A campaign to increase vaccine confidence while reinforcing basic prevention measures

Vaccine Confidence

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Clinical Trials and the Latino Community

- Many of the COVID-19 vaccine trials are still recruiting volunteers.
- Latino individuals are four times more likely to be hospitalized for COVID-19 than are non-Hispanic White individuals.
- Including the Latino community in COVID-19 vaccine trials is essential. Help researchers develop vaccines that are safe and effective for all of us.
- Find out more about volunteering for clinical trials at combatCOVID.hhs.gov.
Vaccine Safety Through Clinical Trials

- FDA sets rules for four phases of clinical research, so researchers can learn about the effects of new therapies while keeping volunteers safe. This applies to COVID-19 vaccines.

- Each phase of a clinical trial helps researchers answer several questions, including:
  - **Phase I** — Is this vaccine safe?
  - **Phase II** — What are the most common short-term side effects of the vaccine?
  - **Phase III** — How well can the vaccine protect people from the disease?
  - **Phase IV** — Treatment is approved and made available to the general public.

- Typically, these phases run consecutively, meaning Phase II doesn’t start until Phase I is complete. Mass production doesn’t start until Phase III is complete.

Learn more about vaccine development on the National Institutes of Health [website](https://www.niaid.nih.gov)
Authorization Process for COVID-19 Vaccines

- Due to the emergency nature of the COVID-19 pandemic, the FDA has provided emergency use authorizations (EUA) to COVID-19 vaccines.
- Through an EUA, the FDA can authorize a vaccine for immediate use in an emergency while still ensuring that the same safety measures are being followed as in any vaccine development process:
  - In the case of the COVID-19 clinical trials, larger trials than usual were run. There have been over 30,000 participants in each Phase III trials.
  - After a Phase III trial is complete for a specific vaccine, the FDA reviews the data and determines whether the vaccines are safe and effective.
  - The FDA has authorized multiple COVID-19 vaccines, with Phase III clinical trials underway for other vaccines.

Learn more about EUAs.
Currently Authorized COVID-19 Vaccines

• Vaccines currently authorized for use against COVID-19 were tested on diverse adult populations, including older adults and communities of color.
• Researchers don’t yet know how long these vaccines will protect people.

Get the latest information on the COVID-19 vaccines.
How Many Doses Do the COVID-19 Vaccines Require?

- The Pfizer-BioNTech vaccine is for people age 16 and older and requires two doses, 21 days apart.
- The Moderna vaccine is for people age 18 and older and requires two doses, 28 days apart.
  - It's important that the two doses are from the same manufacturer.
- Johnson & Johnson's Janssen vaccine is for people age 18 and older and requires one dose.
COVID-19 Vaccines Are Safe and Effective

The vaccines are safe.

- Scientists carefully evaluated the COVID-19 vaccines to ensure that they met rigorous safety standards before they were authorized by the FDA.
- Very strict systems are in place to monitor vaccine safety and side effects after the vaccines are in use.

The vaccines are effective.

- The vaccines prevent nearly 100% of hospitalizations and deaths from COVID-19.
- Scientists are studying variants of the virus that causes COVID-19 to determine if existing vaccines will protect people against them.
More on Vaccine Safety

Safety is the top priority

The FDA and CDC have the highest standards when it comes to ensuring the safety and effectiveness of vaccines. Their process includes the following procedures:

☑ Scientists must first test vaccines extensively in medical studies to ensure they are safe and effective.

☑ Before the FDA authorizes a vaccine for use among the public, it ensures its safety by independently:
  - Reviewing the data from the medical studies, and
  - Inspecting the manufacturing facilities.

☑ Even after a vaccine has been authorized, the FDA and CDC closely monitor vaccine administration to identify even rare side effects or reactions.

☑ The FDA and CDC closely review any reports of side effects or reactions and share these facts with the public.

SAFETY MONITORING IN ACTION

The extremely rare cases of blood clotting following Johnson & Johnson’s Janssen COVID-19 vaccine—just a small number of cases out of millions of vaccinations—show that the FDA and CDC’s vaccine safety monitoring systems work and catch even the rarest of reactions.

A thorough investigation has confirmed that Johnson & Johnson’s Janssen vaccine is safe and effective.

And doctors have been notified and trained to understand the signs to watch for and the proper course of treatment if blood clots occur.
How COVID-19 Vaccines Work

• COVID-19 vaccines help your body develop immunity to the virus that causes COVID-19 without you having to get the illness.

• Different types of vaccines work in different ways, but all types of vaccines teach your body how to fight the virus in the future and build immunity.

• Sometimes after getting the vaccine, you may experience side effects, such as a fever. This is normal and a sign that your body is building protection against the disease.
Benefits of Receiving a COVID-19 Vaccine

• COVID-19 vaccines help your body build defenses (immunity) to prevent you from getting the disease. If you do get COVID-19, though, the vaccines will help prevent you from getting seriously ill.

• Getting vaccinated can also help protect those around you.

• Your best protection from COVID-19 is a combination of getting a COVID-19 vaccine, wearing a mask, staying at least 6 feet away from others, avoiding crowds and poorly ventilated indoor spaces, and washing your hands often.

• It’s important to continue to take these steps because COVID-19 is highly contagious and can cause serious health complications and, in some cases, even death.
Side Effects of COVID-19 Vaccines

• The COVID-19 vaccines, like other vaccines, can have side effects, but are generally mild and go away in a few days.

• Some side effects include:
  o Pain and swelling in the area where the vaccine was administered
  o Headache, fever, feeling tired, or body aches

• These side effects are signs that the body is building protection against the virus.

