

Improving Vaccine Confidence and Acceptance



How to Talk About COVID-19 Vaccines

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Overview

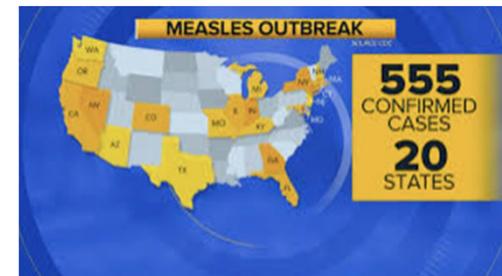
- Vaccine Confidence vs Hesitance
- Vaccine Confidence Issues
- Communication Don'ts
- 5 Key Components of COVID-19 Vaccine Communication
- Talking Point Resources



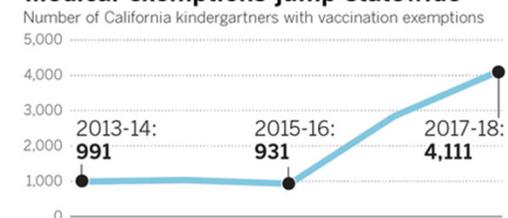
Vaccine Hesitance

A significant issue- world, US, Los Angeles

- Postponing, rejecting, or refusing to get vaccinated
- Results in outbreaks of disease
- The World Health Organization's top 10 threats to global health in 2019 included vaccine hesitancy



Medical exemptions jump statewide



Source: California Department of Public Health @latimesgraphics

Is it Vaccine Confidence, Hesitance or Access?

LOCAL NEWS

Data showing vaccination rates by community reveal inequities in L.A. County, health officials acknowledge

Los Angeles Times



New map shows deep inequities in L.A.'s COVID-19 vaccine rollout

NEWS

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Los Angeles Times

HEALTH

Local Doctors Say Equitable Access, Not Hesitancy the Main Issue in Vaccine Distribution

OPINION

Op-Ed: Why public health messaging should emphasize vaccine acceptance, not hesitancy

Access

- No access to the internet
- Not in the language spoken
- Difficult to navigate
- Takes time
- No appointments available
- No appointments available at night or after work
- No transportation
- Too far away
- Can't take time off work to get vaccinated
- Cant take time off work if need to stay home from side effect
- Not sure what documentation needed, cost, immigration status





Vaccine Confidence/Hesitance Issues

Distrust

- Distrust as a result from poor treatment by health care system
- Distrust of drug companies, health care
 - public health, or government

Misinformation

- Many sources- social media
- Disease is more “natural” and beneficial than vaccine
- Peer and community pressure (not to be immunized)
- Don’t need it if you’ve had COVID-19

Safety

- How the vaccine was made and tested
- Short term and long-term effects
- Ingredients
- How it works

Too much information

- New vaccines
- Effectiveness
- Eligibility





Vaccine Confidence

Vaccines in general

Accept All. Accept Some. Delay Some. Refuse but Unsure. Refuse All.

COVID-19 Vaccine

Very Confident. **Confident. Wait and See.** Unsure. No Confidence

Most of us have moved around on the COVID-19 vaccine confidence scale.

- People are taking a wait and see strategy
- Declining vaccine (over fear of doing something wrong)
- Many people have questions and concerns about vaccines

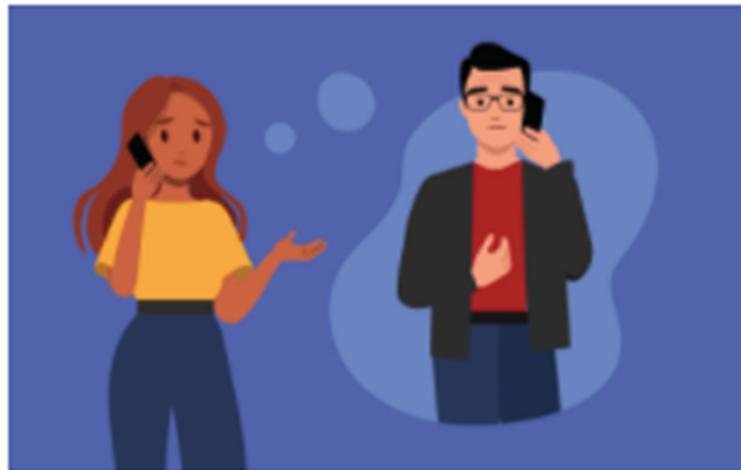
5 Key Components of COVID-19 Vaccine Communication



- 1) Lead with Empathy, Respect and Support
- 2) Ask, Listen, Acknowledge
- 3) Use Personal Stories – Share Why You Got Vaccinated
- 4) Use Key Messages and Talking Points that are Easy to Understand
- 5) Provide Resources and Be Prepared to Help

Key Component 1: Lead with Empathy, Respect and Support

- People want what's best for themselves, the people they care about and their family and are attempting to make the best decisions.
- People may be more afraid of the COVID-19 vaccine than getting sick with COVID-19
- People may have experienced loss- illness, finances, or death of someone
- They may not be ready to accept a recommendation to get vaccinated
- They may need help to find a vaccine or get an appointment



