

▼ This vaccine is subject to additional monitoring **in Australia**. This will allow quick identification of new safety information. Healthcare professionals are asked to report any suspected adverse events at [www.tga.gov.au/reporting-problems](http://www.tga.gov.au/reporting-problems).

# AUSTRALIAN PRODUCT INFORMATION – COMIRNATY® Original/Omicron BA.1 COVID-19 VACCINE

## 1. NAME OF THE MEDICINE

Tozinameran and Riltzinameran

## 2. QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE COMPOSITION

Tozinameran is a single-stranded, 5'-capped messenger RNA (mRNA) produced using a cell-free *in vitro* transcription from the corresponding DNA templates, encoding the viral spike (S) protein of severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) (Original).

Riltzinameran is a single-stranded, 5'-capped messenger RNA (mRNA) produced using a cell-free *in vitro* transcription from the corresponding DNA templates, encoding the viral spike (S) protein of SARS-CoV-2 (Omicron BA.1).

This is a multidose vial with a grey cap. Do not dilute prior to use.

One vial (2.25 mL) contains 6 doses of 0.3 mL.

One dose (0.3 mL) contains 15 micrograms of tozinameran and 15 micrograms of riltzinameran, a COVID-19 mRNA Vaccine (embedded in lipid nanoparticles). For the full list of excipients, see Section 6.1 List of excipients.

## 3. PHARMACEUTICAL FORM

Suspension for injection

The vaccine is a white to off-white frozen suspension.

## 4. CLINICAL PARTICULARS

### 4.1 Therapeutic indications

COMIRNATY Original/Omicron BA.1 Vaccine has **provisional approval** for the indication below:

As a booster dose for active immunisation to prevent coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) caused by SARS-CoV-2, in individuals 18 years of age and older.

The use of this vaccine should be in accordance with official recommendations.

The decision has been made on the basis of short term immunogenicity and safety data. Continued approval depends on the evidence of longer term efficacy and safety from ongoing clinical trials and post-market assessment.

## 4.2 Dose and method of administration

### Dosage

#### *Booster dose in individuals 18 years of age and older*

A booster dose of COMIRNATY Original/Omicron BA.1 may be administered intramuscularly at least 5 months after the completion of a COVID-19 vaccine primary series in individuals 18 years of age and older.

COMIRNATY Original/Omicron BA.1 may also be given as a booster dose in individuals 18 years of age and older who have received a primary course comprised of another COVID-19 vaccine.

The decision when and for whom to implement a booster dose should be made based on available vaccine safety and immunogenicity data (see Sections 4.4 Special warnings and precautions for use and 5.1 Pharmacodynamic properties), in accordance with official recommendations.

#### *Primary vaccination course*

COMIRNATY Original/Omicron BA.1 is indicated only for booster doses.

For details on the primary vaccination course for ages 12 and above, please refer to the Product Information for COMIRNATY (tozinameran) 30 micrograms/dose for injection.

#### *Elderly population*

No dosage adjustment is required in elderly individuals  $\geq 65$  years of age.

### Method of administration

COMIRNATY Original/Omicron BA.1 should be administered intramuscularly. The preferred site of administration is the deltoid muscle of the upper arm.

Do not inject COMIRNATY Original/Omicron BA.1 intravascularly, subcutaneously or intradermally.

COMIRNATY Original/Omicron BA.1 should not be mixed in the same syringe with any other vaccines or medicinal products.

For precautions to be taken before administering COMIRNATY Original/Omicron BA.1, see Section 4.4 Special warnings and precautions for use.

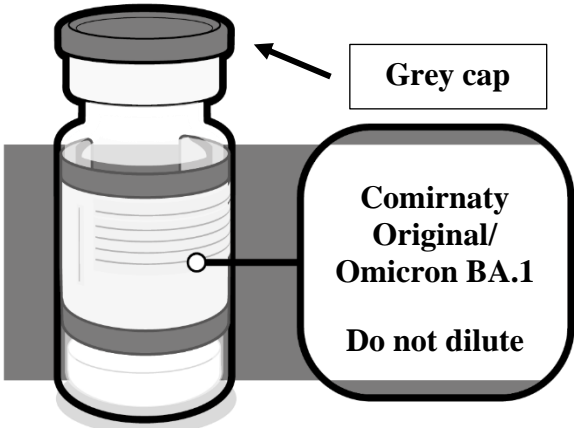
Vials of COMIRNATY Original/Omicron BA.1 have a grey cap, contain six doses of 0.3 mL of vaccine and **do not require dilution**. In order to extract six doses from a single vial, low dead-volume syringes and/or needles should be used. The low dead-volume syringe and needle combination should have a dead volume of no more than 35 microlitres. If standard syringes and needles are used, there may not be sufficient volume to extract a sixth dose from a single vial. Irrespective of the type of syringe and needle:

- Each dose must contain 0.3 mL of vaccine.
- If the amount of vaccine remaining in the vial cannot provide a full dose of 0.3 mL, discard the vial and any excess volume.
- Do not pool excess vaccine from multiple vials.

For instructions on the handling, thawing and dose preparation of the vaccine before administration see Handling instructions.

***Handling instructions***

COMIRNATY Original/Omicron BA.1 for individuals 18 years of age and older should be prepared by a healthcare professional using aseptic technique to ensure the sterility of the prepared suspension.

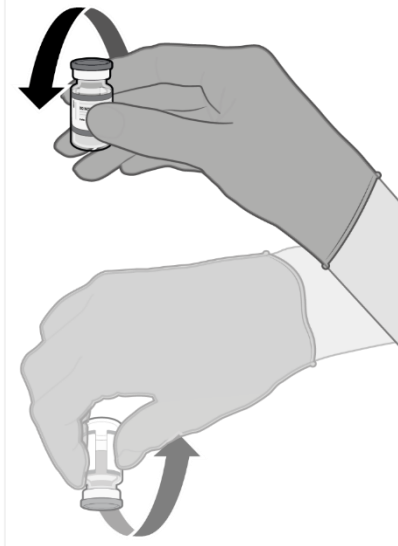
<p><b>COMIRNATY Original/Omicron BA.1</b>  <b>(For Age 18 Years and Above, Do Not Dilute)</b></p>	
<p><b>Dose Verification</b></p>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Verify that the vial has a grey plastic cap and a grey border around the label and the product name is COMIRNATY Original/Omicron BA.1 15/15 micrograms per dose suspension for injection.</li> <li>• If the vial has a grey plastic cap and a grey border and the product name is COMIRNATY 30 micrograms/dose suspension for injection, please refer to the Product Information for this formulation.</li> <li>• If the plastic cap and border around the label have another colour, such as purple or orange, please refer to Product Information for these COMIRNATY vaccines.</li> </ul>

**COMIRNATY Original/Omicron BA.1**  
**(For Age 18 Years and Above, Do Not Dilute)**

**Handling Prior To Use**



- If the multidose vial is stored frozen it must be thawed prior to use. Frozen vials should be transferred to an environment of 2°C to 8°C to thaw; a 10 vial pack may take 6 hours to thaw. Ensure vials are completely thawed prior to use.
- Update the expiry date on the carton.
- Unopened vials can be stored for up to 10 weeks at 2°C to 8°C.
- Alternatively, individual frozen vials may be thawed for 30 minutes at temperatures up to 30°C for immediate use.

