

FACT SHEET FOR RECIPIENTS AND CAREGIVERS

**EMERGENCY USE AUTHORIZATION (EUA) OF
THE PFIZER-BIONTECH COVID-19 VACCINE TO PREVENT CORONAVIRUS
DISEASE 2019 (COVID-19)
IN INDIVIDUALS 16 YEARS OF AGE AND OLDER**

You are being offered the Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 Vaccine to prevent Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) caused by SARS-CoV-2. This Fact Sheet contains information to help you understand the risks and benefits of the Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 Vaccine, which you may receive because there is currently a pandemic of COVID-19.

The Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 Vaccine is a vaccine and may prevent you from getting COVID-19. There is no U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) approved vaccine to prevent COVID-19.

Read this Fact Sheet for information about the Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 Vaccine. Talk to the vaccination provider if you have questions. It is your choice to receive the Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 Vaccine.

The Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 Vaccine is administered as a 2-dose series, 3 weeks apart, into the muscle.

The Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 Vaccine may not protect everyone.

This Fact Sheet may have been updated. For the most recent Fact Sheet, please see www.cvdvaccine.com.

WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW BEFORE YOU GET THIS VACCINE?

WHAT IS COVID-19?

COVID-19 disease is caused by a coronavirus called SARS-CoV-2. This type of coronavirus has not been seen before. You can get COVID-19 through contact with another person who has the virus. It is predominantly a respiratory illness that can affect other organs. People with COVID-19 have had a wide range of symptoms reported, ranging from mild symptoms to severe illness. Symptoms may appear 2 to 14 days after exposure to the virus. Symptoms may include: fever or chills; cough; shortness of breath; fatigue; muscle or body aches; headache; new loss of taste or smell; sore throat; congestion or runny nose; nausea or vomiting; diarrhea.

WHAT IS THE PFIZER-BIONTECH COVID-19 VACCINE?

The Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 Vaccine is an unapproved vaccine that may prevent COVID-19. There is no FDA-approved vaccine to prevent COVID-19.

j A!!81

The FDA has authorized the emergency use of the Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 Vaccine to prevent COVID-19 in individuals 16 years of age and older under an Emergency Use Authorization (EUA).

For more information on EUA, see the "What is an Emergency Use Authorization (EUA)?" section at the end of this Fact Sheet.

WHAT SHOULD YOU MENTION TO YOUR VACCINATION PROVIDER BEFORE YOU GET THE PFIZER-BIONTECH COVID-19 VACCINE?

Tell the vaccination provider about all of your medical conditions, including if you:

- have any allergies
- have a fever
- have a bleeding disorder or are on a blood thinner
- are immunocompromised or are on a medicine that affects your immune system
- are pregnant or plan to become pregnant
- are breastfeeding
- have received another COVID-19 vaccine

WHO SHOULD GET THE PFIZER-BIONTECH COVID-19 VACCINE?

FDA has authorized the emergency use of the Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 Vaccine in individuals 16 years of age and older.

WHO SHOULD NOT GET THE PFIZER-BIONTECH COVID-19 VACCINE?

You should not get the Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 Vaccine if you:

- had a severe allergic reaction after a previous dose of this vaccine
- had a severe allergic reaction to any ingredient of this vaccine

WHAT ARE THE INGREDIENTS IN THE PFIZER-BIONTECH COVID-19 VACCINE?

The Pfizer BioNTech COVID-19 Vaccine includes the following ingredients: mRNA, lipids ((4-hydroxybutyl)azanediyl)bis(hexane-6,1-diyl)bis(2-hexyldecanoate), 2 [(polyethylene glycol)-2000]-N,N-ditetradecylacetamide, 1,2-Distearoyl-sn-glycero-3-phosphocholine, and cholesterol), potassium chloride, monobasic potassium phosphate, sodium chloride, dibasic sodium phosphate dihydrate, and sucrose.

HOW IS THE PFIZER-BIONTECH COVID-19 VACCINE GIVEN?

The Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 Vaccine will be given to you as an injection into the muscle.

The Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 Vaccine vaccination series is 2 doses given 3 weeks apart.

If you receive one dose of the Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 Vaccine, you should receive a second dose of this same vaccine 3 weeks later to complete the vaccination series.

HAS THE PFIZER-BIONTECH COVID-19 VACCINE BEEN USED BEFORE?

The Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 Vaccine is an unapproved vaccine. In clinical trials, approximately 20,000 individuals 16 years of age and older have received at least 1 dose of the Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 Vaccine.

WHAT ARE THE BENEFITS OF THE PFIZER-BIONTECH COVID-19 VACCINE?

In an ongoing clinical trial, the Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 Vaccine has been shown to prevent COVID-19 following 2 doses given 3 weeks apart. The duration of protection against COVID-19 is currently unknown.

WHAT ARE THE RISKS OF THE PFIZER-BIONTECH COVID-19 VACCINE?

Side effects that have been reported with the Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 Vaccine include:

- injection site pain
- tiredness
- headache
- muscle pain
- chills
- joint pain
- fever
- injection site swelling
- injection site redness
- nausea
- feeling unwell
- swollen lymph nodes (lymphadenopathy)

There is a remote chance that the Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 Vaccine could cause a severe allergic reaction. A severe allergic reaction would usually occur within a few minutes to one hour after getting a dose of the Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 Vaccine.

Signs of a severe allergic reaction can include:

- Difficulty breathing
- Swelling of your face and throat
- A fast heartbeat
- A bad rash all over your body
- Dizziness and weakness

These may not be all the possible side effects of the Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 Vaccine. Serious and unexpected side effects may occur. Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 Vaccine is still being studied in clinical trials.

WHAT SHOULD I DO ABOUT SIDE EFFECTS?

If you experience a severe allergic reaction, call 9-1-1, or go to the nearest hospital.

Call the vaccination provider or your healthcare provider if you have any side effects that bother you or do not go away.

Report vaccine side effects to **FDA/CDC Vaccine Adverse Event Reporting System (VAERS)**. The VAERS toll-free number is 1-800-822-7967 or report online to <https://vaers.hhs.gov/reportevent.html>. Please include "Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 Vaccine EUA" in the first line of box #18 of the report form.

In addition, you can report side effects to Pfizer Inc. at the contact information provided below.

Website	Fax number	Telephone number
www.pfizersafetyreporting.com	1-866-635-8337	1-800-438-1985

WHAT IF I DECIDE NOT TO GET THE PFIZER-BIONTECH COVID-19 VACCINE?

It is your choice to receive or not receive the Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 Vaccine. Should you decide not to receive it, it will not change your standard medical care.

ARE OTHER CHOICES AVAILABLE FOR PREVENTING COVID-19 BESIDES PFIZER-BIONTECH COVID-19 VACCINE?

Currently, there is no approved alternative vaccine available for prevention of COVID-19. FDA may allow the emergency use of other vaccines to prevent COVID-19.

CAN I RECEIVE THE PFIZER-BIONTECH COVID-19 VACCINE WITH OTHER VACCINES?

There is no information on the use of the Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 Vaccine with other vaccines.

WHAT IF I *AM* PREGNANT OR BREASTFEEDING?

If you are pregnant or breastfeeding, discuss your options with your healthcare provider.

WILL THE PFIZER-BIONTECH COVID-19 VACCINE GIVE ME COVID-19?

No. The Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 Vaccine does not contain SARS-CoV-2 and cannot give you COVID-19.


KEEP YOUR VACCINATION CARD

When you get your first dose, you will get a vaccination card to show you when to return for your second dose of Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 Vaccine. Remember to bring your card when you return.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

If you have questions, visit the website or call the telephone number provided below.

To access the most recent Fact Sheets, please scan the QR code provided below.

Global website	Telephone number
<p data-bbox="354 415 662 449">www.cvdvaccine.com</p> 	<p data-bbox="1008 457 1260 527">1-877-829-2619 (1-877-VN<-CO 19)</p>

HOW CAN I LEARN MORE?

- Ask the vaccination provider.
- Visit CDC at <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/index.html>.
- Visit FDA at <https://www.fda.gov/emergency-preparedness-and-response/mcm-legal-regulatory-and-policy-framework/emergency-use-authorization>.
- Contact your local or state public health department.

WHERE WILL MY VACCINATION INFORMATION BE RECORDED?

The vaccination provider may include your vaccination information in your state/local jurisdiction's Immunization Information System (IIS) or other designated system. This will ensure that you receive the same vaccine when you return for the second dose. For more information about IISs visit: <https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/programs/iis/about.html>.

WHAT IS THE COUNTERMEASURES INJURY COMPENSATION PROGRAM?

The Countermeasures Injury Compensation Program (CICP) is a federal program that may help pay for costs of medical care and other specific expenses of certain people who have been seriously injured by certain medicines or vaccines, including this vaccine. Generally, a claim must be submitted to the CICP within one (1) year from the date of receiving the vaccine. To learn more about this program, visit www.hrsa.gov/cicp/ or call 1-855-266-2427.

WHAT IS AN EMERGENCY USE AUTHORIZATION (EUA)?

The United States FDA has made the Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 Vaccine available under an emergency access mechanism called an EUA. The EUA is supported by a Secretary of Health and Human Services (HHS) declaration that circumstances exist to justify the emergency use of drugs and biological products during the COVID-19 pandemic.

The Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 Vaccine has not undergone the same type of review as an FDA-approved or cleared product. FDA may issue an EUA when certain criteria are met, which includes that there are no adequate, approved, available alternatives. In addition, the FDA decision is based on the totality of scientific evidence available showing that the product may be effective to prevent COVID-19 during the COVID-19

pandemic and that the known and potential benefits of the product outweigh the known and potential risks of the product. All of these criteria must be met to allow for the product to be used in the treatment of patients during the COVID-19 pandemic.

The EUA for the Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 Vaccine is in effect for the duration of the COVID-19 EUA declaration justifying emergency use of these products, unless terminated or revoked (after which the products may no longer be used).

Manufactured by
Pfizer Inc., New York, NY 10017

a BioNTech COVID-19

Manufactured for
BioNTech Manufacturing GmbH
An der Goldgrube 12
55131 Mainz, Germany

LAB-1451-0.7

Revised: December 2020

This document is the property of Pfizer Inc. and is provided to you for your use only. It is not to be distributed, copied, or otherwise used without the prior written consent of Pfizer Inc. For more information, please contact your Pfizer representative.

Page 6 of 6

HIGHLIGHTS OF PRESCRIBING INFORMATION

These highlights do not include all the information needed to use COMIRNATY safely and effectively. See full prescribing information for COMIRNATY.

COMIRNATY® (COVID-19 Vaccine, mRNA) suspension for injection, for intramuscular use
Initial U.S. Approval: 2021

RECENT MAJOR CHANGES

Dosage and Administration, Preparation for Administration (2.1) 12/2021

INDICATIONS AND USAGE

COMIRNATY is a vaccine indicated for active immunization to prevent coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) caused by severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) in individuals 16 years of age and older. (1)

DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

- COMIRNATY supplied in multiple dose vials with purple caps and labels with purple borders MUST BE DILUTED before use. (2.1)
- For intramuscular injection only. (2.2)
- COMIRNATY is administered intramuscularly as a series of 2 doses (0.3 mL each) 3 weeks apart. (2.3)

DOSAGE FORMS AND STRENGTHS

Suspension for injection. After preparation, a single dose is 0.3 mL. (3)

CONTRAINDICATIONS

Known history of a severe allergic reaction (e.g., anaphylaxis) to any component of COMIRNATY. (4)

WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

- Postmarketing data demonstrate increased risks of myocarditis and pericarditis, particularly within 7 days following the second dose. (5.2)
- Syncope (fainting) may occur in association with administration of injectable vaccines, including COMIRNATY. Procedures should be in place to avoid injury from fainting. (5.4)

ADVERSE REACTIONS

- In clinical studies of participants 16 through 55 years of age, the most commonly reported adverse reactions ($\geq 10\%$) were pain at the injection site (88.6%), fatigue (70.1%), headache (64.9%), muscle pain (45.5%), chills (41.5%), joint pain (27.5%), fever (17.8%), and injection site swelling (10.6%). (6.1)
- In clinical studies of participants 56 years of age and older, the most commonly reported adverse reactions ($\geq 10\%$) were pain at the injection site (78.2%), fatigue (56.9%), headache, (45.9%), muscle pain (32.5%), chills (24.8%), joint pain (21.5%), injection site swelling (11.8%), fever (11.5%), and injection site redness (10.4%). (6.1)

To report SUSPECTED ADVERSE REACTIONS, contact Pfizer Inc. at 1-800-438-1985 or VAERS at 1-800-822-7967 or <http://vaers.hhs.gov>.

