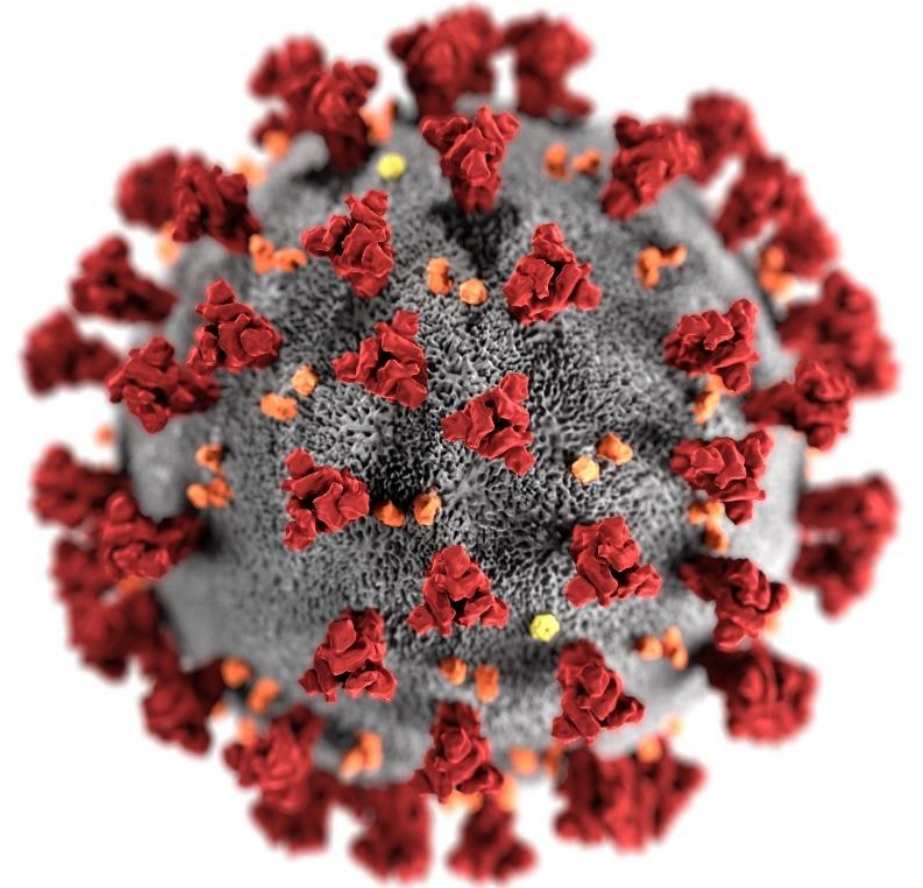


COVID-19 Vaccine Implementation

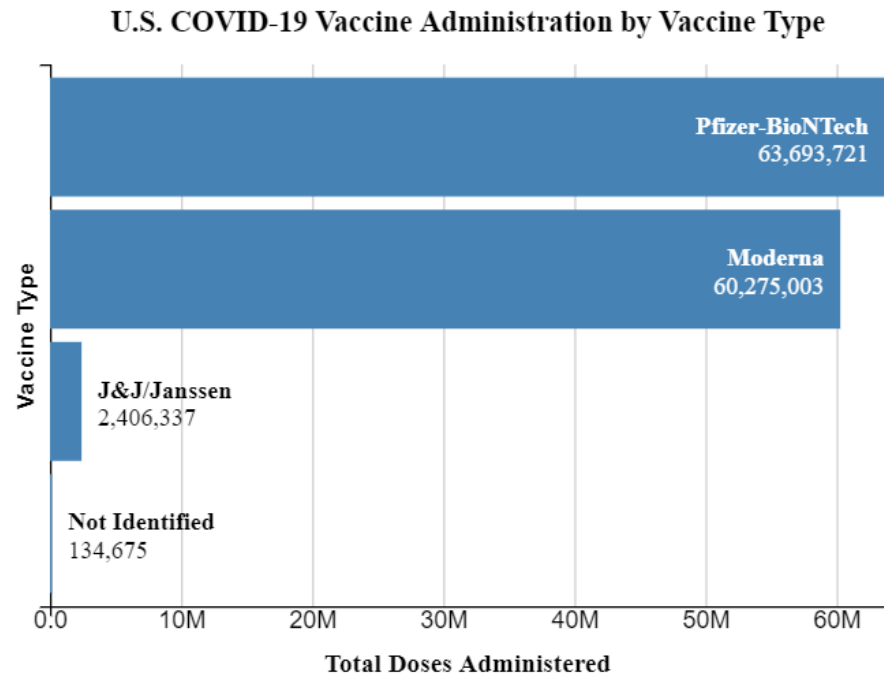
R. Reid Harvey, DVM, MPH, Dipl. ACVPM
Essential Workers Team
Vaccine Task Force, CDC



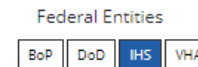
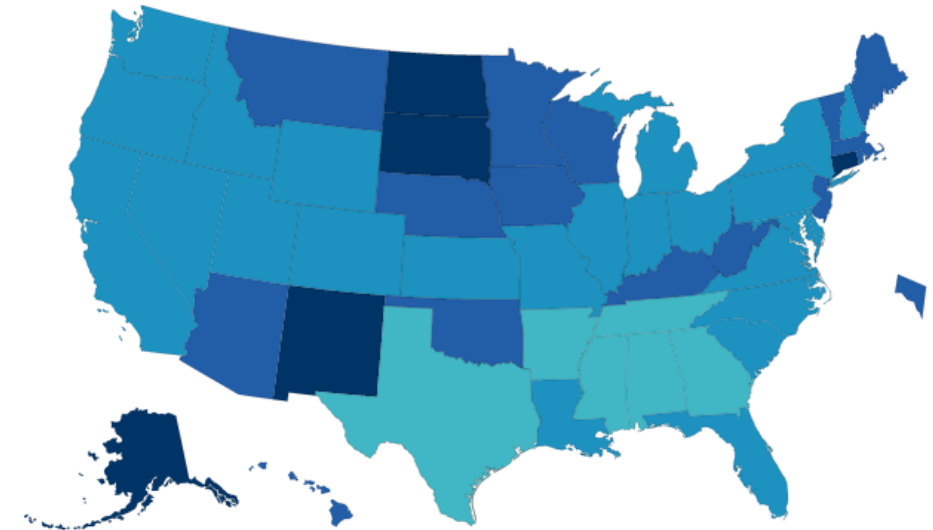
COVID-19 Vaccines Administered

