



衛生防護中心
Centre for Health Protection

**Scientific Committee on Emerging and Zoonotic Diseases
and
Scientific Committee on Vaccine Preventable Diseases**

**Consensus Interim Recommendations on the Use of COVID-19
Vaccines in Hong Kong
(As of 22 July 2021)**

Introduction

On 22 July 2021, the Scientific Committee on Vaccine Preventable Diseases (SCVPD) and the Scientific Committee on Emerging and Zoonotic Diseases (SCEZD) under the Centre for Health Protection of the Department of Health (DH) (JSC) convened a meeting, joined by the Chief Executive's expert advisory panel (EAP), to discuss recommendations on the co-administration of COVID-19 vaccines with other vaccines and the need for a third dose of COVID-19 vaccine for fully vaccinated persons.

Co-administration of COVID-19 vaccines with other vaccines

2. There are currently limited data on the simultaneous administration of COVID-19 vaccines with other vaccines.
3. It is suggested to have a minimal interval of at least 14 days between administration of COVID-19 vaccine (Comirnaty or CoronaVac) and any other vaccine.
4. Elderly should receive COVID-19 vaccine as soon as possible, well before the arrival of the winter influenza season.



5. There are circumstances when shortening the interval between the administrations of these vaccines are justified. These include:

- situations when there are increased risk of COVID-19 and other vaccine-preventable disease;
- when another vaccine is required for post-exposure prophylaxis, such as tetanus and rabies.

6. This recommendation supersedes the previous interim recommendation on co-administration of COVID-19 vaccines with other vaccines jointly issued by the JSC-EAP on 7 January 2021 and 19 February 2021.

Third dose of COVID-19 vaccine for fully vaccinated persons

7. Getting vaccinated, in particular for older adults and those with pre-existing conditions as they have a higher risk of severe disease and death, is a priority.

8. Both Comirnaty and CoronacVac COVID-19 vaccines are highly effective in protecting against severe disease and death from COVID-19 infection, which is generally related to T-cell response.

9. The antibody response is related to prevention of infection and symptomatic disease. It is also more susceptible to Variants of Concern. Therefore, it may differ among different vaccines.

10. It is currently too early to confirm if and when a third dose of COVID-19 vaccine will be needed for the general population. It is recommended to continue monitoring any new evidence that becomes available.

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