See 17 for PATIENT COUNSELING INFORMATION.

Revised: 12/2021

FULL PRESCRIBING INFORMATION: CONTENTS*

- 1 INDICATIONS AND USAGE
- 2 DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION
 - 2.1 Preparation for Administration
 - 2.2 Administration Information
 - 2.3 Vaccination Schedule
- 3 DOSAGE FORMS AND STRENGTHS
- 4 CONTRAINDICATIONS
- 5 WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS
 - 5.1 Management of Acute Allergic Reactions
 - 5.2 Myocarditis and Pericarditis
 - 5.3 Syncope
 - 5.4 Altered Immunocompetence
 - 5.5 Limitation of Effectiveness
- 6 ADVERSE REACTIONS
 - 6.1 Clinical Trials Experience
 - 6.2 Postmarketing Experience
- 8 USE IN SPECIFIC POPULATIONS
 - 8.1 Pregnancy
 - 8.2 Lactation
 - 8.4 Pediatric Use
 - 8.5 Geriatric Use
- 11 DESCRIPTION
- 12 CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY
 - 12.1 Mechanism of Action
- 13 NONCLINICAL TOXICOLOGY
 - 13.1 Carcinogenesis, Mutagenesis, Impairment of Fertility
- 14 CLINICAL STUDIES
- 16 HOW SUPPLIED/STORAGE AND HANDLING
- 17 PATIENT COUNSELING INFORMATION

* Sections or subsections omitted from the full prescribing information are not listed.

ADVERSE EVENTS PFIZER PUBLICLY DISCLOSED IN DECEMBER 2021 REGARDING
FDA PFIZER-BIONTECH COVID 19 FDA APPROVED "VACCINE" KNOWN AS COMIRNATY

5.4 Altered Immunocompetence

Immunocompromised persons, including individuals receiving immunosuppressant therapy, may have a diminished immune response to the COMIRNATY.

5.5 Limitation of Effectiveness

COMIRNATY may not protect all vaccine recipients.

6 ADVERSE REACTIONS

In clinical studies, the most commonly reported ($\geq 10\%$) adverse reactions in participants 16 through 55 years of age following any dose were pain at the injection site (88.6%), fatigue (70.1%), headache (64.9%), muscle pain (45.5%), chills (41.5%), joint pain (27.5%), fever (17.8%), and injection site swelling (10.6%).

In clinical studies, the most commonly reported ($\geq 10\%$) adverse reactions in participants 56 years of age and older following any dose were pain at the injection site (78.2%), fatigue (56.9%), headache (45.9%), muscle pain (32.5%), chills (24.8%), joint pain (21.5%), injection site swelling (11.8%), fever (11.5%), and injection site redness (10.4%).

6.1 Clinical Trials Experience

Because clinical trials are conducted under widely varying conditions, adverse reaction rates observed in the clinical trials of a vaccine cannot be directly compared to rates in the clinical trials of another vaccine and may not reflect the rates observed in practice.

The safety of COMIRNATY was evaluated in participants 16 years of age and older in 2 clinical studies conducted in Germany (Study 1), United States, Argentina, Brazil, Turkey, South Africa, and Germany (Study 2). Study BNT162-01 (Study 1) was a Phase 1/2, 2-part, dose-escalation trial that enrolled 60 participants, 18 through 55 years of age and 36 participants, 56 through 85 years of age. Study C4591001 (Study 2) is a Phase 1/2/3 multicenter, multinational, randomized, saline placebo-controlled, double-blinded (Phase 2/3), dose-finding, vaccine candidate-selection and efficacy study that has enrolled approximately 44,047 participants (22,026 COMIRNATY; 22,021 placebo) 16 years of age or older (including 378 and 376 participants 16 through 17 years of age in the vaccine and placebo groups, respectively). Upon issuance of the Emergency Use Authorization (December 11, 2020) for COMIRNATY, participants were unblinded to offer placebo participants COMIRNATY. Participants were unblinded in a phased manner over a period of months to offer placebo participants COMIRNATY. Study 2 also included 200 participants with confirmed stable human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection; HIV-positive participants are included in safety population disposition but are summarized separately in safety analyses. Confirmed stable HIV infection was defined as documented viral load < 50 copies/mL and CD4 count > 200 cells/mm³ within 6 months before enrollment, and on stable antiretroviral therapy for at least 6 months.

At the time of the analysis of the ongoing Study 2 with a data cut-off of March 13, 2021, there were 25,651 (58.2%) participants (13,031 COMIRNATY and 12,620 placebo) 16 years of age and older followed for ≥ 4 months after the second dose.

Participants 16 years and older in the reactogenicity subset were monitored for solicited local and systemic reactions and use of antipyretic medication after each vaccination in an electronic diary. Participants are being monitored for unsolicited adverse events, including serious adverse events, throughout the study [from Dose 1 through 1 month (all unsolicited adverse events) or 6 months (serious adverse events) after the last vaccination].

Demographic characteristics in Study 2 were generally similar with regard to age, gender, race, and ethnicity among participants who received COMIRNATY and those who received placebo. Overall, among the total participants who received either COMIRNATY or placebo, 50.9% were male, 49.1% were female, 79.3% were 16 through 64 years of age, 20.7% were 65 years of age and older, 82.0% were White, 9.6% were Black or African American, 25.9% were Hispanic/Latino, 4.3% were Asian, and 1.0% were American Indian or Alaska Native.

Local and Systemic Adverse Reactions Solicited in the Study 2

Table 1 and Table 2 present the frequency and severity of reported solicited local and systemic reactions, respectively, within 7 days following each dose of COMIRNATY and placebo in the subset of participants 16 through 55 years of age included in the safety population who were monitored for reactogenicity with an electronic diary.

Table 3 and Table 4 present the frequency and severity of reported solicited local and systemic reactions, respectively, within 7 days of each dose of COMIRNATY and placebo for participants 56 years of age and older.

In participants 16 through 55 years of age after receiving Dose 2, the mean duration of pain at the injection site was 2.5 days (range 1 to 70 days), for redness 2.2 days (range 1 to 9 days), and for swelling 2.1 days (range 1 to 8 days) for participants in the COMIRNATY group. In participants 56 years of age and older after receiving Dose 2, the mean duration of pain at the injection site was 2.4 days (range 1 to 36 days), for redness 3.0 days (range 1 to 34 days), and for swelling 2.6 days (range 1 to 34 days) for participants in the COMIRNATY group.

Table 1: Study 2 – Frequency and Percentages of Participants with Solicited Local Reactions, by Maximum Severity, Within 7 Days After Each Dose – Participants 16 Through 55 Years of Age – Reactogenicity Subset of the Safety Population*

	COMIRNATY Dose 1 N^a=2899 n^b (%)	Placebo Dose 1 N^a=2908 n^b (%)	COMIRNATY Dose 2 N^a=2682 n^b (%)	Placebo Dose 2 N^a=2684 n^b (%)
Redness^c				
Any (>2.0 cm)	156 (5.4)	28 (1.0)	151 (5.6)	18 (0.7)
Mild	113 (3.9)	19 (0.7)	90 (3.4)	12 (0.4)
Moderate	36 (1.2)	6 (0.2)	50 (1.9)	6 (0.2)
Severe	7 (0.2)	3 (0.1)	11 (0.4)	0
Swelling^c				
Any (>2.0 cm)	184 (6.3)	16 (0.6)	183 (6.8)	5 (0.2)
Mild	124 (4.3)	6 (0.2)	110 (4.1)	3 (0.1)
Moderate	54 (1.9)	8 (0.3)	66 (2.5)	2 (0.1)
Severe	6 (0.2)	2 (0.1)	7 (0.3)	0

	COMIRNATY Dose 1 N^a=2899 n^b (%)	Placebo Dose 1 N^a=2908 n^b (%)	COMIRNATY Dose 2 N^a=2682 n^b (%)	Placebo Dose 2 N^a=2684 n^b (%)
Pain at the injection site^d				
Any	2426 (83.7)	414 (14.2)	2101 (78.3)	312 (11.6)
Mild	1464 (50.5)	391 (13.4)	1274 (47.5)	284 (10.6)
Moderate	923 (31.8)	20 (0.7)	788 (29.4)	28 (1.0)
Severe	39 (1.3)	3 (0.1)	39 (1.5)	0

Notes: Reactions were collected in the electronic diary (e-diary) from Day 1 to Day 7 after vaccination.

No Grade 4 solicited local reactions were reported in participants 16 through 55 years of age.

* Randomized participants in the safety analysis population who received at least 1 dose of the study intervention. Participants with chronic, stable HIV infection were excluded.

a. N = Number of participants reporting at least 1 yes or no response for the specified reaction after the specified dose. The N for each reaction was the same, therefore, this information was included in the column header.

b. n = Number of participants with the specified reaction.

c. Mild: >2.0 to ≤5.0 cm; Moderate: >5.0 to ≤10.0 cm; Severe: >10.0 cm.

d. Mild: does not interfere with activity; Moderate: interferes with activity; Severe: prevents daily activity.

Table 2: Study 2 – Frequency and Percentages of Participants with Solicited Systemic Reactions, by Maximum Severity, Within 7 Days After Each Dose – Participants 16 Through 55 Years of Age – Reactogenicity Subset of the Safety Population*

	COMIRNATY Dose 1 N^a=2899 n^b (%)	Placebo Dose 1 N^a=2908 n^b (%)	COMIRNATY Dose 2 N^a=2682 n^b (%)	Placebo Dose 2 N^a=2684 n^b (%)
Fever				
≥38.0°C	119 (4.1)	25 (0.9)	440 (16.4)	11 (0.4)
≥38.0°C to 38.4°C	86 (3.0)	16 (0.6)	254 (9.5)	5 (0.2)
>38.4°C to 38.9°C	25 (0.9)	5 (0.2)	146 (5.4)	4 (0.1)
>38.9°C to 40.0°C	8 (0.3)	4 (0.1)	39 (1.5)	2 (0.1)
>40.0°C	0	0	1 (0.0)	0
Fatigue^c				
Any	1431 (49.4)	960 (33.0)	1649 (61.5)	614 (22.9)
Mild	760 (26.2)	570 (19.6)	558 (20.8)	317 (11.8)
Moderate	630 (21.7)	372 (12.8)	949 (35.4)	283 (10.5)
Severe	41 (1.4)	18 (0.6)	142 (5.3)	14 (0.5)
Headache^c				
Any	1262 (43.5)	975 (33.5)	1448 (54.0)	652 (24.3)
Mild	785 (27.1)	633 (21.8)	699 (26.1)	404 (15.1)
Moderate	444 (15.3)	318 (10.9)	658 (24.5)	230 (8.6)
Severe	33 (1.1)	24 (0.8)	91 (3.4)	18 (0.7)
Chills^c				
Any	479 (16.5)	199 (6.8)	1015 (37.8)	114 (4.2)
Mild	338 (11.7)	148 (5.1)	477 (17.8)	89 (3.3)
Moderate	126 (4.3)	49 (1.7)	469 (17.5)	23 (0.9)
Severe	15 (0.5)	2 (0.1)	69 (2.6)	2 (0.1)

	COMIRNATY Dose 1 N^a=2899 n^b (%)	Placebo Dose 1 N^a=2908 n^b (%)	COMIRNATY Dose 2 N^a=2682 n^b (%)	Placebo Dose 2 N^a=2684 n^b (%)
Vomiting^d				
Any	34 (1.2)	36 (1.2)	58 (2.2)	30 (1.1)
Mild	29 (1.0)	30 (1.0)	42 (1.6)	20 (0.7)
Moderate	5 (0.2)	5 (0.2)	12 (0.4)	10 (0.4)
Severe	0	1 (0.0)	4 (0.1)	0
Diarrhea^e				
Any	309 (10.7)	323 (11.1)	269 (10.0)	205 (7.6)
Mild	251 (8.7)	264 (9.1)	219 (8.2)	169 (6.3)
Moderate	55 (1.9)	58 (2.0)	44 (1.6)	35 (1.3)
Severe	3 (0.1)	1 (0.0)	6 (0.2)	1 (0.0)
New or worsened muscle pain^c				
Any	664 (22.9)	329 (11.3)	1055 (39.3)	237 (8.8)
Mild	353 (12.2)	231 (7.9)	441 (16.4)	150 (5.6)
Moderate	296 (10.2)	96 (3.3)	552 (20.6)	84 (3.1)
Severe	15 (0.5)	2 (0.1)	62 (2.3)	3 (0.1)
New or worsened joint pain^c				
Any	342 (11.8)	168 (5.8)	638 (23.8)	147 (5.5)
Mild	200 (6.9)	112 (3.9)	291 (10.9)	82 (3.1)
Moderate	137 (4.7)	55 (1.9)	320 (11.9)	61 (2.3)
Severe	5 (0.2)	1 (0.0)	27 (1.0)	4 (0.1)
Use of antipyretic or pain medication^f				
	805 (27.8)	398 (13.7)	1213 (45.2)	320 (11.9)

Notes: Reactions and use of antipyretic or pain medication were collected in the electronic diary (e-diary) from Day 1 to Day 7 after each dose.

