



Quick Answers for Healthcare Professionals to Common Questions People May Ask About COVID-19 Vaccines

Please feel free to reach out if you have further questions or concerns that are not addressed on this form. We have infection preventionists, pharmacists and nurses on staff to assist families in making the best decisions for themselves and their loved ones. Feel free to call Deb Sutton RN or Laura DeBoer RN with your questions. Initial vaccination will only be offered during clinics scheduled by our Pharmacy Partner, individuals declining the vaccine initially will likely not have vaccine available until released for public use in spring. CMS has discussed possible changes in isolation/visitation requirements for individuals receiving the vaccine in the future, but no changes are being made at this time.

1) Should I get vaccinated for COVID-19?

I strongly recommend you get vaccinated. The vaccine will help protect you from getting COVID-19. If you still get infected after you get vaccinated, the vaccine may prevent serious illness. By getting vaccinated, you can also help protect people around you.

2) Can the vaccine give me COVID-19?

No. None of the COVID-19 vaccines currently authorized for use or in development in the United States use the live virus that causes COVID-19. However, it typically takes a few weeks for the body to build immunity after vaccination. That means it's possible you could be infected with the virus that causes COVID-19 just before or just after vaccination and get sick.

3) If I already had COVID-19 and recovered, do I still need to get vaccinated?

Yes. CDC recommends that you get vaccinated even if you have already had COVID-19, because you can catch it more than once. While you may have some short-term antibody protection after recovering from COVID-19, we don't know how long this protection will last.

4) Is it safe to get a COVID-19 vaccine if I have an underlying medical condition?

Yes. COVID-19 vaccination is especially important for people with underlying health problems like heart disease, lung disease, diabetes, and obesity. People with these conditions are more likely to get very sick from COVID-19.

5) Is it better to get natural immunity to COVID-19 rather than immunity from a vaccine?

No. While you may have some short-term antibody protection after recovering from COVID-19, we don't know how long this protection lasts. Vaccination is the best protection, and it is safe. People who get COVID-19 can have serious illnesses, and some have debilitating symptoms that persist for months

6) Will the shot hurt or make me sick?

There may be side effects, but they should go away within a few days. Possible side effects include a sore arm, headache, fever, or body aches. This does not mean you have COVID-19. Side effects are signs that the vaccine is working to build immunity. If they don't go away in a week, or you have more serious symptoms, call your doctor. In rare cases, the Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 could cause a severe allergic reaction. This reaction would usually occur within a few minutes to one hour after getting the vaccine. Staff and residents will be closely monitored for a full hour after receiving the vaccine. Trained medical professionals and additional supplies will be on site to aid in cares if necessary.



7) Are there long-term side effects from COVID-19 vaccine?

Because all COVID-19 vaccines are new, it will take more time and more people getting vaccinated to learn about very rare or possible long-term side effects. The good news is, at least 8 weeks' worth of safety data were gathered in the clinical trials for all the authorized vaccines, and it's unusual for vaccine side effects to appear more than 8 weeks after vaccination.

8) How do I know if COVID-19 vaccine is safe?

All COVID-19 vaccines were tested in clinical trials involving tens of thousands of people to make sure they meet safety standards and protect adults of different ages, races, and ethnicities. There were no serious safety concerns. CDC and the FDA will keep monitoring the vaccines to look for safety issues.

Getting 'Back to Normal' Is Going to Take **All of Our Tools**

If we use all the tools we have, we stand the best chance of getting our families, communities, schools, and workplaces "back to normal" sooner:

Get vaccinated.



Wear a mask.



Stay 6 feet from others,
and avoid crowds.



Wash
hands often.



www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/vaccines