Key Component 2: Ask, Listen and Acknowledge

Ask

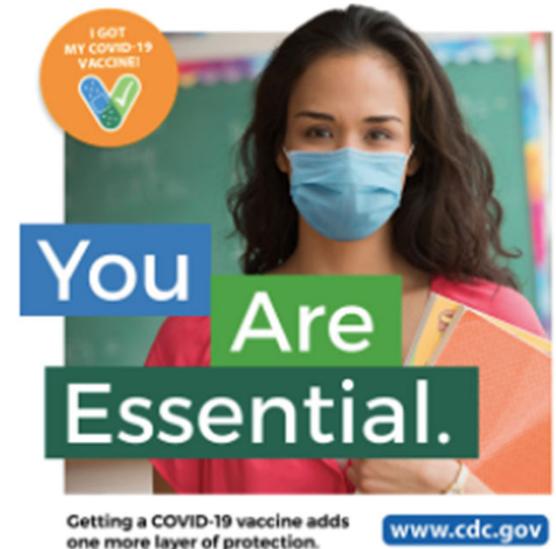
- Ask what questions and concerns they have
- Ask open-ended questions (let them answer)

Listen

- Let them express their concerns
- Take note of beliefs, fears and other factors impacting confidence

Acknowledge

- Restate and summarize their concerns – “It sounds like you...”
- Acknowledge it can be an emotional or a difficult decision and that the choice is theirs
- If people decline, respect their decision and offer to answer questions
- Over time, if possible, check-in on their decision



Key Component 3: Use Personal Stories and Share Why You Got Vaccinated



- I got vaccinated because I want to see my parents
- I got vaccinated so I could feel safer at work and when I go out
- When I got vaccinated, I had a few side effects, but I understand that was my body creating a defense against COVID-19
- For me, vaccination against COVID-19 is about my health, but also about protecting people around me
- What I understand has made me believe the COVID-19 vaccine is safe, was tested enough and no short cuts were taken
- I was afraid of side effects, but they were mild and now I am so relieved knowing I am protected

Key Component 4: Use Key Messages and Talking Points (non-technical terms) to discuss the COVID-19 Vaccine

- Is the vaccine safe?
- How was it made?
- Why should I get vaccinated against COVID-19?
- What should I expect (side effects)?

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)
COVID-19 Vaccines

There are many vaccines in development to protect us against COVID-19. Below are some common questions about vaccination and COVID-19 vaccines.

1. Why is vaccination important?
Vaccination is a safe and effective way to prevent disease. Vaccines save millions of lives each year. When we get vaccinated, we aren't just protecting ourselves, but also those around us.

2. How do vaccines protect communities?
When a person gets vaccinated, they are less likely to get a disease or pass the germ on to other people. When more people get vaccinated there are fewer people left for a germ to infect so it is harder for the germ to spread. This is called community immunity or "herd immunity." Herd immunity is important because it protects people who can't get the vaccine, for example, because they are too young or are very sick.

3. How does a vaccine work?
Vaccines work by preparing the body's immune system to recognize and fight off germs. They reduce your risk of getting a disease by working with your body's natural defenses to build protection. When you get a vaccine, your immune system responds to:

- Detects the invading germ, such as a virus or bacteria.
- Makes antibodies. Antibodies are proteins produced naturally by the immune system to fight disease.
- Remembers the disease and how to fight it. If you are exposed to the germ after getting the vaccine, your immune system can quickly destroy it before you become sick.

 Our immune systems are designed to remember. After we get one or more doses of a vaccine, we are protected against the disease for a period of time. This is what makes vaccines so effective. Instead of treating a disease after it happens, vaccines can prevent us from getting sick in the first place.

4. Can you get COVID-19 from a vaccine?
No. None of the COVID-19 vaccines being developed in the United States have the virus that causes COVID-19 in them. Sometimes people get a fever or feel tired for a day or so after getting a vaccine. These symptoms are normal and are a sign that the body is building immunity. You can learn more about how COVID-19 vaccines work at this [CDC website](#).
It usually takes a few weeks for the body to build immunity after vaccination. If a person got infected with the virus that causes COVID-19 just before or just after they got a shot they could still get COVID-19. This is because the vaccine has not had enough time to provide protection.

5. Will getting the vaccine cause me to test positive on a COVID-19 test?
No. Vaccines won't cause you to test positive on a viral test (like the swab test) that looks for current COVID-19 infection. You may test positive on some antibody tests. This is because one of the ways that vaccines work is to teach your body to make antibodies.

Los Angeles County Department of Public Health
www.publichealth.lacounty.gov
12/12/20 FAQ Vaccines (English)

Myths about COVID-19 Vaccines
Los Angeles County Department of Public Health

Myth 1: The vaccine was developed too fast - I don't think they know enough about it.
The Fact: These vaccines could be made fast and still be safe for three simple reasons.

- There was a lot of research done on the kind of virus that causes COVID-19 before the virus showed up. Scientists had a big head start when the kind of vaccine we could make was known.
- A lot of government money was spent on other coronaviruses to work on the vaccine and to get all of the scientists to work on it around the clock. They helped speed everything up.
- While every step after that to be followed, scientists knew what to do and how to do it. They followed, some of the steps were done at the same time instead of one after another. It's like cooking several items at once instead of waiting one item to be done. You get done sooner but it's just as good.

 In fact, the vaccines that have been approved so far to protect against COVID-19 were studied on more than 100,000 volunteers, including adults of all ages and different racial and ethnic groups, and were found to work very well and be equally safe for all.

Myth 2: Only 2% of people who get COVID-19 die of it. Isn't the vaccine 98% more people than that?
The Fact: COVID-19 is a viral disease. Like any virus, it can be very dangerous, but it's also a virus that many people in every thousand infected, while COVID-19 kills one out of a hundred people who are infected. The one that died from the virus, approved vaccines.

- Some people wonder if they could be safe because volunteers who made sure in vaccines with were not considered long enough for use in those. If they will be deaths. It's true that we don't have 2% reports of an infection in testing people who got these vaccines, but we do have a percentage with other vaccines and the rest is just a lot of others that get up within hours or days. There is no test for knowing we will see something different here.

