Kansas COVID-19 Vaccination Program – FAQs

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Public Responses

Vaccine Access

1. Will the COVID-19 vaccine be available to every Kansan who wants it? When?

Yes, and now! Since March 29, Kansas has been in Phase 5, meaning anyone 16+ is now eligible to receive the vaccine.

Parental consent is required for those under the age of 18 years and please note only the Pfizer vaccine is approved for use in people ages 16 and 17. Because the Pfizer vaccine must be stored in an ultra-cold freezer, confirm that the vaccination site has the Pfizer vaccine before taking your child to get vaccinated.

2 How do I get the vaccine?

There are two steps to getting the vaccine:

1. Find a provider that is offering vaccinations to the public. There are four ways you can find a COVID-19 vaccine provider to get your vaccine:
   a. Website: You can go to vaccines.gov (available in English and Spanish) to find providers with vaccines available near you.
   b. Text: To find three providers near you, text your zip code to 438829 (GETVAX); for Spanish text your zip code to 822862 (VACUNA).
   c. Phone: You can call 211 and request assistance scheduling an appointment with a local provider; assistance is available in both English and Spanish. You can also call the KDHE COVID-19 Hotline (866-534-3463 / 866-KDHEINF).
   d. Local Health Department: If you need additional assistance, contact your local health department (directory by county).

2. Schedule your appointment. Providers who are offering vaccines to the public will manage scheduling locally. Some providers will have an option to schedule an appointment for a specific day and time by phone or online, while others may coordinate vaccination clinics and advise you to come during a certain time window. If you are scheduling an appointment for a child who is 16 or 17 years of age, please confirm that the Pfizer vaccine is available at the vaccination clinic. For help, please visit vaccines.gov.

3 Who will be giving the vaccine? Can we just go to our local pharmacy to get it?

There are many different types of providers administering the vaccine now, and we are working to get more providers to sign up as vaccinators. Providers administering the vaccine include:

- Public health clinics
- Your local public health department
- Federally Qualified Health Centers (FQHC)
- Pharmacies
- Doctor’s offices
- Safety net clinics
There are four ways you can find a COVID-19 vaccine provider to get your vaccine:

1. **Website:** You can go to vaccines.gov (available in English and Spanish) to find providers with vaccines available near you.
2. **Text:** To find three providers near you, text your zip code to 438829 (GETVAX); for Spanish text your zip code to 822862 (VACUNA).
3. **Phone:** You can call 211 and request assistance scheduling an appointment with a local provider; assistance is available in both English and Spanish. You can also call the KDHE COVID-19 Hotline (866-534-3463 / 866-KDHEINF).
4. **Local Health Department:** If you need additional assistance, contact your local health department (directory by county).

### 4 Why did the vaccine rollout take so long?

Earlier this year, the national rollout of the vaccine was slower than anticipated and the federal government did not initially deliver as many doses across the country as originally stated. There was also a lag in reporting between state and federal IT systems that contributed to Kansas’ early vaccine administration numbers appearing lower than they were. Current vaccine distribution data shows Kansas performing in line with most of the other states and, in recent weeks, exceeding national averages for vaccine administration.

There is now enough vaccine supply to vaccinate anyone who is eligible (16 years of age and older) who would like to be vaccinated. It’s easy to get vaccinated! There are four ways to find a vaccine provider to get your vaccine:

1. **Website:** You can go to vaccines.gov (available in English and Spanish) to find providers with vaccines available near you.
2. **Text:** To find three providers near you, text your zip code to 438829 (GETVAX); for Spanish text your zip code to 822862 (VACUNA).
3. **Phone:** You can call 211 and request assistance scheduling an appointment with a local provider; assistance is available in both English and Spanish. You can also call the KDHE COVID-19 Hotline (866-534-3463 / 866-KDHEINF).
4. **Local Health Department:** If you need additional assistance, contact your local health department (directory by county).

To check the current status of the vaccine program in Kansas, there is a dashboard on the [KS COVID Vaccine website](#).

### 5 Where can I find data about Kansas' vaccine distribution?

The COVID-19 [vaccine dashboard](#) includes data on doses distributed and administered in Kansas. It is updated on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 12:30 pm CT. Note that the Kansas dashboard does not include doses administered through federal programs, so the numbers will be somewhat lower than those on the [CDC COVID-19 Tracker](#).
6 How can someone without a computer or internet access find a COVID-19 vaccine provider?

Kansans without access to the internet have three ways to find a COVID-19 vaccine provider:

1. **Text**: To find three providers near you, text your zip code to 438829 (GETVAX); for Spanish text your zip code to 822862 (VACUNA).
2. **Phone**: You can call 211 and request assistance scheduling an appointment with a local provider; assistance is available in both English and Spanish. You can also call the KDHE COVID-19 Hotline (866-534-3463 / 866-KDHEINF).
3. **Local Health Department**: If you need additional assistance, contact your local health department (directory by county).

7 I hear that COVID-19 vaccines are tricky to distribute. Why?

Yes, the allocation and distribution process for the COVID-19 vaccine is complex. Some reasons for this include:

- Vaccines that require two doses need to be allocated and distributed within the appropriate timeframe to make sure there is a second “boost” dose at the right time and place for everyone who got their first dose.
- The storage requirements vary with each vaccine type and distributing these vaccines to providers with the appropriate storage units can be complicated. In addition, the capacity of individual freezers and refrigerators vary, so the quantity of vaccine that can be stored will also vary from provider to provider.
- Keeping track of inventory on-hand at provider locations is also important because each vial of vaccine must be used within a specified number of days.

KDHE is continually refining its process to improve the speed and efficiency of vaccine distribution and administration in Kansas.

8 Do I need to get both doses at the same location?

Both the Pfizer and Moderna vaccines require second “boost” doses three and four weeks, respectively, after the first dose.

Because the federal vaccine distribution system ships boost doses to the same location where the prime dose was administered, you should aim to receive your boost dose at the same location. However, we know there may be circumstances that require people to get their boost doses at a different location. If you cannot return to the same provider for your boost dose, you can make an appointment at a participating pharmacy or contact your Local Health Department for assistance finding a provider that can administer your boost dose (directory by county). Make sure to take your vaccination record with you when you go for your boost dose.

In addition to asking your Local Health Department for help, there are three ways to find a vaccine provider to get your vaccine:
1. **Website:** You can go to [vaccines.gov](https://www.vaccines.gov) (available in **English** and **Spanish**) to find providers with vaccines available near you.

