

Moderna COVID-19 Vaccine

Vaccine Preparation and Administration Summary



» General Information

Vaccine: COVID-19 vaccine (Moderna)
 Multidose vial: Maximum of 11 doses per vial
 Dosage: 0.5 mL
 Do NOT mix with a diluent.

» Age Indications

18 years of age and older

» Schedule

2-dose series separated by 1 month (28 days). A series started with COVID-19 vaccine (Moderna) should be completed with this product.

» Administration

Intramuscular (IM) injection in the deltoid muscle



» Thawing Frozen Vaccine

- Frozen vaccine must be thawed before using.
- Thaw vaccine in the refrigerator or at room temperature:
 - **Refrigerator:** Between 2°C and 8°C (36°F and 46°F). Unpunctured vials may be stored in the refrigerator for up to 30 days.
 - **Room temperature:** Between 8°C and 25°C (46°F and 77°F). Unpunctured vials may be held at room temperature for up to 24 hours.
- Amount of time needed to thaw vaccine varies based on temperature and number of vials.
 - In the refrigerator: Approximately 2 hours and 30 minutes
 - Room temperature: Approximately 1 hour
- **Do NOT** refreeze thawed vaccine.
- Use vials in the refrigerator before removing vials from the freezer.
- Use CDC's beyond-use date labels for this vaccine to track storage time at refrigerated temperatures.

» Expiration Date

To determine the expiration date, scan the QR code located on the vial or carton. The QR code will bring up a website; then choose the lookup option, enter the lot number, and the expiration date will be displayed. Another option is to access the website directly: <http://www.modernatx.com/covid19vaccine-eua>. CDC's expiration date tracking tool (<https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/covid-19/info-by-product/pfizer/downloads/expiration-tracker.pdf>) can facilitate documenting expiration dates.

» Prepare and Administer the Vaccine

Assess recipient status: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li style="width: 33%;">• Screen for contraindications and precautions. <li style="width: 33%;">• Review vaccination history. <li style="width: 33%;">• Review medical considerations. 	
Follow aseptic technique. Perform hand hygiene before vaccine preparation, between patients, when changing gloves (if worn), and any time hands become soiled.*	
Vaccine must be thawed before using. If removing the vial from the refrigerator, let it stand at room temperature for 15 minutes.	
Unpunctured vials: Check the expiration date. Never use expired vaccine. Punctured vials: Check the beyond-use time. Never use vaccine after the beyond-use time.	
With the vial upright, gently swirl the vaccine. Do NOT shake. If the vial is shaken, contact the manufacturer. Note: Gently swirl the vaccine before withdrawing subsequent doses.	
Examine the vaccine. It should be white to off-white in color and may contain white or translucent particles. Do not use if liquid contains other particulate matter or is discolored.	
Using a new, sterile alcohol prep pad, cleanse the stopper of the multidose vaccine vial.	
Choose the correct equipment, including the correct needle size. Use a new, sterile needle and syringe for each injection.	

*Gloves are not required unless the person administering the vaccine is likely to come in contact with potentially infectious body fluids or has open lesions on the hands. If worn, perform hand hygiene and change gloves between patients.

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» Prepare and Administer the Vaccine (continued)

Ensure the needle and syringe are secured tightly together to prevent the vaccine from inadvertently leaking during preparation and administration.	
Withdraw 0.5 mL of vaccine into the syringe.* Ensure the prepared syringe is not cold to the touch. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discard vial when there is not enough vaccine to obtain a complete dose. Do NOT combine residual vaccine from multiple vials to obtain a dose. Regardless of the type of syringe used, ensure the amount of vaccine in the syringe equals 0.5 mL. 	 0.5 ml
Note the date and time the vial was first punctured. Keep the vaccine between 2°C and 25°C (36°F and 77°F) for up to 12 hours. Discard any unused vaccine after 12 hours.	
Bring the dose of vaccine from the designated preparation area immediately to the patient treatment area for administration.	
Ensure staff has the correct PPE before administering vaccine and implement policies for the use of face coverings for vaccine recipients (if tolerated).	
Administer the vaccine immediately by intramuscular (IM) injection in the deltoid muscle.	
Observe recipients after vaccination for an immediate adverse reaction: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 30 minutes: Persons with a: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » History of an immediate allergic reaction of any severity to a vaccine or injectable therapy » Contraindication to Janssen COVID-19 Vaccine who receive Moderna COVID-19 Vaccine » History of anaphylaxis due to any cause 15 minutes: All other persons 	

*It is not necessary to change needles between drawing vaccine from a vial and injecting it into a recipient unless the needle has been damaged or contaminated.