Myth 3: The vaccine contains live cells with COVID-19.
The Fact: The current vaccines don't include the virus in any form - no live virus, no weakened virus, no dead virus. You just cannot get the disease from the vaccine.

- Some other vaccines use the virus that is fighting to make a virus to change up an immune response. The current COVID-19 vaccines do not work that way so there is no way they could give you COVID-19.
- It's possible to create a disease. In the first few days after you get before the vaccine has a chance to work, but that would not mean you got before the vaccine. For most people, the vaccine needs 7 days before it starts to work. And both these vaccines require a second dose before a person is fully protected from getting sick from the virus. It's easy to be confused about this, because you might feel some side effects for a while after getting the vaccine. In fact, about half of the volunteers who received these vaccines experienced some side effects from one of these effects were mild and did not require any treatment or change in daily activity and lasted for 3-5 days. When they were feeling well from COVID-19, however, not even a mild case of COVID-19. They were feeling the symptoms of an

Los Angeles County Department of Public Health
www.publichealth.lacounty.gov
12/12/20 COVID-19 Vaccine (English)

NATIONAL FORUM ON COVID-19 VACCINE
Communicating About COVID-19 Vaccine Safety and Risk

Most people in the United States are planning to get a COVID-19 vaccine. However, some may want more information, including information about the safety and effectiveness of COVID-19 vaccines. Take the time to learn to people's concerns and answer their questions. This can help them become confident in their decision to get vaccinated. [Share your expertise](#) in the vaccine safety community to help more Americans, which in turn leads to fewer COVID-19 illnesses, hospitalizations, and deaths.

Remember if a person has concerns or questions, the best way to answer them is to ask them. They won't accept a COVID-19 vaccine. Sometimes people simply want your answers to their questions.

Consider principles from [Public and Emergency Risk Communication](#) when communicating about COVID-19 vaccine safety.

- Be first. Share information and what is known, what is not known, and what is being done to fill in the gaps as quickly as possible.
- Be right. Ensure the information that you share is accurate in order to maintain credibility.
- Be credible. Communicate honestly, timely, and scientific evidence to the public so that your information and guidance.
- Express empathy. Acknowledge what people are hearing and consider their perspectives when providing recommendations.
- Promote action. Make action messages simple, clear, and easy to implement.
- Show respect. Actively listen to the issues and solutions brought up by local communities and leaders.

When communicating about COVID-19 vaccine safety and risk, be sure to emphasize:

- COVID-19 vaccines are [safe and effective](#).
- Millions of people in the United States have received COVID-19 vaccines, and those vaccines have undergone the most intensive safety monitoring in U.S. history.
- COVID-19 vaccines meet all [public health standards](#).
- The [United States Administration \(FDA\)](#) carefully reviews all safety data from clinical trials and authorizes emergency vaccine use only when the expected benefits outweigh potential risks.
- The [Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices \(ACIP\)](#), a group of immunization and public health experts, reviews all safety data before recommending any COVID-19 vaccine for use in the United States.

Additional CDC Resources and References

Education for Patients

[COVID-19 Vaccines](#)
[COVID-19 Vaccines: What You Need to Know](#)
[COVID-19 Vaccines: What You Need to Know](#)
[COVID-19 Vaccines: What You Need to Know](#)

Tips for Providers

[COVID-19 Vaccines: What You Need to Know](#)
[COVID-19 Vaccines: What You Need to Know](#)
[COVID-19 Vaccines: What You Need to Know](#)
[COVID-19 Vaccines: What You Need to Know](#)

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

www.cdc.gov/CovidVaccineForum

Key Component 5: Offer resources & be prepared to help someone find a vaccination or make an appointment

- If people decline, respect their decision and offer to answer questions
- Let them know they can come back to talk to you
- Over time, if possible, check-in and reoffer the vaccine
- Offer support to find or make an appointment

County of Los Angeles Public Health

COVID-19 Home About COVID-19 Guidances Protection News Updates Help

COVID-19 VACCINE

Sign up for the **VACCINE NEWSLETTER** to receive updates on vaccine rollout.

Email Address

Submit

General Information +

Getting the Vaccine +

Vaccine Safety +

Authorized Vaccines +

Data +

Information for Providers +

COVID-19 Vaccine Related Donations

ACTIVELY VACCINATING PHASE 1A

- Frontline Healthcare Workers
- Staff & Residents at Skilled Nursing Facilities
- Staff & Residents at Long-Term Care Facilities

ESTIMATED TIMELINE FOR PHASE 1B

Early February

Check back often for updates.

HEALTHCARE WORKER APPOINTMENT SIGNUP.

FIND OUT WHEN YOU CAN RECEIVE A VACCINE.

[VaccinateLACounty.com](https://www.vaccinatelacounty.com)

County of Los Angeles Public Health

Acute Communicable Disease Control

For Healthcare Providers: [COVID-19 Hub](#) [Vaccine Hub](#) For Everyone: [VaccinateLACounty.com](#)

COVID-19 Vaccine Vaccination Appointments

[Ver página en español](#)

How to make an appointment

- 1 Check to see if you are eligible for vaccination +
- 2 Check the type of vaccine you need +
- 3 Look for an appointment +

Information Updated as of 4-1-21
Check [VaccinateLACounty.com](https://www.vaccinatelacounty.com) for
most recent information



Talking Points

Why should I get vaccinated against COVID-19?

- We need a COVID-19 vaccine because wearing masks and social distancing are not 100% or enough to stop the pandemic.
- Getting vaccinated against COVID 19 is a safe, effective and critical tool to protect us.
- The more people who get vaccinated against COVID-19, the fewer chances the virus has to make people seriously sick or cause death.
- When you get vaccinated against COVID-19, you help protect yourself, your family, your patients, your co-workers and the community you live in.