2. **Text:** To find three providers near you, text your zip code to 438829 (GETVAX); for Spanish text your zip code to 822862 (VACUNA).

3. **Phone:** You can call 211 and request assistance scheduling an appointment with a local provider; assistance is available in both English and Spanish. You can also call the KDHE COVID-19 Hotline (866-534-3463 / 866-KDHEINF).

9 **If the provider who gave my prime dose cannot/will not give my boost, what should I do?**

The provider that administered your prime dose will automatically receive the corresponding boost dose, so ideally you will receive both doses from the same provider. If that provider cannot provide your boost dose for some reason, contact your Local Health Department for assistance finding a provider that can administer your boost dose ([directory by county](https://www.kdheck.com/vaccineproviders)) or check with a participating local pharmacy to see if they can provide the boost dose for you. Make sure to take your vaccination card with you!

In addition to asking your Local Health Department, there are three ways to find a vaccine provider to get your vaccine:

   1. **Website:** You can go to [vaccines.gov](https://www.vaccines.gov) (available in **English** and **Spanish**) to find providers with vaccines available near you.

   2. **Text:** To find three providers near you, text your zip code to 438829 (GETVAX); for Spanish text your zip code to 822862 (VACUNA).

   3. **Phone:** You can call 211 and request assistance scheduling an appointment with a local provider; assistance is available in both English and Spanish. You can also call the KDHE COVID-19 Hotline (866-534-3463 / 866-KDHEINF).

10 **What type of identification is needed to verify a youth’s eligibility at the vaccine clinic?**

Youth may not have documentation of their age, but a parent or guardian can attest to the eligibility of a child in their care. Currently, only youth ages 16 and older are currently eligible to receive the COVID-19 vaccine, and only the Pfizer’s vaccine is authorized for people age 16+.

11 **What if I lose my Vaccine Card before my boost dose?**

The CDC recommends taking a photo of both sides of the vaccine card in case you lose it. But if you forgot to do so, the CDC says you can:

- Contact your vaccination provider directly to access your vaccination record.
- If you can’t reach the vaccination provider, contact your state health department’s immunization information system. You can find state IIS info [here](https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/communication/vaccine-card-lost.html).
- If you enrolled in V-Safe or VaxText, you could access your vaccination information through those tools.
- If you have made every effort to receive a copy of your vaccination card and still need a second shot, talk to a vaccination provider.
12  What is the Federal Retail Pharmacy Program for COVID-19 Vaccination?

The Federal Retail Pharmacy Program for COVID-19 Vaccination is a collaboration between the federal government, states and territories, and 21 national pharmacy partners and independent pharmacy networks to increase access to the COVID-19 vaccines across the United States.

When getting vaccinated at pharmacies participating in the Retail Program, proof of eligibility will not be required and no one eligible for vaccination (currently everyone ages 16 and older) will be turned away.
**Availability & Eligibility**

13 **What phase is Kansas currently in for vaccinations?**

Kansas is currently in Phase 5 for vaccinations. At this time, anyone 16 years of age and older who wants a vaccine can schedule an appointment, and vaccine supply in Kansas currently exceeds demand.

There are four ways to find a vaccine provider to get your vaccine:

1. **Website:** You can go to vaccines.gov (available in English and Spanish) to find providers with vaccines available near you.
2. **Text:** To find three providers near you, text your zip code to 438829 (GETVAX); for Spanish text your zip code to 822862 (VACUNA).
3. **Phone:** You can call 211 and request assistance scheduling an appointment with a local provider; assistance is available in both English and Spanish. You can also call the KDHE COVID-19 Hotline (866-534-3463 / 866-KDHEINF).
4. **Local Health Department:** If you need additional assistance, contact your local health department (directory by county).

14 **When do we expect vaccines to be available for children and adolescents?**

Pfizer's vaccine is authorized for people as young as age 16 and is currently in trial in adolescents ages 12-15. On April 9, 2021, Pfizer requested FDA Emergency Use Authorization to use its vaccine in adolescents between 12 and 15 years of age. The FDA will likely review the amendment in mid-May.

Moderna’s vaccine has been authorized for individuals age 18 and older and it is currently running a trial for adolescents ages 12-17. It could seek authorization for adolescents by Summer 2021.

Johnson & Johnson announced at the start of April that it started including adolescents in an ongoing trial of its vaccine candidate.

15 **Can someone under the age of 18 get vaccinated if they have a doctor’s note and parental permission?**

The Pfizer vaccine can be administered to individuals aged 16 and older who are eligible to be vaccinated during the current phase of vaccine administration with parental permission. Even with a doctor's note and/or parental permission, the Moderna and Johnson & Johnson vaccines are not currently authorized for anyone under age 18 and should not be administered outside of the approved age range.

16 **Is consent needed for youth under the ages of 18 to get vaccinated?**

Yes. Except for a few exceptional situations, parental or guardian consent is required for anyone under the age of 18. If a parent or guardian is not available to provide consent in person, there are two ways it may be obtained:

**Option 1:** The first option for consent is by phone with a witness listening on the phone line as arranged by the vaccination site. Telephone registration staff can write “verbal consent obtained”
on the guardian/parent signature line followed by their signature. And a witness can write “witnessed personally” followed by their signature.

**Option 2:** The second option is to provide consent on paper or electronically. Each vaccination site has a consent form, which may be mailed in advance to vaccination sites, emailed to vaccination sites, or brought to sites at the time of registration.

Please check with each vaccination site in advance to make sure they will accept these options if you are not able to accompany your child for the visit.

Under specific circumstances, youth may give their own consent for COVID-19 vaccination. This includes youth who:

- Are living separately from parents/legal guardian and independent of parental support. (A minor may prove he/she meets this exception with certain documentation, including a written statement signed by (1) the director or designee of a government or nonprofit agency that provides services to individuals experiencing homelessness, (2) a school social worker or counselor, or (3) an attorney representing the minor, or proof of filing for emancipation or a copy of a protection from abuse complaint or a temporary order or final order of protection against the minor’s parent or legal guardian);
- Are or were legally married;
- Are or were a member of the Armed Forces of the U.S.;
- Have been emancipated by the court.

