdirect.gov.au/>.

You should **not** attend a COVID-19 vaccination appointment if you:

- are unwell with fever, cough, runny nose or other symptoms that could be from COVID-19
- are awaiting COVID-19 test results
- have tested positive with COVID-19 and you are in isolation
- are in quarantine
- are a close contact of someone with COVID-19.

If you fall into any of the above categories, check with your immunisation provider. You may need to reschedule your appointment for vaccination. COVID-19 vaccines are not effective at treating COVID-19.

If you have had another vaccine in the 7 days before your COVID-19 vaccine appointment, tell your immunisation provider. Your immunisation provider may ask you to reschedule your appointment.

You are not required to test for COVID-19 before vaccination if you do not have a fever or any respiratory symptoms.

Plan ahead for two doses

It is important that you receive two doses of your COVID-19 vaccine. There should be at least three weeks between the two doses if you receive the Comirnaty (Pfizer) vaccine and 4 weeks between the two doses if you receive the Spikevax (Moderna) vaccine. Longer intervals between first and second doses may be recommended in special circumstances, like in outbreak settings.

There should be about 12 weeks between the two doses if you receive the Vaxzevria (AstraZeneca) vaccine. Shortening the interval from 12 weeks to no less than 4 weeks between doses may be appropriate in certain circumstances. Optimal protection against COVID-19 will not occur until about one to two weeks after your second dose.

What to expect at your vaccination appointment

You should bring the following to your COVID-19 vaccination appointment:

- photo ID, if you have one
- Medicare card, if you have one
- employee ID, if you are getting a COVID-19 vaccine because of your occupation.
- information about any of your medical conditions, allergies, bleeding disorders or immunocompromise (i.e. weakened immune system)
- information about any medications you are taking
- information about any previous COVID-19 vaccine received (vaccine brand and date of vaccination)
- information about any reactions you have had to any vaccine in the past
- the name of your current GP/s and any specialist doctors you see
- a face mask (if required by your state/territory).

At your appointment, you will be able to discuss any questions you have about COVID-19 vaccinations with your immunisation provider.

Tell your immunisation provider if you are under the age of 60 years, if you have any medical conditions or if you are taking any medications. In particular, make sure to tell them if you:

- have had an allergic reaction to a previous dose of a COVID-19 vaccine or to an ingredient of the vaccine
- have had anaphylaxis (a severe allergic reaction) to other vaccines or other medicines
- have had any other serious adverse event, that following review by an experienced immunisation provider/medical specialist was attributed to a previous dose of a COVID-19 vaccine (and without another cause identified)
- have a history of confirmed mastocytosis (a mast cell disorder) with recurrent anaphylaxis that requires treatment
- have ever been diagnosed with capillary leak syndrome
- have ever had major venous and/or arterial thrombosis in combination with thrombocytopenia, including diagnosed Thrombotic Thrombocytopenic Syndrome (TTS), following a previous dose of a COVID-19 vaccine

- have a history of heparin induced thrombocytopenia (HIT), central venous sinus thrombosis (CVST), blood clots in the abdominal veins (splanchnic veins) or antiphospholipid syndrome associated with blood clots
- have had myocarditis, pericarditis or endocarditis within the past 6 months
- currently have acute rheumatic fever or acute rheumatic heart disease
- have acute decompensated heart failure
- have a bleeding disorder or are receiving anticoagulant therapy (a blood thinner)
- are pregnant
- are immunocompromised (i.e. have a weakened immune system or take immune suppressing medication)
- have had COVID-19 in the past, or have ongoing illness from COVID-19
- have received another COVID-19 vaccine (and which brand)
- have received any vaccine in the last 7 days

In some circumstances, it may be better to have a discussion with your healthcare provider about vaccination before making an appointment for vaccination. You can also read information about the specific vaccine you are receiving:

- [Information on COVID-19 Pfizer vaccine](#)
- [Information on COVID-19 Moderna vaccine](#)
- [Information on COVID-19 AstraZeneca vaccine](#)

How you will receive the vaccine

You will receive the vaccine as an injection, most commonly into your upper arm muscle. You must remain in the vaccination clinic for observation for at least 15 minutes after vaccination. Depending on your medical history, you may be asked to wait in the clinic for 30 minutes.