Talking Points

- There are currently three vaccines available in Los Angeles County- Pfizer, Moderna and Johnson and Johnson (Janssen)
- All three vaccines have been tested and are safe and effective.
- **All three vaccines are effective at preventing serious illness hospitalization and death from COVID-19 disease.**
- You can't get COVID-19 from the vaccine



Talking Points

Is the COVID-19 vaccine safe?

- Because of the pandemic, COVID-19 vaccines were made as quickly as possible, but **all** the safety steps were followed. No steps or testing have been skipped.
- Thousands of people, including many Latinos, African Americans, men and women of many ages, and others who have health conditions, took the COVID-19 vaccine to make sure it was safe.
- More than 75 million people in the US have safely received COVID-19 vaccines.
- There is a U.S. vaccine safety system that works to make sure the COVID-19 vaccine is safe before and now tracks any serious side effects
- It is much safer to get vaccinated against COVID-19 than to get sick with COVID-19. The protection you get from being sick with COVID-19 isn't better than the vaccine.



Talking Points

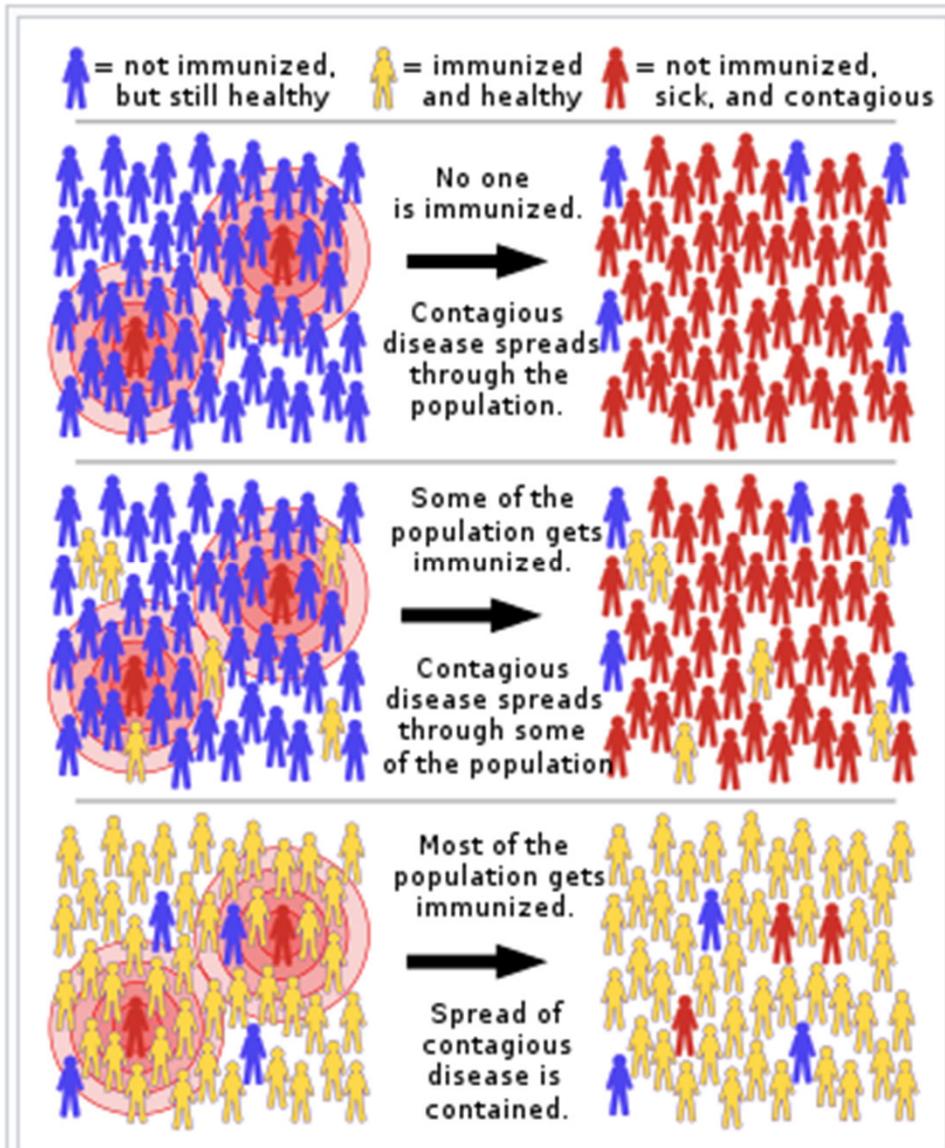
Does the COVID-19 vaccine work?

- The COVID-19 vaccine will safely make your body ready to fight and defend you from COVID-19 virus if you are exposed.
- COVID-19 vaccine works by teaching our bodies how to fight the virus that causes COVID-19.
- It takes a few weeks after your vaccine for the body to be ready to defend you from the virus if you are exposed.
- Until enough people get vaccinated against COVID-19, you must keep wearing your mask and keeping social distance to stay protected from the virus.

DRAFT - not for distribution

Community Immunity

- When you get vaccinated, you protect
- Yourself
- Your family
- Your community



Continue to take steps to stop the spread

- Wear a face covering
- Avoid close contact and crowded spaces
- Wash your hands often
- Clean and disinfect frequently touched surfaces



After You Have Been Fully Vaccinated

- 2 weeks after their second dose in a 2-dose series, like the Pfizer or Moderna vaccines, or
- 2 weeks after a single-dose vaccine, like Johnson & Johnson's Janssen vaccine



- You can visit indoors with other fully vaccinated people without wearing a mask or physically distancing.