**17 Kansas’ Prioritization Plan includes people as young as age 16 but the Moderna vaccine states 18 years as the minimum age – which is correct?**

Both are correct – the Moderna and Johnson & Johnson vaccines are approved for individuals aged 18 years and older while the Pfizer vaccine is approved for individuals aged 16 years and older. Anyone over age 16 is eligible for vaccination but only the Pfizer vaccine should be administered to those who are 16 or 17 years old. Clinical trials are underway to test vaccine efficacy for children 12 and older, but there is currently no vaccine authorized for use in children under age 16.

**18 I’m an employer? Why should I encourage my employees to get the COVID-19 vaccine?**

By providing information about COVID-19 vaccination and establishing supportive policies and practices, employers can help increase vaccine uptake among workers.

If you’re an employer, consider the following benefits from vaccination:

- Employees who are vaccinated against COVID-19 are unlikely to get sick and need time off for illness.
- Employees who are vaccinated will not spread COVID-19 in the workplace, reducing the chance that there will be an outbreak requiring employees to take time off to quarantine.
- The more employees vaccinated, the less likely your business will need to slow down due to a COVID-19 outbreak among employees.
Simply said, the COVID-19 vaccine is good for business!

Additionally, as part of the American Rescue Plan, businesses with fewer than 500 employees will be reimbursed (up to $511 per day per employee) through a paid tax credit. Thirty percent of unvaccinated employees say they are more likely to get shots if their employers offer incentives. As a result, this benefit is expected to be a helpful motivator for unvaccinated Kansans.
**Cost**

19 **What will be the cost of getting vaccinated?**

The COVID-19 vaccine is free to all Kansans and no insurance is required. Healthcare facilities are permitted to bill your insurance for a vaccine administration fee, but Kansans should not be billed for this cost.

20 **What if I was turned away due to lack of insurance or ability to pay the administration fee?**

Healthcare facilities are permitted to charge an administration fee for the COVID-19 vaccine. However, Kansans cannot be denied a vaccine if they cannot afford the administration fee or do not have insurance. If you are eligible for the vaccine but are turned away for not paying, please call KDHE at 866-534-3463 or [email](mailto:). Alternatively, you may contact the Kansas Insurance Department’s Consumer Assistance Division by phone at 800-432-2484, by [email](mailto:), or by filing a complaint on their [website](https://www.ks.gov/ConsumerAssistance.html).
Safety & Effectiveness

21 Most people recover from COVID-19. Why do I need a vaccine?

Thankfully, most people who are infected with COVID-19 appear to make a full recovery, although potential long-term effects of the virus are unknown. However, COVID-19 infection can cause serious, life-threatening disease, and there is no way to predict who will need hospitalization and who will not survive.

We are learning that some people who have COVID-19 never fully recover and experience debilitating symptoms like heart arrhythmias, nervous system dysfunction, and severe fatigue long after their original infection has “resolved.” Fortunately, the vaccines available in the United States are both safe and highly effective at preventing severe illness and stopping the spread of COVID-19 to others.

22 How effective will a COVID-19 vaccine be?

All COVID-19 vaccines currently available in the United States are highly effective at preventing COVID-19.

Pfizer and Moderna have approximately 95% effectiveness in preventing COVID-19. The J&J vaccine was found to be 66% effective in preventing COVID-19 within 2 weeks of vaccination but 100% effective in decreasing severe illness and/or hospitalizations.

23 How long will the vaccine protect against COVID? Will the vaccine need to be repeated like the flu vaccine? If so, how often?

Research is ongoing and data is not yet available on the duration of protection that the vaccines will provide, though Pfizer recently stated that it is likely people will need a 3rd booster dose at 12 months. COVID-19 variants will likely play a big role in determining the duration of protection and the need for another booster dose.

24 Why is a vaccine necessary?

Vaccines have proven to be greatly effective in eliminating or significantly decreasing the impact of many diseases. Vaccines protect most individuals from getting infected, or from serious consequences like hospitalization and death if they do get infected.

This protection will help us get back to doing the things we love to do, like celebrating holidays with friends and family and playing sports. If enough people are vaccinated and we have achieved “Herd Immunity,” the COVID-19 virus will lose its ability to efficiently infect new people and develop variants.

There are four ways you can find a vaccine provider to get your vaccine:

1. **Website:** You can go to [vaccines.gov](http://vaccines.gov) (available in English and Spanish) to find providers with vaccines available near you.

2. **Text:** To find three providers near you, text your zip code to 438829 (GETVAX); for Spanish text your zip code to 822862 (VACUNA).
3. **Phone:** You can call 211 and request assistance scheduling an appointment with a local provider; assistance is available in both English and Spanish. You can also call the KDHE COVID-19 Hotline (866-534-3463 / 866-KDHEINF).

4. **Local Health Department:** If you need additional assistance, contact your local health department (directory by county).

25 **How do I know that a COVID-19 vaccine will be safe?**

Each vaccine company’s application to the federal Food and Drug Administration included two months of follow-up safety data from clinical trials conducted by universities and other independent bodies, during which tens of thousands of volunteers got a vaccine and then were observed to see if they developed side effects or became infected, compared with others who received a placebo. Clinical trials revealed no severe outcomes for the Pfizer and Moderna vaccines; the Johnson and Johnson vaccine resulted in a very rare but serious outcome for a subset of individuals, described in more detail below.

The Pfizer and Moderna vaccines were found to prevent infection among approximately 95% of the people who participated in their clinical trials. By September, Pfizer’s trial had ~44,000 participants and no serious safety concerns were reported. Similarly, Moderna’s trial had ~28,000 participants with no serious safety concerns, hospitalizations, or deaths. Since that time, millions of people have safely received these vaccines. Monitoring for safety and efficacy continues to occur and has raised no red flags.

Johnson & Johnson vaccine administration was paused April 13 by the CDC and FDA following reports in the United States of people who developed a rare disorder involving blood clots and low platelets within about two weeks of receiving J&J vaccine. During the pause, the FDA and CDC examined available data to assess the risk of this rare side effect. They also published protocols for identifying and treating individuals for this rare clotting disorder and communicated these to healthcare providers to ensure they were aware of the potential for these adverse events and could properly recognize and manage them. Following these reviews, the FDA and CDC have recommended that Johnson & Johnson vaccine administration be resumed in the United States. As of April 26th, Kansas providers resumed administration of the J&J COVID-19 vaccine, following the CDC and FDA’s announcements.

While a small number of adverse effects may occur following vaccination, doctors remind us that the health risk from COVID-19 disease is far greater than the potential risk from receiving the vaccine.