No Grade 4 solicited systemic reactions were reported in participants 16 through 55 years of age.

* Randomized participants in the safety analysis population who received at least 1 dose of the study intervention. Participants with chronic, stable HIV infection were excluded.

a. N = Number of participants reporting at least 1 yes or no response for the specified reaction after the specified dose. The N for each reaction or use of antipyretic or pain medication was the same, therefore, this information was included in the column header.

b. n = Number of participants with the specified reaction.

c. Mild: does not interfere with activity; Moderate: some interference with activity; Severe: prevents daily activity.

d. Mild: 1 to 2 times in 24 hours; Moderate: >2 times in 24 hours; Severe: requires intravenous hydration.

e. Mild: 2 to 3 loose stools in 24 hours; Moderate: 4 to 5 loose stools in 24 hours; Severe: 6 or more loose stools in 24 hours.

f. Severity was not collected for use of antipyretic or pain medication.

Table 3: Study 2 – Frequency and Percentages of Participants with Solicited Local Reactions, by Maximum Severity, Within 7 Days After Each Dose – Participants 56 Years of Age and Older – Reactogenicity Subset of the Safety Population*

	COMIRNATY Dose 1 N^a=2008 n^b (%)	Placebo Dose 1 N^a=1989 n^b (%)	COMIRNATY Dose 2 N^a=1860 n^b (%)	Placebo Dose 2 N^a=1833 n^b (%)
Redness^c				
Any (>2.0 cm)	106 (5.3)	20 (1.0)	133 (7.2)	14 (0.8)
Mild	71 (3.5)	13 (0.7)	65 (3.5)	10 (0.5)
Moderate	30 (1.5)	5 (0.3)	58 (3.1)	3 (0.2)
Severe	5 (0.2)	2 (0.1)	10 (0.5)	1 (0.1)
Swelling^c				
Any (>2.0 cm)	141 (7.0)	23 (1.2)	145 (7.8)	13 (0.7)
Mild	87 (4.3)	11 (0.6)	80 (4.3)	5 (0.3)
Moderate	52 (2.6)	12 (0.6)	61 (3.3)	7 (0.4)
Severe	2 (0.1)	0	4 (0.2)	1 (0.1)
Pain at the injection site^d				
Any (>2.0 cm)	1408 (70.1)	185 (9.3)	1230 (66.1)	143 (7.8)
Mild	1108 (55.2)	177 (8.9)	873 (46.9)	138 (7.5)
Moderate	296 (14.7)	8 (0.4)	347 (18.7)	5 (0.3)
Severe	4 (0.2)	0	10 (0.5)	0

Notes: Reactions were collected in the electronic diary (e-diary) from Day 1 to Day 7 after vaccination.

No Grade 4 solicited local reactions were reported in participants 56 years of age and older.

* Randomized participants in the safety analysis population who received at least 1 dose of the study intervention. Participants with chronic, stable HIV infection were excluded.

a. N = Number of participants reporting at least 1 yes or no response for the specified reaction after the specified dose. The N for each reaction was the same, therefore, the information was included in the column header.

b. n = Number of participants with the specified reaction.

c. Mild: >2.0 to ≤5.0 cm; Moderate: >5.0 to ≤10.0 cm; Severe: >10.0 cm.

d. Mild: does not interfere with activity; Moderate: interferes with activity; Severe: prevents daily activity.

Table 4: Study 2 – Frequency and Percentages of Participants with Solicited Systemic Reactions, by Maximum Severity, Within 7 Days After Each Dose – Participants 56 Years of Age and Older – Reactogenicity Subset of the Safety Population*

	COMIRNATY Dose 1 N^a=2008 n^b (%)	Placebo Dose 1 N^a=1989 n^b (%)	COMIRNATY Dose 2 N^a=1860 n^b (%)	Placebo Dose 2 N^a=1833 n^b (%)
Fever				
≥38.0°C	26 (1.3)	8 (0.4)	219 (11.8)	4 (0.2)
≥38.0°C to 38.4°C	23 (1.1)	3 (0.2)	158 (8.5)	2 (0.1)
>38.4°C to 38.9°C	2 (0.1)	3 (0.2)	54 (2.9)	1 (0.1)
>38.9°C to 40.0°C	1 (0.0)	2 (0.1)	7 (0.4)	1 (0.1)
>40.0°C	0	0	0	0

	COMIRNATY Dose 1 N^a=2008 n^b (%)	Placebo Dose 1 N^a=1989 n^b (%)	COMIRNATY Dose 2 N^a=1860 n^b (%)	Placebo Dose 2 N^a=1833 n^b (%)
Fatigue^c				
Any	677 (33.7)	447 (22.5)	949 (51.0)	306 (16.7)
Mild	415 (20.7)	281 (14.1)	391 (21.0)	183 (10.0)
Moderate	259 (12.9)	163 (8.2)	497 (26.7)	121 (6.6)
Severe	3 (0.1)	3 (0.2)	60 (3.2)	2 (0.1)
Grade 4	0	0	1 (0.1)	0
Headache^c				
Any	503 (25.0)	363 (18.3)	733 (39.4)	259 (14.1)
Mild	381 (19.0)	267 (13.4)	464 (24.9)	189 (10.3)
Moderate	120 (6.0)	93 (4.7)	256 (13.8)	65 (3.5)
Severe	2 (0.1)	3 (0.2)	13 (0.7)	5 (0.3)
Chills^c				
Any	130 (6.5)	69 (3.5)	435 (23.4)	57 (3.1)
Mild	102 (5.1)	49 (2.5)	229 (12.3)	45 (2.5)
Moderate	28 (1.4)	19 (1.0)	185 (9.9)	12 (0.7)
Severe	0	1 (0.1)	21 (1.1)	0
Vomiting^d				
Any	10 (0.5)	9 (0.5)	13 (0.7)	5 (0.3)
Mild	9 (0.4)	9 (0.5)	10 (0.5)	5 (0.3)
Moderate	1 (0.0)	0	1 (0.1)	0
Severe	0	0	2 (0.1)	0
Diarrhea^e				
Any	168 (8.4)	130 (6.5)	152 (8.2)	102 (5.6)
Mild	137 (6.8)	109 (5.5)	125 (6.7)	76 (4.1)
Moderate	27 (1.3)	20 (1.0)	25 (1.3)	22 (1.2)
Severe	4 (0.2)	1 (0.1)	2 (0.1)	4 (0.2)
New or worsened muscle pain^c				
Any	274 (13.6)	165 (8.3)	537 (28.9)	99 (5.4)
Mild	183 (9.1)	111 (5.6)	229 (12.3)	65 (3.5)
Moderate	90 (4.5)	51 (2.6)	288 (15.5)	33 (1.8)
Severe	1 (0.0)	3 (0.2)	20 (1.1)	1 (0.1)
New or worsened joint pain^c				
Any	175 (8.7)	124 (6.2)	353 (19.0)	72 (3.9)
Mild	119 (5.9)	78 (3.9)	183 (9.8)	44 (2.4)
Moderate	53 (2.6)	45 (2.3)	161 (8.7)	27 (1.5)
Severe	3 (0.1)	1 (0.1)	9 (0.5)	1 (0.1)
Use of antipyretic or pain medication^f				
	382 (19.0)	224 (11.3)	688 (37.0)	170 (9.3)

Notes: Reactions and use of antipyretic or pain medication were collected in the electronic diary (e-diary) from Day 1 to Day 7 after each dose.

The only Grade 4 solicited systemic reaction reported in participants 56 years of age and older was fatigue.

* Randomized participants in the safety analysis population who received at least 1 dose of the study intervention. Participants with chronic, stable HIV infection were excluded.

a. N = Number of participants reporting at least 1 yes or no response for the specified reaction after the specified dose. N for each reaction or use of antipyretic or pain medication was the same, therefore was included in the column header.

b. n = Number of participants with the specified reaction.

	COMIRNATY Dose 1 N ^a =2008 n ^b (%)	Placebo Dose 1 N ^a =1989 n ^b (%)	COMIRNATY Dose 2 N ^a =1860 n ^b (%)	Placebo Dose 2 N ^a =1833 n ^b (%)
--	---	---	---	---

- c. Mild: does not interfere with activity; Moderate: some interference with activity; Severe: prevents daily activity; Grade 4 reactions were defined in the clinical study protocol as emergency room visit or hospitalization for severe fatigue, severe headache, severe chills, severe muscle pain, or severe joint pain.
- d. Mild: 1 to 2 times in 24 hours; Moderate: >2 times in 24 hours; Severe: requires intravenous hydration; Grade 4 emergency visit or hospitalization for severe vomiting.
- e. Mild: 2 to 3 loose stools in 24 hours; Moderate: 4 to 5 loose stools in 24 hours; Severe: 6 or more loose stools in 24 hours; Grade 4: emergency room or hospitalization for severe diarrhea.
- f. Severity was not collected for use of antipyretic or pain medication.

In participants with chronic, stable HIV infection the frequencies of solicited local and systemic adverse reactions were similar to or lower than those observed for all participants 16 years of age and older.

Unsolicited Adverse Events

Overall, 11,253 (51.1%) participants in the COMIRNATY group and 11,316 (51.4%) participants in the placebo group had follow-up time between ≥ 4 months to < 6 months after Dose 2 in the blinded placebo-controlled follow-up period with an additional 1,778 (8.1%) and 1,304 (5.9%) with ≥ 6 months of blinded follow-up time in the COMIRNATY and placebo groups, respectively.

A total of 12,006 (54.5%) participants originally randomized to COMIRNATY had ≥ 6 months total (blinded and unblinded) follow-up after Dose 2.

In an analysis of all unsolicited adverse events reported following any dose, through 1 month after Dose 2, in participants 16 years of age and older (N=43,847; 21,926 COMIRNATY group vs. 21,921 placebo group), those assessed as adverse reactions not already captured by solicited local and systemic reactions were nausea (274 vs. 87), malaise (130 vs. 22), lymphadenopathy (83 vs. 7), asthenia (76 vs. 25), decreased appetite (39 vs. 9), hyperhidrosis (31 vs. 9), lethargy (25 vs. 6), and night sweats (17 vs. 3).