<http://publichealth.lacounty.gov/acd/ncorona2019/vaccine/aftervaccination/>

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COVID-19 Vaccination For CCCEF Partners



Franklin D. Pratt, MD, MPHTM, FACEP
Vaccine Preventable Disease Control Program

April 16, 2021

Disclaimer

- Information about COVID-19 and vaccination changes frequently.
- This presentation was current as of 4/10/2021.
- It only includes information about the vaccines that are currently available in the USA.

For up-to-date information please visit:

www.cdc.gov/vaccines/covid-19

VaccinateLACounty.com

COVID-19 Vaccine Overview

- Introduction
- How they work
- How they were developed
- Safety
- How vaccines are distributed
- Getting a vaccine
- Myths, scams and where to get more information

Are there side effects?

Does it work?

How much does it cost?

Is it safe?



What we know about COVID-19

- COVID-19 is caused by a virus called SARS-CoV-2
- The virus can affect people in different ways:
 - Some people never get symptoms
 - Some people get mild or moderate symptoms
 - Others get severe illness:
 - Older adults
 - People with certain medical conditions
 - The type of symptoms also varies
- People can pass the virus to others even if they don't have symptoms

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



Three Vaccines for COVID-19 are available in the US

Pfizer

- Age 16 and older
- mRNA
- 2 doses - 21 days apart



Moderna

- Age 18 and over
- mRNA
- 2 doses - 28 days apart



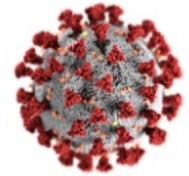
Johnson & Johnson (J&J)/Janssen

- Age 18 and over
- DNA (viral vector)
- 1 dose

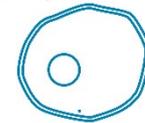


All 3 COVID-19 vaccines are safe **and** effective

How COVID-19 vaccines work



- Prepare our immune system to recognize and fight off germs.
- All 3 COVID-19 vaccines teach our cells to make harmless spike proteins (the crown-like spikes on the surface of the COVID-19 virus) that show on our cells.
 - This does not harm our body
 - Our body makes immune response to harmless spike proteins
 - Prepares our immune cells to respond to future infection
- If we ever get the COVID-19 virus, our immune system recognizes it by the spike proteins.
- It remembers how to destroy the virus, so that we don't become sick.



You can't get COVID-19 from the vaccines

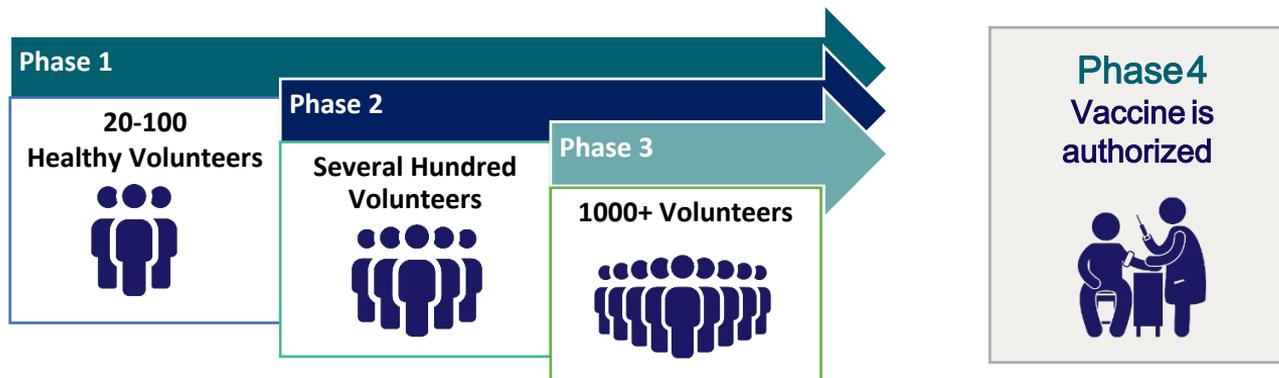
Summary - All 3 vaccines

- Do not contain the virus that causes COVID-19
- Cannot give you COVID-19



Fast-tracking development while ensuring safety

- Developing a new vaccine usually takes years
- Scientists had a head start because they had already:
 - Studied other coronaviruses
 - Studied both mRNA and viral vector vaccines
- Government funding to pay companies and scientists to work around the clock
- Researchers used existing networks to conduct COVID-19 vaccine trials
- Every step that is required to make sure a vaccine is safe and effective was followed



Some of the steps were done at the same time instead of one after another

Studies of the COVID-19 Vaccines

- The 3 vaccines were studied in over 110,000 volunteers
- Half got vaccine and half got placebo (salt water)
- The vaccines were tested in diverse mix of people, including older adults, people with underlying health conditions, and communities of color

All 3 vaccines were found to work very well and be equally safe for all



How well do the vaccines work?

- Cannot directly compare the clinical trial results of the J&J and mRNA (Pfizer & Moderna) vaccines

All 3 vaccines were effective at preventing severe illnesses, hospitalizations, and deaths



Vs.



When can I get a vaccine?