26 **Can you still spread the virus after being fully vaccinated?**

Because vaccination for the COVID-19 is still relatively new, and most people are not yet fully vaccinated, we still don’t know the answer to this question. Because it may be possible to spread the virus after being fully vaccinated, it is important to continue taking appropriate precautions like wearing a mask, practicing social distancing, and avoiding large gatherings even if fully vaccinated. The CDC is gradually relaxing its guidance for people who are vaccinated and we do know that the vaccine is very effective at preventing disease in the person who is vaccinated, but more needs to be learned about whether vaccinated people can still infect others.
27 If I've recovered from COVID-19, do I still need to get vaccinated?

Yes, the data now show that vaccination is better at preventing reinfection with COVID-19 than a previous infection, so getting vaccinated adds an important layer of protection against future disease.

If a person is currently in quarantine due to potential exposure to COVID-19, it is advised to wait 14 days after exposure to get vaccinated to ensure that they do not have COVID-19 and risk infecting others at the vaccination site. In addition, if you have been treated for a COVID-19 infection with monoclonal antibodies or convalescent plasma, the CDC advises waiting 90 days after your treatment to make sure your immune system can mount an effective response to the vaccine.

There are four ways to find a vaccine provider to get your vaccine:

1. **Website:** You can go to [vaccines.gov](https://www.vaccines.gov) (available in English and Spanish) to find providers with vaccines available near you.

2. **Text:** To find three providers near you, text your zip code to 438829 (GETVAX); for Spanish text your zip code to 822862 (VACUNA).

3. **Phone:** You can call 211 and request assistance scheduling an appointment with a local provider; assistance is available in both English and Spanish. You can also call the KDHE COVID-19 Hotline (866-534-3463 / 866-KDHEINF).

4. **Local Health Department:** If you need additional assistance, contact your local health department (directory by county).

28 If a person tests positive for COVID after their prime dose, how should their boost dose be handled?

If you get the first (prime) dose of Pfizer or Moderna vaccine and subsequently test positive, you will still need to get the boost dose to complete your vaccination. Once you have completed your isolation period (minimum of 10 days) AND are symptom-free, you can get the boost injection. If you are still in isolation OR you are still experiencing symptoms of COVID-19 disease, wait until your symptoms resolve and speak with your provider about getting your boost dose. If you received an infusion of a monoclonal antibody drug to treat COVID-19 illness, you will need to wait 90 days after treatment to get your boost dose.

29 If I miss receiving the second dose of the vaccine at the recommended time, do I have to start the process over?

No, you do NOT need to start the process over if you have missed getting your second dose at the recommended time (21 days for Pfizer and 28 days for Moderna). To make sure your vaccine is most effective, second doses should be given as close to the recommended interval, but if you can’t get the boost dose at or near the recommended interval, try to schedule it within 6 weeks of the first dose if you can. If that isn’t possible, you will still need that second dose to be fully protected, so get your boost dose as soon as you are able.

Remember, once you have started the vaccination process, you do NOT need to start over.

There are four ways to find a vaccine provider to get your vaccine:
1. **Website**: You can go to vaccines.gov (available in English and Spanish) to find providers with vaccines available near you.

2. **Text**: To find three providers near you, text your zip code to 438829 (GETVAX); for Spanish text your zip code to 822862 (VACUNA).

3. **Phone**: You can call 211 and request assistance scheduling an appointment with a local provider; assistance is available in both English and Spanish. You can also call the KDHE COVID-19 Hotline (866-534-3463 / 866-KDHEINF).

4. **Local Health Department**: If you need additional assistance, contact your local health department (directory by county).

### 30 Do I need to wait to get other vaccines if I get a COVID-19 vaccine?

The [CDC advises](https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines) waiting at least 14 days before getting any other vaccine, including a flu or shingles vaccine, if you get your COVID-19 vaccine first. If you get another vaccine first, wait at least 14 days before getting your COVID-19 vaccine.

If a COVID-19 vaccine is inadvertently given within 14 days of another vaccine, you do not need to restart the COVID-19 vaccine series; you should still complete the series on schedule. When more data is available on the safety and effectiveness of COVID-19 vaccines administered simultaneously with other vaccines, CDC may update this recommendation.

### 31 What is the recommended interval between doses for Pfizer and Moderna? How much flexibility is there? Is there a point at which someone must restart the series and get the prime dose again?

The mRNA COVID-19 vaccine series consists of two doses of vaccine given intramuscularly at a defined interval. [CDC guidance](https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines) on the interval between doses is as follows:

- **Pfizer**: 3 weeks (21 days) apart
- **Moderna**: 4 weeks (28 days) apart

Persons should not be scheduled to receive the boost dose earlier than recommended (i.e., 3 weeks for Pfizer or 4 weeks for Moderna). However, boost doses administered within a grace period of 4 days earlier than the recommended date for the boost dose are still considered valid. Doses inadvertently administered earlier than the grace period should not be repeated.

The boost dose should be administered as close to the recommended interval as possible. However, if it is not feasible to adhere to the recommended interval, the boost dose of Pfizer and Moderna COVID-19 vaccines may be scheduled for administration up to 6 weeks (42 days) after the prime dose. There is currently limited data on the efficacy of these mRNA COVID-19 vaccines administered beyond this window. However, if the boost dose is administered beyond these intervals, there is no need to restart the series.

The Johnson & Johnson vaccine is a single-dose vaccine (i.e. does not require a boost dose). On April 26th, administration of J&J vaccine was resumed in Kansas after a brief pause in administration issued by the FDA and CDC to assess the safety of the vaccine and provide
guidance to healthcare providers and the public. The pause was lifted on April 23rd after an in-depth analysis of vaccine administration data.

32 What ingredients are used in the COVID-19 vaccines?

Here is a link to the vaccine ingredients for the three currently authorized COVID-19 vaccines in the United States.

33 What ingredients in the vaccine are potential allergens?

If you had a severe allergic reaction—also known as anaphylaxis—after getting the first shot of a COVID-19 vaccine, CDC recommends that you not get a second shot of that vaccine. Learn which COVID-19 vaccines need a second shot.

CDC guidance for individuals with allergies to vaccine ingredients is as follows (see also link)

- If you have had a severe allergic reaction or an immediate allergic reaction—even if it was not severe—to any ingredient in an mRNA COVID-19 vaccine, you should not get either of the mRNA COVID-19 vaccines (Pfizer-BioNTech and Moderna).
- If you have had a severe allergic reaction or an immediate allergic reaction to any ingredient in Johnson & Johnson’s (J&J) COVID-19 vaccine, you should not get the J&J vaccine.
- If you aren’t able to get one type of COVID-19 vaccine because you are allergic to an ingredient in that vaccine, ask your doctor if you should get a different type of COVID-19 vaccine.

