

# COVID-19 Vaccine Patient FAQ



**Please note:** Due to the rapid pace of vaccine-related developments, information is being constantly updated. Please check back for more information. Please also refer to <https://forward.ny.gov/covid-19-vaccine-distribution>.

At this time vaccines from Pfizer and Moderna have been approved for distribution in the U.S.

Please note that both available vaccines require 2 doses. More information on both vaccines is below.

## Why should I receive a COVID-19 vaccination?

The reason to get vaccinated is to boost your immune system from contracting COVID-19. Since there is currently no cure for COVID-19, prevention is our best strategy.

The Pfizer and the Moderna vaccines have been approved for emergency use by the United States Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and endorsed by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and the National Institutes of Health (NIH). The Pfizer vaccine has been determined to be 95% effective. The Moderna vaccine has been determined to be 94.5% effective.

COVID-19 has caused very serious illness and even death for many in our country and around the world. If you get COVID-19, you also risk giving it to loved ones who may become very sick. Getting a COVID-19 vaccine is a safe choice to protect you and those in your home.

The vaccine, combined with social distancing and masking is the best way to fully move ourselves, our communities, and our nation beyond the COVID-19 pandemic.

## How do I know that the COVID-19 vaccination is real or reliable?

The COVID-19 vaccine was developed and tested in large clinical trials (tests) to make sure it meets safety standards established and enforced by FDA and endorsed by the CDC and the NIH.

Many people of different ages, races, and ethnicities, as well as those with different medical conditions, participated in these clinical trials. The FDA and CDC will continue to monitor the safety of the COVID-19 vaccine to make sure even very rare side effects are identified and made public.

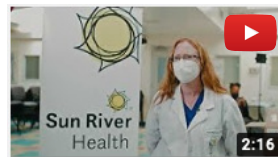
Several Sun River Health clinicians and other staff have given short interviews on why they believe the vaccine is important, viewable here:



Sharon Andrades, RN on the COVID-19 Vaccine



Dolores Curbelo, MD on the COVID-19 Vaccine



Roberta Kelly on the COVID-19 Vaccine



Kenneth Desa, MD on the COVID-19 Vaccine



Ivanette Juarbe-Ramos, MD on the COVID Vaccine



## **How does the vaccine work?**

Vaccines work by triggering your immune system to recognize and fight off the viruses they target. By triggering your immune system to respond to a virus, the vaccine helps your body to destroy the virus if you are exposed to COVID-19 in the future.

For a detailed graphic on how the vaccine works, [click here](#).

## **What if I have already had COVID-19, do I still need to be vaccinated?**

Yes, vaccination is still important. Reinfection with COVID-19 is possible. Experts do not know how long immunity will last after COVID infection. It is recommended to be vaccinated for COVID-19 even if you had COVID-19. Vaccination is a critical part of our public health response to ending the Pandemic.

Right now, the data suggest that protection after natural infection may only last 2-3 months in some people. Current data from the vaccine tests also suggests that immunity from the vaccine immunity may be stronger and longer lasting.

## **After I receive a vaccination, do I still need to wear a mask and avoid close contact with others?**

Yes, it will be important for everyone to continue to follow the CDC's recommendations of covering their mouth and nose with a mask, washing hands often, and staying at least six feet away from others. Together, COVID-19 vaccination and following these recommendations offer the best protection from getting and spreading COVID-19.

## **What about the new strain of COVID-19? Does the vaccine work against this new strain?**

Viruses are always changing and evolving, and vaccines are designed to account for these changes. At present scientists believe the vaccine will be effective against this new strain. There is currently no evidence that the new strain of COVID-19 will impact the effectiveness of the vaccines being distributed now.

## **When will Sun River Health receive the vaccines?**

Sun River Health staff who see patients began to receive the vaccine the week of December 21st, 2020. For information on availability to others, see below.

## **When can I and my family receive the vaccine?**

Since there is a limited supply of the vaccine right now, it will take time to vaccinate everyone who wants to receive it. The CDC has made guidelines for who will receive the vaccine first, based on risk.

Those who are most in danger of getting the COVID-19 virus and those who are most in danger of death or serious illness from COVID-19 will receive the vaccine first. This first group includes people 75 and older, first responders, teachers and education workers, public safety workers, public transit workers, [agricultural workers](#), [college professors or those who work or live in homeless shelters](#).