- The vaccine has been offered to different groups of people in phases
- Everyone age 16+: eligible on April 15
People age 16 & 17 can only get Pfizer vaccine
- Child vaccines possibly available by Fall

**Vaccine is free for everyone,
insurance is not required**

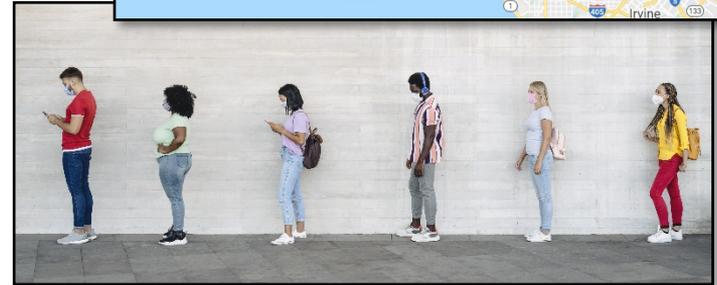
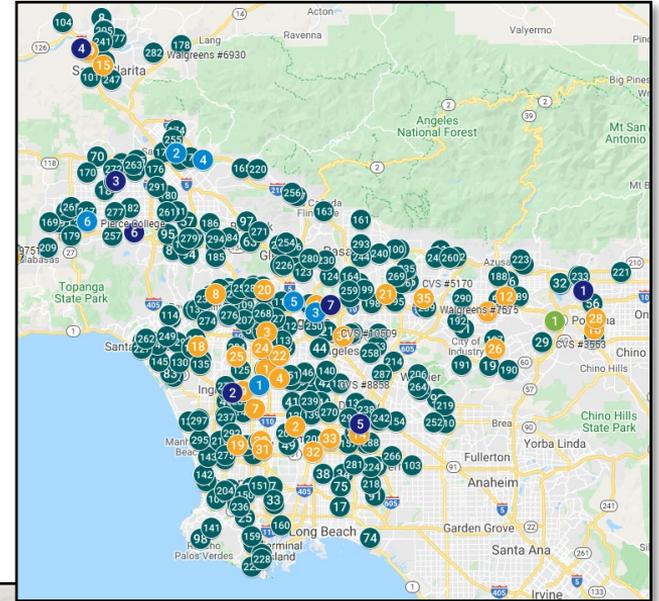
**Anyone can get the vaccine,
regardless of immigration status**



Where can I get the Vaccine?

Over 600 vaccination sites throughout LA County and several different appointment systems

- Large scale vaccination sites – also known as hubs or PODS (Point of Dispensing Sites)
 - Public Health, LA City Fire Dept., Kaiser, FEMA
- Hospitals
- Clinics and Federally Qualified Health Centers (FQHCs)
- Pharmacies
- Some workplaces
- Long-term care facilities
- Some senior housing developments & senior centers
- Mobile vaccination units



How do I book a vaccination appointment?

The screenshot shows the website interface for booking a COVID-19 vaccine appointment. At the top, there is a navigation bar with 'Translate', 'A-Z Index', and 'Font Size'. Below this is a search bar and social media icons. The main header features a banner for 'COVID-19 Vaccine Vaccination Appointments' with a photo of healthcare workers. A secondary navigation bar includes links for 'COVID-19 Hub', 'Vaccine Hub', and 'VaccinateLACounty.com'. The main content area is titled 'How to make an appointment' and contains a numbered list of steps: 1. Check to see if you are eligible for vaccination, 2. Check the type of vaccine you need, 3. Look for an appointment, 4. Required documentation, 5. At your appointment, 6. After you get a vaccine, and 7. Second dose information. A 'Ver página en español' link is also visible.

1. Visit [VaccinateLACounty.com](https://www.vaccinate.lacounty.gov)
2. Click on “How to Make an Appointment”
3. Follow the steps

How to Make an Appointment

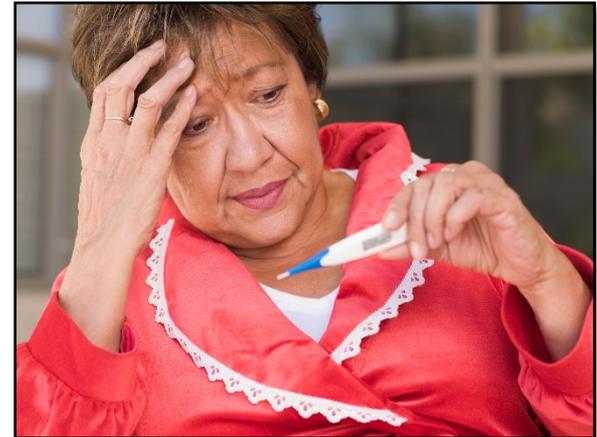
Residents with disabilities or without computer access can call [833-540-0473](tel:833-540-0473) between 8:00 am and 8:30 pm 7 days a week for assistance with appointments.

Appointments & Doses are Limited.

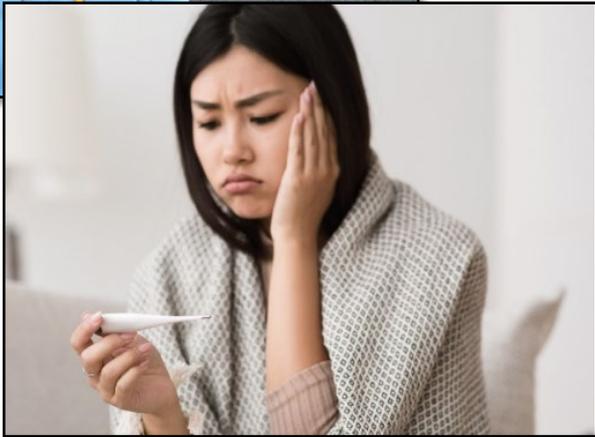
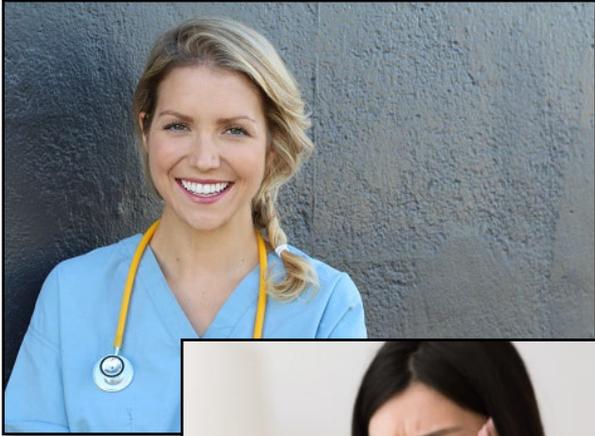
COVID-19 Vaccine Side-effects