Vaccine ingredients:
The CDC website includes full lists of vaccine ingredients. These can also be found in the Emergency Use Authorization for each vaccine: Pfizer, Moderna, and Johnson & Johnson.

What safeguards are in place if I have an allergic reaction?

The CDC has provided recommendations for COVID-19 vaccination providers about how to prepare for the possibility of a severe allergic reaction:

- All people who get a COVID-19 vaccine should be monitored on site. People who have had severe allergic reactions or who have had any type of immediate allergic reaction to a vaccine or injectable therapy should be monitored for at least 30 minutes after getting the vaccine. All other people should be monitored for at least 15 minutes after getting the vaccine.
- Vaccination providers should have appropriate personnel, medications, and equipment—such as epinephrine, antihistamines, blood pressure monitor, and timing devices to check your pulse—at all COVID-19 vaccination provider sites.
- If you experience a severe allergic reaction after getting a COVID-19 vaccine, vaccination providers can provide care rapidly and call for emergency medical services. You should continue to be monitored in a medical facility for at least several hours.

34 Which vaccine should I get? Is one better than the others?

All three vaccines currently available in the United States are highly effective and have been extensively tested for safety. Importantly, these vaccines demonstrated 100% protection against severe outcomes like hospitalization and death.
A rare, but serious, side effect was recently identified in a small number of reproductive-age women related to the Johnson and Johnson vaccine. Given the availability of two other vaccines, the FDA and CDC have encouraged women younger than 50 years of age to be aware of the rare risk of blood clots with low platelets after vaccination with the J&J vaccine.

All three vaccines (Pfizer, Moderna, and J&J) are currently being used in Kansas. For additional information about the three vaccines currently available for use in the U.S., refer to this link here.

35 Does KDHE have any indication on when other vaccines will be approved and ready for distribution?

Kansas currently has ready supply of the three vaccine formats from Pfizer, Moderna, and Johnson and Johnson, with Pfizer vaccine authorized for use in children ages 16+.

We don’t anticipate emergency use authorization of additional vaccines for COVID-19 in the near future. However, all three authorized vaccine manufacturers are currently studying the safety and efficacy of their vaccines in children. It is widely anticipated that there will be changes authorizing vaccination of adolescents within the next month, and then younger children before September.

There are four ways to find a vaccine provider to get your vaccine:

1. Website: You can go to vaccines.gov (available in English and Spanish) to find providers with vaccines available near you.
2. Text: To find three providers near you, text your zip code to 438829 (GETVAX); for Spanish text your zip code to 822862 (VACUNA).
3. Phone: You can call 211 and request assistance scheduling an appointment with a local provider; assistance is available in both English and Spanish. You can also call the KDHE COVID-19 Hotline (866-534-3463 / 866-KDHEINF).
4. Local Health Department: If you need additional assistance, contact your local health department (directory by county).

36 Is Kansas distributing and administering all vaccinations and not holding back quantities for boost doses?

Kansas now has an adequate supply of vaccines for anyone eligible. Boost doses are delivered to providers administering the vaccine at the appropriate time for the second dose. If you are unable to get a boost dose for the vaccine you initially received from your provider, please go to Vaccines.gov to find a provider administering that vaccine near you.

37 What are the possible side effects of a COVID-19 vaccine?

Side effects are normal signs that the body is building protection. Common side effects from vaccination are pain, redness, swelling on the arm where the shot was given, tiredness, headache, muscle pain, chills, fever, and nausea. Some people have no side effects. For some individuals, side effects after the second dose (for vaccines that require two doses) may be more intense than the ones they experienced after the first shot. These side effects may affect your ability to do daily activities, but they should go away in a few days. Patients should seek medical care if their symptoms last longer than that.
It is not recommended to take over-the-counter medicine – such as ibuprofen, aspirin, or acetaminophen – before vaccination for the purpose of trying to prevent vaccine-related side effects. Patients should talk to their doctor or to their vaccination provider about any questions they may have about medications they are taking.

A rare, but serious, side effect was recently identified in a small number of women of reproductive age related to Johnson and Johnson vaccine. Given the availability of two other vaccines, the FDA and CDC have encouraged women younger than 50 years of age to be aware of the rare risk of blood clots with low platelets after vaccination with J&J vaccine.

For more information about potential side effects, go to the Vaccine Side Effects page on the US Health and Human Services (HHS) website, or the U.S. Food and Drug Administration website for:

- Moderna COVID-19 Vaccination Side Effects
- Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 Vaccination Side Effects
- Johnson and Johnson Vaccination Side Effects

38 Should I continue to wear a mask, social distance, maintain good hygiene and avoid large gatherings?

Vaccination for the COVID-19 is still relatively new, and most people are not yet fully vaccinated, so we still don’t know if people who are vaccinated can be asymptomatic carriers and possibly infect others. Because it may be possible to spread the virus after being fully vaccinated, it is important to continue taking appropriate precautions like wearing a mask, practicing social distancing, and avoiding large gatherings even if fully vaccinated.

The CDC is gradually relaxing its guidance for people who are vaccinated, and we do know that the vaccine is very effective at preventing disease in the person who is vaccinated, but more needs to be learned regarding risk of transmission.

39 Who was represented in the clinical trials?

For information about who was included in clinical trials for the three authorized vaccines, please visit the summary information on Different Covid-19 Vaccines on the CDC webpage.

40 Is it safe to get my child vaccinated?

Yes! Pfizer vaccine is currently authorized for teenagers ages 16-17.

Pfizer has recently submitted safety and efficacy data to the FDA from its clinical trials in adolescents in adolescents ages 12-15 and publicly available reports show excellent safety of the vaccine in this age group as well. The FDA is expected to consider expanding authorization for use of Pfizer vaccine in this age group within the next month.

Moderna and J&J clinical trials in teens, adolescents, and younger children are currently underway.
41 I am pregnant or lactating. Should I get the vaccine?

Based on how the COVID-19 vaccines work in the body, experts believe they are safe for people who are pregnant or lactating. Two considerations

- Pregnant women are more likely to get severely ill with COVID-19 compared with non-pregnant women.
- Getting any authorized COVID-19 vaccine during pregnancy can protect you from severe illness from COVID-19. If you have questions about getting vaccinated, a conversation with your healthcare provider might help, but is not required for vaccination.

