

Introduction to COVID-19 Vaccines

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The information presented is based on our best knowledge as of today's date and is subject to change.



OUTLINE

- I. Where We Are
- II. What are Vaccines
- III. Vaccine Development and Monitoring
- IV. COVID-19 Vaccines
- V. COVID-19 Vaccine Distribution
- VI. Getting Vaccinated



Where We Are

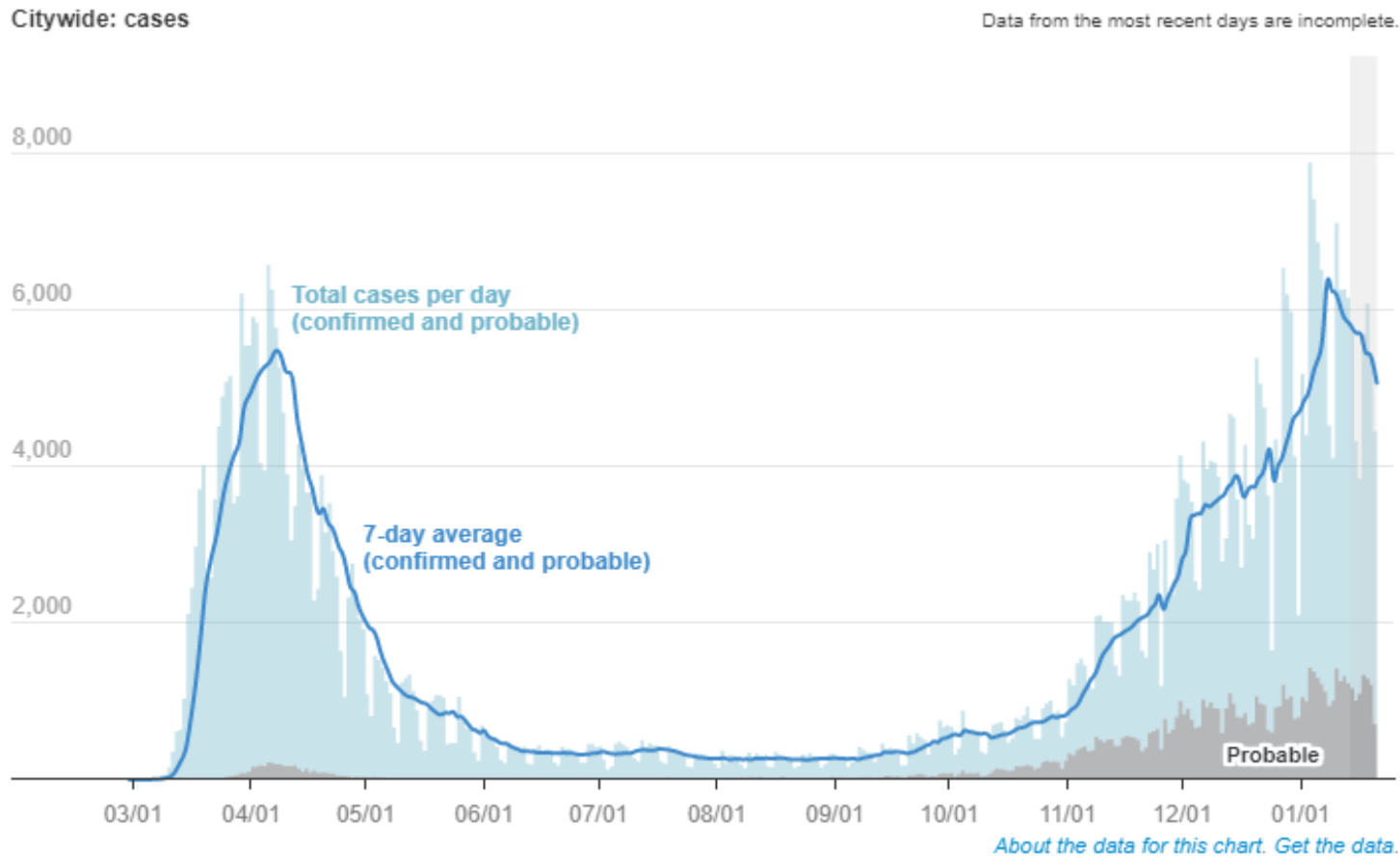


COVID-19 Background

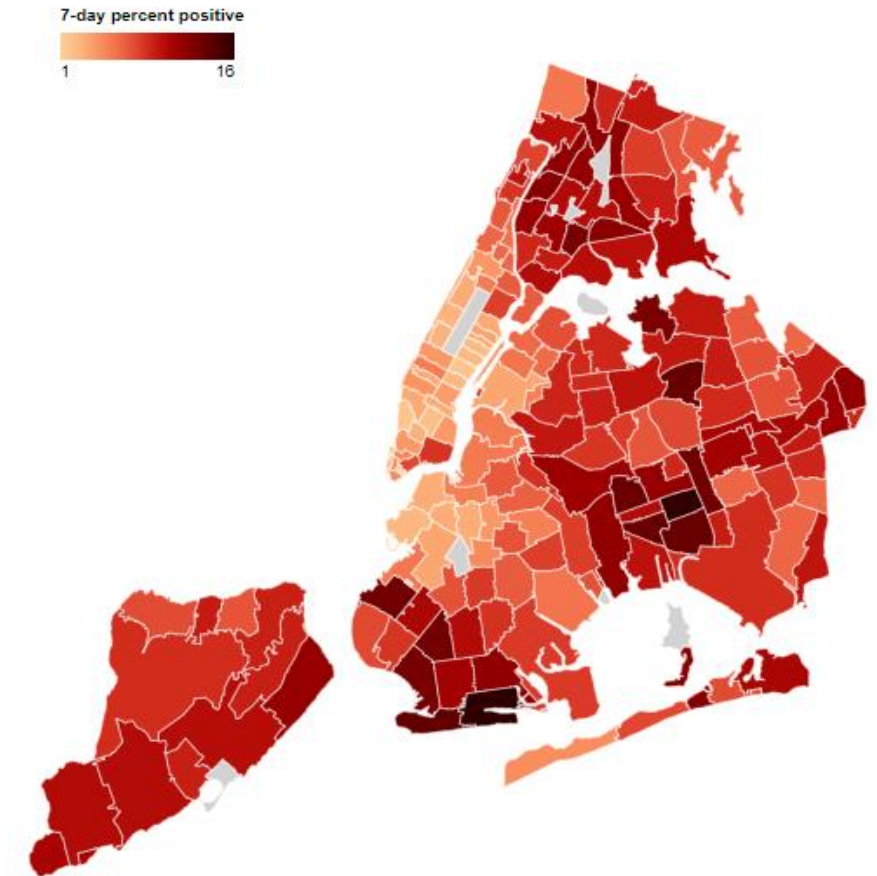
- COVID-19 is a disease caused by a coronavirus that was first appeared in December 2019.
- The virus is mainly spread through respiratory droplets that enter the air when people cough, sneeze, talk, sing, or breathe.
- Symptoms may appear two to 14 days after exposure to the virus and commonly include fever, cough, shortness or breath, loss of taste and smell, headache, and sore throat.
- Some people have no symptoms at all and people without symptoms can spread the virus.

Current COVID-19 Situation in New York City

Daily Reported Cases



7-Day Percent Positivity



As of January 25, 2021. <https://nyc.gov/site/doh/covid/covid-19-data.page>



COVID-19 and Inequities

- More Black and Latino people have been sick, hospitalized and died from COVID than other racial and ethnic groups
- These differences in health outcomes are due to long-term structural racism, including:
 - Policies and discriminatory practices that prevent communities of color from accessing vital resources (such as health care, housing and food)
 - Opportunities (such as employment and education), and negatively affects their overall health and well-being.
- The disproportionate impact of COVID-19 on New Yorkers of color highlights how these inequities negatively influence health outcomes.



Our Approach and Commitment

- Approach
 - Equity is central to our COVID-19 response and vaccine program.
 - We must earn trust, build confidence, deliver community-focused information and programming.
 - Community-involvement and partnerships are key.
- Commitment
 - We will take action to address health and social inequities that have been amplified by COVID-19.
 - We will provide facts and information people need to make informed decisions about vaccination.

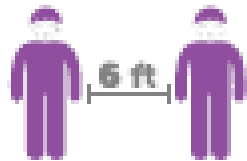
PREVENT THE SPREAD OF COVID-19 IN NYC!