In analyses of all unsolicited adverse events in Study 2 from Dose 1 up to the participant unblinding date, 58.2% of study participants had at least 4 months of follow-up after Dose 2. Among participants 16 through 55 years of age who received at least 1 dose of study vaccine, 12,995 of whom received COMIRNATY and 13,026 of whom received placebo, unsolicited adverse events were reported by 4,396 (33.8%) participants in the COMIRNATY group and 2,136 (16.4%) participants in the placebo group. In a similar analysis in participants 56 years of age and older that included 8,931 COMIRNATY recipients and 8,895 placebo recipients, unsolicited adverse events were reported by 2,551 (28.6%) participants in the COMIRNATY group and 1,432 (16.1%) participants in the placebo group. Among participants with confirmed stable HIV infection that included 100 COMIRNATY recipients and 100 placebo recipients, unsolicited adverse events were reported by 29 (29%) participants in the COMIRNATY group and 15 (15%) participants in the placebo group. The higher frequency of reported unsolicited adverse events among COMIRNATY recipients compared to placebo recipients was primarily attributed to events that are consistent with adverse reactions solicited among participants in the reactogenicity subset (Table 3 and Table 4).

Throughout the placebo-controlled safety follow-up period, Bell's palsy (facial paralysis) was reported by 4 participants in the COMIRNATY group and 2 participants in the placebo group. Onset of facial paralysis was Day 37 after Dose 1 (participant did not receive Dose 2) and Days 3, 9, and 48 after Dose 2. In the placebo group the onset of facial paralysis was Day 32 and Day 102. Currently available information is insufficient to determine a causal relationship with the vaccine. In the analysis of blinded, placebo-controlled follow-up, there

were no other notable patterns or numerical imbalances between treatment groups for specific categories of non-serious adverse events (including other neurologic or neuro-inflammatory, and thrombotic events) that would suggest a causal relationship to COMIRNATY. In the analysis of unblinded follow-up, there were no notable patterns of specific categories of non-serious adverse events that would suggest a causal relationship to COMIRNATY.

Serious Adverse Events

In Study 2, among participants 16 through 55 years of age who had received at least 1 dose of vaccine or placebo (COMIRNATY = 12,995; placebo = 13,026), serious adverse events from Dose 1 up to the participant unblinding date in ongoing follow-up were reported by 103 (0.8%) COMIRNATY recipients and 117 (0.9%) placebo recipients. In a similar analysis, in participants 56 years of age and older (COMIRNATY = 8,931; placebo = 8,895), serious adverse events were reported by 165 (1.8%) COMIRNATY recipients and 151 (1.7%) placebo recipients who received at least 1 dose of COMIRNATY or placebo, respectively. In these analyses, 58.2% of study participants had at least 4 months of follow-up after Dose 2. Among participants with confirmed stable HIV infection serious adverse events from Dose 1 up to the participant unblinding date in ongoing follow-up were reported by 2 (2%) COMIRNATY recipients and 2 (2%) placebo recipients.

In the analysis of blinded, placebo-controlled follow-up, there were no notable patterns between treatment groups for specific categories of serious adverse events (including neurologic, neuro-inflammatory, and thrombotic events) that would suggest a causal relationship to COMIRNATY. In the analysis of unblinded follow-up, there were no notable patterns of specific categories of serious adverse events that would suggest a causal relationship to COMIRNATY.

6.2 Postmarketing Experience

The following adverse reactions have been identified during postmarketing use of COMIRNATY, including under Emergency Use Authorization. Because these reactions are reported voluntarily from a population of uncertain size, it is not always possible to reliably estimate their frequency or establish a causal relationship to vaccine exposure.

Cardiac Disorders: myocarditis, pericarditis

Gastrointestinal Disorders: diarrhea, vomiting

Immune System Disorders: severe allergic reactions, including anaphylaxis, and other hypersensitivity reactions (e.g., rash, pruritus, urticaria, angioedema)

Musculoskeletal and Connective Tissue Disorders: pain in extremity (arm)

8 USE IN SPECIFIC POPULATIONS

8.1 Pregnancy

There is a pregnancy exposure registry that monitors pregnancy outcomes in women exposed to COMIRNATY during pregnancy. Women who are vaccinated with COMIRNATY during pregnancy are encouraged to enroll in the registry by visiting <https://mothertobaby.org/ongoing-study/covid19-vaccines/>.

Risk Summary

All pregnancies have a risk of birth defect, loss, or other adverse outcomes. In the US general population, the estimated background risk of major birth defects and miscarriage in clinically recognized pregnancies is 2% to

4% and 15% to 20%, respectively. Available data on COMIRNATY administered to pregnant women are insufficient to inform vaccine-associated risks in pregnancy.

A developmental toxicity study has been performed in female rats administered the equivalent of a single human dose of COMIRNATY on 4 occasions; twice prior to mating and twice during gestation. These studies revealed no evidence of harm to the fetus due to the vaccine (*see Animal Data*).

Data

Animal Data

In a developmental toxicity study, 0.06 mL of a vaccine formulation containing the same quantity of nucleoside-modified messenger ribonucleic acid (mRNA) (30 mcg) and other ingredients included in a single human dose of COMIRNATY was administered to female rats by the intramuscular route on 4 occasions: 21 and 14 days prior to mating, and on gestation days 9 and 20. No vaccine-related adverse effects on female fertility, fetal development, or postnatal development were reported in the study.

8.2 Lactation

Risk Summary

It is not known whether COMIRNATY is excreted in human milk. Data are not available to assess the effects of COMIRNATY on the breastfed infant or on milk production/excretion. The developmental and health benefits of breastfeeding should be considered along with the mother's clinical need for COMIRNATY and any potential adverse effects on the breastfed child from COMIRNATY or from the underlying maternal condition. For preventive vaccines, the underlying maternal condition is susceptibility to disease prevented by the vaccine.

8.4 Pediatric Use

Safety and effectiveness of COMIRNATY in individuals 16 through 17 years of age is based on safety and effectiveness data in this age group and in adults [*see Adverse Reactions (6) and Clinical Studies (14.1)*].

The safety and effectiveness of COMIRNATY in individuals younger than 16 years of age have not been established.

8.5 Geriatric Use

Of the total number of COMIRNATY recipients in Study 2 as of March 13, 2021 (N = 22,026), 20.7% (n = 4,552) were 65 years of age and older and 4.2% (n = 925) were 75 years of age and older [*see Clinical Studies (14.1)*]. No overall differences in safety or effectiveness were observed between these recipients and younger recipients.

11 DESCRIPTION

COMIRNATY (COVID-19 Vaccine, mRNA) is a sterile suspension for injection for intramuscular use. COMIRNATY is supplied as a frozen suspension in multiple dose vials with purple caps and labels with purple borders; each vial must be diluted with 1.8 mL of sterile 0.9% Sodium Chloride Injection, USP prior to use to form the vaccine. Each 0.3 mL dose of COMIRNATY supplied in multiple dose vials with purple caps and labels with purple borders contains 30 mcg of a nucleoside-modified messenger RNA (mRNA) encoding the viral spike (S) glycoprotein of SARS-CoV-2.

**VACCINE INFORMATION FACT SHEET FOR RECIPIENTS AND CAREGIVERS
ABOUT THE PFIZER-BIONTECH COVID-19 VACCINE TO PREVENT
CORONAVIRUS DISEASE 2019 (COVID-19) FOR USE IN INDIVIDUALS
5 THROUGH 11 YEARS OF AGE**

FOR 5 THROUGH 11 YEARS OF AGE

Your child is being offered the Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 Vaccine to prevent Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) caused by SARS-CoV-2.

This Vaccine Information Fact Sheet for Recipients and Caregivers comprises the Fact Sheet for the authorized Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 Vaccine for use in individuals 5 through 11 years of age.¹

The Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 Vaccine has received EUA from FDA to provide a two-dose primary series to individuals 5 through 11 years of age.

The Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 Vaccine has also received EUA from FDA to provide a third primary series dose to individuals 5 through 11 years of age who have been determined to have certain kinds of immunocompromise.

This Vaccine Information Fact Sheet contains information to help you understand the risks and benefits of the Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 Vaccine, which your child may receive because there is currently a pandemic of COVID-19. Talk to your child's vaccination provider if you have questions.

This Fact Sheet may have been updated. For the most recent Fact Sheet, please see www.cvdvaccine.com.

WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW BEFORE YOUR CHILD GETS THIS VACCINE

WHAT IS COVID-19?

COVID-19 disease is caused by a coronavirus called SARS-CoV-2. You can get COVID-19 through contact with another person who has the virus. It is predominantly a respiratory illness that can affect other organs. People with COVID-19 have had a wide range of symptoms reported, ranging from mild symptoms to severe illness leading to death. Symptoms may appear 2 to 14 days after exposure to the virus. Symptoms may include: fever or chills; cough; shortness of breath; fatigue; muscle or body aches; headache; new loss of taste or smell; sore throat; congestion or runny nose; nausea or vomiting; diarrhea.

¹ You may receive this Vaccine Information Fact Sheet even if your child is 12 years old. Children who will turn from 11 years to 12 years of age between their first and second dose in the primary regimen may receive, for either dose, either: (1) the Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 Vaccine authorized for use in individuals 5 through 11 years of age; or (2) COMIRNATY (COVID-19 Vaccine, mRNA) or the Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 Vaccine authorized for use in individuals 12 years of age and older.

For more information on EUA, see the “**What is an Emergency Use Authorization (EUA)?**” section at the end of this Fact Sheet.

WHAT SHOULD YOU MENTION TO YOUR CHILD’S VACCINATION PROVIDER BEFORE YOUR CHILD GETS THE VACCINE?

Tell the vaccination provider about all of your child’s medical conditions, including if your child:

- has any allergies
- has had myocarditis (inflammation of the heart muscle) or pericarditis (inflammation of the lining outside the heart)
- has a fever
- has a bleeding disorder or is on a blood thinner
- is immunocompromised or is on a medicine that affects your child’s immune system
- is pregnant
- is breastfeeding
- has received another COVID-19 vaccine
- has ever fainted in association with an injection

HOW IS THE VACCINE GIVEN?

The Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 Vaccine will be given to your child as an injection into the muscle.

The vaccine is administered as a 2-dose series, 3 weeks apart. A third primary series dose may be administered at least 28 days after the second dose to individuals who are determined to have certain kinds of immunocompromise.

The vaccine may not protect everyone.

WHO SHOULD NOT GET THE VACCINE?

Your child should not get the vaccine if your child:

- had a severe allergic reaction after a previous dose of this vaccine
- had a severe allergic reaction to any ingredient of this vaccine.

WHAT ARE THE INGREDIENTS IN THE VACCINE?

The vaccine includes the following ingredients: mRNA, lipids ((4-hydroxybutyl)azanediyl)bis(hexane-6,1-diyl)bis(2-hexyldecanoate), 2 [(polyethylene glycol)-2000]-N,N-ditetradecylacetamide, 1,2-Distearoyl-sn-glycero-3-phosphocholine, and cholesterol), tromethamine, tromethamine hydrochloride, sucrose, and sodium chloride.

HAS THE VACCINE BEEN USED BEFORE?

Millions of individuals 12 years of age and older have received the Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 Vaccine under EUA since December 11, 2020. In a clinical trial, approximately 3,100 individuals 5 through 11 years of age have received at least 1 dose of Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 Vaccine. In other clinical trials, approximately 23,000 individuals 12 years of age and older have received at least 1 dose of the vaccine. The vaccine that is authorized for use in children 5 through 11 years of age

includes the same mRNA and lipids but different inactive ingredients compared to the vaccine that has been used under EUA in individuals 12 years of age and older and that has been studied in clinical trials. The use of the different inactive ingredients helps stabilize the vaccine under refrigerated temperatures and the formulation can be readily prepared to deliver appropriate doses to the 5 through 11 year-old population.

WHAT ARE THE BENEFITS OF THE VACCINE?

The vaccine has been shown to prevent COVID-19.

The duration of protection against COVID-19 is currently unknown.

WHAT ARE THE RISKS OF THE VACCINE?