Because women who were pregnant at enrollment in clinical trials were excluded from the trials, there is limited data on the safety of COVID-19 vaccines specifically for pregnant or lactating women. Additional studies in this population are underway or planned, and the vaccine manufacturers are following outcomes in women who became pregnant during the clinical trials.

Recently, 131 women who were pregnant or breastfeeding were enrolled in a study to monitor for possible effects of vaccines during pregnancy and lactation. The study found that pregnant and lactating women who received either Pfizer or Moderna vaccines generated robust immunity like that observed in non-pregnant women, and vaccine-induced immune responses were significantly greater than the response to natural infection. In addition, the mother’s immune response was transferred to infants both during pregnancy and through breastmilk.

There is no recommendation for routine pregnancy testing before receipt of a COVID-19 vaccine. Those who are trying to become pregnant do not need to avoid pregnancy after COVID-19 vaccination.

42 Is it safe for me to get a COVID-19 vaccine if I would like to have a baby one day?

YES! If you are trying to become pregnant now or want to get pregnant in the future, you may receive a COVID-19 vaccine. There is currently no evidence that COVID-19 vaccination increases infertility or the risk of miscarriage. In addition, there is no evidence that COVID-19 vaccination causes any problems during pregnancy, including problems with the development of the placenta. Like all vaccines, scientists are studying COVID-19 vaccines carefully for side effects now and will continue to study them for many years.

In April, a rare, but serious, side effect was identified in a small number of women of reproductive age-related to Johnson and Johnson vaccine. Given the availability of two other vaccines, the FDA and CDC have encouraged women younger than 50 years of age to be aware of the rare risk of blood clots with low platelets after vaccination with J&J vaccine.

There are four ways to find a vaccine provider to get your vaccine:

1. **Website:** You can go to vaccines.gov (available in English and Spanish) to find providers with vaccines available near you.
2. **Text:** To find three providers near you, text your zip code to 438829 (GETVAX); for Spanish text your zip code to 822862 (VACUNA).
3. **Phone:** You can call 211 and request assistance scheduling an appointment with a local provider; assistance is available in both English and Spanish. You can also call the KDHE COVID-19 Hotline (866-534-3463 / 866-KDHEINF).
4. **Local Health Department**: If you need additional assistance, contact your local health department (directory by county).

43 Can a person give blood after receiving a COVID-19 vaccine?

Yes, according to the FDA, individuals who received a nonreplicating, inactivated, or mRNA-based COVID-19 vaccine, like the Pfizer, Moderna, or Johnson & Johnson vaccines, can donate blood without a waiting period. However, you should alert the blood donation facility of your COVID vaccination as they may require you to provide specific information before donating. The American Red Cross requires you to disclose the manufacturer of your COVID vaccine and requests that you show your COVID-19 vaccination card when donating blood.

44 How are vaccine providers vetted? Do they have to have medical experience?

Approved COVID-19 vaccine providers must apply for approval providing information and proof of a current valid medical license in Kansas.

45 Why are medical professionals optimistic about this vaccine?

The vaccines have gone through rigorous clinical trials and are establishing a record of effectively saving lives. Medical professionals understand that widespread immunization will help us eradicate the COVID-19 pandemic and help us get back to doing the things we love.

Medical professionals have closely followed the vaccine development, clinical trials, and early success of the ongoing vaccine campaign and have expressed that ALL 3 VACCINES are >99% effective at preventing serious disease, hospitalization, and death! No serious safety concerns have been observed for the Pfizer or Moderna vaccines and the clotting disorder identified with the Johnson & Johnson vaccines is an extremely rare occurrence. There is a vaccine available for you!

Here are four ways to find a provider:

1. **Website**: You can go to vaccines.gov (available in English and Spanish) to find providers with vaccines available near you.
2. **Text**: To find three providers near you, text your zip code to 438829 (GETVAX); for Spanish text your zip code to 822862 (VACUNA).
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4. **Local Health Department**: If you need additional assistance, contact your local health department (directory by county).

46 If someone is sick or running a low-grade fever, can they still get the vaccine?

Patient care is very nuanced, so the FDA advises telling your vaccination provider about ALL your medical conditions, including if you:

- Have any allergies
- Have a fever
- Have a bleeding disorder or are on a blood thinner
• Are immunocompromised or are on a medicine that affects your immune system
• Are pregnant or plan to become pregnant
• Are breastfeeding
• Have received another COVID-19 vaccine

If you have been previously infected with COVID-19, vaccination is recommended; however, the CDC advises waiting 90 days after treatment for COVID-19 symptoms with monoclonal antibodies or convalescent plasma. If you are currently in quarantine due to potential exposure to COVID-19, please wait 14 days after your exposure to get vaccinated to ensure that you do not have COVID-19.

For more information, refer to the Pfizer EUA Factsheet; Moderna EUA Factsheet; Johnson and Johnson EUA Factsheet; and CDC COVID-19 Vaccination FAQ.
Get the facts

47 Is this a hoax?

COVID-19 is not a hoax and neither is the vaccine. Since the beginning of the pandemic, more than 153 million people worldwide have been infected with COVID-19, and more than 3.2 million people have died from their infection. Even people who survive their infection risk long-term consequences from COVID like fatigue, irregular heart rate, and tinnitus (ringing in ears). COVID is no joke, and the best way to prevent COVID is to get vaccinated.

48 Can I get COVID-19 from the vaccine?

No, it is impossible to get COVID-19 from any of the authorized vaccines.

None of the COVID-19 vaccines contain the live virus that causes COVID-19. The goal for each vaccine is to teach our immune systems how to recognize and fight the virus that causes COVID-19. Sometimes this process can cause symptoms such as fever. These symptoms are normal and are a sign that the body is building immunity.

49 If I've already had COVID-19 should I get vaccinated?

Yes, the data now show that vaccination is better at preventing reinfection with COVID-19 than a previous infection, so getting vaccinated adds an important layer of protection against future disease.

If a person is currently in quarantine due to potential exposure to COVID-19, it is advised to wait 14 days after exposure to get vaccinated to ensure that they do not have COVID-19 and risk infecting others at the vaccination site. In addition, if you have been treated for a COVID-19 infection with monoclonal antibodies or convalescent plasma, the CDC advises waiting 90 days after your treatment to make sure your immune system can mount an effective response to the vaccine.

