

COVID-19 Vaccines

EFFICACY	DOSING	KEEP IN MIND
Pfizer-BioNTech		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 95% effective after two doses • Efficacy was seen regardless of gender, age, race, or ethnicity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 doses given 3 weeks or 21 days apart • It is best to get the 2nd dose 17-21 days after the 1st dose. 	<p>Both doses are needed for full effectiveness</p> <p><i>NOTE: Safety and efficacy of this vaccine, when given with other vaccines, has not been tested. DO NOT get any other vaccines 14 days before or after getting this vaccine.</i></p>
Moderna		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 94% effective after two doses • Efficacy was seen regardless of gender, age, race, or ethnicity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 doses given 4 weeks or 28 days apart • It is best to get the 2nd dose 25-35 days after the 1st dose. 	<p>Both doses are needed for full effectiveness.</p> <p><i>NOTE: Safety and efficacy of this vaccine, when given with other vaccines, has not been tested. DO NOT get any other vaccines 14 days before or after getting this vaccine.</i></p>
Johnson & Johnson/Janssen		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 93% effective against COVID-related hospitalizations. • Efficacy was seen regardless of gender, age, race, or ethnicity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One dose 	<p><i>NOTE: Safety and efficacy of this vaccine, when given with other vaccines, has not been tested. DO NOT get any other vaccines 14 days before or after getting this vaccine.</i></p>

SIDE EFFECTS: WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW	MANAGING SIDE EFFECTS
<p>You may experience side effects after one or both doses. Side effects may be a sign that the vaccine is triggering an immune response. Most people experience side effects after the 2nd dose.* Common side effects include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • fatigue • headache • fever • muscle aches • chills • pain or redness at the injection site <p>Side effects should only last a few days. If side effects last more than 72 hours, contact your doctor. If you have a bad reaction to the vaccine, call your doctor and file a report with the Adverse Events Line. (see details below)</p>	<p>Injection site pain: Treat with warm compresses and over-the-counter (OTC) medicines as needed. (see list below) Typically resolves after 3-4 days.</p> <p>Body Aches, fever, fatigue, chills, headaches: Treat with fluids, rest, and OTC medicines, as needed. Typically resolves within 48 hours.</p> <p>Redness, itching, warmth at the injection site: Considered a hypersensitivity reaction. Treat with OTC antihistamines. (see list below)</p> <p>Over-the-counter medicines Follow directions and heed precautions on the package</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tylenol (acetaminophen) • Advil, Motrin (ibuprofen) • Aleve (naproxen sodium) • Aspirin <p>Over-the-counter antihistamines</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Benadryl (diphenhydramine) • Allegra (fexofenadine) • Claritin (loratadine) • Zyrtec (cetirizine) <p>Topical steroid creams like cortizone may also be used</p>

Next Steps

- Schedule your appointment for the 2nd dose*
- Save your COVID-19 Vaccination card for your records. Make sure to note the following on the card:
 - Appointment for 2nd dose*
 - Vaccine brand
 - Vaccination location
- Register for the CDC V-Safe health checker.
 - smartphone based tool
 - allows you to report side effects to CDC
 - provides reminders about 2nd dose*
- Contact your doctor if side effects last more than 72 hours.
- Report any bad reactions to the Adverse Events Reporting Line (see details below)



Adverse Events Reporting Line

If you or a family member has a bad reaction after getting the vaccine, report it to the Adverse Events Reporting Line. Visit vaers.hhs.gov/esub/index.jsp to report any issues. Have the following information available when completing the form:

- Patient Information (age, date of birth, sex)
- Vaccine Information (brand name, dosage, date and time given, medical center)
- Date and time reaction started
- Symptoms
- Any medical or lab tests done (if applicable)
- Doctor's contact information (if applicable)

**Take steps to slow the spread of COVID-19.
Stopping this pandemic requires the use of all
available tools.**

**The vaccine is one way to
protect yourself.
Please continue to:**



What should you know

COVID-19 is a respiratory illness that spreads easily from person-to-person. The vaccine can provide protection against COVID-19. The COVID-19 vaccine creates an antibody response that helps the body fight the virus. In research studies, those who received the vaccine were less likely to get COVID-19 than those who were not vaccinated. Research also found that people who were exposed to COVID-19 after being vaccinated had milder cases of COVID-19.

Vaccines: How They Work

Vaccines give the body a head start when it comes to fighting different diseases. They introduce the disease to the body's immune system to trigger a response. The immune response produces antibodies that help the body build its defense to fight the disease.

Johnson & Johnson/Janssen: Viral vector vaccines use weakened virus to carry instructions to the cell. The weakened virus

tells the body to make pieces of spike proteins, which triggers an immune response when exposed to the coronavirus.

Pfizer-BioNTech/Moderna: mRNA vaccines use fake messenger RNA (mRNA) to carry instructions to cells. mRNA tells the body to make spike proteins, which triggers an immune response to the coronavirus when exposed.

COMMON QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Will the COVID-19 vaccine give you COVID-19? No. The goal of each vaccine is to teach the immune system how to recognize and fight the virus that causes COVID-19. Sometimes this process can cause symptoms, like fever and muscle aches. These symptoms are normal and a sign that the body is building immunity.

Can the COVID-19 vaccine cause you to test positive on COVID-19 viral tests? It's possible. If your body develops an immune response, which is the goal of the vaccine, there is a possibility you may test positive on some antibody tests. Antibody tests show that you may have some level of protection against the virus.

Should you get vaccinated if you had COVID-19? Because many people who have had COVID-19 have gotten it again, experts recommend that you get the vaccine even if you have had the virus. Getting COVID-19 may offer some natural protection (immunity), but experts don't know how long this protection lasts.

The vaccine can work with your immune system to help your body fight off the virus if exposed again.

Should children get the COVID-19 vaccine? No. More studies need to be conducted before COVID-19 vaccines are recommended for children 16 years old and younger.

Is it safe to get a COVID-19 vaccine if you have an underlying medical condition? Yes. COVID-19 vaccination is important for people with underlying health problems like heart disease, lung disease, diabetes, and obesity. People with these conditions are more likely to get very sick from COVID-19.

Can the vaccine keep you from getting sick with COVID-19? In research studies, those who got the vaccine were less likely to get COVID-19 than those who did not get the vaccine. Research also found that people who were exposed to COVID-19 after being vaccinated had milder cases of COVID-19. While the vaccine is one way to protect yourself, you should continue to wear a mask,

stay at least 6 feet apart, avoid crowds, and wash your hands often.

Does the vaccine provide long-term protection? At this time, more long-term data is needed to see if the vaccine provides long-term protection. Researchers continue to follow study participants to see if protection continues long-term. As researchers learn more, they will be able to provide more guidance.

Will you have side effects after the 2nd dose*? Most people experienced side effects after the 2nd dose. Most side effects only last a few days and may be a sign that the vaccine is triggering an immune response. If you have a bad reaction to the vaccine, call your doctor and file a report with the Adverse Events Line (see details on the page 1).

Can you take acetaminophen (Tylenol) or ibuprofen (Motrin, Advil) before the 2nd dose*? It should not affect the immune response, but this is not standard practice.

* References to a 2nd dose only apply if you get the Pfizer or Moderna vaccine.

Disclaimer: This information is subject to change as new information is received daily. This information is current as of March 2, 2021