As of March 22, 2021

Total Vaccine Doses Administered: 126,509,736

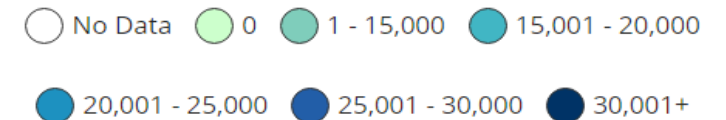


Total Doses Administered Reported to the CDC by State/Territory and for Select Federal Entities per 100,000 of the Total Population



* Data for Federal Entities are presented here and are also incorporated into the respective jurisdictional totals

Total Doses Administered per 100,000



Overview of Groups Prioritized by ACIP

Phase 1a

- ✓ Healthcare personnel
- ✓ Long-term care facility residents



Phase 1b

- ✓ Frontline essential workers
- ✓ Persons aged 75 years and older



Phase 1c

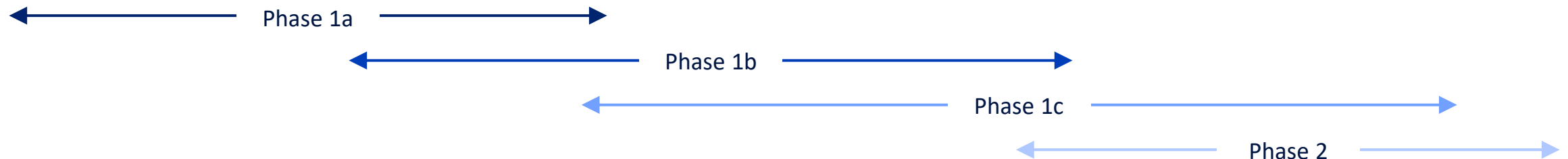
- ✓ Persons aged 65-74 years
- ✓ Persons aged 16-64 years with high-risk conditions
- ✓ Essential workers not recommended in Phase 1b



Phase 2

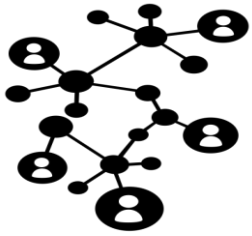
- ✓ All people aged 16 years and older not in Phase 1 who are recommended for vaccination

Initiation of phases will be overlapping

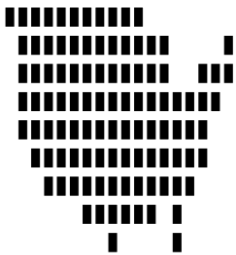


ACIP: COVID-19 Vaccine Guiding Principles

E
Q
U
I
T
Y



Efficient Distribution. During a pandemic, efficient, expeditious, and equitable distribution and administration of authorized vaccine is critical



Flexibility. Within national guidelines, state and local jurisdictions should have flexibility to administer vaccine based on local epidemiology and demand

COVID-19 Vaccines Under FDA Emergency Use Authorizations (EUAs)

- Three vaccines have received Emergency Use Authorizations (EUAs) from the FDA:
 - **Pfizer/BioNTech:** 2 doses given at least 21 days apart
 - **Moderna:** 2 doses given at least 28 days apart
 - **Johnson & Johnson/Janssen:** 1 dose
- All three vaccines were tested in tens of thousands of adults from diverse backgrounds, including older adults and communities of color.
- All of the available vaccines have been proven effective at preventing serious illness, hospitalization, and death from COVID-19 disease.
- It is unknown how long protection from vaccines might last.

Sources: <https://www.pfizer.com/news/press-release/press-release-detail/pfizer-and-biontech-conclude-phase-3-study-covid-19-vaccine>
<https://investors.modernatx.com/news-releases/news-release-details/modernas-covid-19-vaccine-candidate-meets-its-primary-efficacy>

Johnson & Johnson's Janssen COVID-19 Vaccine: Considerations for Utilization

Where?

- Mobile/pop-up clinics
- Newly established vaccine administration sites
- Sites that do not have freezer capacity (e.g. adult HCP offices)

Who?

- People who want to be fully vaccinated quickly
- People who don't want to return or can't return for a second dose
- Mobile populations or homebound populations

Fast-Tracking COVID-19 Vaccines While Ensuring Safety

- COVID-19 vaccines were developed based on years of research.
- Researchers used existing networks to conduct COVID-19 vaccine trials.
- Manufacturing began while clinical trials were still underway. Normally, manufacturing doesn't begin until after trials are completed.
- FDA and CDC are prioritizing review and authorization of COVID-19 vaccines.

*For more information, visit the COVID-19 Prevention Network:

www.coronaviruspreventionnetwork.org/about-covpn

Key Facts about COVID-19 Vaccination



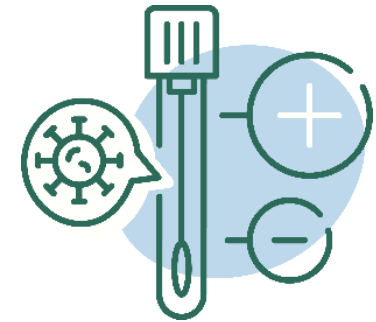
Getting vaccinated can help prevent you from getting sick with COVID-19



People who have already gotten sick with COVID-19 may still benefit from getting vaccinated



COVID-19 vaccines cannot give you COVID-19



COVID-19 vaccines will not cause you to test positive on COVID-19 viral tests*

<https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/vaccines/about-vaccines/vaccine-myths.html>

*<https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/hcp/testing-overview.html>

Safety of COVID-19 Vaccines is a Top Priority

COVID-19 vaccines are being held to the **same safety standards** as all vaccines.

Before Authorization



- **FDA** carefully reviews all safety data from clinical trials.
- **ACIP** reviews all safety data before recommending use.

After Authorization



- **FDA** and **CDC** closely monitor vaccine safety and side effects. There are systems in place that allow CDC and FDA to watch for safety issues.