Common side effects include:

- Arm pain, redness, or swelling
 - Fever, chills, muscle aches
 - Headache, Feeling tired
 - Nausea
- Side-effects are signs that your immune system is building protection – not everyone gets them
- They usually happen in the first 2 days
 - For mRNA vaccines, more common after the 2nd dose
 - May affect your ability to do daily activities
 - but should feel better within a day or two



When to contact your doctor



- If vaccine side-effects last more than 2 days
- If symptoms start more than 2 days after you got the vaccine
- If you get any of these symptoms: cough, shortness of breath, runny nose, sore throat, or new loss of taste or smell
- If symptoms get worse or worry you

You cannot get COVID-19 from the vaccine



But..

- You could have been infected before you got the vaccine but start showing symptoms afterwards
- You could also get infected after you get vaccinated
 - It takes time for your body to build immunity
 - Even though the vaccines are very effective, none are 100%

Talk to a doctor and get tested if you get symptoms of COVID-19

It is recommended that you get vaccinated even if you have already had COVID-19

Why?

- Do not know how long you are protected after you have had COVID-19
- You can get COVID-19 more than once
- Vaccine:
 - Is safe, even after COVID-19 infection
 - Strengthens your immunity
- If you currently have COVID-19:
 - Wait at least until your isolation period is over to avoid risk of spreading it to others
- Wait 90 days if you had monoclonal antibody or convalescent plasma treatment for COVID-19



Pregnancy

- Pregnant women who get COVID-19 are more likely to get sick. They may also be more likely to get pregnancy complications like preterm birth
- There is limited information about the safety of COVID-19 vaccines during pregnancy. However, based on what we know about how these vaccines work, experts do not believe they pose a risk.



Pregnancy and COVID-19 Vaccination

- Pregnant women can receive any of the 3 vaccines if they are part of an eligible group
- Pregnant women may choose to get vaccinated:
 - Personal decision
 - May want to talk it through with their doctor first
- Many pregnant women who have received the vaccine are being monitored and so far, no safety concerns have been identified



Breastfeeding



- There are no data on the safety of COVID-19 vaccines in lactating women or the effects of the vaccines on the breastfed infant or milk production.
- However, based on what we know about how these vaccines work, they are not thought to be a risk for the mother or baby.
- Women who are breastfeeding may choose to be vaccinated

People with weak immune systems

- People with weak immune systems:
 - Are at higher risk of getting very sick from COVID-19

We do not know how well the vaccines will work for them, but vaccination is strongly recommended
- The vaccine studies included some people with weak immune systems, such as cancer and stable HIV.
 - Side effects were not different
- Can get any of the 3 vaccines
 - Advised to talk to their doctor about the best time to get vaccinated



Allergies and severe allergic reaction (anaphylaxis)

- The COVID-19 vaccines do not contain eggs, gelatin, latex, or preservatives
- Small risk of severe allergic reaction with any vaccine
- Talk to your doctor if you have had an allergic reaction to a:
 - Vaccine
 - Injectable therapy
 - Polyethylene glycol (PEG)
 - Polysorbate
- People who are allergic to other things (e.g., oral medication, food, pets, pollen) or who have a family history of allergies can be vaccinated
- Everyone is observed for allergic reactions after getting a COVID-19 vaccine

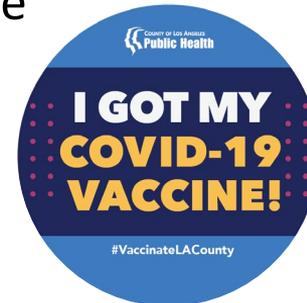
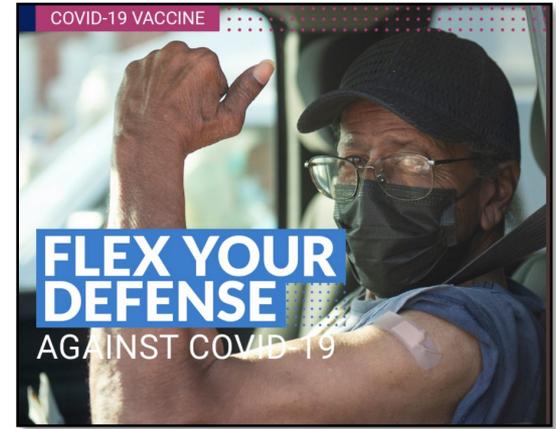
Information may change

Check the latest guidance and talk to your doctor

[cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/vaccines/safety/allergic-reaction.html](https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/vaccines/safety/allergic-reaction.html)

When you are considered to be fully vaccinated

- People are considered fully vaccinated:
 - 2 weeks after their second dose in a 2-dose series, or
 - 2 weeks after a single-dose vaccine
- If it has been less than 2 weeks since your shot, or if you still need to get your second dose, you are NOT fully protected.
- Keep taking all prevention steps until you are fully vaccinated.



