

COVID-19 Vaccine Reference Guide for all who are Immunocompromised

People who are immunocompromised are especially vulnerable to infections including COVID-19. *If you have any of the following medical conditions, you are considered moderately to severely immunocompromised and may benefit from an additional dose of COVID-19 vaccine. This includes people who:*

- » Are receiving active cancer treatment for tumors or cancers of the blood
- » Received an organ transplant and are taking medicine to suppress the immune system
- » Received a stem cell transplant within the last 2 years or are taking medicine to suppress the immune system
- » Have moderate or severe primary immunodeficiency (such as DiGeorge syndrome, Wiskott-Aldrich syndrome)
- » Have advanced or untreated HIV infection
- » Are receiving active treatment with high-dose corticosteroids or other drugs that may suppress the immune response

This list is not inclusive of all immunocompromising conditions, please speak with your medical provider to determine if additional doses would be beneficial to you. If you are immunocompromised, check out the chart below to see how many doses you are eligible to receive to stay protected against COVID-19:

<i>If you got...</i>	Age Group	Primary Series	Should I get an ADDITIONAL MONOVALENT DOSE?	Can I get a BOOSTER?
Moderna	6 months through 4 years old	Two doses administered 28 days apart	Yes, you should receive an additional dose 28 days after your second dose.	Yes, children 6 months through 4 years old should receive an updated bivalent dose that is the same brand as their primary series.
	5 years old	Two doses administered 28 days apart	Yes, you should receive an additional dose 28 days after your second dose.	People 5 years and older should receive an updated bivalent booster dose of Pfizer or Moderna.
	6+ years old	Two doses administered 28 days apart	Yes, you should receive an additional dose 28 days after your second dose.	Yes, an updated bivalent Pfizer or Moderna mRNA booster dose is recommended 2 months after last dose for people 6 years old and older to be up to date. People 18 years and older who have not received a previous booster can also opt to receive a Novavax booster 6 months after completing their primary series if they cannot or will not receive an updated mRNA booster.
Pfizer	6 months through 4 years old	Three doses: First two doses administered 21 days apart; third dose 8 weeks after.	No additional primary dose at this time.	Children ages 6 months–4 years who previously completed a 3-dose monovalent Pfizer primary series should receive a bivalent Pfizer booster dose at least 2 months after completion of the monovalent primary series.
	5 years old	Two doses administered 21 days apart	Yes, you should receive an additional dose 28 days after your second dose.	Yes, children 5 years old who received Pfizer should only receive an updated Pfizer bivalent booster.
	6+ years old	Two doses administered 21 days apart	Yes, you should receive an additional dose 28 days after your second dose.	Yes, an updated bivalent Pfizer or Moderna mRNA booster dose is recommended 2 months after the last dose for people 6 and older to be up to date. People 18 years and older who have not received a previous booster can also opt to receive a Novavax booster 6 months after completing their primary series if they cannot or will not receive an updated mRNA booster.
Johnson & Johnson	18+ years old	One dose	Yes, you should get an additional dose with mRNA vaccine 28 days after 1st dose of J&J.	Yes, an updated bivalent Pfizer or Moderna mRNA booster dose is recommended 2 months after the last dose to be up to date. People 18 years and older who have not received a previous booster can also opt to receive a Novavax booster 6 months after completing their primary series if they cannot or will not receive an updated mRNA booster.
Novavax	12+ years old	Two doses, administered 21 days apart	No additional primary dose at this time.	Yes, an updated bivalent Pfizer or Moderna mRNA booster dose is recommended 2 months after the last dose for people 12 and older to be up to date. People 18 years and older who have not received a previous booster can also opt to receive a Novavax booster 6 months after completing their primary series if they cannot or will not receive an updated mRNA booster.

Frequently Asked Questions

What's the difference between an additional vaccine dose and a booster vaccine dose?

An additional dose is for some patients (see table above) who completed a primary vaccine series but did not have a strong enough immune response.

A booster dose is given to enhance or restore protection and/or immunity after the initial vaccine series waned over time.

What underlying medical conditions place you at a higher risk for severe illness from COVID-19?

People of any age with the conditions listed below are more likely to get severely ill from COVID-19.

COVID-19 vaccines (initial doses and boosters) and other preventive measures for COVID-19 are important, especially if you are older or have multiple or severe health conditions including those on this list. This list does not include all possible conditions that place you at higher risk of severe illness from COVID-19. If you have a condition not included here, talk to your health care provider about how best to manage your condition and protect yourself from COVID-19.

- » Cancer
- » Chronic kidney disease
- » Chronic liver disease
- » Chronic lung diseases
- » Dementia or other neurological conditions
- » Diabetes (type 1 or 2)
- » Down syndrome
- » Heart conditions
- » HIV infection
- » Immunocompromised state (weakened immune system)
- » Mental health conditions
- » Overweight and obesity
- » Pregnancy
- » Sickle cell disease or thalassemia
- » Smoking, current or former
- » Solid organ or blood stem cell transplant
- » Stroke or cerebrovascular disease, which affects blood flow to the brain
- » Substance use disorders
- » Tuberculosis

What is an updated/bivalent booster?

An updated/bivalent COVID-19 booster is a vaccine formula that both boosts immunity against the original coronavirus strain and also protects against the newer variants that account for most of the current cases. Updated boosters are intended to provide optimal protection against the virus and address waning vaccine effectiveness over time.

Will people who are moderately or severely immunocompromised need a doctor's note/prescription or other documentation to receive these doses?

No, individuals can self-identify and receive all doses anywhere vaccines are offered. This will help ensure there are not additional barriers to access for this population. If immunocompromised individuals have questions about their specific medical condition, they may discuss whether getting an additional dose is appropriate for them with their health care provider.

How do I show that I'm eligible for a booster dose?

You can self-report that you are eligible for a booster dose. You do not need to show a recommendation from a health care provider.

Please take your [vaccination card](#) to your booster dose appointment so the provider can first confirm that you've completed the entire primary vaccine series. If you don't have your card, the provider can look up your record.

More questions? Visit: doh.wa.gov/covidbooster