VAERS Vaccine Adverse Event Reporting System
www.vaers.hhs.gov



V-safe: <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/vaccines/safety/vsafe.html>



Active Safety Monitoring for COVID-19 Vaccines

- **V-safe** is a new CDC smart-phone based monitoring program for COVID-19 vaccine safety:
 - Uses text messaging and web surveys to check in with vaccine recipients after vaccination.
 - Participants can report any side effects or health problems after COVID-19 vaccination.
 - Includes active telephone follow-up by CDC for reports of significant health impact.



What to Expect Before, During, and After COVID-19 Vaccination

Before



- Learn about COVID-19 vaccines.
- See if COVID-19 vaccination is recommended for you.

During



- Read the fact sheet that tells you about the specific COVID-19 vaccine you receive.
- Receive a vaccination record card.

After



- Expect some side effects.
- Enroll in v-safe.
- Continue using all the measures to protect yourself and others.

V-safe: <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/vaccines/safety/vsafe.html>

Distribution and Administration

In early-phase distribution: COVID-19 vaccines will be administered in **focused areas for priority groups**

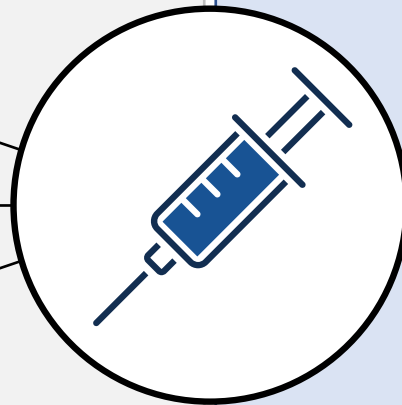
Healthcare Personnel



Long-Term Care Facility Residents



Public Health Clinics



Later in distribution: vaccines will be administered to **broader populations** through many different administration sites, with **focus on ensuring equity and expanding access**



Pharmacies



Doctor's Offices



LTC Providers



Home Bound



Mobile Units



Public Health Clinics / FQHCs



Indian Health Service



Other federal entity sites (DOD)



Hospitals



Mass Vx – large outpatient clinics

Essential Workers

Frontline Essential Workers (~30M)

- First Responders (Firefighters, Police Officers)
- Education (Teachers, Support Staff, Daycare Workers)
- Food & Agricultural Workers
- Manufacturing Workers
- Corrections Officers
- U.S. Postal Service Workers
- Public Transit Workers
- Grocery Store Workers

Other Essential Workers (~57M)

- Transportation & Logistics
- Food Service
- Shelter & Housing (Construction)
- Finance
- IT & Communication
- Energy
- Media
- Legal
- Public Safety (Engineers)
- Water & Wastewater

Frontline Essential Workers: workers who are in sectors essential to the functioning of society and are at substantially higher risk of exposure to SARS-CoV-2

Special Considerations and Challenges for Vaccination of Frontline Essential Workers

- Large number of frontline workers
- State and local health authorities may need to sub-prioritize vaccination
- Workers may work in one state but live in another
- Coordination and planning for if, where, and when staff are eligible and can be vaccinated
 - Possible use of worksites to administer vaccine
- Transient workforces or workers whose jobs involve interstate transportation may have difficulty getting 2nd dose

Special Considerations and Challenges for Vaccination of Frontline Essential Workers

- Concerns about vaccine safety among some workers
- Need for culturally appropriate vaccination information in multiple languages
- Rural areas have limited access to health care and health providers
- Methods of communication may be different (e.g. radio, print)
- Rely on community leaders to serve as trusted sources for information
- Some missed days may occur due to post-vaccination side effects
- Critical infrastructure employers have an obligation to manage the continuation of work in a way that best protects the health of their workers and the general public

Workplace Vaccination Program

- Employers considering implementing a workplace COVID-19 vaccination program should contact the [health department in their jurisdiction](#) for guidance.
- The planning process should include input from management, human resources, employees, and labor representatives.
- Other important preliminary steps include:
 - Obtaining senior management support
 - Identifying a vaccine coordinator
 - Enlisting expertise from local public health authorities, occupational health providers, and pharmacies
- Offer the vaccination at no charge and during work hours.
- Offer flexible paid leave policies for those workers that may experience post-vaccination symptoms.

Additional considerations for rural communities

- Older, lower income, more underlying health conditions than urban
- Rural healthcare infrastructure issues
- Limited access to broadband and digital technology
- Limited transportation resources

Emerging Variant Cases in the United States

As of March 21, 2021

Variant	Reported cases	No. of jurisdictions
B.1.1.7	6390	51
B.1.351	194	27
P.1	54	18

Reporting sources vary, so calculating proportions is not possible

B.1.1.7



B.1.351



P.1



Preliminary Data: COVID-19 Variants and Vaccine Effectiveness

- Current data for most variants suggest that vaccine protection against COVID-19 should not be affected.
- Some preliminary data suggest that some COVID-19 vaccines approved for use outside of the United States may be less effective against the B.1.351 variant, first found in South Africa.
- CDC will continue to monitor new variants for any impact on real-world vaccine effectiveness.
- COVID-19 vaccines continue to be an essential tool to protect people against COVID-19, including against new variants.

Modifying Vaccines to Target COVID-19 Variants

- Current prevention measures and authorized vaccines (Pfizer, Moderna, Johnson & Johnson's Janssen) offer protection against COVID-19 variants
 - Efforts needed to increase speed and degree of vaccine uptake
- Periodic update of COVID-19 vaccines likely needed
- Modeling study predicts changing COVID-19 vaccines to target faster-spreading viral variants more effective than targeting the slower dominant strain, despite initial prevalence

Vaccination is One Measure to Help Stop the Pandemic

- While COVID-19 vaccines appear to be highly effective, additional preventive tools remain important to limit the spread of COVID-19.
- Both getting a vaccine and following CDC recommendations to protect yourself and others offer the best protection from COVID-19.
 - Cover your nose and mouth with a mask.
 - Stay at least 6 feet from people who don't live with you.
 - Avoid crowds and poorly ventilated indoor spaces.
 - Wash your hands.



Protect Yourself, Your Family, Your Friends, Your Co-workers, and Your Community.

Get vaccinated.