TAKE THESE STEPS:



Stay home

Stay home if you are sick, recently tested positive for or were exposed to COVID-19, are 65 or older, have underlying health conditions, or live or care for people who are 65 or older or have a health condition.



Keep physical distance

Stay at least 6 feet away from other people.



Wear a face covering

You can be contagious without symptoms. Protect yourself and those around you by wearing a face covering.



Keep your hands clean

Wash your hands often with soap and water or use hand sanitizer if soap and water are not available.



Get tested

You should get tested for COVID-19 often, whether or not you have symptoms.



Learn more about vaccines

Safe and effective COVID-19 vaccines will be available to all New Yorkers by mid-2021.

Continue to get the essential medical care you need. If you have a medical emergency, **call 911**.

For the latest information about COVID-19, visit nyc.gov/health/coronavirus.

To learn more about COVID-19 vaccines, visit nyc.gov/covidvaccine.

To find a COVID-19 test site, visit nyc.gov/covidtest or call **212-COVID19**.



12.20



What Are Vaccines?



Vaccines

- Vaccines help people develop immunity (protection) from a disease, so their body can defend against the disease if exposed to it.
- There are many different types of vaccines.
- Vaccines work by:
 - Preventing people from getting symptoms and complications from a disease; and/or
 - Preventing people from getting a disease in the first place.



Individual and Community Protection

- Vaccines save lives!
- Vaccines help protect the people who get the vaccine and sometimes also protect the people around them, possibly entire communities.
- No vaccine works 100% of the time and some people can't be vaccinated because of a medical condition or because a vaccine has not been approved for some groups.
- This is why it is important for as many people as possible to get vaccinated.



Vaccine Development and Monitoring



Vaccine Clinical Trials

There are 4 phases of vaccine clinical trials. Each studies whether the vaccine works and is safe.

- **Phase I:** Small number of people, less than 100
- **Phase II:** Several hundred people
- **Phase III:** Thousands of people
- **Phase IV (after approval):** Continued studies and monitoring after the vaccine is available to the public



FDA Authorization Process

- Vaccines must be reviewed and authorized by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) **before** they can be used.
- For vaccines, the FDA:
 - Monitors vaccine development from beginning to end.
 - Analyzes clinical trial data to decide whether to allow the vaccine to be used.
 - Continues to monitor the vaccine safety data even after the vaccine is approved.




FDA Authorization of COVID-19 Vaccines

- In an emergency, like COVID-19, the FDA may allow vaccines to be used before they are officially licensed by issuing an Emergency Use Authorization (EUA), so we can use them right away.
- No shortcuts in the testing of the vaccines are allowed. All vaccines issued an EUA must go through the same clinical trials as all other vaccines.
- An EUA can be issued only if the evidence strongly suggests that the benefits outweigh any risks to patients.



Vaccine Safety Monitoring

- Several federal agencies and external organizations monitor vaccine safety during trials and as part of ongoing evaluations after vaccines are approved.
- This includes:
 - The Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS)
 - CDC's Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices
 - CDC's National Healthcare Safety Network (NHSN)
 - Data Safety Monitoring Board
 - Clinical Research Organizations
- Providers required to report certain adverse events that may be related to the vaccine to the Vaccine Adverse Reporting System (VAERS)



COVID-19 Vaccines



Development of COVID-19 Vaccines

- Scientists built on many years of research from other vaccines, including research on vaccines for other coronaviruses.
- The federal government provided special funding to allow development, testing and production to happen at the same time.
 - Companies started manufacturing vaccines so that they would be ready to distribute them if an EUA was issued.
 - The federal government, state and local health departments, and health care providers have been working for months to plan for storage, distribution, supplies, and other logistics.



