COVID Vaccination Updates – March 2022

Table 1. COVID-19 vaccine formulations currently approved or authorized in the United States

Vaccine manufacturer	Age indication	Vaccine vial cap color	Dilution required	Primary series		Booster dose	
				Dose	Injection volume	Dose	Injection volume
Pfizer-BioNTech	5–11 years	Orange	Yes	10 µg	0.2 mL	NA	NA
Pfizer-BioNTech	≥12 years	Purple	Yes	30 µg	0.3 mL	30 µg	0.3 mL
Pfizer-BioNTech	≥12 years	Gray	No	30 µg	0.3 mL	30 µg	0.3 mL
Moderna	≥18 years	NA	No	100 µg	0.5 mL	50 µg	0.25 mL
Janssen	≥18 years	NA	No	5×10^{10} viral particles	0.5 mL	5×10^{10} viral particles	0.5 mL

COVID-19 vaccination schedule*

Vaccination and SARS-CoV-2 testing

Antibody testing is not currently recommended to assess the need for vaccination in an unvaccinated person or to assess immunity to SARS-CoV-2 following COVID-19 vaccination. If antibody testing was done, vaccination with the primary series, an additional dose, or a booster dose should be completed as recommended regardless of the antibody test result. SARS-CoV-2 antibody tests currently authorized under an EUA have variable performance characteristics and limitations. Furthermore, serologic correlates of protection have not been established and antibody testing does not evaluate the cellular immune response.

Screening testing and vaccination

Unvaccinated people who are being screened for SARS-CoV-2 infection (e.g., work, school, travel requirement) may be vaccinated at the time of screening if they do not have symptoms consistent with COVID-19.

Interpretation of SARS-CoV-2 test results in vaccinated people

Prior receipt of a COVID-19 vaccine will not affect the results of SARS-CoV-2 viral tests (nucleic acid amplification or antigen tests). To evaluate for antibody evidence of prior infection in vaccinated people (e.g., for public health surveillance or the diagnosis of MIS-C or MIS-A), a test that specifically detects IgM/IgG to the nucleocapsid protein should be used.