» Scheduling Doses

Vaccination History ^{†§}	And	Then	Next Dose Due
0 doses		Give dose 1 today	Give dose 2 at least 28 days after dose 1 [‡]
1 dose (Moderna COVID-19 Vaccine)	It has been at least 28 days since dose 1	Give dose 2 today	Series complete; no additional doses needed
	It has not been at least 28 days since dose 1	No dose today	Give dose 2 at least 28 days after dose 1 [‡]
2 doses (Moderna COVID-19 Vaccine) at least 28 days apart [‡]			Series complete; no additional doses needed
2 doses (1 product unknown) at least 28 days apart [§]			Series complete; no additional doses needed

[†]mRNA COVID-19 vaccines should not be administered at the same time as other vaccines. Separate mRNA COVID-19 vaccines from other vaccines by 14 days before or after the administration of mRNA COVID-19 vaccine. However, mRNA COVID-19 and other vaccines may be administered within a shorter period in situations where the benefits of vaccination are deemed to outweigh the potential unknown risks of vaccine coadministration (e.g., tetanus-toxoid-containing vaccination as part of wound management, rabies vaccination for post-exposure prophylaxis, measles or hepatitis A vaccination during an outbreak) or to avoid barriers to or delays in mRNA COVID-19 vaccination.

[§]Every effort should be made to determine which vaccine product was received as the first dose. In exceptional situations in which the vaccine given for the first dose cannot be determined or is no longer available, any available mRNA COVID-19 vaccine may be administered at least 28 days after the first dose.

[‡]**Administer the second dose as close to the recommended interval (28 days) as possible.** If the second dose is not administered within 42 days of the first dose, the series does not need to be restarted. Doses inadvertently administered less than 28 days apart do not need to be repeated.

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» Contraindications and Precautions

Contraindications:

- Severe allergic reaction (e.g., anaphylaxis) after a previous dose or to a component of an mRNA COVID-19 vaccine (Moderna or Pfizer-BioNTech)
- Immediate allergic reaction* of any severity to a previous dose or known (diagnosed) allergy to a component of the vaccine (see Table 1 for a list of ingredients in COVID-19 vaccine products)

Note: Persons who have a contraindication to an mRNA COVID-19 vaccine (Moderna or Pfizer-BioNTech) may be able to receive the Janssen COVID-19 Vaccine (see footnote).[†]

Precautions:

- History of an immediate allergic reaction* to any other vaccine or injectable therapy (i.e., intramuscular, intravenous, or subcutaneous vaccines or therapies)
 - This includes people with a reaction to a vaccine or injectable therapy that contains multiple components, one of which is a vaccine component, but for whom it is unknown which component elicited the immediate allergic reaction.
- People with a contraindication to Janssen COVID-19 Vaccine have a precaution to both mRNA vaccines (see footnote).[†]
- Moderate to severe acute illness

For more information, please see Interim Clinical Considerations for Use of COVID-19 Vaccines Currently Authorized in the United States at www.cdc.gov/vaccines/covid-19/info-by-product/clinical-considerations.html.

» Management of Anaphylaxis

Be prepared to manage medical emergencies.

- Have a written protocol to manage medical emergencies following vaccination, as well as equipment and medications, including at least 3 doses of epinephrine, H1 antihistamine, blood pressure monitor, and timing device to assess pulse.
- Healthcare personnel who are trained and qualified to recognize the signs and symptoms of anaphylaxis as well as administer intramuscular epinephrine should be available at the vaccination location at all times.

For more information, please see Interim Considerations: Preparing for the Potential Management of Anaphylaxis after COVID-19 Vaccination at www.cdc.gov/vaccines/covid-19/info-by-product/pfizer/anaphylaxis-management.html.

» Document the Vaccination

COVID-19 vaccination providers must document vaccine administration in their medical record systems within 24 hours of administration and use their best efforts to report administration data to the relevant system (i.e., immunization information system) for the jurisdiction as soon as practicable and no later than 72 hours after administration.

Document each recipient's vaccine administration information in the:

■ Medical record

- Vaccine and the date it was administered
- Manufacturer and lot number
- Vaccination site and route
- Name and title of the person administering the vaccine

■ Personal vaccination record card (shot card):

- Date of vaccination
- Product name/manufacturer
- Lot number
- Name/location of the administering clinic or healthcare professional
- Give to the vaccine recipient.

■ Immunization information system (IIS) or "registry":

- Report the vaccination to the appropriate state/local IIS.