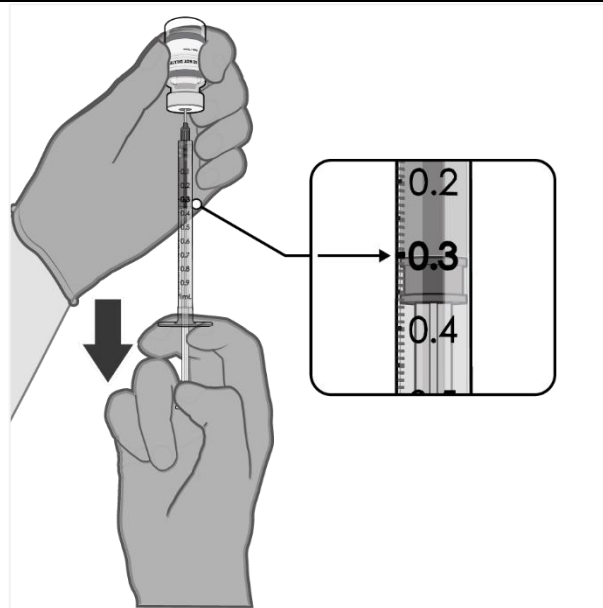


**Gently × 10**

- Gently mix by inverting vial 10 times prior to use. Do not shake.
- Prior to mixing, the thawed suspension may contain white to off-white opaque amorphous particles.
- After mixing, the vaccine should present as a white to off-white suspension with no particulates visible. Do not use the vaccine if particulates or discoloration are present.

**COMIRNATY Original/Omicron BA.1**  
**(For Age 18 Years and Above, Do Not Dilute)**

**Preparation of Individual 0.3 mL Doses**



**0.3 mL vaccine**

Using aseptic technique, cleanse the vial stopper with a single-use antiseptic swab.

- Withdraw 0.3 mL of COMIRNATY Original/Omicron BA.1.

Low dead-volume syringes and/or needles should be used in order to extract 6 doses from a single vial. The low dead-volume syringe and needle combination should have a dead volume of no more than 35 microlitres.

If standard syringes and needles are used, there may not be sufficient volume to extract a sixth dose from a single vial.

- Each dose must contain 0.3 mL of vaccine.
- Discard syringe and needle after administration to a single patient.
- Use a new, sterile needle and syringe to draw up each new dose.
- If the amount of vaccine remaining in the vial cannot provide a full dose of 0.3 mL, discard the vial and any excess volume.
- Discard any unused vaccine 12 hours after first puncture. Record the appropriate date/time on the vial.

### 4.3 Contraindications

Hypersensitivity to the active substance or to any of the excipients listed in Section 6.1 List of excipients.

## 4.4 Special warnings and precautions for use

### Traceability

In order to improve the traceability of biological medicinal products, the name and the batch number of the administered product should be recorded in the Australian Immunisation Register.

### General recommendations

#### *Hypersensitivity and anaphylaxis*

Events of anaphylaxis have been reported. Appropriate medical treatment and supervision should always be readily available in case of an anaphylactic reaction following the administration of the vaccine.

The individual should be kept under close observation for at least 15 minutes following vaccination. COMIRNATY Original/Omicron BA.1 should not be given to those who have experienced anaphylaxis to the first dose of COMIRNATY.

#### *Myocarditis and pericarditis*

Very rare cases of myocarditis and pericarditis have been observed following vaccination with COMIRNATY. Cases have occurred following first and second vaccinations and following booster doses. These cases have primarily occurred within 14 days following vaccination, more often after the second vaccination, and more often, but not exclusively in younger males. There have been reports in females. Available data suggest that the course of myocarditis and pericarditis following vaccination is not different from myocarditis or pericarditis in general. Cases of myocarditis and pericarditis following vaccination have rarely been associated with severe outcomes including death.

Healthcare professionals should be alert to the signs and symptoms of myocarditis and pericarditis, including atypical presentations. Vaccinees should be instructed to seek immediate medical attention if they develop symptoms indicative of myocarditis or pericarditis such as (acute and persisting) chest pain, shortness of breath, or palpitations following vaccination. Non-specific symptoms of myocarditis and pericarditis also include fatigue, nausea and vomiting, abdominal pain, dizziness or syncope, oedema and cough. Healthcare professionals should consult guidance and/or specialists to diagnose and treat this condition.

The risk of myocarditis after a booster dose of COMIRNATY or COMIRNATY Original/Omicron BA.1 has not yet been characterised.

For further details, please refer to the relevant clinical guidelines developed by the Australian Technical Advisory Group on Immunisation.

#### *Anxiety-related reactions*

Anxiety-related reactions, including vasovagal reactions (syncope), hyperventilation or stress-related reactions may occur in association with vaccination as a psychogenic response to the needle injection. It is important that precautions are in place to avoid injury from fainting.

Some individuals may have stress-related responses associated with the process of vaccination itself. Stress-related responses are temporary and resolve on their own. They may include

dizziness, fainting, palpitations, increases in heart rate, alterations in blood pressure, feeling short of breath, tingling sensations, sweating and/or anxiety. Individuals should be advised to bring symptoms to the attention of the vaccination provider for evaluation and precautions should be in place to avoid injury from fainting.

### ***Syncope***

Syncope (fainting) may occur in association with administration of injectable vaccines. Procedures should be in place to avoid injury from fainting.

### ***Concurrent illness***

Vaccination should be postponed in individuals suffering from acute severe febrile illness or acute infection. The presence of a minor infection and/or low grade fever should not delay vaccination.

### ***Thrombocytopenia and coagulation disorders***

As with other intramuscular injections, the vaccine should be given with caution in individuals receiving anticoagulant therapy or those with thrombocytopenia or any coagulation disorder (such as haemophilia) because bleeding or bruising may occur following an intramuscular administration in these individuals.

### ***Immunocompromised individuals***

The efficacy, safety and immunogenicity of the vaccine has not been assessed in immunocompromised individuals, including those receiving immunosuppressant therapy. The efficacy of COMIRNATY Original/Omicron BA.1 may be lower in immunosuppressed individuals.

### ***Duration of protection***

The duration of protection afforded by the vaccine is unknown as it is still being determined by ongoing clinical trials and observational studies.

### ***Limitations of vaccine effectiveness***

As with any vaccine, vaccination with COMIRNATY Original/Omicron BA.1 may not protect all vaccine recipients. Individuals may not be fully protected until 7 days after their second dose of the vaccine.

### **Use in the elderly**

Clinical studies of COMIRNATY Original/Omicron BA.1 include participants 55 years of age and older and their data contributes to the overall assessment of safety and immunogenicity. See Section 5.1 Pharmacodynamic properties, Clinical trials, Efficacy against COVID-19. No dosage adjustment is required in elderly individuals  $\geq 65$  years of age.

The data for use in the frail elderly is limited. The potential benefits of vaccination versus the potential risk and clinical impact of even relatively mild systemic adverse events in the frail elderly should be carefully assessed on a case-by-case basis.

### **Paediatric use**

The safety and efficacy of COMIRNATY Original/Omicron BA.1 in individuals aged less than 18 years of age have not yet been established.