Following New York State guidelines, we expect to start distributing the vaccine to everyone 65 and older, all other essential workers, and individuals with underlying health conditions in the late winter or early spring. We expect that the vaccine will be available to everyone in the spring or summer. For more information visit the CDC website. [CDC website](#).

## **Will I have to pay to receive the vaccine, or is it free?**

At this time, all COVID-19 vaccinations in the U.S. will be at no cost to patients.

If you do not have health insurance, there will be no charge if your only reason for coming into the health center is to receive the vaccine.

If you are uninsured and are coming in for another reason but ask to get the vaccine as part your visit, you will be charged for your visit according to our sliding fee scale.

## **What side effects will I experience from the COVID-19 vaccination?**

Most people do not have serious problems after being vaccinated. However, your arm may be sore, red, or warm to the touch right after. Some people report getting a headache, fever, or other flu-like symptoms after getting the vaccine. These side effects are a sign that your immune system is doing exactly what it is supposed to do and usually go away within 1-2 days. Taking Ibuprofen or Tylenol can also help with these symptoms.

## **What allergic reactions to the vaccine have been identified?**

The only allergic reaction identified to the vaccine at this time are people with a history of anaphylaxis. Vaccine providers will observe patients after vaccination to monitor for the occurrence of immediate adverse reactions. People with a history of anaphylaxis will be observed for 30 minutes following administration of vaccines. Everyone else will be observed for 15 minutes following administration of vaccines.

For more information from the CDC on allergic reactions, click [here](#).

## **What does emergency use authorization mean? What's the difference between emergency use authorization and full authorization?**

### **From the CDC [Covid-19 FAQ](#):**

In certain types of emergencies, the FDA can issue an emergency use authorization, or EUA, to provide more timely access to critical medical products (including medicines and tests) that may help during the emergency when there are no adequate, approved, and available alternative options.

The EUA process is different than FDA approval, clearance, or licensing because the EUA standard may permit authorization based on significantly less data than would be required for approval, clearance, or licensing by the FDA. This enables the FDA to authorize the emergency use of medical products that meet the criteria within weeks rather than months to years.

EUAs are in effect until the emergency declaration ends but can be revised or revoked as we evaluate the needs during the emergency and new data on the product's safety and effectiveness, or as products meet the criteria to become approved, cleared, or licensed by the FDA.

## **Will I be able to get the COVID-19 vaccine if I am sick or not feeling well?**

If you are sick or not feeling well, you will not be eligible to receive the vaccine. Please consult your doctor if you have additional questions.

## **Is there anyone who should not receive the vaccine?**

Before you are vaccinated, you will be evaluated to see if there are reasons you should not receive the vaccination.

## **Do I really need to receive more than one dose of the vaccine?**

Yes. Receiving both doses of the vaccine is the only way to protect yourself from COVID-19. The second Pfizer dose is given 21 days after the first dose. The second Moderna dose is given 28 days after the first dose.

Your appointment for your second dose will be given when you receive your first vaccination.

If you miss your second dose, you should call your doctor to discuss what you should do.

**If I get the COVID-19 vaccine, do I still need to get a flu shot?**

Yes, it is extremely important that you get your regular flu shot as well. You should continue to receive all other vaccines to stay healthy and prevent the spread of illness.

Please note that the flu shot and the COVID-19 vaccine must be taken 14 days apart.

**How long will my COVID-19 immunity last after I get my vaccination?**

It is unknown how long immunity will last at this time. It is important to continue wearing a mask and social distancing until further notice even after you are vaccinated.

**Can the vaccine cause COVID-19?**

No. None of the vaccines currently in development in the U.S., including the Pfizer and Moderna vaccines, use the live virus that causes COVID-19.

After receiving the vaccine, you may experience a headache, fever, or other flu-like symptoms. These side effects are a sign that your immune system is doing exactly what it is supposed to do and usually go away within 1-2 days. Taking Ibuprofen or Tylenol can also help with these symptoms.

**Will there be enough COVID-19 vaccine for everyone who wants to be vaccinated?**

At the present time there is limited supply, but over time we anticipate an increased supply of the vaccines.

