COVID-19 Vaccination Essentials:
Who, Where, and How to Get Vaccinated in Phase 1A
Strategic Aims of New Jersey’s COVID-19 Vaccination Program

(from Executive Summary of New Jersey’s Interim Vaccination Plan)

- Provide equitable access to all who live, work, and/or are educated in New Jersey
- Achieve community protection, assuming vaccine effectiveness, availability, and uptake
- Build sustainable trust in COVID-19 and other vaccines

New Jersey Interim COVID-19 Vaccination Plan

Links
- Interim COVID-19 Vaccination Plan
- Executive Summary
- FAQs
COVID-19 vaccines

### What we know

- Pfizer’s vaccine was granted EUA on 12/11. Moderna will be evaluated for EUA this week
- New Jersey submitted a vaccines rollout plan to the CDC on Oct 16th with a 70% vaccination target of eligible population
- New Jersey can expect ~273K doses of Pfizer and ~218K of Moderna vaccines by the end of December (1st dose prorated by population) post EUA – allocation decisions, including for LTCs, to be made by the State post EUA
- COVID-19 vaccine and some ancillary supplies will be procured and distributed by the federal government at no cost
- Operationalization will be complex given scale, safeguarding, cold-chain and dosing needs
- Given the novel nature of the vaccine, likely under EUA, will result in varying levels of public confidence

### What is likely

- Vaccine allotments to jurisdictions will be based on multiple factors, including populations recommended by the ACIP with input from NASEM, current local spread/prevalence, and vaccine availability
- COVID-19 pandemic may not resolve without community protection (herd immunity) or effective vaccination

### What we don’t know

- Complete adverse event profile for specific potential vaccines; efficacy for other candidates
- Likelihood of community protection through vaccination
- Detailed understanding of funding mechanisms to provide large-scale vaccination; while vaccines themselves are expected to be free of cost to “Americans” from the federal govt., Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services is exploring coverage options for vaccine administration costs

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1 Call with CDC on 11/30/2020 and Ron Merchant on 11/24/2020; 2 HHS answers to National Governors Association Questions on Vaccine Distribution and Planning week of Oct 26th

SOURCE: CDC guidance on 8/27

Preliminary, pre-decisional, and deliberative. Based on input provided by State agency leaders and staff, to date, and subject to change. Content is descriptive only and is not meant to constitute legal, clinical, or policy advice.
# Sequence of steps and estimated timeline for the Pfizer vaccine and Moderna vaccine

EUA for Pfizer was filled on Nov 20th and for Moderna on Nov 30th 2020

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<td>Jurisdictions Plan Pfizer Delivery</td>
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<td>WED 2</td>
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<td>VRBPAC Convenes to Review Moderna EUA (Est)</td>
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Source: OWS Governor’s call 11/30/2020
Topics for discussion

**Who** can get vaccinated

**when** (estimated) in NJ?

**Where** can you get vaccinated in NJ?

**How** can you get vaccinated?
Who can get a vaccine in New Jersey and when?

PHASE
STARTING
DECEMBER 15

Phase 1A
- Healthcare workers
- Long-Term Care residents

Phase 1B
- Other essential workers

Phase 1C
- Adults 65+ years of age
- Adults with high-risk medical conditions

Phase 2
- General Population

Mid-December 2020

Spring 2021

Informed by CDC COVID-19 Vaccination Program Interim Playbook (Sept. 16, 2020), CDC MMWR, ACIP Prioritization work group considerations
Preliminary, pre-decisional, and deliberative. Based on input provided by State agency leaders and staff, to date, and subject to change. Content is descriptive only and is not meant to constitute legal, clinical, or policy advice.
Who is considered a healthcare worker?

Any paid or unpaid person working or volunteering in a healthcare setting who may have direct or indirect contact with infectious persons or materials. For example:

- Doctors, nurses, pharmacists, dentists and any other licensed or registered health professionals

- Staff in areas like Facilities management, Security, Food Services, Environmental Services, Administrative Services, Human Resources, Reception, Language Services, Information Technology, Laboratory and any other healthcare support areas

- Community health workers / promotoras, home health aides, visiting nurses, doulas, health educators and public health professionals

- Trainees, students, volunteers, essential caregivers, vaccinating site staff, contractors

- Other personnel like Emergency Medical Services (EMS), paramedics, funeral staff, mortuary staff and autopsy workers
What is considered a healthcare setting?