Very rare cases of myocarditis and pericarditis have been observed following vaccination with COMIRNATY in adolescents (see Section 4.4 Special warnings and precautions for use, Myocarditis and pericarditis).

#### **Effects on laboratory tests**

No data available.

### **4.5 Interactions with other medicines and other forms of interactions**

No interaction studies have been performed.

Concomitant administration of COMIRNATY Original/Omicron BA.1 with other vaccines has not been studied.

### **4.6 Fertility, pregnancy and lactation**

#### **Effects on fertility**

There are no animal reproductive toxicity studies with COMIRNATY Original/Omicron BA.1.

In a combined fertility and developmental toxicity study, female rats were intramuscularly administered COMIRNATY prior to mating and during gestation (4 full human doses of 30 µg each, spanning between pre-mating day 21 and gestation day 20). SARS CoV-2 neutralising antibodies were present in maternal animals from prior to mating to the end of the study on postnatal day 21 as well as in fetuses and offspring. There were no vaccine related effects on female fertility and pregnancy rate.

#### **Use in pregnancy - Pregnancy Category B1**

No data are available yet regarding the use of COMIRNATY Original/Omicron BA.1 during pregnancy.

There is limited experience with use of COMIRNATY in pregnant women. Animal studies do not indicate direct or indirect harmful effects with respect to pregnancy, embryo/fetal development, parturition or post-natal development (see Section 4.6 Fertility, pregnancy and lactation, Effects on fertility). Administration of COMIRNATY Original/Omicron BA.1 in pregnancy should only be considered when the potential benefits outweigh any potential risks for the mother and fetus.

#### **Use in lactation**

No data are available yet regarding the use of COMIRNATY Original/Omicron BA.1 during breast-feeding.

It is unknown whether tozinameran is excreted in human milk. A combined fertility and developmental toxicity study in rats did not show harmful effects on offspring development before weaning (see Section 4.6 Fertility, pregnancy and lactation, Effects on fertility).



## 4.7 Effects on ability to drive and use machines

COMIRNATY Original/Omicron BA.1 has no, or negligible, influence on the ability to drive and use machines. However, some of the effects mentioned under Section 4.8 Adverse effects (undesirable effects) may temporarily affect the ability to drive or use machines.

## 4.8 Adverse effects (undesirable effects)

### Summary of safety profile

#### COMIRNATY Original/Omicron BA.1 (tozinameran/riltozinameran)

##### *Participants 55 years of age and older – after bivalent Omicron BA.1 booster dose*

In a subset from Study C4591031 (Phase 3), 305 adults greater than 55 years of age who had completed 3 doses of COMIRNATY, received a booster (fourth dose) of COMIRNATY Original/Omicron BA.1 (15/15 micrograms) 4.7 to 11.5 months after receiving Dose 3. Participants who received a booster (fourth dose) of COMIRNATY Original/Omicron BA.1 had a median follow-up time of at least 1.7 months.

The overall safety profile for the COMIRNATY Original/Omicron BA.1 booster (fourth dose) was similar to that seen after the COMIRNATY booster (third dose). The most frequent adverse reactions in participants greater than 55 years of age were injection site pain (> 50%), fatigue (> 40%), headache (> 30%), myalgia (> 20%), chills and arthralgia (> 10%). No new adverse reactions were identified for COMIRNATY Original/Omicron BA.1.

##### *Participants 18 to ≤55 years of age – after monovalent Omicron BA.1 booster dose*

The safety of a COMIRNATY Original/Omicron BA.1 booster dose in individuals from 18 to ≤ 55 years of age is extrapolated from safety data from a subset of 315 adults 18 to ≤ 55 years of age who received a booster (fourth dose) of Omicron BA.1 30 micrograms (monovalent) after completing 3 doses of COMIRNATY. The most frequent adverse reactions in these participants 18 to ≤55 years of age were injection site pain (> 70%), fatigue (> 60%), headache (> 40%), myalgia (> 30%), chills (> 30%) and arthralgia (> 20%).

#### COMIRNATY (tozinameran)

The safety of COMIRNATY was evaluated in participants 5 years of age and older in 3 clinical studies that included 24,675 participants (comprised of 22,026 participants 16 years of age and older, 1,131 adolescents 12 to 15 years of age and 1,518 children 5 to <12 years of age) that have received at least one dose of COMIRNATY.

Additionally, 306 existing Phase 3 participants 18 to 55 years of age received a booster dose of COMIRNATY approximately 6 months after the second dose in the non-placebo-controlled booster dose portion of Study C4591001. The overall safety profile for the booster dose was similar to that seen after 2 doses.

##### *Participants 16 years of age and older – after 2 doses*

In Study C4591001, a total of 22,026 participants 16 years of age or older received at least 1 dose of COMIRNATY 30 micrograms and a total of 22,021 participants 16 years of age or older received placebo (including 138 and 145 adolescents 16 and 17 years of age in the

COMIRNATY and placebo groups, respectively). A total of 20,519 participants 16 years of age or older received 2 doses of COMIRNATY.

At the time of the analysis of Study C4591001 with a data cut-off of 13 March 2021 for the placebo-controlled blinded follow-up period up to the participants' unblinding dates, a total of 25,651 (58.2%) participants (13,031 COMIRNATY and 12,620 placebo) 16 years of age and older were followed up for  $\geq 4$  months after the second dose. This included a total of 15,111 (7,704 COMIRNATY and 7,407 placebo) participants 16 to 55 years of age and a total of 10,540 (5,327 COMIRNATY and 5,213 placebo) participants 56 years and older.

The most frequent adverse reactions in participants 16 years of age and older that received 2 doses were injection site pain ( $>80\%$ ), fatigue ( $>60\%$ ), headache ( $>50\%$ ), myalgia ( $>40\%$ ), chills ( $>30\%$ ), arthralgia ( $>20\%$ ), pyrexia and injection site swelling ( $>10\%$ ) and were usually mild or moderate in intensity and resolved within a few days after vaccination. A slightly lower frequency of reactogenicity events was associated with greater age.

The safety profile in 545 subjects receiving COMIRNATY, that were seropositive for SARS-CoV-2 at baseline, was similar to that seen in the general population.

Study C4591001 also included 200 participants with confirmed stable human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection. The safety profile of the participants receiving COMIRNATY (n=100) in the individuals with stable HIV infection was similar to that seen in the general population.

### ***Participants 18 years of age and older – after booster dose***

A subset from Study C4591001 Phase 2/3 participants of 306 adults 18 to 55 years of age who completed the original COMIRNATY 2-dose course, received a booster dose of COMIRNATY approximately 6 months (range of 4.8 to 8.0 months) after receiving Dose 2.

The most frequent adverse reactions in participants 18 to 55 years of age were injection site pain ( $>80\%$ ), fatigue ( $>60\%$ ), headache ( $>40\%$ ), myalgia ( $>30\%$ ), chills and arthralgia ( $>20\%$ ).

### **Tabulated list of adverse reactions from clinical studies**

Adverse reactions observed during clinical studies are listed below according to the following frequency categories:

Very common ( $\geq 1/10$ ),

Common ( $\geq 1/100$  to  $< 1/10$ ),

Uncommon ( $\geq 1/1,000$  to  $< 1/100$ ),

Rare ( $\geq 1/10,000$  to  $< 1/1,000$ ),

Very rare ( $< 1/10,000$ ),

Not known (cannot be estimated from the available data).

