

## TRIALS

- In a Phase 3 trial in adolescents 12 to 15 years of age with or without prior evidence of SARS-CoV-2 infection, the Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 vaccine demonstrated **100% efficacy**.
- The trial enrolled 2,260 adolescents 12 to 15 years of age. 18 cases of COVID-19 developed in the placebo group (n=1,129) versus 0 cases in the vaccinated group (n=1,131). This tells us that the vaccine offered a layer of protection that was not present in the unvaccinated group.



## ADMINISTRATION

- The Pfizer vaccine is administered intramuscularly as a series of two doses (0.3 mL each) 21 days apart.
- There are no data available on the interchangeability of the Pfizer Vaccine with other COVID-19 vaccines to complete the vaccination series. Mixing vaccines is not recommended.
- Do not administer Pfizer Vaccine to individuals with known history of a severe allergic reaction (e.g., anaphylaxis) to any component of the Pfizer Vaccine.

## ADVERSE REACTIONS

- Some people are prone to dizziness or fainting (syncope), which may occur in association with administration of injectable vaccines, in particular in adolescents. The VAERS database indicates that syncope usually occurs with other symptoms of anxiety. Procedures should be in place to avoid injury from fainting.
- Local and Systemic Adverse Reactions for adolescents are comparable to that of individuals 16 years and older. In fact, non-serious adverse events are more likely to occur in older age groups (age 16 and older) than in adolescents (53.1% vs 5.8%).
- Local reactions (redness, swelling, and pain at the injection site) and systemic reactions (fever, fatigue, headache, chills, vomiting, diarrhea, muscle pain, and joint pain) are to be expected.

## SUMMARY

1. The vaccine has been determined to be safe to administer for ages 12 and up.
2. The vaccines have demonstrated success against COVID-19 in adolescents (12-15 years old), as no cases developed in vaccine recipients.
3. Regardless of age, side effects appear to be greater after Dose 2 than Dose 1 (27.6% vs 18.7%).
4. Younger individuals are more likely to develop side effects for either dose (27.9% vs 20.7%).