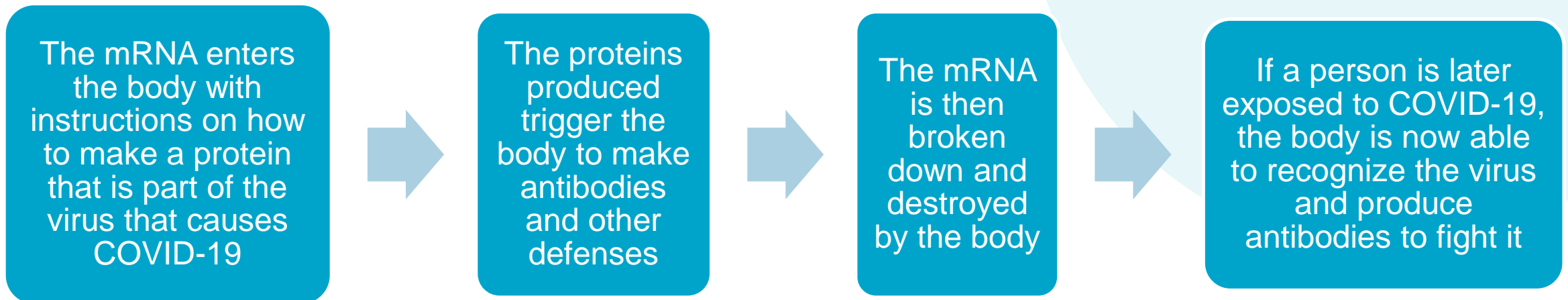
Status of COVID-19 Vaccines in the U.S.

- Two vaccines have been authorized by the FDA for use and are currently available in NYC:
 - Pfizer-BioNTech mRNA vaccine
 - Moderna mRNA vaccine
- Other vaccines in various stages of testing include:
 - Johnson & Johnson Janssen DNA vaccine
 - Oxford/AstraZeneca DNA vaccine
 - Novavax protein-based vaccine
 - Sanofi/GlaxoSmithKline protein-based vaccine



mRNA Vaccine Technology

- COVID-19 messenger RNA (mRNA) vaccines contain genetic material from the COVID-19 virus. mRNA vaccines do **not** contain the actual virus.
- While mRNA is a new type of vaccine, it has been studied for over 30 years.
- Here is how they work:



COVID-19 Vaccines: Phase III Clinical Studies

- Both vaccines were shown to be safe and effective across all gender, age, race, and ethnicity groups.
- Both vaccines prevented sickness or severe COVID-19 in over 94% of study volunteers.

Company	Type of vaccine	Efficacy	Doses	Side effects	Number of participants	Participants 65 and older	Participants' Race/Ethnicity	Approved age
Pfizer	mRNA	95%	2 doses	Mild to moderate	Over 44,000 in U.S. and other countries	22%	26% Latino 10% Black 4% Asian	16 and older
Moderna	mRNA	94%	2 doses	Mild to moderate	Over 30,000 in U.S.	25%	20% Latino 10% Black 5% Asian	18 and older

Pfizer: [Information about the Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 Vaccine | CDC](#)

Moderna: [Information about the Moderna COVID-19 Vaccine | CDC](#)



What We Still Don't Know About COVID-19 Vaccines

- How long protection from the vaccine will last
- Whether additional doses will be needed in the future
- Whether the vaccine is safe and effective for children
- Whether being vaccinated prevents people from spreading the virus to other people
- What other vaccines may be available in the coming months and how effective they may be



Vaccine Distribution



1,019,300

Vaccine Delivered to NYC (Dose 1 and 2 combined)



564,637

Received Dose 1



108,768

Received Dose 2

COVID-19 Vaccine
Tracker
1/27/2020, 9:30 a.m.

Data about doses administered are reported by providers to the Citywide Immunization Registry and may be delayed. Data is updated daily at:
<https://www1.nyc.gov/site/doh/covid/covid-19-data-vaccines.page>



Who is being offered the vaccine now?

- New York State determines how groups are prioritized for vaccination and the timeline for distribution, based on CDC guidance.
- People at increased risk of getting COVID-19 or at increased risk of severe COVID-19 illness are being prioritized.
- Currently eligible for COVID-19 vaccines:
 - Healthcare workers
 - People 65 and older
 - Residents and staff in nursing homes, homeless shelters, and certain other group living facilities
 - Certain frontline essential workers, such as first responders, teachers and school staff, transit workers, and grocery store workers



When will other people be eligible?