**Table 1: Adverse reactions from COMIRNATY clinical trials: Individuals 12 years of age and older**

System Organ Class	Very common (≥1/10)	Common (≥1/100 to <1/10)	Uncommon (≥1/1,000 to <1/100)	Rare (≥1/10,000 to <1/1,000)	Not known (cannot be estimated from the available data)
Blood and lymphatic system disorders			Lymphadenopathy <sup>a</sup>		
Psychiatric disorders			Insomnia		
Metabolism and nutrition disorders			Decreased appetite		
Nervous system disorders	Headache		Lethargy	Acute peripheral facial paralysis <sup>b</sup>	
Gastrointestinal disorders		Nausea			
Skin and subcutaneous disorders			Hyperhidrosis Night sweats		
Musculoskeletal and connective tissue disorders	Arthralgia; Myalgia				
General disorders and administration site conditions	Injection site pain; Fatigue; Chills; Pyrexia <sup>c</sup> ; Injection site swelling	Injection site redness	Asthenia Malaise		Facial swelling <sup>d</sup>

<sup>a</sup> higher frequency of lymphadenopathy (5.2% vs 0.4%) was observed in participants receiving a booster dose compared to participants receiving 2 doses.

<sup>b</sup> Through the clinical trial safety follow-up period to 14 November 2020, acute peripheral facial paralysis (or palsy) was reported by four participants in the COMIRNATY group. Onset was Day 37 after Dose 1 (participant did not receive Dose 2) and Days 3, 9, and 48 after Dose 2. No cases of acute peripheral facial paralysis (or palsy) were reported in the placebo group.

<sup>c</sup> A higher frequency of pyrexia was observed after the second dose.

<sup>d</sup> Facial swelling in vaccine recipients with a history of injection of dermatological fillers

The safety profile in 545 subjects receiving COMIRNATY, that were seropositive for SARS-CoV-2 at baseline, was similar to that seen in the general population.

**Table 2: Adverse reactions from COMIRNATY Original/Omicron BA.1 clinical trial: Individuals over 55 years of age**

System Organ Class	Very common (≥1/10)	Common (≥1/100 to <1/10)	Uncommon (≥1/1,000 to <1/100)	Rare (≥1/10,000 to <1/1,000)	Not known (cannot be estimated from the available data)
Blood and lymphatic system disorders			Lymphadenopathy		
Psychiatric disorders					
Metabolism and nutrition disorders	Headache				
Nervous system disorders					Myocarditis <sup>a</sup> Pericarditis <sup>a</sup>
Gastrointestinal disorders		Diarrhoea <sup>a</sup> ; Vomiting <sup>a</sup>	Nausea		
Musculoskeletal and connective tissue disorders	Arthralgia; Myalgia				
General disorders and administration site conditions	Injection site pain; Fatigue; Chills;	Pyrexia; Injection site swelling; Injection site redness	Malaise		

a. These adverse reactions were identified in the post-authorisation period. At the time of the data cut-off date, the following reactions were not reported in the safety population in Study C4591031 SSE: rash, pruritus, urticaria, angioedema, decreased appetite, lethargy, hyperhidrosis, night sweats, pain in extremity and asthenia but are still considered adverse reactions.

### Post-marketing experience

Although the events listed in Table 3 were not observed in the clinical trials, they are considered adverse drug reactions for COMIRNATY as they were reported in the post-marketing experience. As these reactions were derived from spontaneous reports, the frequencies could not be determined and are thus considered as not known.

**Table 3: Adverse reactions from COMIRNATY post marketing experience**

System Organ Class	Adverse Drug Reaction
Immune system disorders	Anaphylaxis Hypersensitivity reactions (e.g. rash, pruritis, urticaria, angioedema, erythema multiforme)
Cardiac disorders	Myocarditis Pericarditis
Gastrointestinal disorders	Diarrhoea Vomiting
Musculoskeletal and connective tissue disorders	Pain in extremity (arm)
General disorders and administration site conditions	Extensive swelling of vaccinated limb

<b>System Organ Class</b>	<b>Adverse Drug Reaction</b>
Nervous system disorders	Paraesthesia Hypoaesthesia Dizziness Headache (including migraine)
Reproductive system and breast disorders	Non-sexually acquired genital ulceration Heavy menstrual bleeding*

\* Most cases appear to be non-serious and temporary in nature

### **Reporting suspected adverse effects**

Reporting suspected adverse reactions after registration of the medicinal product is important. It allows continued monitoring of the benefit-risk balance of the medicinal product. Healthcare professionals are asked to report any suspected adverse reactions at [www.tga.gov.au/reporting-problems](http://www.tga.gov.au/reporting-problems).

## **4.9 Overdose**

Overdose data is available from 52 study participants included in the clinical trial that due to an error in dilution received 58 micrograms of COMIRNATY. The COMIRNATY recipients did not report an increase in reactogenicity or adverse reactions.

In the event of overdose, monitoring of vital functions and possible symptomatic treatment is recommended.

For information on the management of overdose, contact the Poisons Information Centre on 131126 (Australia).

## **5. PHARMACOLOGICAL PROPERTIES**

### **5.1 Pharmacodynamic properties**

Pharmacotherapeutic group: vaccines, other viral vaccines, ATC code: J07BX03

#### **Mechanism of action**

The nucleoside-modified messenger RNA in the vaccine is formulated in lipid nanoparticles, which enable delivery of the non-replicating RNA into host cells to direct transient expression of the SARS-CoV-2 spike (S) antigen. The mRNA codes for membrane-anchored, full-length S with two point mutations within the central helix. Mutation of these two amino acids to proline locks S in an antigenically preferred prefusion conformation. The vaccine elicits both neutralising antibody and cellular immune responses to the antigen, which may contribute to protection against COVID-19.

## Clinical trials

### Immunogenicity

#### COMIRNATY Original/Omicron BA.1 (tozinameran/riltozinameran)

##### *Relative vaccine immunogenicity in participants greater than 55 years of age – after bivalent Omicron BA.1 (second booster dose)*

In an interim analysis of a subset from Study C4591031 (Substudy E), 610 adults greater than 55 years of age who had completed a series of 3 doses of COMIRNATY received 1 of the following as a booster dose (fourth dose): COMIRNATY (30 micrograms) or COMIRNATY Original/Omicron BA.1 (15/15micrograms). GMRs and seroresponse rates were evaluated at 1 month after COMIRNATY Original/Omicron BA.1 (15/15 micrograms) booster vaccination up to a data cut-off date of 16 May 2022, which represents a median of 1.7 months post-booster follow-up. The COMIRNATY Original/Omicron BA.1 (15/15 micrograms) booster dose was administered 4.7 to 11.5 months (median 6.3 months) after the third dose.

The primary objective of the analysis was to assess superiority with respect to level of neutralising titre and noninferiority with respect to seroresponse rate of the anti-Omicron immune response induced by a dose of COMIRNATY Original/Omicron BA.1 (15/15 micrograms) relative to the response elicited by a dose of COMIRNATY (30 micrograms) given as a fourth dose in COMIRNATY-experienced participants greater than 55 years of age.