How is the information you provide at your appointment used?

For information on how your personal details are collected, stored and used visit:

<https://www.health.gov.au/using-our-websites/privacy/privacy-notice-for-covid-19-vaccinations>

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By the Department of Health, Disability and Ageing



Australian Government



Consent form for COVID-19 vaccination

Before you fill out this form, make sure you read the information sheet on the vaccine you will be getting: Vaxzevria (AstraZeneca), Comirnaty (Pfizer) or Spikevax (Moderna).

Last updated: 24 December 2021

About COVID-19 vaccination

People who have a COVID-19 vaccination have a much lower chance of getting sick from COVID-19.

There are three brands of vaccine in use in Australia. All are effective and safe.

You can have:

- AstraZeneca if you are 18 years or over
- Moderna if you are 12 years or over
- Pfizer if you are 5 years or over*

*There is a separate consent form available for children aged 5 to 11 years.

Pfizer or Moderna are preferred over AstraZeneca for adults under 60 years of age.

Most people require two doses initially. This is called the primary course.

People with severe immunocompromise may require a third primary dose to bring their immune response up to optimal levels.

People aged 18 years or over, including people with severe immunocompromise and pregnant women, can have a booster dose of Pfizer, Moderna (half dose), or AstraZeneca four months or more after their primary course, to prolong their protection against COVID-19.

For more information visit the Department of Health COVID-19 vaccine website:

www.health.gov.au/covid-19-vaccines

Medical experts have studied COVID-19 vaccines to make sure they are safe. Most side effects are mild. They may start on the day of vaccination and last for one or two days. As with any vaccine or medicine, there may be rare or unknown side effects.

Name:												
Medicare number:												

A very rare side effect after AstraZeneca is called thrombosis with thrombocytopenia syndrome, or TTS. This means blood clotting (thrombosis) with low blood platelet levels (thrombocytopenia). TTS does not happen after Pfizer or Moderna.

Myocarditis and pericarditis (heart inflammation) have been reported following Pfizer and Moderna. Most cases have been mild and people have recovered quickly.

Tell your health care provider if you have any side effects after vaccination that you are worried about.

You may be contacted by SMS or email in the week after you have the vaccine to see how you are feeling.

Some people may get COVID-19 after vaccination. You must still follow all public health advice in your state or territory to stop the spread of COVID-19, including:

- keep your distance – stay at least 1.5 metres away from other people
- wash your hands often with soap and water, or use hand sanitiser
- wear a mask
- stay home if you are unwell with cold or flu-like symptoms and arrange to get a COVID-19 test.

By law, the person giving your vaccination must record it on the Australian Immunisation Register. You can view your vaccination record online through your:

- Medicare account
- MyGov account
- My Health Record account (you can register for this with a Medicare number or an Individual Healthcare Identifier).

How your information is used

For information on how your personal details are collected, stored and used, visit www.health.gov.au/using-our-websites/privacy/privacy-notice-for-covid-19-vaccinations.

If you are getting your vaccination in a pharmacy, the pharmacy must share some of your personal information with the Pharmacy Programs Administrator. This is so the pharmacy can claim payment from the Australian Government. More information about why this is needed and what information is shared is provided at the link above.

On the day you have your vaccine

Before you get vaccinated, tell the person giving you the vaccination if you:

- have had an allergic reaction, particularly a severe allergic reaction (anaphylaxis), to:
 - a previous dose of a COVID-19 vaccine
 - an ingredient of a COVID-19 vaccine
 - other vaccines or medications
- are immunocompromised. This means that you have a weakened immune system that makes it harder for you to fight diseases. You can still have a COVID-19 vaccine, but talk to your doctor about when is the best time to get your vaccine. This will depend on your condition and your treatment.

