

Question	Answer	Link
What specifically constitutes an AEFI with the Covid vaccine?	An Adverse Event Following Immunisation (AEFI) is any negative reaction that follows immunisation.  It can be either expected or unexpected. The vaccine may not actually trigger the AEFI; it may occur coincidentally.	Reporting and Managing Adverse Vaccination Events
Where do you report an adverse event?	Report to your state or territory health department  These reports are then submitted to the TGA and entered into their Adverse Event Management System (AEMS).	NSW VIC QLD WA ACT SA NT TAS
Do we have to report all side effects?	Encourage patients to self-report suspected side-effects	https://www.tga.gov.au/reportin g-suspected-side-effects- associated-covid-19-vaccine
How long after administration of the vaccine do we have to report any side effects?	The 'reactogenicity' that we see — the local and systemic reactions — are short-lived and typically occur between one to three days after vaccination. They're essentially a reflection of your body's way of developing immunity."	
What is the difference between AusVax, SmartVax and VaxTracker	AusVaxSafety is a national system for monitoring vaccine safety in Australia and will be conducting comprehensive Covid-19 vaccine safety surveillance.  You can get involved in the Covid-19 vaccine safety surveillance by installing the SmartVax software program in your practice.  In the days following vaccination, patients will receive an automated SMS or email asking if they have had a reaction.  De-identified data from these responses is collated and analysed by AusVaxSafety to monitor rates of adverse events.  Vaxtracker is a web-based program developed following 2010 cessation of influenza vaccines in children under five years after reports of febrile convulsions.  Vaxtracker is expanding its collaboration with	AusVaxSafety  AusVaxSafety info for immunisation providers  Installing SmartVax in your practice  SmartVax  VaxTracker  VaxTracker questions: email HNELHD-Vaxtracker@health.nsw.gov.a u

	AusVaxSafety to monitor adverse events following immunisation (AEFI) in people who receive a COVID-19 vaccine. Responses from surveys sent in the days following vaccination by SMS or email via Vaxtracker will be collated and analysed by AusVaxSafety to ensure ongoing vaccine safety.	
Do we have to join Smart Vax?	Patients can self-report without having to sign up to Smart Vax.	TGA Reporting-suspected-side-effects-associated-covid-19-vaccine
Can I pre-draw the whole vial into syringes prior to commencing a session?	It is acceptable to carry a dose just withdrawn from a multi-dose vial in a syringe with a capped administration needle from the preparation area to the vaccine administration area at room temperature within a clinic.	health.gov.au/covid-19-vaccine- general-questions-for-vaccine- providers.pdf
How soon after drawing do I have to administer the vaccine?	Where doses will be administered immediately one after another (eg. in dedicated immunisation clinics within general practice), it is acceptable to withdraw multiple doses consecutively from one vial in the preparation area, with each filled syringe (with a capped administration needle) appropriately labelled and stored at the appropriate temperature and protected from light, before each dose is carried across to the administration area for use as soon as practical for each recipient. In this setting, it is acceptable to pre-draw multiple doses from one vial and use within one hour if stored at room temperature, or within six hours if stored at 2-8°C.	health.gov.au/covid-19-vaccine-general-questions-for-vaccine-providers.pdf
Can the vial be re-refrigerated?	After first opening, use the vial within:     6 hours when stored at room temperature (up to 30°C), or     48 hours when stored in a refrigerator (2°C to 8°C).  The vial can be re-refrigerated, but after first opening the cumulative storage time at room temperature must not exceed 6 hours, and the total cumulative storage time must not exceed 48 hours. After this time, the vial must be discarded.	TGA Product Information Guide
What proof is needed to confirm a patient is eligible for Phase 1b?	Proof of age - drivers licence, passport is acceptable. Proof of occupation – IC card, letter from employer) Self-identification as an Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander For people with an underlying medical condition their My Health Record shared health summary/chronic disease care plan, referral from clinician.	health.gov.au/covid-19-vaccine-general-questions-for-vaccine-providers.pdf

What if patients don't have proof?	People can complete a Phase IB declaration form	Eligibility Declaration Form
What registered health professions can administer vaccinations including Covid19	Medical practitioners and nurse practitioners can authorise / order vaccinations including COVID19 vaccines.	AHPRA
vaccines?	Qualified nurse immunisers can authorise and administer vaccinations.	