Hospitals of any type

- Skilled nursing facilities
- Veteran’s homes
- Assisted living facilities, continuing care retirement communities, and personal care homes
- HUD Supportive Housing for the Elderly Program housing
- Group homes like residential care homes, residential dementia care homes, comprehensive care homes, adult family homes, adult foster homes, and intellectual and developmental disabilities IDD group homes
- Other vulnerable, congregate, long-term settings

Long-term care facilities, for example:

- Skilled nursing facilities
- Veteran’s homes
- Assisted living facilities, continuing care retirement communities, and personal care homes

Long-term care workers, volunteers, and residents

- Ambulatory care facilities
- Community health centers
- Dental and other physician offices
- Dialysis centers
- Emergency Medical Services
- Family planning centers
- Federally Qualified Health Centers (FQHCs)
- Funeral homes, cemeteries, crematoria
- Harm reduction centers
- Health clinics in workplaces, K-12 schools, universities, shelters, jails
- HIV/Sexually Transmitted Disease clinics
- Home care or visiting nurse agencies

Other settings or contexts, for example:

- Hospice centers
- Intermediate care facilities
- Local public health departments, LINCS agencies
- Medical Marijuana Program Dispensary
- Other health settings like rehabs
- Pharmacies
- Psychiatric facilities
- School nursing and health centers
- Shelter health clinics
- Transitional living facilities
- Urgent care clinics
- Other settings where healthcare is provided

For more information please visit our website

Prepared on Dec 10, 2020
Not exhaustive
Topics for discussion

Who can get vaccinated when (estimated) in NJ?

Where can you get vaccinated in NJ?

How can you get vaccinated?
### Types of PODS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reach</th>
<th>Closed (restricted for onsite employees/patients/residents)</th>
<th>Open (open to members outside the organization)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Static</td>
<td>Mobile</td>
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<tr>
<td>Funding</td>
<td>Government led</td>
<td>Private</td>
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<tr>
<td>Access</td>
<td>Drive through</td>
<td>Walk-up</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Drive-up</td>
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<tr>
<td>Throughput</td>
<td>High throughput (site operational 6-7 days a week; each vaccinator does 12-15 vaccinations per hour)</td>
<td>Low throughput (site operational 5 days or less a week; each vaccinator does 4-6 vaccinations per hour)</td>
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**Examples:**

**Hospitals** are static, mainly private, drive-up/walk-up, high throughput sites which could be closed open.

**FQHC sites** are static or mobile, government-led, walk-up/drive-up sites with low throughput which are typically open.

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Initial Points of Dispensing sites for COVID-19 vaccination – expect PODS network to be dynamic

- Mega sites
- Acute care hospitals
- University sites
- CVS / Walgreens / Others for Federally supported long-term care facilities program
- Chain pharmacies
- Urgent care centers
- Federally Qualified Health Centers
- Local Health Departments

All PODS will need to be equipped to do the following, among others:

- Register
- Vaccinate
- Bill
- Ensure vaccine stewardship and cold chain management
- Report

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Next steps if you are interested in hosting a point of dispensing (POD)

Submit **COVID-19 pre-registration** as soon as possible

Reach out for **technical assistance**

Review **COVID-19 provider registration agreement** and options for submission

*Link: [https://njiis.nj.gov/covid/web/index.html#/newFacilityEnrollment](https://njiis.nj.gov/covid/web/index.html#/newFacilityEnrollment)*
Vaccines are expected to be available to healthcare workers starting mid-December 2020.

Where can I get a vaccine if I am a healthcare worker?

- **Hospital workers and volunteers**
- **Long-term care workers, volunteers, and residents**
- **All other healthcare workers and volunteers**

For more information please visit our website.

Points of dispensing at:
- Pharmacies
- Urgent care centers
- Other medical clinics
- Federally Qualified Health Centers
- Hospitals
- Local Health Departments
- Other state and county-run sites
Topics for discussion

Who can get vaccinated when (estimated) in NJ?

Where can you get vaccinated in NJ?

How can you get vaccinated?
Consumer registration pathways to pre-register through the New Jersey Vaccine Scheduling System (NJVSS)

**How consumers are reached**

1. Reads, sees, hears or is otherwise engaged by public awareness campaign
2. Receives email communication from an organization / employer with details on how to sign up
3. Encounters a walk-up site or PODS
4. Is approached by a door-to-door ambassador

**How consumers register**

- Self-registers on: Website
- Call center
- Walk-up sites
- PODS
- Door-to-door vaccine ambassadors

1. PODS: Point Of Dispensing Sites

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Benefits and considerations for PODS to be registered on NJVSS