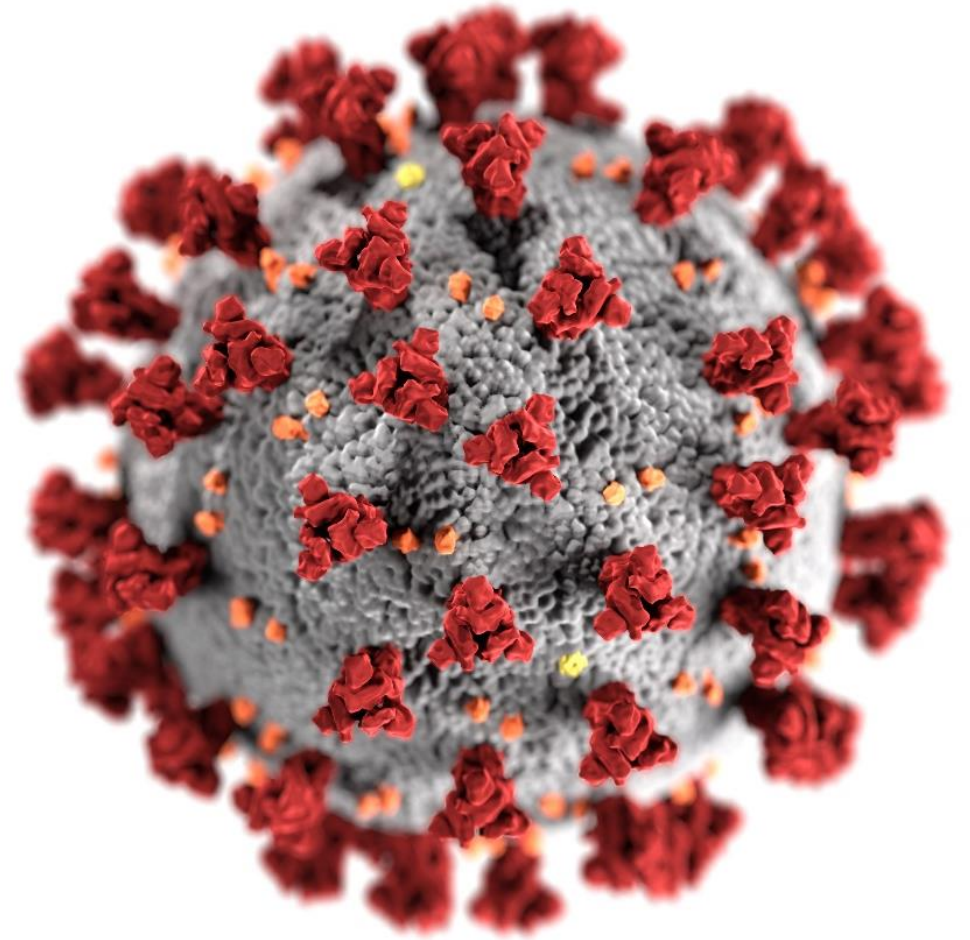
- Choose to get vaccinated when it is offered.
- Participate in **v-safe** and help CDC monitor for any health effects after vaccination.
- Share your experience with coworkers, friends, and family.
- Know the basics about the COVID-19 vaccine. Help answer questions from your family and friends.
- Show you received the vaccine by wearing a sticker or button prominently.



CDC COVID-19 Vaccine Task Force Communications

Tiffany Brunson, PhD, JD

Co-deputy, Stakeholder Engagement &
Disproportionately Affected Adult Populations
Vaccine Task Force Communications
CDC COVID-19 Response



cdc.gov/coronavirus

Key Components of CDC's Communication Work

- Research and evaluation
- Crisis & Emergency Risk Communication (CERC)
- Outreach to populations disproportionately affected by COVID-19
- Professional education and engagement
- Vaccine safety and effectiveness messaging
- Responding to public inquiries
- Supporting CDC vaccine programs
 - COVID Data Tracker
 - Pharmacy Partnership for Long-Term Care Program
 - Federal Retail Pharmacy Program
 - Vaccine Administration Management System (VAMS)



Vaccination Efforts Informed by CDC COVID-19 Response Health Equity Strategy

- Balance equitable access, service delivery, and vaccine demand.

CDC COVID-19 Response Health Equity Strategy: Accelerating Progress Towards Reducing COVID-19 Disparities and Achieving Health Equity

July 2020



<https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/downloads/community/CDC-Strategy.pdf>

Key Messages

1. You can help **stop** the pandemic by getting a COVID-19 vaccine.
2. Get the **information** you need to choose to get vaccinated when it is **your turn**.
3. COVID-19 vaccines are safe **and** effective.
4. COVID-19 vaccine will be **free** for you.
5. After COVID-19 vaccination, you **might** have some side effects. These are normal signs that your body is building protection.
6. You will still need to wear a mask and socially distance after getting each shot of the vaccine **for now**.