There are four ways to find a vaccine provider to get your vaccine:

1. Website: You can go to vaccines.gov (available in English and Spanish) to find providers with vaccines available near you.
2. Text: To find three providers near you, text your zip code to 438829 (GETVAX); for Spanish text your zip code to 822862 (VACUNA).
3. Phone: You can call 211 and request assistance scheduling an appointment with a local provider; assistance is available in both English and Spanish. You can also call the KDHE COVID-19 Hotline (866-534-3463 / 866-KDHEINF).
4. Local Health Department: If you need additional assistance, contact your local health department (directory by county).

50 Will the COVID-19 vaccine make me test positive?

No. Neither the recently authorized and recommended vaccines nor the vaccines currently in clinical trials in the United States will cause you to test positive on viral tests, like PCR or antigen tests, which are used to see if you have a current infection. If your body develops an immune response, which is
the goal of vaccination, there is a possibility you may test positive on some antibody tests which indicates that you have some level of protection against the virus.
Have you heard?

51 Questions about safety & effectiveness

Each vaccine company’s FDA application included two months of follow-up safety data from clinical trials conducted by universities and other independent bodies, during which tens of thousands of volunteers got a vaccine and were monitored to see if they developed side effects or became infected, compared with others who received a placebo.

Clinical trials revealed no severe outcomes attributable to the vaccine. The Pfizer and Moderna vaccines were found to prevent infection among 95% of the people who participated in their clinical trials. By September, Pfizer’s trial had ~44,000 participants and no serious safety concerns were reported. Similarly, Moderna’s trial had ~28,000 participants with no serious safety concerns, hospitalizations, or deaths. Since that time, millions of people have safely received these vaccines.

Vaccine safety monitoring systems are in place to collect side effect data (CDC). If an unexpected adverse event is seen, experts quickly study it further to assess whether it is a true safety concern that warrants changes in U.S. vaccine recommendations. This monitoring is critical to help ensure that the benefits continue to outweigh the risks for people who receive vaccines.

As a result of this ongoing safety monitoring, the Johnson & Johnson vaccine administration was paused April 13 by the CDC and FDA following reports in the United States of people who developed a rare disorder involving blood clots and low platelets within about two weeks of receiving J&J vaccine. During the pause, the FDA and CDC examined available data to assess the risk of this rare condition. They also published protocols for identifying and treating individuals for this rare clotting disorder and communicated these to healthcare providers to ensure they were aware of the potential for these adverse events and could properly recognize and manage them. Following these reviews, the two agencies have recommended that Johnson & Johnson vaccine administration be resumed in the United States. As of April 26th, Kansas providers resumed administration of the J&J COVID-19 vaccine, following the CDC and FDA’s announcements.

52 How did a vaccine happen so quickly?

America’s best medical and research professionals have been working for years on coronavirus vaccines for SARS and MERS. While SARS and MERS are different than COVID-19, they belong to the coronavirus family. The lessons learned through those developments are being applied today.

Although the timeline has been accelerated, the integrity of the trial and approval processes has remained. Scientists had a head start on developing the COVID-19 vaccine, using their experience from previous coronavirus vaccine efforts. Another way scientists preserved safety and saved time was by working on efforts simultaneously, rather than one after another like the traditional process. For example, COVID-19 vaccines were in Phase III clinical trials at the same time they were being manufactured. Once the vaccine was proven safe and effective and authorized for use after the FDA review process, the manufactured vaccines were deployed. If the vaccines don’t pass the authorization process, which is verified by an independent committee of health experts, the manufactured vaccine cannot be used.
53 I received a flu vaccine, so why would I need the COVID-19 vaccine?

The flu vaccine will not protect you from coronavirus.

Influenza and COVID-19 (SARS-CoV-2) belong to two different RNA virus families, so one vaccine is not interchangeable for another. Influenza belongs to the Orthomyxoviridae family, while SARS-CoV-2 is classified in the Coronaviridae family. Both Influenza and SARS-CoV-2 rely on different protein layers to initiate responses. Influenza uses two surface antigens, while SARS-CoV-2 uses spike proteins, so their immunization approaches are different.

54 Concerns about DNA altering

The COVID-19 vaccines do not alter your DNA.

Medical doctors independent of the vaccine development teams have verified that using mRNA – technology underpinning the Pfizer and Moderna vaccines – will not alter the DNA of our body’s cells. These vaccines provide a set of instructions to your cells to create an immune response specific to COVID-19 without introducing DNA into your body. Learn more.

The Johnson and Johnson vaccine works more like a traditional vaccine. The vaccine is a viral vector vaccine that uses a harmless version of a different virus, called a “vector,” to deliver information to the body that helps to protect you. Learn more.

55 What are the possible side effects of a COVID-19 vaccine?

Among vaccine recipients during the Pfizer clinical trials, 8.8% reported experiencing a reaction they considered to interfere with daily activity; the most common symptoms were fatigue (4.2%), headache (2.4%), muscle pain (1.8%), chills (1.7%), and injection site pain (1.4%). More people experienced these side effects after the second dose.

Among vaccine recipients during the Moderna clinical trials, 9.1% reported local injection site reaction and 16.5% reported side effects, with the most common including fever, headache, fatigue and muscle aches and pains.

No specific safety concerns were identified for the Pfizer and Moderna vaccines in subgroup analyses by age, race, ethnicity, underlying medical conditions, or previous SARS-CoV-2 infection.

Johnson & Johnson administration was paused April 13 by the CDC and FDA following reports of recipients in the United States who developed a rare disorder involving blood clots within about two weeks of vaccination. During the pause, the FDA and CDC examined available data to assess the risk of the condition as well as conducted extensive outreach to providers and clinicians to ensure they were made aware of the potential for these adverse events and could properly manage and recognize these events. Following these reviews, the two agencies have recommended that Johnson & Johnson be resumed in the United States. As of April 26th, KDHE announced that Kansas will resume administration of the J&J COVID-19 vaccine, following the CDC and FDA’s announcements.
56 Why do I need a vaccine when most people recover from COVID-19?

COVID-19 is a deadly disease that causes severe illness – and in some cases, long-term symptoms that we have yet to fully understand. The COVID-19 vaccine has been created to decrease death and severe illness.

Although a high percentage of people recover from COVID-19, some are hospitalized and experience severe illness. It is also somewhat common to have the virus but never experience symptoms, and it’s possible to spread the virus to others even when symptoms are not present. When you make the choice to be vaccinated, you are protecting not only yourself but also those around you from the chance of death and severe illness.