- Other groups to be prioritized:
 - Additional essential workers
 - People with certain underlying medical conditions
- Phased distribution will take time, and we don't expect vaccines to be widely available until mid-2021.
- Visit **nyc.gov/covidvaccinedistribution** for the most current list of eligible groups and additional details regarding each group



Ensuring Equitable Access to COVID-19 Vaccines

- Opening vaccine sites in communities most impacted by COVID-19
- Ensuring that NYC communities receive clear and up-to-date information and resources in languages spoken in those communities to help people make decisions about the vaccines.
- Partnering with community-based organizations, clinical partners, and community leaders
- Listening and responding to community concerns and input
- Speaking openly about what we do not know
- Monitoring data and community feedback to identify needs and gaps in access and enable a where we need to focus responses



Getting Vaccinated



Benefits of Vaccination Against COVID-19

- There is strong evidence that the vaccines are safe and effective.
- Protects you from COVID-19, which can have serious health consequences.
 - People of all ages have been hospitalized and died.
 - Some people continue to have health problems even after they are no longer sick.
- May protect people around you.
- Helps move us closer to ending the COVID-19 public health emergency.



Who can and cannot be vaccinated?

- Children less than 16 years of age cannot be vaccinated at this time.
 - Studies have started in this group.
- All other groups can be vaccinated.
 - For some groups, such as pregnant or breastfeeding people, there is limited information about the safety and effectiveness of the vaccines.
 - These groups can still choose to be vaccinated.
 - Speak with your healthcare provider if you have questions about whether the vaccine is the right choice for you.



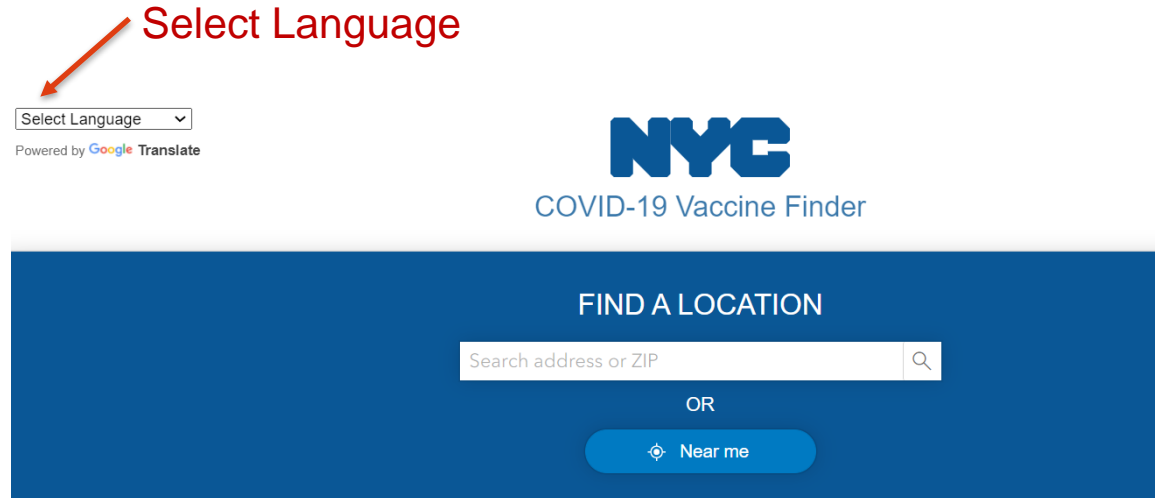
Where can I get vaccinated?

- **At work:** Some people, such as some health care workers and group living care workers, can get vaccinated through their employer.
- **At City-run sites:** the City has opened vaccine sites in all five boroughs.
- **At health care facilities and pharmacies:** Some hospitals, Federally Qualified Health Centers, and pharmacies are vaccinating eligible patients and members of the public.
- Visit **nyc.gov/vaccinefinder** to find a vaccine site near you and make an appointment

Steps to Getting Vaccinated

- 1
 - Make sure you are eligible: nyc.gov/covidvaccinedistribution.
- 2
 - Schedule an appointment at vaccinefinder.nyc.gov or 877-VAX-4NYC.
- 3
 - Complete NYS Vaccine Form at vaccineform.health.ny.gov.
- 4
 - Get vaccinated! Bring proof of eligibility and wear a face covering.
- 5
 - Make an appointment for your second dose and make sure you get it.

NYC Vaccine Finder



Select Language

Select Language ▼

Powered by Google Translate


NYC

COVID-19 Vaccine Finder

FIND A LOCATION

Search address or ZIP

OR

 Near me

What is the Vaccine Finder?