Superiority of COMIRNATY Original/Omicron BA.1 (15/15 micrograms) to COMIRNATY (30 micrograms) were met, as the lower bound of the 2-sided 95% CI for GMR was > 1.

**Table 4: Substudy E - Geometric mean ratios for between vaccine group comparison – participants without evidence of infection up to 1 month after Dose 4 – expanded cohort – immunogenicity subset – participants greater than 55 years of age – evaluable immunogenicity population**

Assay	Vaccine group (as randomised)	Sampling time point <sup>a</sup>	N <sup>b</sup>	GMT (95% CI) <sup>c</sup>	GMR (95% CI) <sup>d</sup>
SARS-CoV-2 neutralisation assay - Omicron BA.1 - NT50 (titre)	COMIRNATY (30 micrograms)	1 month	163	455.8 (365.9, 567.6)	
	COMIRNATY Original/Omicron BA.1 (15/15 micrograms)	1 month	178	711.0 (588.3, 859.2)	1.56 (1.17, 2.08)
SARS-CoV-2 neutralisation assay – reference strain - NT50 (titre)	COMIRNATY (30 micrograms)	1 month	182	5998.1 (5223.6, 6887.4)	
	COMIRNATY Original/Omicron BA.1 (15/15 micrograms)	1 month	186	5933.2 (5188.2, 6785.2)	0.99 (0.82, 1.20)

Abbreviations: CI = confidence interval; GMR = geometric mean ratio; GMT = geometric mean titre; LLOQ = lower limit of quantitation; N-binding = SARS-CoV-2 nucleoprotein-binding; NAAT = nucleic acid amplification test; NT50 = 50% neutralising titre; SARS-CoV-2 = severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2.

Note: Immunogenicity subset = a random sample of 230 participants in each vaccine group selected from the expanded cohort.

Note: Participants who had no serological or virological evidence (prior to the 1-month post-study vaccination blood sample collection) of past SARS-CoV-2 infection (i.e. N-binding antibody [serum] result negative at the study vaccination and the 1-month post-study vaccination visits, negative NAAT [nasal swab] result at the study vaccination visit, and any unscheduled visit prior to the 1-month post-study vaccination blood sample collection) and had no medical history of COVID-19 were included in the analysis.

a. Protocol-specified timing for blood sample collection.

- b. n = number of participants with valid and determinate assay results for the specified assay at the given sampling time point.
- c. GMTs and 2-sided 95% CIs were calculated by exponentiating the mean logarithm of the titres and the corresponding CIs (based on the Student t distribution). Assay results below the LLOQ were set to  $0.5 \times \text{LLOQ}$ .
- d. GMRs and 2-sided 95% CIs were calculated by exponentiating the mean difference of the logarithms of the titres (vaccine group in the corresponding row - COMIRNATY [30 micrograms]) and the corresponding CI (based on the Student t distribution).

The difference in proportions of participants who achieved seroresponse between the COMIRNATY Original/Omicron BA.1 (15/15 micrograms) group and COMIRNATY (30 micrograms) group was 14.6 (2-sided 95% CI: 4.0, 24.9). Noninferiority was met, as the lower limit of the 2-sided 95% CI for the difference in percentages of participants with seroresponse was  $> -5\%$  (Table 5).

**Table 5: Substudy E - Number (%) of participants achieving seroresponse – participants without evidence of infection up to 1 month after Dose 4 – expanded cohort – immunogenicity subset – participants greater than 55 years of age – evaluable immunogenicity population**

Assay	Vaccine group (as randomised)	Sampling time point <sup>a</sup>	N <sup>b</sup>	n <sup>c</sup> (%) (95% CI <sup>d</sup> )	Difference % <sup>e</sup> (95% CI <sup>f</sup> )
SARS-CoV-2 neutralisation assay - Omicron BA.1 - NT50 (titre)	COMIRNATY (30 micrograms)	1 month	149	85 (57.0) (48.7, 65.1)	
	COMIRNATY Original/Omicron BA.1 (15/15 micrograms)	1 month	169	121 (71.6) (64.2, 78.3)	14.6 (4.0, 24.9)

Abbreviations: LLOQ = lower limit of quantitation; N-binding = SARS-CoV-2 nucleoprotein-binding; NAAT = nucleic acid amplification test; NT50 = 50% neutralising titre; SARS-CoV-2 = severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2. Note: Immunogenicity subset = a random sample of 230 participants in each vaccine group selected from the expanded cohort.

Note: Seroresponse is defined as achieving  $\geq 4$ -fold rise from baseline (before the study vaccination). If the baseline measurement is below the LLOQ, the postvaccination measure of  $\geq 4 \times \text{LLOQ}$  is considered a seroresponse.

Note: Participants who had no serological or virological evidence (prior to the 1-month post-study vaccination blood sample collection) of past SARS-CoV-2 infection (i.e. N-binding antibody [serum] result negative at the study vaccination and the 1-month post-study vaccination visits, negative NAAT [nasal swab] result at the study vaccination visit, and any unscheduled visit prior to the 1-month post-study vaccination blood sample collection) and had no medical history of COVID-19 were included in the analysis.

- a. Protocol-specified timing for blood sample collection.
- b. N = number of participants with valid and determinate assay results for the specified assay at both the pre-vaccination time point and the given sampling time point. This value is the denominator for the percentage calculation.
- c. n = Number of participants with seroresponse at 1 month after vaccination for the given assay.
- d. Exact 2-sided CI based on the Clopper and Pearson method.
- e. Difference in proportions, expressed as a percentage (vaccine group in the corresponding row - COMIRNATY [30 micrograms]).
- f. 2-sided CI based on the Miettinen and Nurminen method for the difference in proportions, expressed as a percentage.

## COMIRNATY (tozinameran)

Study C4591001 is a multicentre, multinational, Phase 1/2/3 randomised, placebo-controlled, observer-blind dose-finding, vaccine candidate selection and efficacy study in participants 12 years of age and older. Randomisation was stratified by age: 12 to 15 years of age, 16 to 55 years of age, or 56 years of age and older, with a minimum of 40% of participants in the  $\geq 56$ -year stratum. The study excluded participants who were immunocompromised and those

who had previous clinical or microbiological diagnosis of COVID-19. Participants with pre-existing stable disease, defined as disease not requiring significant change in therapy or hospitalisation for worsening disease during the 6 weeks before enrolment, were included as were participants with known stable infection with HIV, hepatitis C virus (HCV) or hepatitis B virus (HBV).

***Efficacy in participants 16 years of age and older – after 2 doses***

In the Phase 2/3 portion of Study C4591001, based on data accrued through 14 November 2020, approximately 44,000 participants were randomised equally and were to receive 2 doses of COMIRNATY or placebo. The efficacy analyses included participants that received their second vaccination within 19 to 42 days after their first vaccination. The majority (93.1%) of vaccine recipients received the second dose 19 days to 23 days after Dose 1. Participants are planned to be followed for up to 24 months after Dose 2, for assessments of safety and efficacy against COVID-19. In the clinical study, participants were required to observe a minimum interval of 14 days before and after administration of an influenza vaccine in order to receive either placebo or COMIRNATY. In the clinical study, participants were required to observe a minimum interval of 60 days before or after receipt of blood/plasma products or immunoglobulins through to conclusion of the study in order to receive either placebo or COMIRNATY.