57 Will vaccines be mandated?

No, COVID-19 vaccines will not be mandated in Kansas at this time. Documentation of COVID-19 vaccination will be required by some countries for international travel and may be required in some states to attend sporting events or other large events. If you have travel plans, please make sure you know where COVID-19 vaccination will be required.
Privacy

58 What will I need to provide to get vaccinated?

Some vaccination sites ask for proof of identity to accurately document the spelling of your name and address in the immunization registry and to make sure you fall within the authorized age range for vaccination. Officials recommend that you bring any photo ID that shows your name, birth date, and address. This includes but is not limited to a driver’s license, Consular ID, or a school or work ID. Requirements vary by provider, so please check before you go. Should you be asked to provide an ID and you do not have one, you can seek another provider.

You should also bring your health insurance card if you have one. You will not be charged (vaccines are free), but the vaccine provider may bill your insurer a fee for administering the vaccine. No patient will receive a bill, and no patient will be turned away if they do not have insurance.

There are four ways to find a vaccine provider to get your vaccine:

1. **Website**: You can go to vaccines.gov (available in English and Spanish) to find providers with vaccines available near you.

2. **Text**: To find three providers near you, text your zip code to 438829 (GETVAX); for Spanish text your zip code to 822862 (VACUNA).

3. **Phone**: You can call 211 and request assistance scheduling an appointment with a local provider; assistance is available in both English and Spanish. You can also call the KDHE COVID-19 Hotline (866-534-3463 / 866-KDHEINF).

4. **Local Health Department**: If you need additional assistance, contact your local health department (directory by county).

59 How will my information be used? How will my data be used? Will my data be shared with ICE or other immigration enforcement agencies if I get the COVID-19 vaccine?

Some vaccination sites ask for proof of identity to accurately document the spelling of your name and address in the immunization registry and to make sure you fall within the authorized age range for vaccination. Entering your information and your COVID-19 vaccine in the immunization registry makes sure there is a record of your vaccine in case you lose your vaccination card and need it to travel or work. This information is never shared with ICE or immigration enforcement agencies or law enforcement.

As outlined in the data use and sharing agreement, the Department of Health and Human Services and CDC agree to maintain the confidentiality of identifiable or potentially identifiable data and will only use the data in “furtherance of the public health response to COVID-19.” An appendix to the data use agreement specifies that data may not be used for any civil or criminal prosecution or enforcement, including, but not limited to, immigration enforcement. Beyond these specifications related to data sharing, U.S. Citizen and Immigration Services has clarified that it will not consider testing, treatment, or preventive care, including vaccines, related to COVID-19 as part of a public charge inadmissibility determination.
Travel

60 If I am vaccinated do I need to quarantine when I return from traveling?

Vaccinated persons are not required to quarantine after traveling if they meet all of the following criteria:

- Are fully vaccinated (i.e., ≥2 weeks following receipt of the second dose in a 2-dose series, or ≥2 weeks following receipt of one dose of a single-dose vaccine)
- Are within 6 months following receipt of the last dose in the series
- Have remained asymptomatic since the travel

Persons who do not meet all 3 of the above criteria should continue to follow current quarantine guidance for travel.

You are considered fully vaccinated two weeks after receiving the Johnson & Johnson vaccine or two weeks after receiving your boost dose (second dose) of the Pfizer or Moderna vaccines. Fully vaccinated persons should continue to follow current guidance to protect themselves and others. This includes:

- Wearing a mask, staying at least 6 feet apart from others, and avoiding crowds and poorly ventilated spaces whenever you are in public, gathering with unvaccinated people from more than one other household, or visiting with an unvaccinated person who is at increased risk of severe illness or death from COVID-19 or who lives with a person at increased risk
- Avoiding medium or large-sized gatherings
- Delaying domestic and international travel
- Following guidance at your workplace
**Patient follow-up**

61 Where can I report COVID-19 vaccine side effects?

If you are having life-threatening side effects, contact 911. For other serious, persistent side effects, contact your healthcare provider and the person who administered your vaccine. Your vaccine provider may advise you to report side effects to the [Vaccine Adverse Event Reporting System (VAERS)](https://www.vaers.hhs.gov). You can also report side effects directly to VAERS or V-safe.

62 What is the V-safe app?

V-safe is a smartphone-based tool that uses text messaging and web surveys to provide personalized health check-ins after you receive a COVID-19 vaccine. Through V-safe, you can quickly tell CDC if you have any side effects after getting the COVID-19 vaccine. Depending on your answers, someone from CDC may call to check on you and get more information. V-safe will also remind you to get your boost dose if you need one. [Register for V-safe here](https://v-safe.cdc.gov).

63 Is there an alternative to V-safe for those who do not have a smartphone or reliable internet?

Currently, V-safe can only be accessed with a smartphone that has a touchscreen, can receive text messages, and has access to the Internet. If you cannot participate in V-safe, you can submit reports of adverse events following vaccination to [VAERS](https://vaers.hhs.gov), a vaccine safety monitoring system managed by CDC and FDA. If you need additional help submitting a report, you may call the VAERS toll-free information line at 1-800-822-7967 or send an email to info@vaers.org.

64 What is “contact tracing”?

Contact tracing is the process of identifying, assessing, and managing people who have been exposed to a disease to prevent onward transmission. These people are called contacts. Contact tracing for COVID-19 requires identifying people who may have been exposed to SARS-CoV-2, the virus that causes COVID-19, and following them daily for 14 days. The goal is to stop transmission of the virus by reducing the number of people who are circulating with the virus.
History

Has the U.S. developed a coronavirus vaccine before?

Mild coronaviruses (CoV) were first identified in 1965 as a cause for the common cold. Other mild coronavirus illnesses were subsequently identified in humans and animals. Twenty years ago, the identification of the more serious SARS-CoV virus led to interest in vaccine development against this potentially deadly infection. More recently a more limited outbreak of MERS-CoV reinforced that interest in vaccine development. Various forms of vaccines targeting SARS-CoV and MERS-CoV have been developed and tested in preclinical models. However, only a few of them entered clinical trials and none of them have been FDA approved. With the widespread and severe SARS-CoV-2 (COVID-19) pandemic, vaccine development to prevent coronavirus infection was greatly accelerated.

For more detailed information about the history of coronavirus vaccine development, please read Coronavirus vaccine development: from SARS and MERS to COVID-19.