The NYC COVID-19 Vaccine Finder is designed to facilitate the process for New Yorkers to find convenient provider locations administering COVID-19 vaccines and schedule appointments for vaccination.

To get started, type in an address, zip code or search “near me” to find a list of nearby provider locations, links and phone numbers you can use to schedule your appointment at each location.

Please note that each provider manages its own schedules and appointments. This tool is intended to aggregate all of that information and make it easily accessible to New Yorkers.

- Visit vaccinefinder.nyc.gov if you are currently eligible for vaccine.
- Type in an address, ZIP code, or search “near me” to find nearby provider locations.
- Each vaccine site manages their own schedules and appointments. The locator provides links and phone numbers to schedule your appointment at each location.
- Appointment availability dependent on vaccine supply.



Make sure you get your second dose!

- The vaccine offers some protection after the first dose but protects you more after the second dose. The vaccine is effective one to two weeks after the second dose.
- The second dose should be the same vaccine as your first dose. For example, if the first dose was Pfizer, the second dose should be Pfizer.
- Schedule for second dose:
 - 21 to 42 days after the first shot (Pfizer)
 - 28 to 42 days after the first shot (Moderna)
- You will get a proof of vaccination card. Bring the card with you when you go for your second shot.



Potential Side Effects

- Most people report some side effects from the vaccines, which are usually normal signs that your body is building protection.
- Common side effects are soreness or swelling on the arm where you got the shot, headache, body aches, and tiredness. You may also have a fever.
- Side effects are usually mild to moderate and:
 - Usually start within the first three days after getting the shot (the day after vaccination is the most common)
 - Usually last for about one to two days after they begin
 - Are more common after the second shot
 - Are less common in older adults



What to Do if You Get Side Effects

- Call your health care provider if you have side effects that concern you or do not go away after a few days or if the redness or soreness where you got the shot increases after 24 hours.
- Talk to your provider about taking an over-the-counter medicine such as acetaminophen (Tylenol) or ibuprofen (Advil) to relieve pain or discomfort.
- Get the second shot even if you have mild to moderate side effects after the first shot, unless your health care provider tells you not to.



Allergic Reactions Are Uncommon

- Talk to your health care provider before getting vaccinated if you have ever had an allergic reaction to a vaccine or injectable medicine, or if you are allergic to any ingredient in a COVID-19 vaccine.
 - Other types of allergies such as food, pet, dust, pollen and latex, are not a concern for vaccination
- Allergic reactions usually start within minutes to an hour of getting the shot.
 - May include difficulty breathing, swelling of your face and throat, a fast heartbeat, a bad rash all over your body, dizziness and weakness.
- If you think you are having a severe allergic reaction, call **911** or go to the nearest hospital.



After Vaccination

- You must continue to:
 - Stay home if you are sick.
 - Stay at least 6 feet away from others.
 - Wear a face covering when outside your home.
 - Wash your hands often.
- This is because:
 - Like all vaccines, COVID-19 vaccines are not 100% effective.
 - We still need to learn more about how long protection from the vaccines lasts and the impact of the vaccine on disease transmission.
- We will tell you if and when we can ease prevention measures.



Key Messages About COVID-19 Vaccines

- COVID-19 vaccines are safe and effective.
- COVID-19 vaccines are available to New Yorkers at no cost.
- COVID-19 vaccines are available to people of all immigration statuses, and vaccination is not a public benefit under the public charge rule.
- When people are vaccinated, their privacy will be protected.

Vaccines alone do not prevent disease, people getting vaccinated prevents disease and saves lives.

What you can do right now



- ☐ **Practice prevention strategies and get tested!** Stay home if sick or recently exposed, wear a face covering, keep 6 feet of distance from others, and Wash your hands and use hand sanitizer
- ☐ **Take care of your mental health!** Call 1-888-NYC-WELL, text WELL to 65173 or chat online at nyc.gov/nycwell to speak to a counselor 24/7
- ☐ **Share on social!**
 - Amplify these important messages using #IGotTheShotNYC and #NYCVaccineForAll
 - If you know someone who has been vaccinated, help them share their story.
- ☐ **Help New Yorkers access accurate information!**
 - Share nyc.gov/covidvaccine
 - For a speaker, email ICS-Speakers-Bureau@health.nyc.gov

THANK YOU!
Questions?

nyc.gov/covidvaccine