• More serious side effects can happen in people with severe allergic reaction to any ingredient in the vaccines. However, this is very rare.
Fully Vaccinated

You’re fully vaccinated when:

- It's been 2 weeks after your first dose of Johnson & Johnson’s Janssen vaccine, or
- It’s been 2 weeks after your second dose of the Pfizer-BioNTech or Moderna vaccines.

Remember:

- If it’s been less than 2 weeks since you were vaccinated, or if you still need to receive your second dose, you’re NOT fully protected. Keep taking all the preventive measures until you are fully vaccinated.
If You’ve Been Fully Vaccinated, You Can…

• Be outdoors without wearing a mask.
• Get together indoors with other fully vaccinated people without wearing a mask.
• Get together indoors with other unvaccinated people from one different household, unless any of those people, or anyone with whom they live, is at high risk of getting COVID-19.
• Everyone, including people who are vaccinated, should wear a mask in indoor public places, keep at least 6 feet apart from people who you don’t live with and who may not be vaccinated, avoid crowds, and wash your hands frequently.
• Learn more at cdc.gov/coronavirus.
How to Answer Frequently Asked Questions About the Vaccines From Your Community
When Will the Vaccines Be Available to You?

- Vaccines are here now and everyone age 16 and older can get them.

- Find vaccines near you at [vaccines.gov](https://www.vaccines.gov).
Can the COVID-19 Vaccines Give You COVID-19?

No. You can’t get COVID-19 from the vaccines.

• None of the COVID-19 vaccines in use or in testing in the United States uses the live virus that causes COVID-19.

• It takes time for your body to build protection after any vaccination:
  o The Pfizer-BioNTech and Moderna vaccines needs 2 weeks after your second shot to provide full protection.
  o Johnson & Johnson’s Janssen vaccine needs 2 weeks to provide full protection.
  o You may become infected with COVID-19 before or soon after receiving a vaccine and before building immunity to the virus. This doesn’t mean the vaccine gave you COVID-19.
How Much Does a COVID-19 Vaccine Cost?

• COVID-19 vaccines are free for people who live in the United States, regardless of your immigration or health insurance status.

• Vaccine providers can be reimbursed by:
  o The patient’s public or private insurance provider or,
  o For uninsured patients, by the Health Resources and Services Administration’s Provider Relief Fund.

• No one can be denied a vaccine if you’re unable to pay a vaccine administration fee.
Will Everyone Have Access to a COVID-19 Vaccine?

- Federal government partners fully support equal access to the COVID-19 vaccines and vaccine distribution sites for everyone, including undocumented immigrants.
- It’s a moral and public health imperative to ensure that all individuals residing in the United States have access to the vaccine.
- All individuals, regardless of immigration status, should receive the COVID-19 vaccine once eligible under local distribution guidelines.

- Receiving a COVID-19 vaccine, as well as testing and treatment for COVID-19, doesn’t negatively affect your immigration process or your family.
- If you have questions about how to get a vaccine, then contact the nearest community clinic or your state health department.
Should People Who Have Gotten Sick With COVID-19 Get a Vaccine?

- Yes. You should get a COVID-19 vaccine even if you’ve been sick with COVID-19 before.
- Having COVID-19 may offer some protection or natural immunity against the virus, but scientists still don’t know how long that protection lasts.
- It’s possible for a person who has had COVID-19 to be reinfected and have serious health complications, so it’s better to get vaccinated.
Can You Stop Wearing a Face Mask After Receiving a Vaccine?

After you're fully vaccinated (2 weeks after your final dose) you can start doing many things that you had stopped doing because of the pandemic.

However, you should continue to:

• Wear a mask in indoor public places.
• Stay at least 6 feet apart from people who don't live with you and who may not be vaccinated.
• Avoid crowded and poorly ventilated spaces.
• Wash your hands frequently.

Learn more at cdc.gov/coronavirus.
How to Slow the Spread

Vaccines are a very important step to help us stop this pandemic, but there are ways to **slow the spread now**:

- **Get vaccinated** against COVID-19 as soon as you can.
- **Wear a mask** that covers your nose and mouth.
- Stay at least **6 feet from** people you don’t live with in both indoor and outdoor spaces.
- Avoid crowds.
- Avoid **poorly ventilated indoor spaces**.
- Wash your hands with soap and water for 20 seconds or use **hand sanitizer** with at least 60% alcohol if soap and water aren’t available.
Resources in Spanish on the CDC Website

Vaccinate With Confidence Information

- Vaccines FAQs
- Vaccines in Development
- Vaccine Planning
- Vaccine Benefits
- Priority Audiences for Vaccines
- Ensuring Vaccine Safety
- Ensuring Vaccine Effectiveness
- Vaccinate with Confidence
COVID-19 Educational Resources in Spanish on the CDC Website

• Síntomas de la enfermedad del coronavirus
  o Videos
  o Posters
• Print Resources
Other Resources on the CDC Website

- **V-safe**: A smartphone-based app that uses text messaging and web surveys to provide personalized health check-ins after you receive a COVID-19 vaccine.

- **CDC COVID Data Tracker**: Maps, charts, and data provided by CDC.

- **Pre-Vaccination Checklist** for COVID-19

- **COVID-19 Vaccination Toolkits**:
  - Vaccination Communication
  - Recipient Education
  - Long-Term Care Facility
  - Vaccine Storage and Handling

Visit [CDC](https://www.cdc.gov) for additional information and resources.
Thank you