Benefits unlocked with NJVSS

- Streamlining process of identifying and scheduling with vaccine site on a single, easy platform with all NJVSS-enabled sites
- Access to individuals who are willing to receive vaccine and that are registered through platform
- Ability to track and sequence individuals by Phase
- Centralized tool for vaccine management and administration, including:
  - Appointment scheduling
  - Automatic appointment reminders
  - Streamlined, contactless recipient check-in
  - Streamlined vaccine tracking/inventory management
  - Walk-up/call center integration
- Helps State have more comprehensive view of vaccine adoption and coverage of critical groups

Considerations to use NJVSS

- Temporary dual-entry may be required with existing EHR systems (NJDOH developing integration)
- Staff training on proper use of NJVSS

Support available to PODS to register on NJVSS:

- Help desk/Call center support
- Support documentation for system interface setup and testing

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Public confidence building is critical

3000+ Stakeholders engaged across federal, state and local leaders; healthcare providers and professional associations, community and faith-based organizations, employers and unions, consumer groups.

Provider survey analyzed, and consumer confidence surveys launched using existing call centers. Provider survey call volumes to help desk also monitored.

~12 Listening Sessions hosted to understand attitudes towards vaccines across consumer and provider groups.

Multi-pronged public awareness campaign being launched in December.

Vaccine webpage updated consistently as new CDC and other information and guidance becomes available.

Weekly newsletter launched (maiden Dec. 4th, 2020) to keep stakeholders abreast with the latest vaccine related developments.
In the News

Pfizer-BioNTech Log UK
Emergency OK

Bolton is the first country to grant an emergency approval for a COVID-19 vaccine developed by Pfizer and BioNTech, and officials and a mass immunization program would begin, The Washington Post reported.

CDC Advisory Panel Recommends: Priority Populations for Initial Vaccine

Healthcare workers and residents of long-term care facilities would be the first recipients of a COVID-19 vaccine in the initial cohort under pandemic guidelines approved by the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP) on Dec. 1 and sent to the CDC for final approval. According to the CDC’s COVID-19 Vaccination Program Interim Playbook for Jurisdictional Operations, healthcare workers are defined as “all paid and unpaid persons serving in healthcare settings who have the potential for direct or indirect exposure to patients with infectious materials.” NJDHSS’s vaccination planning guidelines with including these populations in Phase 1A.

CDC Offers Quarantine Options

While continuing to recommend a 14-day quarantine period for people exposed to COVID-19, the CDC has recommended two options for people exposed to someone with COVID-19: a 10-day quarantine if not sick and a symptom or 7 days with a negative test and asymptomatic. The CDC and the recommendations were made on extensive modeling.

Providers Signing On To Administer COVID-19 Vaccines

Throughout the state, healthcare providers are signing up to be able to provide vaccines. More than 700 providers in New Jersey have completed the steps to be accredited as providers of the vaccine with more applications pending. This includes hospitals, local health departments and Federally Qualified Health Centers, among others providers.

“People are very interested in being part of the vaccination effort in one way or another,” said Barbara Mordini, MD, MPH, Medical Director, Communicable Disease Service, Vaccine Preventable Disease Program, New Jersey Department of Health (NJDHSS).

Under the agreements, providers must follow CDC guidelines in administering the vaccine and submit dose data to the New Jersey Immunization Information System (NJIIS). Providers also must comply with CDC requirements for vaccine management including proper storage and handling of the vaccine, and must administer the vaccine regardless of the recipient’s ability to pay.

A COVID-19 dashboard is available on the NJIIS page for healthcare providers who will be administering the COVID-19 vaccine and is required for all vaccine coordinators.

Some facilities, such as local health departments, can also serve as a Point of Dispensing (POD) in their community. Pre-registration is available for providers interested in hosting a POD.

Questions about PODs?

Pharmacies to Bring Vaccines to Long-Term Care Facilities

Residents and staff of long-term care facilities (LTCF) have been a priority through the state’s vaccine planning. Reflecting this prioritization, New Jersey is participating in the Pharmacy Partnership for Long-term Care Program. Federal agencies have partnered with CVS and Walgreens to provide on-site and in-office management of the vaccine program, including storage, handling, cold chain management, on-site vaccinations, and fulfillment of reporting requirements. During the October sign-up period, NDNHSS actively pursued this opportunity to long-term care providers and now working with CDC and Operation Warp Speed to optimize the number of facilities accepted into the program.

For enrolled facilities, the partnership will facilitate safe and effective vaccinations for their population as well as those serving in LTCFs who are eligible in Phase 1A and who have not yet been vaccinated (i.e., CVS and Walgreens’范围内.