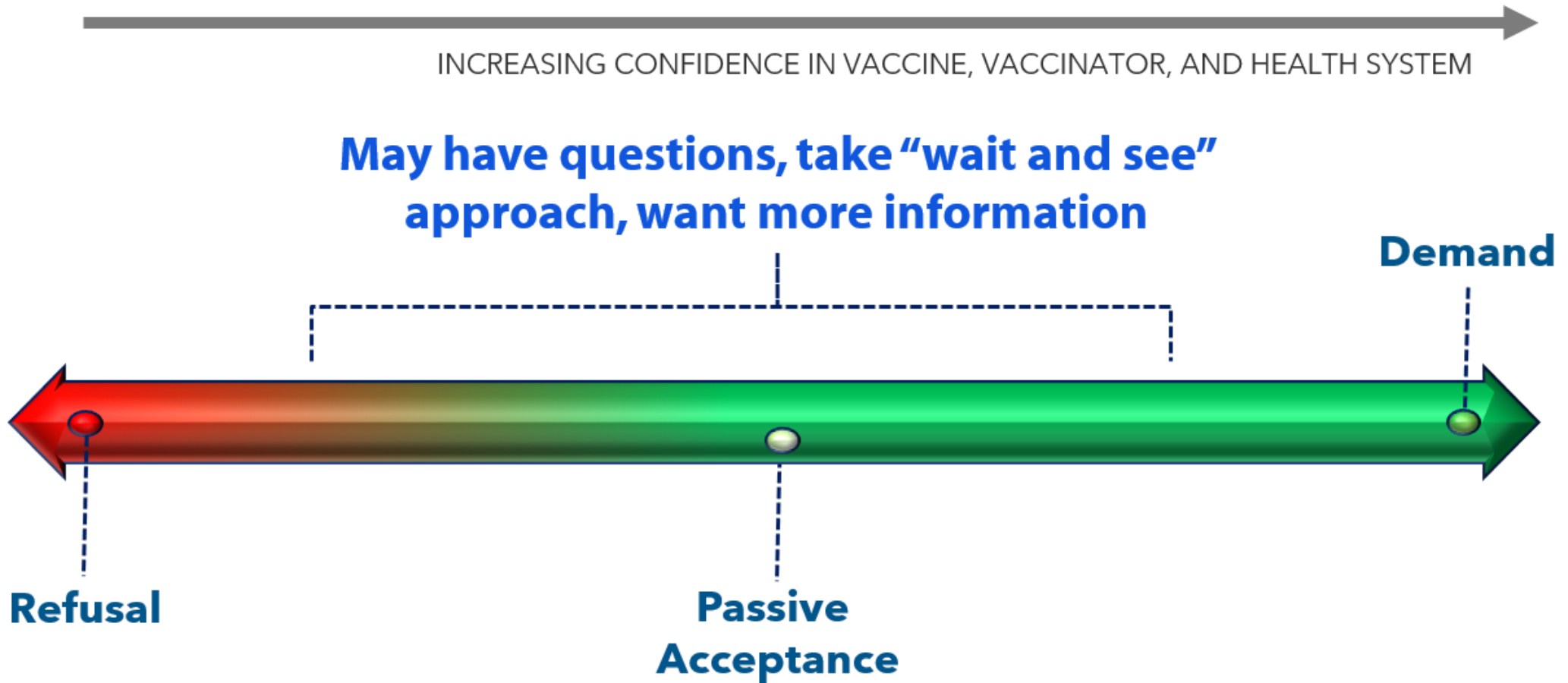


Defining Vaccine Confidence

- Vaccine confidence is the **trust** that patients, parents, or providers have in:
 - recommended vaccines;
 - providers who administer vaccines; and
 - processes and policies that lead to vaccine development, licensure, manufacturing, and recommendations for use.



Vaccine demand falls on a continuum





Vaccinate with **Confidence**

CDC's Strategy to Reinforce Confidence in COVID-19 Vaccines

Build Trust

Objective: Share clear, complete, and accurate messages about COVID-19 vaccines and take visible actions to build trust in the vaccine, the vaccinator, and the system in coordination with federal, state, and local agencies and partners.

- ✓ Communicate transparently about the process for authorizing, approving, making recommendations for, monitoring the safety of, distributing, and administering COVID-19 vaccines, including data handling.
- ✓ Provide regular updates on benefits, safety, side effects and effectiveness; clearly communicate what is not known.
- ✓ Proactively address and mitigate the spread and harm of misinformation via social media platforms, partners, and trusted messengers.

Empower Healthcare Personnel

Objective: Promote confidence among healthcare personnel* in their decision to get vaccinated and to recommend vaccination to their patients.

- ✓ Engage national professional associations, health systems, and healthcare personnel often and early to ensure a clear understanding of the vaccine development and approval process, new vaccine technologies, and the benefits of vaccination.
- ✓ Ensure healthcare systems and medical practices are equipped to create a culture that builds confidence in COVID-19 vaccination.
- ✓ Strengthen the capacity of healthcare professionals to have empathetic vaccine conversations, address myths and common questions, provide tailored vaccine information to patients, and use motivational interviewing techniques when needed.

Engage Communities & Individuals

Objective: Engage communities in a sustainable, equitable and inclusive way—using two-way communication to listen, build trust, and increase collaboration.

- ✓ Empower vaccine recipients to share their personal stories and reasons for vaccination within their circles of influence.
- ✓ Work with health departments and national partners to engage communities around vaccine confidence and service delivery strategies, including adaptation of vaccination sites to meet community needs.
- ✓ Collaborate with trusted messengers—such as faith-based and community leaders—to tailor and share culturally relevant messages and materials with diverse communities.

*Personnel = All staff working in healthcare settings, including physicians, PAs/NPs, nurses, allied health professionals, pharmacists, support staff, and community health workers

Trusted Messengers

- Effectively deliver messages and strategies
- Validate the credibility of information
- Address misinformation and disinformation
- Bridge the gap between healthcare providers and patients



Existing Resources





Your Health

Vaccines

Cases & Data

Work & School

Healthcare Workers

Health Depts

More

COVID-19 Vaccine: Helps protect you from getting COVID-19

Get a COVID-19 vaccine, wear a mask, stay at least 6 feet apart, avoid crowds, and wash your hands to protect against COVID-19.

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

FOR HEALTHCARE WORKERS



Getting Ready for Your COVID-19 Vaccine

Does it work?

Is it safe?

Are there side effects?

Do I need the vaccine if I've had COVID-19?

When can I stop wearing a mask and be around others again?

[WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW >](#)

How Do I Get a Vaccine?

CDC makes recommendations for [who should get the vaccine first](#), then each state makes its own plan.

Choose your state or territory below to find your health department:

Select State / Territory ▾



Website Languages

- HTML pages are available in English, Spanish, Simplified Chinese, Vietnamese, and Korean

TRANSLATIONS

Español

简体中文

[Tiếng Việt](#)

한국어

[Other Languages](#)

Key Things to Know About COVID-19 Vaccines

Updated Mar. 13, 2021

Languages

Print

Español

简体中文

Tiếng Việt

한국어

[Other Languages](#)

Help stop the spread of COVID-19 by getting vaccinated

What we know

Studies show that COVID-19 vaccines are effective at keeping you from getting COVID-19. Getting a COVID-19 vaccine will also help keep you from getting seriously ill even if you do get COVID-19.

COVID-19 vaccination is an important tool to help us get back to normal. Learn more about the [benefits of getting vaccinated](#).

COVID-19 vaccines teach our immune systems how to recognize and fight the virus that causes COVID-19. It typically takes two weeks after vaccination for the body to build protection (immunity) against the virus that causes COVID-19. That means it is possible a person could still get COVID-19 before or just after vaccination and then get sick because the vaccine did not have enough time to provide protection. People are considered fully protected two weeks after their second dose of the Pfizer-BioNTech or Moderna COVID-19 vaccine, or two weeks after the single-dose Johnson & Johnson's Janssen COVID-19 vaccine.