The population for the analysis of the primary efficacy endpoint included, 36,621 participants 12 years of age and older (18,242 in the COMIRNATY group and 18,379 in the placebo group) who did not have evidence of prior infection with SARS-CoV-2 through 7 days after the second dose. In addition, 134 participants were between the ages of 16 to 17 years of age (66 in the COMIRNATY group and 68 in the placebo group) and 1616 participants 75 years of age and older (804 in the COMIRNATY group and 812 in the placebo group).

At the time of the primary efficacy analysis, participants had been followed for symptomatic COVID-19 for in total 2,214 person-years for the COMIRNATY group and in total 2,222 person-years for the placebo group.

There were no meaningful clinical differences in overall vaccine efficacy in participants who were at risk of severe COVID-19 including those with 1 or more comorbidities that increase the risk of severe COVID-19 (e.g. asthma, body mass index (BMI)  $\geq 30$  kg/m<sup>2</sup>, chronic pulmonary disease, diabetes mellitus, hypertension).

COMIRNATY efficacy information is presented in Table 6.

**Table 6: Vaccine efficacy – First COVID-19 occurrence from 7 days after Dose 2, by age subgroup – participants without evidence of infection prior to 7 days after Dose 2 – evaluable efficacy (7 days) population**

<b>First COVID-19 occurrence from 7 days after Dose 2 in participants without evidence of prior SARS-CoV-2 infection*</b>			
<b>Subgroup</b>	<b>COMIRNATY N<sup>a</sup> = 18,198 Cases n<sup>1b</sup> Surveillance time<sup>c</sup> (n<sup>2d</sup>)</b>	<b>Placebo N<sup>a</sup> = 18,325 Cases n<sup>1b</sup> Surveillance time<sup>c</sup> (n<sup>2d</sup>)</b>	<b>Vaccine efficacy % (95% CI)<sup>f</sup></b>
All participants <sup>e</sup>	8 2.214 (17,411)	162 2.222 (17,511)	95.0 (90.0, 97.9)
16 to 64 years	7	143	95.1



	1.706 (13,549)	1.710 (13,618)	(89.6, 98.1)
65 years and older	1 0.508 (3848)	19 0.511 (3880)	94.7 (66.7, 99.9)
65 to 74 years	1 0.406 (3074)	14 0.406 (3095)	92.9 (53.1, 99.8)
75 years and older	0 0.102 (774)	5 0.106 (785)	100.0 (-13.1, 100.0)

Note: Confirmed cases were determined by Reverse Transcription-Polymerase Chain Reaction (RT-PCR) and at least 1 symptom consistent with COVID-19 [\*Case definition: (at least 1 of) fever, new or increased cough, new or increased shortness of breath, chills, new or increased muscle pain, new loss of taste or smell, sore throat, diarrhoea or vomiting.]

\* Participants who had no serological or virological evidence (prior to 7 days after receipt of the last dose) of past SARS-CoV-2 infection (i.e., N-binding antibody [serum] negative at Visit 1 and SARS-CoV-2 not detected by nucleic acid amplification tests (NAAT) [nasal swab] at Visits 1 and 2), and had negative NAAT (nasal swab) at any unscheduled visit prior to 7 days after Dose 2 were included in the analysis.

a. N = number of participants in the specified group.

b. n1 = Number of participants meeting the endpoint definition.

c. Total surveillance time in 1000 person-years for the given endpoint across all participants within each group at risk for the endpoint. Time period for COVID-19 case accrual is from 7 days after Dose 2 to the end of the surveillance period.

d. n2 = Number of participants at risk for the endpoint.

e. No confirmed cases were identified in adolescents 12 to 15 years of age.

f. Two-sided confidence interval (CI) for vaccine efficacy (VE) is derived based on the Clopper and Pearson method adjusted to the surveillance time. CI not adjusted for multiplicity.

In the second primary analysis, efficacy of COMIRNATY in preventing first COVID-19 occurrence from 7 days after Dose 2 compared to placebo was 94.6% (95% credible interval of 89.9% to 97.3%) in participants 16 years of age and older with or without evidence of prior infection with SARS-CoV-2.

Additionally, subgroup analyses of the primary efficacy endpoint showed similar efficacy point estimates across genders, ethnic groups, and participants with medical comorbidities associated with high risk of severe COVID-19.

Updated efficacy analyses were performed with additional confirmed COVID-19 cases accrued during blinded placebo-controlled follow-up through 13 March 2021, representing up to 6 months of follow-up after Dose 2 for participants in the efficacy population.

The updated vaccine efficacy information is presented in Table 7.

**Table 7: Vaccine efficacy – First COVID-19 occurrence from 7 days after Dose 2, by age subgroup – participants without evidence of infection prior to 7 days after Dose 2 – evaluable efficacy (7 days) population during the placebo-controlled follow-up period**

<b>First COVID-19 occurrence from 7 days after Dose 2 in participants without evidence of prior SARS-CoV-2 infection*</b>			
<b>Subgroup</b>	<b>COMIRNATY N<sup>a</sup>=20,998 Cases n1<sup>b</sup> Surveillance Time<sup>c</sup> (n2<sup>d</sup>)</b>	<b>Placebo N<sup>a</sup>=21,096 Cases n1<sup>b</sup> Surveillance Time<sup>c</sup> (n2<sup>d</sup>)</b>	<b>Vaccine efficacy % (95% CI<sup>e</sup>)</b>
All participants <sup>f</sup>	77 6.247 (20,712)	850 6.003 (20,713)	91.3 (89.0, 93.2)
16 to 64 years	70 4.859 (15,519)	710 4.654 (15,515)	90.6 (87.9, 92.7)

65 years and older	7 1.233 (4192)	124 1.202 (4226)	94.5 (88.3, 97.8)
65 to 74 years	6 0.994 (3350)	98 0.966 (3379)	94.1 (86.6, 97.9)
75 years and older	1 0.239 (842)	26 0.237 (847)	96.2 (76.9, 99.9)

Note: Confirmed cases were determined by Reverse Transcription-Polymerase Chain Reaction (RT-PCR) and at least 1 symptom consistent with COVID-19 (symptoms included: fever; new or increased cough; new or increased shortness of breath; chills; new or increased muscle pain; new loss of taste or smell; sore throat; diarrhoea; vomiting).

\* Participants who had no evidence of past SARS-CoV-2 infection (i.e., N-binding antibody [serum] negative at Visit 1 and SARS-CoV-2 not detected by NAAT [nasal swab] at Visits 1 and 2), and had negative NAAT (nasal swab) at any unscheduled visit prior to 7 days after Dose 2 were included in the analysis.

- N = Number of participants in the specified group.
- n1 = Number of participants meeting the endpoint definition.
- Total surveillance time in 1000 person-years for the given endpoint across all participants within each group at risk for the endpoint. Time period for COVID-19 case accrual is from 7 days after Dose 2 to the end of the surveillance period.
- n2 = Number of participants at risk for the endpoint.
- Two-sided confidence interval (CI) for vaccine efficacy is derived based on the Clopper and Pearson method adjusted to the surveillance time.
- Included confirmed cases in participants 12 to 15 years of age: 0 in the COMIRNATY group (both without and with or without evidence of prior SARS-CoV-2 infection); 16 and 18 in the placebo group (without and with or without evidence of prior SARS-CoV-2 infection, respectively).

