Want to Get the COVID-19 Vaccine? DO YOU NEED...



- TRANSPORTATION?
- CHILDCARE?
- LANGUAGE ASSISTANCE?
- ACCESSIBLE ACCOMODATIONS?

kcpubhealth Ready to
#GetVaccinated? For more info and
#CovidResources available in
#KingCounty, visit us on the web at:
kingcounty.gov/vaccine. #COVID19

kingcounty.gov/vaccine





Vaccine Transportation Helpline

Need transportation to your vaccine?

Call now!

425-943-6706

(Press 5 for language assistance)



Free rides to and from events available.
Call 425-943-6706 or go to, findaride.org/covid.

kingcounty.gov/vaccine.





Free childcare is available for vaccination appointments:

KinderCare

866-337-3105

Learning Care Group

833-459-3557

YMCA

(contact local YMCA)

kingcounty.gov/vaccine





LANGUAGE ACCESS & DISABILITY ACCOMODATIONS

For language interpretation, or ADA accommodations, contact the King County COVID-19 Call Center: 206-477-3977.

Say your preferred language when connected.

kingcounty.gov/vaccine

Public Health Seattle & King County



Here's a quick round up of FAQs from the @CDCgov that should help answer some of your questions about third shots and booster's of the #COVID19 vaccine.

For more information and guidance, go to: cdc.gov/coronavirus.

#GetVaccinated #covidupdate #CovidVaccine



What's the difference between a booster dose and an additional dose?

A:

Sometimes people who are moderately to severely immunocompromised do not build enough (or any) protection when they first get a vaccination. When this happens, getting another dose of the vaccine can sometimes help them build more protection against the disease. This appears to be the case for some immunocompromised people and COVID-19 vaccines.

In contrast, a "**booster dose**" refers to another dose of a vaccine that is given to someone who built enough protection after vaccination, but then that protection decreased over time (this is called waning immunity).



www.bit.ly/third-dose

CS321957-U 8/24/2021

Why are we waiting to start offering COVID-19 vaccine boosters?

A:

The COVID-19 vaccines authorized in the United States continue to be remarkably effective in reducing risk of severe disease, hospitalization, and death, even against the widely circulating Delta variant. However, COVID-19 constantly evolves. We're looking at all available data to understand as much as we can about how well the vaccines are working, including how new variants, like Delta, affect vaccine effectiveness. Once FDA approves and ACIP recommends, the goal is for people to start receiving a COVID-19 booster shot this fall.



www.bit.ly/booster-dose

CS321957-Q 8/20/2021

Who will be the first people to get a booster dose?

·A:

Once FDA approves and ACIP recommends a booster dose, the goal is for the first people eligible to be those who were the first to receive their shots in the earlier phases of the vaccine rollout and those who are most at risk. This includes healthcare providers, nursing home residents, and other seniors.



www.bit.ly/booster-dose

FDA AUTHORIZES THIRD
BOOSTER DOSE
FOR SOME
PEOPLE WHO ARE
IMMUNOCOMPROMISED



As of 8.13.21

The FDA amended the emergency use authorizations (EUAs) for both the Pfizer and the Moderna COVID-19 vaccine to allow for a third dose in people who are significantly immunocompromised.

Who is eligible for the third dose?

It is recommended that people who are *significantly immunocompromised* receive a third dose. This includes people who have:

- Been receiving active cancer treatment for tumors or cancers of the blood
- Received an organ transplant and are taking medicine to suppress the immune system
- Received a stem cell transplant within the last 2 years or are taking medicine to suppress the immune system
- Moderate or severe primary immunodeficiency (such as DiGeorge syndrome, Wiskott-Aldrich syndrome)
- Advanced or untreated HIV infection
- Active treatment with high-dose corticosteroids or other drugs that may suppress your immune response

- People should talk to their healthcare provider about their medical condition, and whether getting an additional dose is appropriate for them.
- Other fully vaccinated individuals do not need an additional vaccine dose right now.
- This authorization does <u>not</u> apply to using Johnson and Johnson (J&J)
 COVID-19 vaccine as a second dose, nor to getting an additional mRNA dose if you received a dose of J&J.



Why are only some people eligible for a third dose of vaccine?

- People who are significantly immunocompromised don't always build the same level of immunity after vaccination the way nonimmunocompromised people do.
- An additional dose may ensure adequate protection against COVID-19 for certain immunocompromised people.
- Fully vaccinated immunocompromised people made up a large proportion of hospitalized "breakthrough cases", people fully vaccinated getting COVID-19.
- Immunocompromised people are also more likely to spread the virus to people in their households.



How long after getting my initial COVID-19 vaccines can I get a third dose?

 At least four weeks after your second dose of Pfizer or Moderna.

Can you mix and match the vaccines?

- If you received two doses of either Pfizer or Moderna a third dose of the same mRNA vaccine should be used.
- A person should not receive more than three mRNA vaccine doses.
- If the mRNA vaccine product given for the first two doses is not available or is unknown, either mRNA COVID-19 vaccine product may be given.



What are the risks of vaccinating individuals with an additional dose?

- There is limited information about the risks of a third dose of the mRNA vaccine, and health experts continue to evaluate the safety, effectiveness, and benefit of additional doses for immunocompromised people.
- So far, reactions reported after the third mRNA dose were similar to that of the two-dose series: fatigue and pain at injection site were the most commonly reported side effects, and overall, most symptoms were mild to moderate.
- However, as with the two-dose series, <u>serious side effects</u> are rare, but may occur.