There is a remote chance that the vaccine could cause a severe allergic reaction. A severe allergic reaction would usually occur within a few minutes to one hour after getting a dose of the vaccine. For this reason, your child's vaccination provider may ask your child to stay at the place where your child received the vaccine for monitoring after vaccination. Signs of a severe allergic reaction can include:

- Difficulty breathing
- Swelling of the face and throat
- A fast heartbeat
- A bad rash all over the body
- Dizziness and weakness

Myocarditis (inflammation of the heart muscle) and pericarditis (inflammation of the lining outside the heart) have occurred in some people who have received the vaccine. In most of these people, symptoms began within a few days following receipt of the second dose of vaccine. The chance of having this occur is very low. You should seek medical attention right away if your child has any of the following symptoms after receiving the vaccine:

- Chest pain
- Shortness of breath
- Feelings of having a fast-beating, fluttering, or pounding heart

Side effects that have been reported with the vaccine include:

- severe allergic reactions
- non-severe allergic reactions such as rash, itching, hives, or swelling of the face
- myocarditis (inflammation of the heart muscle)
- pericarditis (inflammation of the lining outside the heart)
- injection site pain
- tiredness
- headache
- muscle pain

- chills
- joint pain
- fever
- injection site swelling
- injection site redness
- nausea
- feeling unwell
- swollen lymph nodes (lymphadenopathy)
- decreased appetite
- diarrhea
- vomiting
- arm pain
- fainting in association with injection of the vaccine

These may not be all the possible side effects of the vaccine. Serious and unexpected side effects may occur. The possible side effects of the vaccine are still being studied in clinical trials.

WHAT SHOULD I DO ABOUT SIDE EFFECTS?

If your child experiences a severe allergic reaction, call 9-1-1, or go to the nearest hospital.

Call the vaccination provider or your child’s healthcare provider if your child has any side effects that bother your child or do not go away.

Report vaccine side effects to FDA/CDC Vaccine Adverse Event Reporting System (VAERS). The VAERS toll-free number is 1-800-822-7967 or report online to <https://vaers.hhs.gov/reportevent.html>. Please include “Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 Vaccine EUA” in the first line of box #18 of the report form.

In addition, you can report side effects to Pfizer Inc. at the contact information provided below.

Website	Fax number	Telephone number
www.pfizersafetyreporting.com	1-866-635-8337	1-800-438-1985

You may also be given an option to enroll in v-safe. V-safe is a new voluntary smartphone-based tool that uses text messaging and web surveys to check in with people who have been vaccinated to identify potential side effects after COVID-19 vaccination. V-safe asks questions that help CDC monitor the safety of COVID-19 vaccines. V-safe also provides second-dose reminders if needed and live telephone follow-up by CDC if participants report a significant health impact following COVID-19 vaccination. For more information on how to sign up, visit: www.cdc.gov/vsafe.

WHAT IF I DECIDE NOT TO HAVE MY CHILD GET THE PFIZER-BIONTECH COVID-19 VACCINE?

Under the EUA, there is an option to accept or refuse receiving the vaccine. Should you decide for your child not to receive it, it will not change your child's standard medical care.

ARE OTHER CHOICES AVAILABLE FOR PREVENTING COVID-19 BESIDES PFIZER-BIONTECH COVID-19 VACCINE?

For children 5 through 11 years of age, there are no other COVID-19 vaccines available under Emergency Use Authorization and there are no approved COVID-19 vaccines.

CAN MY CHILD RECEIVE THE PFIZER-BIONTECH COVID-19 VACCINE AT THE SAME TIME AS OTHER VACCINES?

Data have not yet been submitted to FDA on administration of the Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 Vaccine at the same time with other vaccines. If you are considering to have your child receive the Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 Vaccine with other vaccines, discuss the options with your child's healthcare provider.

WHAT IF MY CHILD IS IMMUNOCOMPROMISED?

If your child is immunocompromised, you may be given the option to have your child receive a third dose of the vaccine. The third dose may still not provide full immunity to COVID-19 in people who are immunocompromised, and you should continue to have your child maintain physical precautions to help prevent COVID-19. In addition, your child's close contacts should be vaccinated as appropriate.

WHAT ABOUT PREGNANCY OR BREASTFEEDING?

If your child is pregnant or breastfeeding, discuss the options with your healthcare provider.

WILL THE VACCINE GIVE MY CHILD COVID-19?

No. The vaccine does not contain SARS-CoV-2 and cannot give your child COVID-19.


KEEP YOUR CHILD'S VACCINATION CARD

When your child gets the first dose, you will get a vaccination card to show when to return for your child's next dose(s) of the vaccine. Remember to bring the card when your child returns.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

If you have questions, visit the website or call the telephone number provided below.

To access the most recent Fact Sheets, please scan the QR code provided below.

Global website	Telephone number
<p>www.cvdvaccine.com</p> 	<p>1-877-829-2619 (1-877-VAX-CO19)</p>

HOW CAN I LEARN MORE?

- Ask the vaccination provider.
- Visit CDC at <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/index.html>.
- Visit FDA at <https://www.fda.gov/emergency-preparedness-and-response/mcm-legal-regulatory-and-policy-framework/emergency-use-authorization>.
- Contact your local or state public health department.

WHERE WILL MY CHILD'S VACCINATION INFORMATION BE RECORDED?

The vaccination provider may include your child's vaccination information in your state/local jurisdiction's Immunization Information System (IIS) or other designated system. This will ensure that your child receives the same vaccine when your child returns for the second dose. For more information about IISs visit:

<https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/programs/iis/about.html>.

CAN I BE CHARGED AN ADMINISTRATION FEE FOR RECEIPT OF THE COVID-19 VACCINE?

No. At this time, the provider cannot charge you for a vaccine dose and you cannot be charged an out-of-pocket vaccine administration fee or any other fee if only receiving a COVID-19 vaccination. However, vaccination providers may seek appropriate reimbursement from a program or plan that covers COVID-19 vaccine administration fees for the vaccine recipient (private insurance, Medicare, Medicaid, Health Resources & Services Administration [HRSA] COVID-19 Uninsured Program for non-insured recipients).

WHERE CAN I REPORT CASES OF SUSPECTED FRAUD?

Individuals becoming aware of any potential violations of the CDC COVID-19 Vaccination Program requirements are encouraged to report them to the Office of the Inspector General, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, at 1-800-HHS-TIPS or <https://TIPS.HHS.GOV>.

WHAT IS THE COUNTERMEASURES INJURY COMPENSATION PROGRAM?

The Countermeasures Injury Compensation Program (CICP) is a federal program that may help pay for costs of medical care and other specific expenses of certain people

5.3.6 CUMULATIVE ANALYSIS OF POST-AUTHORIZATION ADVERSE EVENT REPORTS OF PF-07302048 (BNT162B2) RECEIVED THROUGH 28-FEB-2021

Report Prepared by:

Worldwide Safety

Pfizer

The information contained in this document is proprietary and confidential. Any disclosure, reproduction, distribution, or other dissemination of this information outside of Pfizer, its Affiliates, its Licensees, or Regulatory Agencies is strictly prohibited. Except as may be otherwise agreed to in writing, by accepting or reviewing these materials, you agree to hold such information in confidence and not to disclose it to others (except where required by applicable law), nor to use it for unauthorized purposes.

ADVERSE EVENTS KNOWN TO PFIZER AND THE FDA BEFORE, ON AND AFTER FEBRUARY 28, 2021 THAT PFIZER AND THE FDA DID NOT WANT DISCLOSED TO THE PUBLIC BUT WHICH THEY WANTED BURIED FROM PUBLIC VIEW AND DISCLOSURE FOR 70-75 YEARS. THESE ADVERSE EVENTS WERE MADE KNOWN TO THE PUBLIC IN MARCH OF 2022 ONLY BECAUSE A FEDERAL COURT JUDGE ORDERED THAT THEY BE RELEASED TO THE PUBLIC. PER THE ORDER THE FDA IS REQUIRED TO PRODUCE ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTS.

090177e196ea1800\Approved\Approved On: 30-Apr-2021 09:26 (GMT)

Appendix 1
Attached

3.1.3. Review of Adverse Events of Special Interest (AESIs)

Please refer to Appendix 1 for the list of the company’s AESIs for BNT162b2.

The company’s AESI list takes into consideration the lists of AESIs from the following expert groups and regulatory authorities: Brighton Collaboration (SPEAC), ACCESS protocol, US CDC (preliminary list of AESI for VAERS surveillance), MHRA (unpublished guideline).

The AESI terms are incorporated into a TME list and include events of interest due to their association with severe COVID-19 and events of interest for vaccines in general.

The AESI list is comprised of MedDRA PTs, HLTs, HLTGs or MedDRA SMQs and can be changed as appropriate based on the evolving safety profile of the vaccine.

Table 7 provides a summary review of cumulative cases within AESI categories in the Pfizer safety database. This is distinct from safety signal evaluations which are conducted and included, as appropriate, in the Summary Monthly Safety Reports submitted regularly to the FDA and other Health Authorities.

Table 7. AESIs Evaluation for BNT162b2

AESIs ^a Category	Post-Marketing Cases Evaluation ^b Total Number of Cases (N=42086)
Anaphylactic Reactions <i>Search criteria: Anaphylactic reaction SMQ (Narrow and Broad, with the algorithm applied), selecting relevant cases according to BC criteria</i>	Please refer to the Risk ‘Anaphylaxis’ included above in Table 4.
Cardiovascular AESIs <i>Search criteria: PTs Acute myocardial infarction; Arrhythmia; Cardiac failure; Cardiac failure acute; Cardiogenic shock; Coronary artery disease; Myocardial infarction; Postural orthostatic tachycardia syndrome; Stress cardiomyopathy; Tachycardia</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of cases: 1403 (3.3% of the total PM dataset), of which 241 are medically confirmed and 1162 are non-medically confirmed; • Country of incidence: UK (268), US (233), Mexico (196), Italy (141), France (128), Germany (102), Spain (46), Greece (45), Portugal (37), Sweden (20), Ireland (17), Poland (16), Israel (13), Austria, Romania and Finland (12 each), Netherlands (11), Belgium and Norway (10 each), Czech Republic (9), Hungary and Canada (8 each), Croatia and Denmark (7 each), Iceland (5); the remaining 30 cases were distributed among 13 other countries; • Subjects’ gender: female (1076), male (291) and unknown (36); • Subjects’ age group (n = 1346): Adult^c (1078), Elderly^d (266) Child^e and Adolescent^f (1 each); • Number of relevant events: 1441, of which 946 serious, 495 non-serious; in the cases reporting relevant serious events; • Reported relevant PTs: Tachycardia (1098), Arrhythmia (102), Myocardial infarction (89), Cardiac failure (80), Acute myocardial infarction (41), Cardiac failure acute (11), Cardiogenic shock and Postural orthostatic tachycardia syndrome (7 each) and Coronary artery disease (6); • Relevant event onset latency (n = 1209): Range from <24 hours to 21 days, median <24 hours;

090177e196ea1800ApprovedApproved On: 30-Apr-2021 09:26 (GMT)