### ***Efficacy against severe COVID-19 in participants 12 years of age and older – after 2 doses***

As of 13 March 2021, vaccine efficacy against severe COVID-19 is presented only for participants with or without prior SARS-CoV-2 infection (Table 8) as the COVID-19 case counts in participants without prior SARS-CoV-2 infection were the same as those in participants with or without prior SARS-CoV-2 infection in both the COMIRNATY and placebo groups.

**Table 8. Vaccine Efficacy – First Severe COVID-19 Occurrence in Participants With or Without\* Prior SARS-CoV-2 Infection Based on Food and Drug Administration (FDA)† Definition After Dose 1 or From 7 Days After Dose 2 in the Placebo-Controlled Follow-up**

	COMIRNATY Cases n1 <sup>a</sup> Surveillance Time (n2 <sup>b</sup> )	Placebo Cases n1 <sup>a</sup> Surveillance Time (n2 <sup>b</sup> )	Vaccine Efficacy % (95% CI <sup>c</sup> )
After Dose 1 <sup>d</sup>	1 8.439 <sup>e</sup> (22,505)	30 8.288 <sup>e</sup> (22,435)	96.7 (80.3, 99.9)
7 days after Dose 2 <sup>f</sup>	1 6.522 <sup>g</sup> (21,649)	21 6.404 <sup>g</sup> (21,730)	95.3 (70.9, 99.9)

Note: Confirmed cases were determined by Reverse Transcription-Polymerase Chain Reaction (RT-PCR) and at least 1 symptom consistent with COVID-19 (symptoms included: fever; new or increased cough; new or increased shortness of breath; chills; new or increased muscle pain; new loss of taste or smell; sore throat; diarrhoea; vomiting).

\* Participants who had no evidence of past SARS-CoV-2 infection (i.e., N-binding antibody [serum] negative at Visit 1 and SARS-CoV-2 not detected by NAAT [nasal swab] at Visits 1 and 2), and had negative NAAT (nasal swab) at any unscheduled visit prior to 7 days after Dose 2 were included in the analysis.

† Severe illness from COVID-19 as defined by FDA is confirmed COVID-19 and presence of at least 1 of the following:

- 
- Clinical signs at rest indicative of severe systemic illness (respiratory rate  $\geq 30$  breaths per minute, heart rate  $\geq 125$  beats per minute, saturation of oxygen  $\leq 93\%$  on room air at sea level, or ratio of arterial oxygen partial pressure to fractional inspired oxygen  $< 300$  mm Hg);
  - Respiratory failure [defined as needing high-flow oxygen, noninvasive ventilation, mechanical ventilation or extracorporeal membrane oxygenation (ECMO)];
  - Evidence of shock (systolic blood pressure  $< 90$  mm Hg, diastolic blood pressure  $< 60$  mm Hg, or requiring vasopressors);
  - Significant acute renal, hepatic, or neurologic dysfunction;
  - Admission to an Intensive Care Unit;
  - Death.
- a.  $n_1$  = Number of participants meeting the endpoint definition.
  - b.  $n_2$  = Number of participants at risk for the endpoint.
  - c. Two-side confidence interval (CI) for vaccine efficacy is derived based on the Clopper and Pearson method adjusted to the surveillance time.
  - d. Efficacy assessed based on the Dose 1 all available efficacy (modified intention-to-treat) population that included all randomised participants who received at least 1 dose of study intervention.
  - e. Total surveillance time in 1000 person-years for the given endpoint across all participants within each group at risk for the endpoint. Time period for COVID-19 case accrual is from Dose 1 to the end of the surveillance period.
  - f. Efficacy assessed based on the evaluable efficacy (7 Days) population that included all eligible randomised participants who receive all dose(s) of study intervention as randomised within the predefined window, have no other important protocol deviations as determined by the clinician
  - g. Total surveillance time in 1000 person-years for the given endpoint across all participants within each group at risk for the endpoint. Time period for COVID-19 case accrual is from 7 days after Dose 2 to the end of the surveillance period.

### ***Immunogenicity in participants 18 years of age and older – after booster dose***

Effectiveness of a booster dose of COMIRNATY was based on an assessment of 50% neutralising titres (NT50) against SARS-CoV-2 (USA\_WA1/2020). In Study C4591001, analyses of NT50 1 month after the booster dose compared to 1 month after the primary series in individuals 18 to 55 years of age who had no serological or virological evidence of past SARS-CoV-2 infection up to 1 month after the booster vaccination demonstrated noninferiority for both GMR and difference in seroresponse rates. Seroresponse for a participant was defined as achieving a  $\geq 4$ -fold rise in NT50 from baseline (before Dose 1). These analyses are summarised in Table 9.

**Table 9. SARS-CoV-2 neutralisation assay - NT50 (titre)<sup>†</sup> (SARS-CoV-2 USA\_WA1/2020) – GMT and seroresponse rate comparison of 1 month after booster dose to 1 month after primary series – participants 18 to 55 years of age without evidence of infection up to 1 month after booster dose\* – booster dose evaluable immunogenicity population<sup>±</sup>**

	n	1 month after booster dose (95% CI)	1 month after primary series (95% CI)	1 month after booster dose/- 1 month after primary series (97.5% CI)	Met noninferiority objective (Y/N)
<b>Geometric mean 50% neutralising titre (GMT)<sup>b</sup></b>	212 <sup>a</sup>	2466.0 <sup>b</sup> (2202.6, 2760.8)	750.6 <sup>b</sup> (656.2, 858.6)	3.29 <sup>c</sup> (2.77, 3.90)	Y <sup>d</sup>
<b>Seroresponse rate (%) for 50% neutralising titre<sup>†</sup></b>	200 <sup>e</sup>	199 <sup>f</sup> 99.5% (97.2%, 100.0%)	196 <sup>f</sup> 98.0% (95.0%, 99.5%)	1.5% <sup>g</sup> (-0.7%, 3.7% <sup>h</sup> )	Y <sup>i</sup>

Abbreviations: CI = confidence interval; GMR = geometric mean ratio; GMT = geometric mean titre; LLOQ = lower limit of quantitation; N-binding = SARS-CoV-2 nucleoprotein-binding; NAAT = nucleic acid amplification test; NT50 = 50% neutralising titre; SARS-CoV-2 = severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2; Y/N = yes/no.

<sup>†</sup> SARS-CoV-2 NT50 were determined using the SARS-CoV-2 mNeonGreen Virus Microneutralisation Assay. The assay uses a fluorescent reporter virus derived from the USA\_WA1/2020 strain and virus neutralisation is read on Vero cell monolayers. The sample NT50 is defined as the reciprocal serum dilution at which 50% of the virus is neutralised.

\* Participants who had no serological or virological evidence (up to 1 month after receipt of a booster dose of COMIRNATY) of past SARS-CoV-2 infection (i.e., N-binding antibody [serum] negative and SARS-CoV-2 not detected by NAAT [nasal swab]) and had a negative NAAT (nasal swab) at any unscheduled visit up to 1 month after the booster dose were included in the analysis.