*For the purpose of this guidance, an immediate allergic reaction is defined as any hypersensitivity-related signs or symptoms such as urticaria, angioedema, respiratory distress (e.g., wheezing, stridor), or anaphylaxis that occur within 4 hours following exposure to a vaccine or medication.

[†]Consider consultation with an allergist-immunologist to help determine if the patient can safely receive vaccination. Healthcare providers and health departments may also request a consultation from the Clinical Immunization Safety Assessment COVIDvax Project <https://www.cdc.gov/vaccinesafety/ensuringsafety/monitoring/cisa/index.html>. Vaccination of these individuals should only be done in an appropriate setting under the supervision of a healthcare provider experienced in the management of severe allergic reactions.

- People with a contraindication to mRNA COVID-19 vaccines (including due to a known PEG allergy) have a precaution to Janssen COVID-19 vaccination. People who have previously received an mRNA COVID-19 vaccine dose should wait at least 28 days to receive Janssen COVID-19 vaccine.
- People with a contraindication to Janssen COVID-19 vaccine (including due to a known polysorbate allergy) have a precaution to mRNA COVID-19 vaccination.

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» Reporting Adverse Events

Healthcare professionals are required to report to the Vaccine Adverse Event Reporting System (VAERS):

- Vaccine administration errors (whether associated with an adverse event [AE] or not)
- Serious AEs (irrespective of attribution to vaccination)
- Multisystem inflammatory syndrome (MIS) in adults or children
- Cases of COVID-19 that result in hospitalization or death
- Any additional AEs and revised safety reporting requirements per the Food and Drug Administration's conditions for use of an authorized vaccine throughout the duration of the EUA

Adverse events should be reported even if the cause is uncertain. Healthcare professionals are also encouraged to report any clinically significant AEs that occur after vaccine administration. Submit reports to www.vaers.hhs.gov.

For additional information, see the vaccine manufacturer's product information at www.modernatx.com/covid19vaccine-eua/.

For additional information on preventing, reporting, and managing mRNA COVID-19 vaccine administration errors, see www.cdc.gov/vaccines/covid-19/info-by-product/clinical-considerations.html#Appendix-A.

» Table 1: Ingredients included in COVID-19 vaccines

The following is a list of ingredients for the [Pfizer-BioNTech](#), [Moderna](#), and [Janssen](#) COVID-19 vaccines reported in the prescribing information for each vaccine.

Description	Pfizer-BioNTech (mRNA)	Moderna (mRNA)	Janssen (viral vector)
Active ingredient	Nucleoside-modified mRNA encoding the viral spike (S) glycoprotein of SARS-CoV-2	Nucleoside-modified mRNA encoding the viral spike (S) glycoprotein of SARS-CoV-2	Recombinant, replication-incompetent Ad26 vector, encoding a stabilized variant of the SARS-CoV-2 Spike (S) protein
Inactive ingredients	2[(polyethylene glycol)-2000]-N, N-ditetradecylacetamide	PEG2000-DMG: 1, 2-dimyristoyl-rac-glycerol, methoxypolyethylene glycol	Polysorbate-80
	1,2-distearoyl-sn-glycero-3-phosphocholine	1,2-distearoyl-sn-glycero-3-phosphocholine	2-hydroxypropyl-β-cyclodextrin
	Cholesterol	Cholesterol	Citric acid monohydrate
	(4-hydroxybutyl)azanediyl)bis(hexane-6,1-diyl)bis(2-hexyldecanoate)	SM-102: heptadecane-9-yl 8-((2-hydroxyethyl) (6-oxo-6-(undecyloxy) hexyl) amino) octanoate	Trisodium citrate dihydrate
	Sodium chloride	Tromethamine	Sodium chloride
	Monobasic potassium phosphate	Tromethamine hydrochloride	Ethanol
	Potassium chloride	Acetic acid	
	Dibasic sodium phosphate dihydrate	Sodium acetate	
Sucrose	Sucrose		

*None of the vaccines contain eggs, gelatin, latex, or preservatives

Note: Both the Pfizer-BioNTech and Moderna COVID-19 vaccines contain polyethylene glycol (PEG). PEG is a primary ingredient in osmotic laxatives and oral bowel preparations for colonoscopy procedures, an inactive ingredient or excipient in many medications, and is used in a process called "pegylation" to improve the therapeutic activity of some medications (including certain chemotherapeutics). Additionally, cross-reactive hypersensitivity between PEG and polysorbates (included as an excipient in some vaccines and other therapeutic agents) can occur. Information on active or inactive ingredients of vaccines and medications can be found in the package insert. [CDC's vaccine excipient summary](#) and the National Institutes of Health [DailyMed database](#) can also be used as resources.