You should keep using all the tools available [to protect yourself and others](#) until you are fully vaccinated. After you are fully vaccinated, you may be able to start doing some things you had stopped doing because of the pandemic. Learn more about what you can do [when you have been fully vaccinated](#).

What we do not know

Although COVID-19 vaccines are effective at keeping you from getting sick, scientists **are still learning** how well vaccines prevent you from spreading the virus that causes COVID-19 to others, even if you do not have symptoms. Early data show the vaccines do help keep people with no symptoms from spreading COVID-19, but we are learning more as more people get vaccinated.

We're also still learning **how long** COVID-19 vaccines protect people.



COVID-19 Vaccine Communication Toolkits

- Key messages
- Frequently asked questions
- Slide deck
- Plain language fact sheet in several languages
- “I got my COVID-19 vaccine!” stickers
- Customizable newsletter content and letters
- Infographics
- Posters
- Social media images and sample messages
- Fotonovela



Vaccination Communication Toolkit

For Medical Centers, Clinics, Pharmacies, and Clinicians

Build confidence about COVID-19 vaccination among your healthcare teams and other staff.



Recipient Education Toolkit

For Healthcare Professionals and Pharmacists

Educate vaccine recipients about the importance of COVID-19 vaccination.



Long-Term Care Facility (LTCF) Vaccination Toolkit

For LTCF Administrators and Leadership

Prepare staff, residents, and their families for COVID-19 vaccination in LTCFs.



Essential Worker Vaccination Toolkit

For Employers of Essential Workers

Help plan for and encourage COVID-19 vaccination in the workplace.



Community-Based Organization (CBO) Vaccination Toolkit

For Staff of Organizations Serving Communities

Educate communities about the benefits of COVID-19 vaccination, and address common questions and concerns.



School Settings and Childcare Programs Toolkit

For school districts, administrators, teachers, school staff, and other education and childcare professionals

Share messages about COVID-19 vaccines, promote confidence in the decision to get vaccinated, and engage school and childcare staff.



<https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/vaccines/toolkits.html>

COVID-19 Vaccine Communication Toolkit Materials



COVID-19 Vaccine Information

COVID-19 and Vaccine Basics



Key facts about COVID-19 vaccination



Getting vaccinated can help prevent getting sick with COVID-19



People who have already gotten sick with COVID-19 may still benefit from getting vaccinated



COVID-19 vaccines cannot give you COVID-19



COVID-19 vaccines will not cause you to test positive on COVID-19 viral tests*

<https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/vaccines/about-vaccines/vaccine-myths.html>

*<https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/hcp/testing-overview.html>

Slides

Key Messages about COVID-19 Vaccines

You can help stop the pandemic by getting a COVID-19 vaccine.

To stop this pandemic, we need to use all our prevention tools. Vaccines are one of the most effective tools to protect your health and prevent disease. Vaccines work with your body's natural defenses so your body will be ready to fight the virus if you are exposed (also called "immunity").

In the coming months, doctors' offices, retail pharmacies, hospitals, and clinics will offer COVID-19 vaccine. Your doctor's office or local pharmacy may have contacted you with information about their vaccine plans. If not, you can contact your state or local health department (<https://www.cdc.gov/publichealthgateway/healthdirectories/index.html>) to find out when and where vaccines will be available in your community.



COVID-19 vaccines are safe and effective

The U.S. vaccine safety system makes sure that safe as possible. Learn how the federal government ensure the safety of COVID-19 vaccines (<https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/v>

CDC has developed a new tool, v-safe (<https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/safety/vsafe.html>), to help us quickly find any safety issues with COVID-19 smartphone-based, after-vaccination health checker for people who receive. Download the v-safe app after you are vaccinated!

Studies show that COVID-19 vaccines are very effective at keeping you from getting sick. Experts also think that getting a COVID-19 vaccine may help keep you from getting sick even if you do get COVID-19. These vaccines cannot give you the disease.

Key messages and FAQs

Frequently Asked Questions about the COVID-19 Vaccine

1 Why should I get vaccinated for COVID-19?

COVID-19 can cause serious illness or even death. There is no way to know how COVID-19 will affect you. And if you get sick, you could spread the disease to friends, family, and others around you. All COVID-19 vaccines currently available in the United States have been shown to be highly effective at preventing COVID-19 disease. Even if you still get infected after you get vaccinated, the vaccine may prevent serious illness.



2 Can the vaccine give me COVID-19?

No, the vaccine does not cause COVID-19. None of the approved COVID-19 vaccines contain the virus that causes COVID-19. It does take a few weeks after vaccination for your body to build up antibodies to protect you from the virus. That means it's possible you could be infected with the virus that causes COVID-19 just before or just after getting the vaccine and still get sick.

3 Will the shot hurt or make me sick?

Some people might get sore muscles, feel tired, or have mild fever after getting the vaccine. These reactions mean the vaccine is working to help teach your body how to fight COVID-19 if you are exposed. For most people, these side effects will last no longer than a few days. If you have any concerns, call your doctor or nurse.

4 Why do I need two COVID-19 shots?

Some COVID-19 vaccines need two shots. The first shot gets your body ready. If you are told you need two shots, make sure that you get your second shot at the time you are told, to make sure you have full protection.

COVID-19 Vaccine Communication Toolkit Materials

Customizable COVID-19 Vaccine Content for Community-Based Organizations

Updated Feb. 12, 2021 Languages Print

Community-Based Organizations and Leaders can use the following materials to encourage COVID-19 vaccination. You can add your own logos and customize the text to make it appropriate for your organization.

Introductory letter

This letter can be sent to branches, chapters, or affiliates to encourage review and use of the toolkit materials.

Dear Community-Based Organization Leader:

Soon the communities you serve will have access to vaccines to help protect them against COVID-19. All COVID-19 vaccines currently available in the United States have been shown to be highly effective at preventing COVID-19. Vaccination is one of our many important tools to help stop the pandemic.

Some community members may be hesitant to get the vaccine. Before they agree to be vaccinated, they will want answers to their questions about the process for developing these vaccines and information about safety and effectiveness. Your organization can help inform communities about the vaccines and help people feel confident when they decide to get vaccinated.

This COVID-19 Vaccine Communication Toolkit for Community-Based Organizations was created by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) to help you provide clear, consistent, and credible information about COVID-19 vaccines to your communities. We encourage you to review and customize these materials.