APPENDIX 1. LIST OF ADVERSE EVENTS OF SPECIAL INTEREST

1p36 deletion syndrome; 2-Hydroxyglutaric aciduria; 5'nucleotidase increased; Acoustic neuritis; Acquired C1 inhibitor deficiency; Acquired epidermolysis bullosa; Acquired epileptic aphasia; Acute cutaneous lupus erythematosus; Acute disseminated encephalomyelitis; Acute encephalitis with refractory, repetitive partial seizures; Acute febrile neutrophilic dermatosis; Acute flaccid myelitis; Acute haemorrhagic leukoencephalitis; Acute haemorrhagic oedema of infancy; Acute kidney injury; Acute macular outer retinopathy; Acute motor axonal neuropathy; Acute motor-sensory axonal neuropathy; Acute myocardial infarction; Acute respiratory distress syndrome; Acute respiratory failure; Addison's disease; Administration site thrombosis; Administration site vasculitis; Adrenal thrombosis; Adverse event following immunisation; Ageusia; Agranulocytosis; Air embolism; Alanine aminotransferase abnormal; Alanine aminotransferase increased; Alcoholic seizure; Allergic bronchopulmonary mycosis; Allergic oedema; Alloimmune hepatitis; Alopecia areata; Alpers disease; Alveolar proteinosis; Ammonia abnormal; Ammonia increased; Amniotic cavity infection; Amygdalohippocampectomy; Amyloid arthropathy; Amyloidosis; Amyloidosis senile; Anaphylactic reaction; Anaphylactic shock; Anaphylactic transfusion reaction; Anaphylactoid reaction; Anaphylactoid shock; Anaphylactoid syndrome of pregnancy; Angioedema; Angiopathic neuropathy; Ankylosing spondylitis; Anosmia; Antiacetylcholine receptor antibody positive; Anti-actin antibody positive; Anti-aquaporin-4 antibody positive; Anti-basal ganglia antibody positive; Anti-cyclic citrullinated peptide antibody positive; Anti-epithelial antibody positive; Anti-erythrocyte antibody positive; Anti-exosome complex antibody positive; Anti-GAD antibody negative; Anti-GAD antibody positive; Anti-ganglioside antibody positive; Antigliadin antibody positive; Anti-glomerular basement membrane antibody positive; Anti-glomerular basement membrane disease; Anti-glycyl-tRNA synthetase antibody positive; Anti-HLA antibody test positive; Anti-IA2 antibody positive; Anti-insulin antibody increased; Anti-insulin antibody positive; Anti-insulin receptor antibody increased; Anti-insulin receptor antibody positive; Anti-interferon antibody negative; Anti-interferon antibody positive; Anti-islet cell antibody positive; Antimitochondrial antibody positive; Anti-muscle specific kinase antibody positive; Anti-myelin-associated glycoprotein antibodies positive; Anti-myelin-associated glycoprotein associated polyneuropathy; Antimyocardial antibody positive; Anti-neuronal antibody positive; Antineutrophil cytoplasmic antibody increased; Antineutrophil cytoplasmic antibody positive; Anti-neutrophil cytoplasmic antibody positive vasculitis; Anti-NMDA antibody positive; Antinuclear antibody increased; Antinuclear antibody positive; Antiphospholipid antibodies positive; Antiphospholipid syndrome; Anti-platelet antibody positive; Anti-prothrombin antibody positive; Antiribosomal P antibody positive; Anti-RNA polymerase III antibody positive; Anti-saccharomyces cerevisiae antibody test positive; Anti-sperm antibody positive; Anti-SRP antibody positive; Antisynthetase syndrome; Anti-thyroid antibody positive; Anti-transglutaminase antibody increased; Anti-VGCC antibody positive; Anti-VGKC antibody positive; Anti-vimentin antibody positive; Antiviral prophylaxis; Antiviral treatment; Anti-zinc transporter 8 antibody positive; Aortic embolus; Aortic thrombosis; Aortitis; Aplasia pure red cell; Aplastic anaemia; Application site thrombosis; Application site vasculitis; Arrhythmia; Arterial bypass occlusion; Arterial bypass thrombosis; Arterial thrombosis; Arteriovenous fistula thrombosis; Arteriovenous graft site stenosis; Arteriovenous graft thrombosis; Arteritis; Arteritis

coronary; Arthralgia; Arthritis; Arthritis enteropathic; Ascites; Aseptic cavernous sinus thrombosis; Aspartate aminotransferase abnormal; Aspartate aminotransferase increased; Aspartate-glutamate-transporter deficiency; AST to platelet ratio index increased; AST/ALT ratio abnormal; Asthma; Asymptomatic COVID-19; Ataxia; Atheroembolism; Atonic seizures; Atrial thrombosis; Atrophic thyroiditis; Atypical benign partial epilepsy; Atypical pneumonia; Aura; Autoantibody positive; Autoimmune anaemia; Autoimmune aplastic anaemia; Autoimmune arthritis; Autoimmune blistering disease; Autoimmune cholangitis; Autoimmune colitis; Autoimmune demyelinating disease; Autoimmune dermatitis; Autoimmune disorder; Autoimmune encephalopathy; Autoimmune endocrine disorder; Autoimmune enteropathy; Autoimmune eye disorder; Autoimmune haemolytic anaemia; Autoimmune heparin-induced thrombocytopenia; Autoimmune hepatitis; Autoimmune hyperlipidaemia; Autoimmune hypothyroidism; Autoimmune inner ear disease; Autoimmune lung disease; Autoimmune lymphoproliferative syndrome; Autoimmune myocarditis; Autoimmune myositis; Autoimmune nephritis; Autoimmune neuropathy; Autoimmune neutropenia; Autoimmune pancreatitis; Autoimmune pancytopenia; Autoimmune pericarditis; Autoimmune retinopathy; Autoimmune thyroid disorder; Autoimmune thyroiditis; Autoimmune uveitis; Autoinflammation with infantile enterocolitis; Autoinflammatory disease; Automatism epileptic; Autonomic nervous system imbalance; Autonomic seizure; Axial spondyloarthritis; Axillary vein thrombosis; Axonal and demyelinating polyneuropathy; Axonal neuropathy; Bacterascites; Baltic myoclonic epilepsy; Band sensation; Basedow's disease; Basilar artery thrombosis; Basophilopenia; B-cell aplasia; Behcet's syndrome; Benign ethnic neutropenia; Benign familial neonatal convulsions; Benign familial pemphigus; Benign rolandic epilepsy; Beta-2 glycoprotein antibody positive; Bickerstaff's encephalitis; Bile output abnormal; Bile output decreased; Biliary ascites; Bilirubin conjugated abnormal; Bilirubin conjugated increased; Bilirubin urine present; Biopsy liver abnormal; Biotinidase deficiency; Birdshot chorioretinopathy; Blood alkaline phosphatase abnormal; Blood alkaline phosphatase increased; Blood bilirubin abnormal; Blood bilirubin increased; Blood bilirubin unconjugated increased; Blood cholinesterase abnormal; Blood cholinesterase decreased; Blood pressure decreased; Blood pressure diastolic decreased; Blood pressure systolic decreased; Blue toe syndrome; Brachiocephalic vein thrombosis; Brain stem embolism; Brain stem thrombosis; Bromosulphthalein test abnormal; Bronchial oedema; Bronchitis; Bronchitis mycoplasmal; Bronchitis viral; Bronchopulmonary aspergillosis allergic; Bronchospasm; Budd-Chiari syndrome; Bulbar palsy; Butterfly rash; C1q nephropathy; Caesarean section; Calcium embolism; Capillaritis; Caplan's syndrome; Cardiac amyloidosis; Cardiac arrest; Cardiac failure; Cardiac failure acute; Cardiac sarcoidosis; Cardiac ventricular thrombosis; Cardiogenic shock; Cardiolipin antibody positive; Cardiopulmonary failure; Cardio-respiratory arrest; Cardio-respiratory distress; Cardiovascular insufficiency; Carotid arterial embolus; Carotid artery thrombosis; Cataplexy; Catheter site thrombosis; Catheter site vasculitis; Cavernous sinus thrombosis; CDKL5 deficiency disorder; CEC syndrome; Cement embolism; Central nervous system lupus; Central nervous system vasculitis; Cerebellar artery thrombosis; Cerebellar embolism; Cerebral amyloid angiopathy; Cerebral arteritis; Cerebral artery embolism; Cerebral artery thrombosis; Cerebral gas embolism; Cerebral microembolism; Cerebral septic infarct; Cerebral thrombosis; Cerebral venous sinus thrombosis; Cerebral venous thrombosis; Cerebrospinal thrombotic

tamponade;Cerebrovascular accident;Change in seizure presentation;Chest discomfort;Child-Pugh-Turcotte score abnormal;Child-Pugh-Turcotte score increased;Chillblains;Choking;Choking sensation;Cholangitis sclerosing;Chronic autoimmune glomerulonephritis;Chronic cutaneous lupus erythematosus;Chronic fatigue syndrome;Chronic gastritis;Chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyradiculoneuropathy;Chronic lymphocytic inflammation with pontine perivascular enhancement responsive to steroids;Chronic recurrent multifocal osteomyelitis;Chronic respiratory failure;Chronic spontaneous urticaria;Circulatory collapse;Circumoral oedema;Circumoral swelling;Clinically isolated syndrome;Clonic convulsion;Coeliac disease;Cogan's syndrome;Cold agglutinins positive;Cold type haemolytic anaemia;Colitis;Colitis erosive;Colitis herpes;Colitis microscopic;Colitis ulcerative;Collagen disorder;Collagen-vascular disease;Complement factor abnormal;Complement factor C1 decreased;Complement factor C2 decreased;Complement factor C3 decreased;Complement factor C4 decreased;Complement factor decreased;Computerised tomogram liver abnormal;Concentric sclerosis;Congenital anomaly;Congenital bilateral perisylvian syndrome;Congenital herpes simplex infection;Congenital myasthenic syndrome;Congenital varicella infection;Congestive hepatopathy;Convulsion in childhood;Convulsions local;Convulsive threshold lowered;Coombs positive haemolytic anaemia;Coronary artery disease;Coronary artery embolism;Coronary artery thrombosis;Coronary bypass thrombosis;Coronavirus infection;Coronavirus test;Coronavirus test negative;Coronavirus test positive;Corpus callosotomy;Cough;Cough variant asthma;COVID-19;COVID-19 immunisation;COVID-19 pneumonia;COVID-19 prophylaxis;COVID-19 treatment;Cranial nerve disorder;Cranial nerve palsies multiple;Cranial nerve paralysis;CREST syndrome;Crohn's disease;Cryofibrinogenaemia;Cryoglobulinaemia;CSF oligoclonal band present;CSWS syndrome;Cutaneous amyloidosis;Cutaneous lupus erythematosus;Cutaneous sarcoidosis;Cutaneous vasculitis;Cyanosis;Cyclic neutropenia;Cystitis interstitial;Cytokine release syndrome;Cytokine storm;De novo purine synthesis inhibitors associated acute inflammatory syndrome;Death neonatal;Deep vein thrombosis;Deep vein thrombosis postoperative;Deficiency of bile secretion;Deja vu;Demyelinating polyneuropathy;Demyelination;Dermatitis;Dermatitis bullous;Dermatitis herpetiformis;Dermatomyositis;Device embolisation;Device related thrombosis;Diabetes mellitus;Diabetic ketoacidosis;Diabetic mastopathy;Dialysis amyloidosis;Dialysis membrane reaction;Diastolic hypotension;Diffuse vasculitis;Digital pitting scar;Disseminated intravascular coagulation;Disseminated intravascular coagulation in newborn;Disseminated neonatal herpes simplex;Disseminated varicella;Disseminated varicella zoster vaccine virus infection;Disseminated varicella zoster virus infection;DNA antibody positive;Double cortex syndrome;Double stranded DNA antibody positive;Dreamy state;Dressler's syndrome;Drop attacks;Drug withdrawal convulsions;Dyspnoea;Early infantile epileptic encephalopathy with burst-suppression;Eclampsia;Eczema herpeticum;Embolia cutis medicamentosa;Embolic cerebellar infarction;Embolic cerebral infarction;Embolic pneumonia;Embolic stroke;Embolism;Embolism arterial;Embolism venous;Encephalitis;Encephalitis allergic;Encephalitis autoimmune;Encephalitis brain stem;Encephalitis haemorrhagic;Encephalitis periaxialis diffusa;Encephalitis post immunisation;Encephalomyelitis;Encephalopathy;Endocrine disorder;Endocrine ophthalmopathy;Endotracheal intubation;Enteritis;Enteritis leukopenic;Enterobacter pneumonia;Enterocolitis;Enteropathic spondylitis;Eosinopenia;Eosinophilic