<sup>±</sup> All eligible participants who had received 2 doses of COMIRNATY as initially randomised, with Dose 2 received within the predefined window (within 19 to 42 days after Dose 1), received a booster dose of COMIRNATY, had at least 1 valid and determinate immunogenicity result after booster dose from a blood collection within an appropriate window (within 28 to 42 days after the booster dose), and had no other important protocol deviations as determined by the clinician.

a. n = Number of participants with valid and determinate assay results at both sampling time points within specified window.

b. GMTs and 2-sided 95% CIs were calculated by exponentiating the mean logarithm of the titres and the corresponding CIs (based on the Student t distribution). Assay results below the LLOQ were set to  $0.5 \times \text{LLOQ}$ .

c. GMRs and 2-sided 97.5% CIs were calculated by exponentiating the mean differences in the logarithms of the assay and the corresponding CIs (based on the Student t distribution).

d. Noninferiority is declared if the lower bound of the 2-sided 97.5% CI for the GMR is  $> 0.67$  and the point estimate of the GMR is  $\geq 0.80$ .

e. n = Number of participants with valid and determinate assay results for the specified assay at baseline, 1 month after Dose 2 and 1 month after the booster dose within specified window. These values are the denominators for the percentage calculations.

f. Number of participants with seroresponse for the given assay at the given dose/sampling time point. Exact 2-sided CI based on the Clopper and Pearson method.

g. Difference in proportions, expressed as a percentage (1 month after booster dose – 1 month after Dose 2).

h. Adjusted Wald 2-sided CI for the difference in proportions, expressed as a percentage.

i. Noninferiority is declared if the lower bound of the 2-sided 97.5% CI for the percentage difference is  $> -10\%$ .

## 5.2 Pharmacokinetic properties

Not applicable.

## 5.3 Preclinical safety data

### Genotoxicity/Carcinogenicity

Neither genotoxicity nor carcinogenicity studies were performed. The components of the vaccine (lipids and mRNA) are not expected to have genotoxic potential.

## 6. PHARMACEUTICAL PARTICULARS

### 6.1 List of excipients

((4-hydroxybutyl)azanediyl)bis(hexane-6,1-diyl)bis(2-hexyldecanoate) (ALC-0315)

2-[(polyethylene glycol)-2000]-N,N-ditetradecylacetamide (ALC-0159)

Distearoylphosphatidylcholine (DSPC)

Cholesterol

Trometamol

Trometamol hydrochloride

Sucrose

Water for injections

### 6.2 Incompatibilities

This medicinal product must not be mixed with other medicinal products except those mentioned in Section 4.2 Dose and method of administration.

### 6.3 Shelf life

In Australia, information on the shelf life can be found on the public summary of the Australian Register of Therapeutic Goods (ARTG). The expiry date can be found on the packaging.

#### *Unopened vial*

24 months when stored at -90°C to -60°C.

COMIRNATY Original/Omicron BA.1 may be received frozen at -90°C to -60°C or at -25°C to -15°C. Frozen vaccine can be stored either at -90°C to -60°C or 2°C to 8°C upon receipt.

Once removed from frozen storage, the unopened vial may be stored refrigerated at 2°C to 8°C for a single period of up to 10 weeks within the 24-month shelf life.

Upon moving the product to 2°C to 8°C storage, the updated expiry date must be written on the outer carton and the vaccine should be used or discarded by the updated expiry date. The original expiry date should be crossed out.

If the vaccine is received at 2°C to 8°C it should be stored at 2°C to 8°C. Check that the expiry date on the outer carton has been updated to reflect the refrigerated expiry date and that the original expiry date has been crossed out.

When stored frozen at -90°C to -60°C, the vaccine can be thawed at either 2°C to 8°C or at temperatures up to 30°C.

Vaccine may be stored at temperatures between 8°C to 30°C for up to 24 hours, including any time within these temperatures following first puncture.

Thawed vials can be handled in room light conditions.

Once thawed, the vaccine should not be re-frozen.

### ***Opened vial***

Chemical and physical in-use stability has been demonstrated for 12 hours at 2°C to 30°C. From a microbiological point of view, unless the method of opening precludes the risks of microbial contamination, the product should be used immediately after the first puncture. If not used immediately, in-use storage times and conditions are the responsibility of the user.

## **6.4 Special precautions for storage**

COMIRNATY Original/Omicron BA.1 can be stored in a refrigerator at 2°C to 8°C for a single period of up to 10 weeks, not exceeding the original expiry date (EXP). Alternatively, the vaccine may be stored in a freezer at -90°C to -60°C. The expiry date for storage at -90°C to -60°C is printed on the vial and outer carton after “EXP”.

The vaccine may be received frozen at -90°C to -60°C or at -25°C to -15°C. Frozen vaccine can be stored either at -90°C to -60°C or 2°C to 8°C upon receipt. Upon moving the product to 2°C to 8°C storage, the updated expiry must be written on the outer carton and the vaccine should be used or discarded by the updated expiry date. The original expiry date should be crossed out.

If the vaccine is received at 2°C to 8°C it should be stored at 2°C to 8°C. Check that the expiry date has been updated to reflect the refrigerated EXP date and that the original expiry date has been crossed out.

Store in the original package in order to protect from light.

During storage, minimise exposure to room light, and avoid exposure to direct sunlight and ultraviolet light.

When stored frozen at -90°C to -60°C, the vaccine can be thawed at either 2°C to 8°C or at room temperature (up to 30°C). For detailed instructions see Section 4.2 Dose and method of administration, Handling instructions (Handling prior to use).

Once thawed, the vaccine cannot be re-frozen.

Thawed vials can be handled in room light conditions.

For storage conditions after thawing and dilution of the medicinal product, see Section 6.3 Shelf life.

For additional advice on storing COMIRNATY Original/Omicron BA.1, contact Pfizer Australia on 1800 675 229.

## **6.5 Nature and contents of container**

COMIRNATY Original/Omicron BA.1: 2 mL clear multidose vial (Type I glass) with a stopper (synthetic bromobutyl rubber) and a grey flip-off plastic cap with aluminium seal. Each vial contains 6 doses, see Section 4.2 Dose and method of administration.

Pack size: 10 vials, 195 vials

## **6.6 Special precautions for disposal**

In Australia, any unused medicine or waste material should be disposed of in accordance with local requirements.

## **6.7 Physicochemical properties**

### **CAS number**

2417899-77-3

## **7. MEDICINE SCHEDULE (POISONS STANDARD)**

S4 – Prescription Only Medicine.

## **8. SPONSOR**

Pfizer Australia Pty Ltd  
Level 17, 151 Clarence Street  
Sydney NSW 2000  
Toll Free Number: 1800 675 229  
[www.pfizermedinfo.com.au](http://www.pfizermedinfo.com.au)

## **9. DATE OF FIRST APPROVAL**

28 October 2022

## **10. DATE OF REVISION**

8 April 2024

COMIRNATY® is a registered trademark of BioNTech SE. Used under license.

### Summary Table of Changes

<b>Section changed</b>	<b>Summary of new information</b>
4.8	“Headache (including migraine)” added to Table 3 Adverse reactions from post marketing experience