- **Letter to members:** Customize this letter about COVID-19 vaccination to send to your members.
- **Newsletter content:** This short newsletter-style blurb can be widely distributed to share information on COVID-19 vaccines.
- **Key messages:** Use these key messages about COVID-19 vaccine to educate your communities.
- **Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs):** Use these to help answer questions about COVID-19 vaccine in your communities.
- **Slide deck:** These basic slides about COVID-19 vaccines are for virtual town halls or other informational meetings within your communities. You can use all or part of the set or also include

On this Page

[Introductory letter](#)

[Letter to members](#)

[Newsletter content](#)



Fotonovela



Vacunarte contra el COVID-19 añade una capa más de protección.

THE COVID-19 VACCINE HELPS PROTECT YOU & YOUR FAMILY.

A safe and effective vaccine to protect against COVID-19 is now available.

www.cdc.gov



Social Media

Customizable Content

Plain-Language Factsheet

COVID-19 Vaccines

Vaccines (shots) are one of the tools we have to fight the COVID-19 pandemic.



To stop this pandemic, we need to use all of our prevention tools. Vaccines are one of the most effective tools to protect your health and prevent disease. Vaccines work with your body's natural defenses so **your body will be ready to fight the virus**, if you are exposed (also called immunity). Other steps, like wearing a mask that covers your nose and mouth and staying at least 6 feet away from other people you don't live with, also help stop the spread of COVID-19.

Studies show that COVID-19 **vaccines are very effective** at keeping you from getting COVID-19. Experts also think that getting a COVID-19 vaccine may help keep you from getting seriously ill even if you do get COVID-19. These vaccines cannot give you the disease itself.



The vaccines are safe. The U.S. vaccine safety system makes sure that all vaccines are as safe as possible. All the COVID-19 vaccines that are being used have gone through the same safety tests and meet the same standards as any other vaccines produced through the years. A system in place across the entire country that allows CDC to watch for safety issues and make sure the vaccines stay safe.



Different types of COVID-19 vaccines will be available. Most of these vaccines are given in two shots, one at a time and spaced apart. The first shot gets your body ready. The second shot is given at least three weeks later to make sure you have full protection. If you are told you need two shots, make sure that you get both of them. The vaccines may work in slightly different ways, but all types of the vaccines will help protect you.

Vacunas contra el COVID-19

Las vacunas son una de las herramientas que tenemos para luchar contra la pandemia del COVID-19.

COVID-19 疫苗

疫苗（注射）是我们抗击 COVID-19 疫情的手段之一。



为了遏制疫情蔓延，我们需要使用所有可用的预防手段。疫苗是保护健康和预防疾病的最有效手段之一。疫苗将与您的身体自然防御系统一起工作，因此，如果您暴露在病毒下，您的身体将准备好对抗病毒（也称为免疫）。其他措施，如戴口罩遮住口鼻，与其他不住在一起的人保持至少 6 英尺的距离，也有助于阻断 COVID-19 的传播。

研究表明，COVID-19 疫苗在防止您感染 COVID-19 方面非常有效。专家还认为，即使您感染了 COVID-19，接种 COVID-19 疫苗也可以帮助您避免染上严重疾病。这些疫苗本身不能给您带来疾病。

Alternative Languages: [Arabic](#) | [Spanish](#) | [Korean](#) | [Russian](#) | [Simplified Chinese](#) | [Tagalog](#) | [Traditional Chinese](#) | [Vietnamese](#)

National Resource Center for Refugees, Immigrants, and Migrants (NRC-RIM)

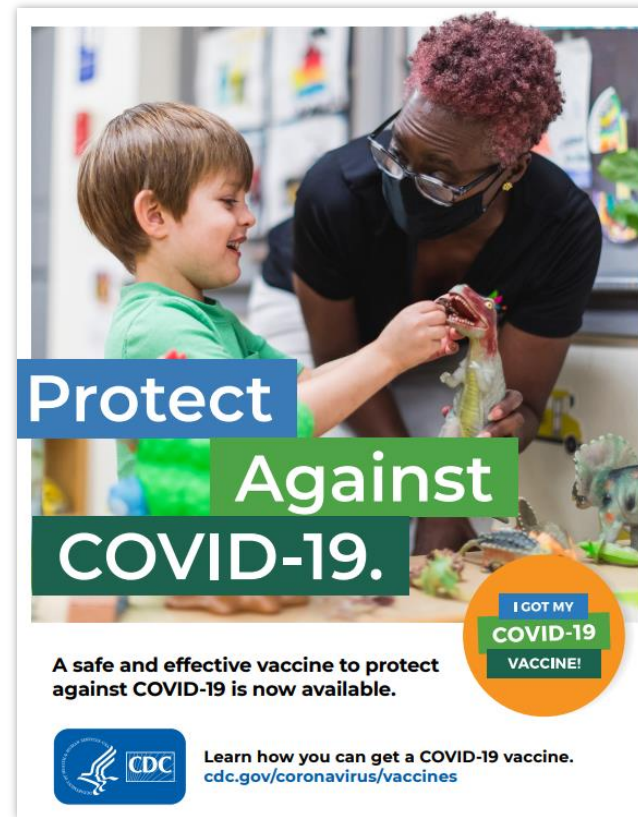
Translations: [Amharic](#) | [Burmese](#)

[Farsi](#) | [French](#) | [Haitian Creole](#) | [Karen](#) | [Kinyarwanda](#) | [Nepali](#) | [Pashto](#) | [Somali](#) | [Swahili \(Congolese\)](#) | [Tigrinya](#) | [Urdu](#)