fasciitis;Eosinophilic granulomatosis with polyangiitis;Eosinophilic oesophagitis;Epidermolysis;Epilepsy;Epilepsy surgery;Epilepsy with myoclonic-atonic seizures;Epileptic aura;Epileptic psychosis;Erythema;Erythema induratum;Erythema multiforme;Erythema nodosum;Evans syndrome;Exanthema subitum;Expanded disability status scale score decreased;Expanded disability status scale score increased;Exposure to communicable disease;Exposure to SARS-CoV-2;Eye oedema;Eye pruritus;Eye swelling;Eyelid oedema;Face oedema;Facial paralysis;Facial paresis;Faciobrachial dystonic seizure;Fat embolism;Febrile convulsion;Febrile infection-related epilepsy syndrome;Febrile neutropenia;Felty's syndrome;Femoral artery embolism;Fibrillary glomerulonephritis;Fibromyalgia;Flushing;Foaming at mouth;Focal cortical resection;Focal dyscognitive seizures;Foetal distress syndrome;Foetal placental thrombosis;Foetor hepaticus;Foreign body embolism;Frontal lobe epilepsy;Fulminant type 1 diabetes mellitus;Galactose elimination capacity test abnormal;Galactose elimination capacity test decreased;Gamma-glutamyltransferase abnormal;Gamma-glutamyltransferase increased;Gastritis herpes;Gastrointestinal amyloidosis;Gelastic seizure;Generalised onset non-motor seizure;Generalised tonic-clonic seizure;Genital herpes;Genital herpes simplex;Genital herpes zoster;Giant cell arteritis;Glomerulonephritis;Glomerulonephritis membranoproliferative;Glomerulonephritis membranous;Glomerulonephritis rapidly progressive;Glossopharyngeal nerve paralysis;Glucose transporter type 1 deficiency syndrome;Glutamate dehydrogenase increased;Glycocholic acid increased;GM2 gangliosidosis;Goodpasture's syndrome;Graft thrombosis;Granulocytopenia;Granulocytopenia neonatal;Granulomatosis with polyangiitis;Granulomatous dermatitis;Grey matter heterotopia;Guanase increased;Guillain-Barre syndrome;Haemolytic anaemia;Haemophagocytic lymphohistiocytosis;Haemorrhage;Haemorrhagic ascites;Haemorrhagic disorder;Haemorrhagic pneumonia;Haemorrhagic varicella syndrome;Haemorrhagic vasculitis;Hantavirus pulmonary infection;Hashimoto's encephalopathy;Hashitoxicosis;Hemimegalencephaly;Henoch-Schonlein purpura;Henoch-Schonlein purpura nephritis;Hepaplastin abnormal;Hepaplastin decreased;Heparin-induced thrombocytopenia;Hepatic amyloidosis;Hepatic artery embolism;Hepatic artery flow decreased;Hepatic artery thrombosis;Hepatic enzyme abnormal;Hepatic enzyme decreased;Hepatic enzyme increased;Hepatic fibrosis marker abnormal;Hepatic fibrosis marker increased;Hepatic function abnormal;Hepatic hydrothorax;Hepatic hypertrophy;Hepatic hypoperfusion;Hepatic lymphocytic infiltration;Hepatic mass;Hepatic pain;Hepatic sequestration;Hepatic vascular resistance increased;Hepatic vascular thrombosis;Hepatic vein embolism;Hepatic vein thrombosis;Hepatic venous pressure gradient abnormal;Hepatic venous pressure gradient increased;Hepatitis;Hepatobiliary scan abnormal;Hepatomegaly;Hepatosplenomegaly;Hereditary angioedema with C1 esterase inhibitor deficiency;Herpes dermatitis;Herpes gestationis;Herpes oesophagitis;Herpes ophthalmic;Herpes pharyngitis;Herpes sepsis;Herpes simplex;Herpes simplex cervicitis;Herpes simplex colitis;Herpes simplex encephalitis;Herpes simplex gastritis;Herpes simplex hepatitis;Herpes simplex meningitis;Herpes simplex meningoencephalitis;Herpes simplex meningomyelitis;Herpes simplex necrotising retinopathy;Herpes simplex oesophagitis;Herpes simplex otitis externa;Herpes simplex pharyngitis;Herpes simplex pneumonia;Herpes simplex reactivation;Herpes simplex sepsis;Herpes simplex viraemia;Herpes simplex virus conjunctivitis neonatal;Herpes simplex visceral;Herpes virus

infection;Herpes zoster;Herpes zoster cutaneous disseminated;Herpes zoster infection neurological;Herpes zoster meningitis;Herpes zoster meningoencephalitis;Herpes zoster meningomyelitis;Herpes zoster meningoradiculitis;Herpes zoster necrotising retinopathy;Herpes zoster oticus;Herpes zoster pharyngitis;Herpes zoster reactivation;Herpetic radiculopathy;Histone antibody positive;Hoigne's syndrome;Human herpesvirus 6 encephalitis;Human herpesvirus 6 infection;Human herpesvirus 6 infection reactivation;Human herpesvirus 7 infection;Human herpesvirus 8 infection;Hyperammonaemia;Hyperbilirubinaemia;Hypercholia;Hypergammaglobulinaemia benign monoclonal;Hyperglycaemic seizure;Hypersensitivity;Hypersensitivity vasculitis;Hyperthyroidism;Hypertransaminasaemia;Hyperventilation;Hypoalbuminaemia;Hypocalcaemic seizure;Hypogammaglobulinaemia;Hypoglossal nerve paralysis;Hypoglossal nerve paresis;Hypoglycaemic seizure;Hyponatraemic seizure;Hypotension;Hypotensive crisis;Hypothenar hammer syndrome;Hypothyroidism;Hypoxia;Idiopathic CD4 lymphocytopenia;Idiopathic generalised epilepsy;Idiopathic interstitial pneumonia;Idiopathic neutropenia;Idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis;IgA nephropathy;IgM nephropathy;IIIrd nerve paralysis;IIIrd nerve paresis;Iliac artery embolism;Immune thrombocytopenia;Immune-mediated adverse reaction;Immune-mediated cholangitis;Immune-mediated cholestasis;Immune-mediated cytopenia;Immune-mediated encephalitis;Immune-mediated encephalopathy;Immune-mediated endocrinopathy;Immune-mediated enterocolitis;Immune-mediated gastritis;Immune-mediated hepatic disorder;Immune-mediated hepatitis;Immune-mediated hyperthyroidism;Immune-mediated hypothyroidism;Immune-mediated myocarditis;Immune-mediated myositis;Immune-mediated nephritis;Immune-mediated neuropathy;Immune-mediated pancreatitis;Immune-mediated pneumonitis;Immune-mediated renal disorder;Immune-mediated thyroiditis;Immune-mediated uveitis;Immunoglobulin G4 related disease;Immunoglobulins abnormal;Implant site thrombosis;Inclusion body myositis;Infantile genetic agranulocytosis;Infantile spasms;Infected vasculitis;Infective thrombosis;Inflammation;Inflammatory bowel disease;Infusion site thrombosis;Infusion site vasculitis;Injection site thrombosis;Injection site urticaria;Injection site vasculitis;Instillation site thrombosis;Insulin autoimmune syndrome;Interstitial granulomatous dermatitis;Interstitial lung disease;Intracardiac mass;Intracardiac thrombus;Intracranial pressure increased;Intrapericardial thrombosis;Intrinsic factor antibody abnormal;Intrinsic factor antibody positive;IPEX syndrome;Irregular breathing;IRVAN syndrome;IVth nerve paralysis;IVth nerve paresis;JC polyomavirus test positive;JC virus CSF test positive;Jeavons syndrome;Jugular vein embolism;Jugular vein thrombosis;Juvenile idiopathic arthritis;Juvenile myoclonic epilepsy;Juvenile polymyositis;Juvenile psoriatic arthritis;Juvenile spondyloarthritis;Kaposi sarcoma inflammatory cytokine syndrome;Kawasaki's disease;Kayser-Fleischer ring;Keratoderma blenorrhagica;Ketosis-prone diabetes mellitus;Kounis syndrome;Lafora's myoclonic epilepsy;Lambl's excrescences;Laryngeal dyspnoea;Laryngeal oedema;Laryngeal rheumatoid arthritis;Laryngospasm;Laryngotracheal oedema;Latent autoimmune diabetes in adults;LE cells present;Lemierre syndrome;Lennox-Gastaut syndrome;Leucine aminopeptidase increased;Leukoencephalomyelitis;Leukoencephalopathy;Leukopenia;Leukopenia neonatal;Lewis-Sumner syndrome;Lhermitte's sign;Lichen planopilaris;Lichen planus;Lichen sclerosus;Limbic encephalitis;Linear IgA disease;Lip oedema;Lip swelling;Liver function test abnormal;Liver function test decreased;Liver function test increased;Liver induration;Liver injury;Liver iron concentration abnormal;Liver iron concentration

increased;Liver opacity;Liver palpable;Liver sarcoidosis;Liver scan abnormal;Liver tenderness;Low birth weight baby;Lower respiratory tract herpes infection;Lower respiratory tract infection;Lower respiratory tract infection viral;Lung abscess;Lupoid hepatic cirrhosis;Lupus cystitis;Lupus encephalitis;Lupus endocarditis;Lupus enteritis;Lupus hepatitis;Lupus myocarditis;Lupus myositis;Lupus nephritis;Lupus pancreatitis;Lupus pleurisy;Lupus pneumonitis;Lupus vasculitis;Lupus-like syndrome;Lymphocytic hypophysitis;Lymphocytopenia neonatal;Lymphopenia;MAGIC syndrome;Magnetic resonance imaging liver abnormal;Magnetic resonance proton density fat fraction measurement;Mahler sign;Manufacturing laboratory analytical testing issue;Manufacturing materials issue;Manufacturing production issue;Marburg's variant multiple sclerosis;Marchiafava-Bignami disease;Marine Lenhart syndrome;Mastocytic enterocolitis;Maternal exposure during pregnancy;Medical device site thrombosis;Medical device site vasculitis;MELAS syndrome;Meningitis;Meningitis aseptic;Meningitis herpes;Meningoencephalitis herpes simplex neonatal;Meningoencephalitis herpetic;Meningomyelitis herpes;MERS-CoV test;MERS-CoV test negative;MERS-CoV test positive;Mesangioproliferative glomerulonephritis;Mesenteric artery embolism;Mesenteric artery thrombosis;Mesenteric vein thrombosis;Metapneumovirus infection;Metastatic cutaneous Crohn's disease;Metastatic pulmonary embolism;Microangiopathy;Microembolism;Microscopic polyangiitis;Middle East respiratory syndrome;Migraine-triggered seizure;Miliary pneumonia;Miller Fisher syndrome;Mitochondrial aspartate aminotransferase increased;Mixed connective tissue disease;Model for end stage liver disease score abnormal;Model for end stage liver disease score increased;Molar ratio of total branched-chain amino acid to tyrosine;Molybdenum cofactor deficiency;Monocytopenia;Mononeuritis;Mononeuropathy multiplex;Morphoea;Morvan syndrome;Mouth swelling;Moyamoya disease;Multifocal motor neuropathy;Multiple organ dysfunction syndrome;Multiple sclerosis;Multiple sclerosis relapse;Multiple sclerosis relapse prophylaxis;Multiple subpial transection;Multisystem inflammatory syndrome in children;Muscular sarcoidosis;Myasthenia gravis;Myasthenia gravis crisis;Myasthenia gravis neonatal;Myasthenic syndrome;Myelitis;Myelitis transverse;Myocardial infarction;Myocarditis;Myocarditis post infection;Myoclonic epilepsy;Myoclonic epilepsy and ragged-red fibres;Myokymia;Myositis;Narcolepsy;Nasal herpes;Nasal obstruction;Necrotising herpetic retinopathy;Neonatal Crohn's disease;Neonatal epileptic seizure;Neonatal lupus erythematosus;Neonatal mucocutaneous herpes simplex;Neonatal pneumonia;Neonatal seizure;Nephritis;Nephrogenic systemic fibrosis;Neuralgic amyotrophy;Neuritis;Neuritis cranial;Neuromyelitis optica pseudo relapse;Neuromyelitis optica spectrum disorder;Neuromyotonia;Neuronal neuropathy;Neuropathy peripheral;Neuropathy, ataxia, retinitis pigmentosa syndrome;Neuropsychiatric lupus;Neurosarcoidosis;Neutropenia;Neutropenia neonatal;Neutropenic colitis;Neutropenic infection;Neutropenic sepsis;Nodular rash;Nodular vasculitis;Noninfectious myelitis;Noninfective encephalitis;Noninfective encephalomyelitis;Noninfective oophoritis;Obstetrical pulmonary embolism;Occupational exposure to communicable disease;Occupational exposure to SARS-CoV-2;Ocular hyperaemia;Ocular myasthenia;Ocular pemphigoid;Ocular sarcoidosis;Ocular vasculitis;Oculofacial paralysis;Oedema;Oedema blister;Oedema due to hepatic disease;Oedema mouth;Oesophageal achalasia;Ophthalmic artery thrombosis;Ophthalmic herpes simplex;Ophthalmic herpes zoster;Ophthalmic vein thrombosis;Optic neuritis;Optic