If you are fully vaccinated: gatherings

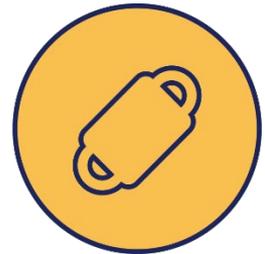
- You can visit indoors with a small number of other fully vaccinated people without:
 - Wearing a mask
 - Physically distancing
- You can visit indoors with unvaccinated* people from one other household without:
 - Wearing masks
 - Physically distancing

*Unless any of those people or anyone they live with has an increased risk for severe illness from COVID-19



Continue to protect yourself and others

- You should continue to take steps to protect yourself and others when you are:
 - In public
 - Gathering with unvaccinated people from more than one other household
 - 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
- You should still avoid medium or large-sized gatherings
- You should still adhere to the state travel advisory
- You are still required to self quarantine upon return if you do travel out of California



If you are fully vaccinated: quarantine and isolation

You should still watch out for symptoms of COVID-19 even if you have been vaccinated, especially if you've been around someone who is sick.

If you are fully vaccinated and have been exposed to someone who has COVID-19:

- You do not need to quarantine or get tested unless
 - You have symptoms
 - You live in a group setting like a correctional or detention facility or group home
 - You traveled out of state
- Monitor your health for symptoms of COVID-19 for 14 days and continue to protect yourself and others

If you are fully vaccinated and have symptoms of COVID-19:

- You should get tested. Stay home and away from others.

We are still learning

- How well the vaccines keep people from spreading the disease
 - Early data show that the vaccines may help keep people from spreading COVID-19
- How long the vaccines will protect us for
- Until we know more about those questions, everyone should continue taking basic prevention steps when recommended



Beware of the myths Get the facts!

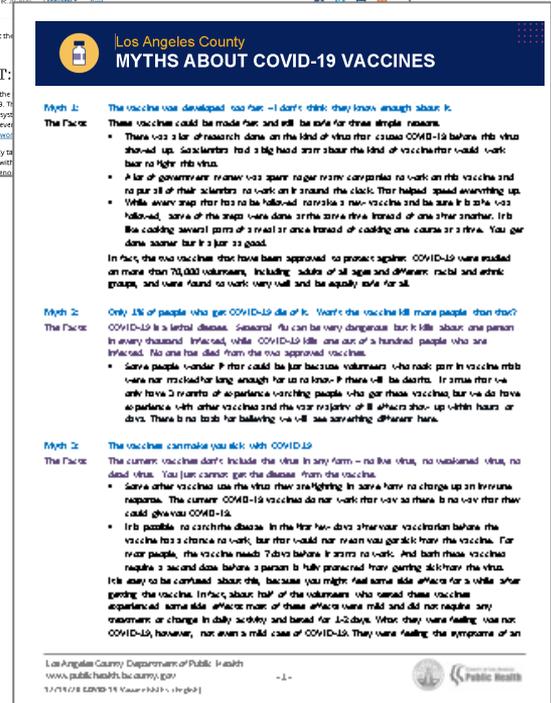
Common myths:

- It was developed too fast
- It will kill more people than COVID-19
- It can give you COVID-19
- It can affect our genes.
- It contain dangerous chemicals
- It contains a micro chip that can be used to track my movements.
- It is being pushed on people against their will.
- You can't trust the people who made these vaccines.
- Black and Latinx communities are being singled out to get the vaccine
- I don't need the vaccine if I already had COVID-19

NOT TRUE!



CDC website



DPH website

Look out for vaccine scams

If someone says they can...

- Get you a special low-cost deal or get you the vaccine under the table
- Get you a place on a waiting list
- Sell you a vaccine or “miracle cures”

....it’s a scam!



Report a possible COVID-19 scam

Contact the LA County Department of Consumer and Business Affairs (DCBA): dcba.lacounty.gov or 800-593-8222
They can also help you try to get your money back.

Protect your personal or financial information

If you get calls, texts, or emails, be careful what you share.

Get reliable information

The screenshot shows the website for the Los Angeles County Department of Public Health's COVID-19 vaccine information. The header includes the department logo, a search bar, and navigation links for COVID-19 Home, About COVID-19, Guidances, Protection, News Updates, and Help. The main banner features the text "COVID-19 VACCINE" in large white letters on a dark blue background. Below this is a blue bar with "Información en español". The content area is divided into two columns. The left column has a green box for "How to Make an Appointment" with the subtext "Appointments & Doses are Limited." and another green box for "Vaccine Distribution Data" with the subtext "(Doses, Maps, Demographics)". The right column has a dark blue box for "Sign up for the VACCINE NEWSLETTER" with an "Email Address" input field and a "Submit" button. Below the main content is a dark blue box with the text "Learn How to Secure Second Dose Appointments" and "Residents with disabilities or without computer access can call 833-540-0473 between 8:00 am and 8:30 pm 7 days a week for assistance with appointments." At the bottom is a green box with "NOW VACCINATING" and "PHASE 1A". A sidebar on the left contains a list of links: General Information, Distribution Plans, Sector Vaccination Factsheets, Getting the Vaccine, Vaccine Safety, Authorized Vaccines, and Data, each with a plus sign icon.

Los Angeles County Department of Public Health:

- Website
 - English: [VaccinateLACounty.com](https://www.vaccinatelacounty.com)
 - Spanish: [VacunateLosAngeles.com](https://www.vacunatelosangeles.com)
- Social media: [@lapublichealth](https://twitter.com/lapublichealth)

CDC:

- www.cdc.gov/vaccines/covid-19

Summary

- We have 3 excellent vaccines that are safe and effective
- If you do get exposed to COVID-19, all 3 vaccines can prevent you from getting sick, missing work, or ending up in the hospital
- The best vaccine is the first vaccine that's available to you

**Vaccines protect us,
our families,
our co-workers, and
our communities**