Name:												
Medicare number:												

Consent Checklist

- | Yes | No | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Have you had an allergic reaction to a previous dose of a COVID-19 vaccine? |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Have you had anaphylaxis to another vaccine or medication? |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Have you had a serious adverse event, that following expert review by an experienced immunisation provider or medical specialist was attributed to a previous dose of a COVID-19 vaccine (and did not have another cause identified)? |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Have you ever had mastocytosis (a mast cell disorder) which has caused recurrent anaphylaxis? |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Have you had COVID-19 before? |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Do you have a bleeding disorder? |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Do you take any medicine to thin your blood (an anticoagulant therapy)? |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Do you have a weakened immune system (immunocompromised)? |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Are you pregnant? * |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Have you been sick with a cough, sore throat, fever or are feeling sick in another way? |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Have you had a COVID-19 vaccination before? |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Have you received any other vaccination in the last 7 days? |

Relevant only for those receiving AstraZeneca:

- | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Have you ever been diagnosed with capillary leak syndrome? |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Have had thrombosis (clotting) together with thrombocytopenia (low platelets) within 42 days after having a previous dose of AstraZeneca? |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Have you ever had cerebral venous sinus thrombosis? * |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Have you ever had heparin-induced thrombocytopenia? * |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Have you ever had blood clots in the abdominal veins (splanchnic veins)? * |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Have you ever had antiphospholipid syndrome associated with blood clots? * |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Are you under 60 years of age? * |

* Pfizer or Moderna are the preferred vaccines for people in these groups. If these vaccines are not available, AstraZeneca can be considered if the benefits of vaccination outweigh the risks.

For more information, see <https://www.health.gov.au/initiatives-and-programs/covid-19-vaccines/advice-for-providers/tts>

If you are pregnant, see <https://www.health.gov.au/initiatives-and-programs/covid-19-vaccines/who-can-get-vaccinated/pregnant-women>

Name:											
Medicare number:											

Relevant only for those receiving Pfizer or Moderna:

- Have you been diagnosed with myocarditis and/or pericarditis after a previous dose of Pfizer or Moderna?
- Have you had myocarditis or pericarditis within the past three months?
- Do you currently have acute rheumatic fever or acute rheumatic heart disease?
- Do you have severe heart failure?

If you answered **Yes** to any of the above questions, you may still be able to receive Pfizer or Moderna, however you should talk to your GP, immunisation specialist or cardiologist first to discuss the best timing of vaccination and whether any additional precautions are needed.

Last updated: 24 December 2021

Patient information

Name:	
Medicare number:	<input type="text"/>
Individual Health Identifier (IHI) if applicable:	
Date of birth:	
Address:	
Phone contact number:	
Email address:	
Gender:	
Language spoken at home:	
Country of birth:	

Are you Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander?

- Yes, Aboriginal only
- Yes, Torres Strait Islander only
- Yes Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander
- No
- Prefer not to answer

Next of kin (in case of emergency):	
Name:	
Phone contact number:	

Name:	
Medicare number:	<input type="text"/>

For provider use:

Dose 1:

Date vaccine administered:	
Time received:	
COVID-19 vaccine brand administered:	
Batch no:	
Serial no:	
Site of vaccine injection:	
Name of vaccination service provider:	

Dose 2:

Date vaccine administered:	
Time received:	
COVID-19 vaccine brand administered:	
Batch no:	
Serial no:	
Site of vaccine injection:	
Name of vaccination service provider:	

Dose 3 or booster*:

Date vaccine administered:	
Time received:	
COVID-19 vaccine brand administered:	
Batch no:	
Serial no:	
Site of vaccine injection:	
Name of vaccination service provider:	

*See [ATAGI recommendations on use of a 3rd primary dose of COVID-19 vaccine in individuals who are severely immunocompromised](#), [ATAGI recommendations on the use of a booster dose of COVID-19 vaccine](#), and [ATAGI recommendations on the use of Spikevax Moderna as a booster dose](#).

Last updated: 24 December 2021

Name:	
Medicare number:	