neuropathy; Optic perineuritis; Oral herpes; Oral lichen planus; Oropharyngeal oedema; Oropharyngeal spasm; Oropharyngeal swelling; Osmotic demyelination syndrome; Ovarian vein thrombosis; Overlap syndrome; Paediatric autoimmune neuropsychiatric disorders associated with streptococcal infection; Paget-Schroetter syndrome; Palindromic rheumatism; Palisaded neutrophilic granulomatous dermatitis; Palmoplantar keratoderma; Palpable purpura; Pancreatitis; Panencephalitis; Papillophlebitis; Paracancerous pneumonia; Paradoxical embolism; Parainfluenzae viral laryngotracheobronchitis; Paraneoplastic dermatomyositis; Paraneoplastic pemphigus; Paraneoplastic thrombosis; Paresis cranial nerve; Parietal cell antibody positive; Paroxysmal nocturnal haemoglobinuria; Partial seizures; Partial seizures with secondary generalisation; Patient isolation; Pelvic venous thrombosis; Pemphigoid; Pemphigus; Penile vein thrombosis; Pericarditis; Pericarditis lupus; Perihepatic discomfort; Periorbital oedema; Periorbital swelling; Peripheral artery thrombosis; Peripheral embolism; Peripheral ischaemia; Peripheral vein thrombus extension; Periportal oedema; Peritoneal fluid protein abnormal; Peritoneal fluid protein decreased; Peritoneal fluid protein increased; Peritonitis lupus; Pernicious anaemia; Petit mal epilepsy; Pharyngeal oedema; Pharyngeal swelling; Pityriasis lichenoides et varioliformis acuta; Placenta praevia; Pleuroparenchymal fibroelastosis; Pneumobilia; Pneumonia; Pneumonia adenoviral; Pneumonia cytomegaloviral; Pneumonia herpes viral; Pneumonia influenzal; Pneumonia measles; Pneumonia mycoplasmal; Pneumonia necrotising; Pneumonia parainfluenzae viral; Pneumonia respiratory syncytial viral; Pneumonia viral; POEMS syndrome; Polyarteritis nodosa; Polyarthritis; Polychondritis; Polyglandular autoimmune syndrome type I; Polyglandular autoimmune syndrome type II; Polyglandular autoimmune syndrome type III; Polyglandular disorder; Polymicrogyria; Polymyalgia rheumatica; Polymyositis; Polyneuropathy; Polyneuropathy idiopathic progressive; Portal pyaemia; Portal vein embolism; Portal vein flow decreased; Portal vein pressure increased; Portal vein thrombosis; Portosplenomesenteric venous thrombosis; Post procedural hypotension; Post procedural pneumonia; Post procedural pulmonary embolism; Post stroke epilepsy; Post stroke seizure; Post thrombotic retinopathy; Post thrombotic syndrome; Post viral fatigue syndrome; Postictal headache; Postictal paralysis; Postictal psychosis; Postictal state; Postoperative respiratory distress; Postoperative respiratory failure; Postoperative thrombosis; Postpartum thrombosis; Postpartum venous thrombosis; Postpericardiotomy syndrome; Post-traumatic epilepsy; Postural orthostatic tachycardia syndrome; Precerebral artery thrombosis; Pre-eclampsia; Preictal state; Premature labour; Premature menopause; Primary amyloidosis; Primary biliary cholangitis; Primary progressive multiple sclerosis; Procedural shock; Proctitis herpes; Proctitis ulcerative; Product availability issue; Product distribution issue; Product supply issue; Progressive facial hemiatrophy; Progressive multifocal leukoencephalopathy; Progressive multiple sclerosis; Progressive relapsing multiple sclerosis; Prosthetic cardiac valve thrombosis; Pruritus; Pruritus allergic; Pseudovasculitis; Psoriasis; Psoriatic arthropathy; Pulmonary amyloidosis; Pulmonary artery thrombosis; Pulmonary embolism; Pulmonary fibrosis; Pulmonary haemorrhage; Pulmonary microemboli; Pulmonary oil microembolism; Pulmonary renal syndrome; Pulmonary sarcoidosis; Pulmonary sepsis; Pulmonary thrombosis; Pulmonary tumour thrombotic microangiopathy; Pulmonary vasculitis; Pulmonary veno-occlusive disease; Pulmonary venous thrombosis; Pyoderma gangrenosum; Pyostomatitis vegetans; Pyrexia; Quarantine; Radiation leukopenia; Radiculitis

brachial;Radiologically isolated syndrome;Rash;Rash erythematous;Rash pruritic;Rasmussen encephalitis;Raynaud's phenomenon;Reactive capillary endothelial proliferation;Relapsing multiple sclerosis;Relapsing-remitting multiple sclerosis;Renal amyloidosis;Renal arteritis;Renal artery thrombosis;Renal embolism;Renal failure;Renal vascular thrombosis;Renal vasculitis;Renal vein embolism;Renal vein thrombosis;Respiratory arrest;Respiratory disorder;Respiratory distress;Respiratory failure;Respiratory paralysis;Respiratory syncytial virus bronchiolitis;Respiratory syncytial virus bronchitis;Retinal artery embolism;Retinal artery occlusion;Retinal artery thrombosis;Retinal vascular thrombosis;Retinal vasculitis;Retinal vein occlusion;Retinal vein thrombosis;Retinol binding protein decreased;Retinopathy;Retrograde portal vein flow;Retroperitoneal fibrosis;Reversible airways obstruction;Reynold's syndrome;Rheumatic brain disease;Rheumatic disorder;Rheumatoid arthritis;Rheumatoid factor increased;Rheumatoid factor positive;Rheumatoid factor quantitative increased;Rheumatoid lung;Rheumatoid neutrophilic dermatosis;Rheumatoid nodule;Rheumatoid nodule removal;Rheumatoid scleritis;Rheumatoid vasculitis;Saccadic eye movement;SAPHO syndrome;Sarcoidosis;SARS-CoV-1 test;SARS-CoV-1 test negative;SARS-CoV-1 test positive;SARS-CoV-2 antibody test;SARS-CoV-2 antibody test negative;SARS-CoV-2 antibody test positive;SARS-CoV-2 carrier;SARS-CoV-2 sepsis;SARS-CoV-2 test;SARS-CoV-2 test false negative;SARS-CoV-2 test false positive;SARS-CoV-2 test negative;SARS-CoV-2 test positive;SARS-CoV-2 viraemia;Satoyoshi syndrome;Schizencephaly;Scleritis;Sclerodactylia;Scleroderma;Scleroderma associated digital ulcer;Scleroderma renal crisis;Scleroderma-like reaction;Secondary amyloidosis;Secondary cerebellar degeneration;Secondary progressive multiple sclerosis;Segmented hyalinising vasculitis;Seizure;Seizure anoxic;Seizure cluster;Seizure like phenomena;Seizure prophylaxis;Sensation of foreign body;Septic embolus;Septic pulmonary embolism;Severe acute respiratory syndrome;Severe myoclonic epilepsy of infancy;Shock;Shock symptom;Shrinking lung syndrome;Shunt thrombosis;Silent thyroiditis;Simple partial seizures;Sjogren's syndrome;Skin swelling;SLE arthritis;Smooth muscle antibody positive;Sneezing;Spinal artery embolism;Spinal artery thrombosis;Splenic artery thrombosis;Splenic embolism;Splenic thrombosis;Splenic vein thrombosis;Spondylitis;Spondyloarthropathy;Spontaneous heparin-induced thrombocytopenia syndrome;Status epilepticus;Stevens-Johnson syndrome;Stiff leg syndrome;Stiff person syndrome;Stillbirth;Still's disease;Stoma site thrombosis;Stoma site vasculitis;Stress cardiomyopathy;Stridor;Subacute cutaneous lupus erythematosus;Subacute endocarditis;Subacute inflammatory demyelinating polyneuropathy;Subclavian artery embolism;Subclavian artery thrombosis;Subclavian vein thrombosis;Sudden unexplained death in epilepsy;Superior sagittal sinus thrombosis;Susac's syndrome;Suspected COVID-19;Swelling;Swelling face;Swelling of eyelid;Swollen tongue;Sympathetic ophthalmia;Systemic lupus erythematosus;Systemic lupus erythematosus disease activity index abnormal;Systemic lupus erythematosus disease activity index decreased;Systemic lupus erythematosus disease activity index increased;Systemic lupus erythematosus rash;Systemic scleroderma;Systemic sclerosis pulmonary;Tachycardia;Tachypnoea;Takayasu's arteritis;Temporal lobe epilepsy;Terminal ileitis;Testicular autoimmunity;Throat tightness;Thromboangiitis obliterans;Thrombocytopenia;Thrombocytopenic purpura;Thrombophlebitis;Thrombophlebitis migrans;Thrombophlebitis

neonatal; Thrombophlebitis septic; Thrombophlebitis superficial; Thromboplastin antibody positive; Thrombosis; Thrombosis corpora cavernosa; Thrombosis in device; Thrombosis mesenteric vessel; Thrombotic cerebral infarction; Thrombotic microangiopathy; Thrombotic stroke; Thrombotic thrombocytopenic purpura; Thyroid disorder; Thyroid stimulating immunoglobulin increased; Thyroiditis; Tongue amyloidosis; Tongue biting; Tongue oedema; Tonic clonic movements; Tonic convulsion; Tonic posturing; Topectomy; Total bile acids increased; Toxic epidermal necrolysis; Toxic leukoencephalopathy; Toxic oil syndrome; Tracheal obstruction; Tracheal oedema; Tracheobronchitis; Tracheobronchitis mycoplasmal; Tracheobronchitis viral; Transaminases abnormal; Transaminases increased; Transfusion-related alloimmune neutropenia; Transient epileptic amnesia; Transverse sinus thrombosis; Trigeminal nerve paresis; Trigeminal neuralgia; Trigeminal palsy; Truncus coeliacus thrombosis; Tuberos sclerosis complex; Tubulointerstitial nephritis and uveitis syndrome; Tumefactive multiple sclerosis; Tumour embolism; Tumour thrombosis; Type 1 diabetes mellitus; Type I hypersensitivity; Type III immune complex mediated reaction; Uhthoff's phenomenon; Ulcerative keratitis; Ultrasound liver abnormal; Umbilical cord thrombosis; Uncinate fits; Undifferentiated connective tissue disease; Upper airway obstruction; Urine bilirubin increased; Urobilinogen urine decreased; Urobilinogen urine increased; Urticaria; Urticaria papular; Urticarial vasculitis; Uterine rupture; Uveitis; Vaccination site thrombosis; Vaccination site vasculitis; Vagus nerve paralysis; Varicella; Varicella keratitis; Varicella post vaccine; Varicella zoster gastritis; Varicella zoster oesophagitis; Varicella zoster pneumonia; Varicella zoster sepsis; Varicella zoster virus infection; Vasa praevia; Vascular graft thrombosis; Vascular pseudoaneurysm thrombosis; Vascular purpura; Vascular stent thrombosis; Vasculitic rash; Vasculitic ulcer; Vasculitis; Vasculitis gastrointestinal; Vasculitis necrotising; Vena cava embolism; Vena cava thrombosis; Venous intravasation; Venous recanalisation; Venous thrombosis; Venous thrombosis in pregnancy; Venous thrombosis limb; Venous thrombosis neonatal; Vertebral artery thrombosis; Vessel puncture site thrombosis; Visceral venous thrombosis; VIth nerve paralysis; VIth nerve paresis; Vitiligo; Vocal cord paralysis; Vocal cord paresis; Vogt-Koyanagi-Harada disease; Warm type haemolytic anaemia; Wheezing; White nipple sign; XIth nerve paralysis; X-ray hepatobiliary abnormal; Young's syndrome; Zika virus associated Guillain Barre syndrome.