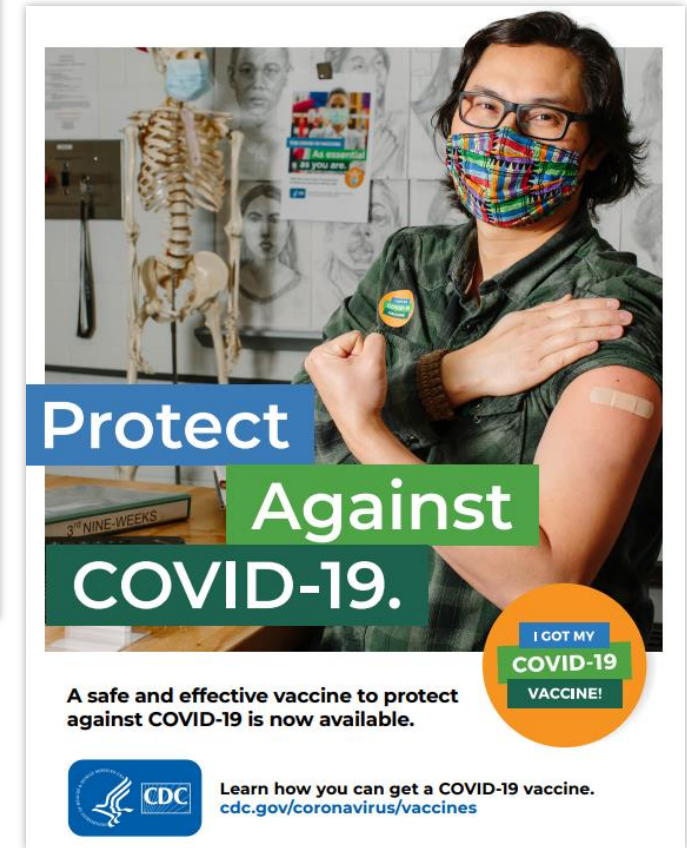
Printable Resources



Stickers



Posters



Infographics

How mRNA COVID-19 Vaccines Work

Understanding the virus that causes COVID-19.

Coronaviruses, like the one that causes COVID-19, are named for the crown-like spikes on their surface, called **spike proteins**. These **spike proteins** are ideal targets for vaccines.

What is mRNA?

Messenger RNA, or mRNA, is genetic material that tells your body how to make proteins.

What is in the vaccine?

The vaccine is made of mRNA wrapped in a coating that makes delivery easy and keeps the body from damaging it.

How does the vaccine work?

The mRNA in the vaccine teaches your cells how to make copies of the **spike protein**. If you are exposed to the real virus later, your body will recognize it and know how to fight it off.

GETTING VACCINATED?

For information about COVID-19 vaccine, visit: [cdc.gov/coronavirus/vaccines](https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/vaccines)



How Viral Vector COVID-19 Vaccines Work

Understanding the virus that causes COVID-19.

Coronaviruses, like the one that causes COVID-19, are named for the crown-like spikes on their surface, called **spike proteins**. These **spike proteins** are ideal targets for vaccines.

What is a viral vector vaccine?

A viral vector vaccine uses a harmless version of a different virus, called a "vector," to deliver information to the body that helps it protect you.

How does the vaccine work?

The vaccine teaches your body how to make copies of the **spike proteins**. If you are exposed to the real virus later, your body will recognize it and know how to fight it off.

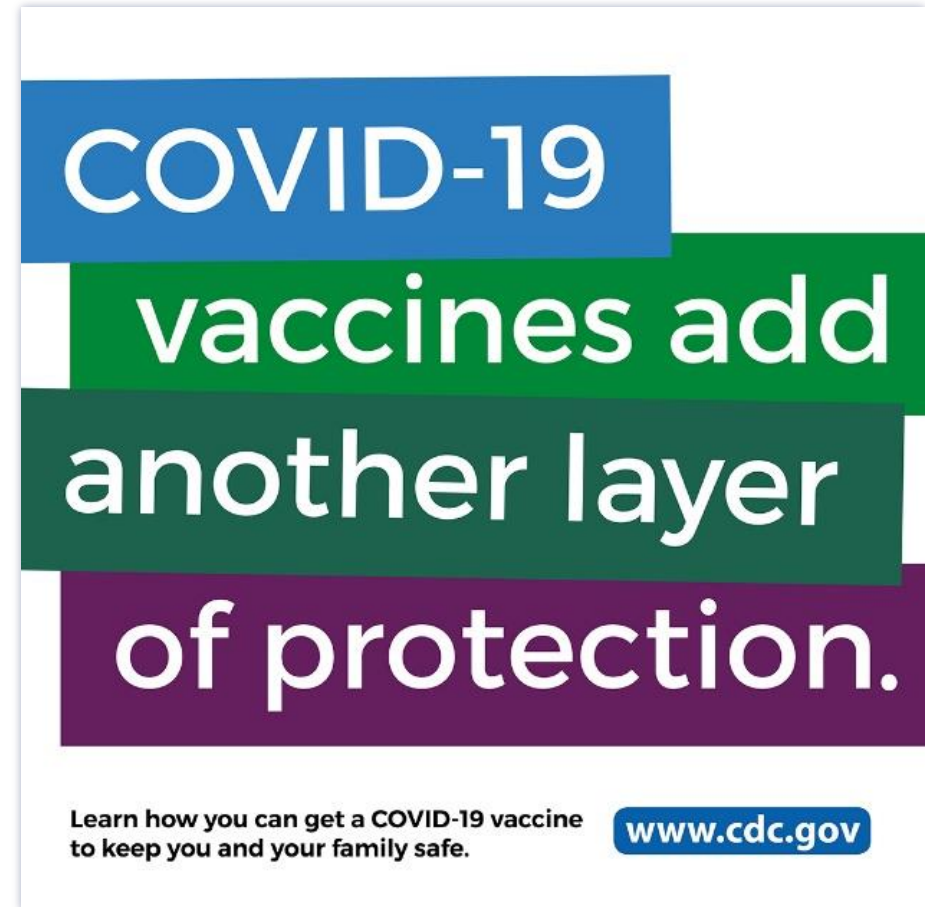
GETTING VACCINATED?

For information about COVID-19 vaccine, visit [cdc.gov/coronavirus/vaccines](https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/vaccines)



Upcoming Materials

- Health Department Toolkit
- Additional photos and posters
- Success story videos
- Matte articles
- How to guides
- Additional languages



Call to action

- The COVID-19 vaccine is an **important prevention tool** for stopping the COVID-19 pandemic.
- **You** are on the front lines of keeping our communities healthy.
- **You** can help the communities disproportionately affected by COVID-19 feel confident and safe in their decision to get vaccinated.
- We have resources to help you do that!



Thank you



The findings and conclusions in this report are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

For more information, contact CDC
1-800-CDC-INFO (232-4636)
TTY: 1-888-232-6348 www.cdc.gov