Subscribe here:

https://www.state.nj.us/health/cd/topics/vmsignup.shtml

Public Awareness, Confidence in Vaccine

And are critical parts of sustaining its success. As part of this has been regularly engaging in calls with over 3,000 key COVID-19 vaccination rollout and goals and how they in

Organizations, pharmacies, higher education, elected officials and local health departments; medical professional organizations have provided insights on the types of vaccine COVID-19 Vaccine Task Force and its review of all ac-

DHH’s COVID-19 Vaccine website.

No...
Key Resources

- CDC Interim COVID-19 Vaccination Playbook
- CDC Checklist of Best Practices for Vaccination Clinics Held at Satellite, Temporary or Off-Site Locations
- CDC Vaccine Storage and Handling Toolkit
- CDC Skills Checklist for Vaccine Administration
- CDC Epidemiology and Prevention of Vaccine-Preventable Diseases
- New Jersey COVID-19 Vaccination Plan
- New Jersey COVID-19 Vaccination Plan Executive Summary
- CDC Vaccine Administration Resource Library
What can you do today?

Seek knowledge and be informed
Participate in setting up vaccination sites
Work with us to build public confidence
Engage with community as vaccination ambassadors
Stay safe, stay healthy, …
…and get vaccinated!
COVID–19 Vaccine Frequently Asked Questions (1/4)

General Vaccine Information

What is Operation Warp Speed?
Operation Warp Speed is a partnership among components of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) and the U.S. Department of Defense to help develop, make, and distribute millions of vaccine doses for COVID-19 as quickly as possible while ensuring that the vaccines are safe and that they work. Learn more about Operation Warp Speed by visiting https://www.hhs.gov/coronavirus/explaining-operation-warps-speed/index.html.

Who is the CDC and what is their role with the COVID–19 vaccine?
The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) is the national public health institute in the United States under the Department of Health and Human Services. The CDC’s overall responsibility is to address health and safety. The CDC is focused on vaccine planning, working closely with health departments and partners to prepare for when a vaccine is available. The CDC does not have a role in developing COVID-19 vaccines. Learn more about the vaccine planning process by visiting https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/vaccines/8-things.html.

What is New Jersey doing to plan for the COVID–19 vaccine?
The New Jersey Department of Health collaborated with health care partners and immunization stakeholders to submit a vaccine plan to the CDC on October 16, 2020. This plan encompasses suggested priority groups for vaccination, logistics of vaccine storage and handling, health care provider recruitment, tracking and reporting of immunizations, etc. Since no vaccine is currently available, we are closely following progress on COVID-19 vaccine trials and potential U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) authorized vaccine(s). The Department will continue to update the plan as we receive new information and federal guidance.

Is a COVID–19 vaccine necessary?
COVID–19 can be a minor illness in some or lead to severe disease or even death in previously healthy people. This means, everyone should take the virus seriously — if not for themselves, then for those around them. Many treatments and medications are being studied, but there is no cure. Prevention is key. Vaccination is an important step in helping to prevent this illness and its potentially devastating consequences.

How much will a vaccine reduce the risk of COVID–19 and its complications?
The U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) guidance expects that an authorized or approved COVID-19 vaccine would prevent disease or decrease its severity in at least 50% of people who are vaccinated. In some cases, COVID-19 vaccines may protect against severe infection, but not necessarily prevent mild or asymptomatic infection. If this is the case, an infected person could still spread the virus. This is why it is expected that even after a vaccine becomes available, people will need to use masks and practice social distancing measures for some time.

How many COVID–19 vaccines are under development?
Multiple COVID-19 vaccines are under development. As of October 13, 2020, four vaccines have begun large-scale (phase 3) clinical trials in the United States. For additional information, please see the WHO website at https://www.who.int/emergencies/diseases/novel-coronavirus-2019/covid-19-vaccines?gclid=EAIaIQobChMIroXC2uvD7AIVNgjICR3pCg11EAAAYAiAAEgJ7_D_BwE.

When will NJ receive the COVID–19 vaccine(s)?
At first, there may be limited supply of COVID-19 vaccine(s). The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and Operation Warp Speed (OWS) will work together to get those first vaccines doses out once a vaccine is authorized or approved and recommended. New Jersey will receive an allocation of vaccine from the federal government when the vaccine is authorized or approved. When a safe and effective vaccine(s) is available, it will be distributed in a manner that is fair, ethical, transparent and timely for New Yorkers.

PREPARED ON DEC 9, 2020 – DRAFT AND PRE-DECISIONAL
CURRENT AS OF DECEMBER 1, 2020

SOURCE: COVID–19 Vaccine Healthcare Provider Frequently Asked Questions, December 1, 2020 and CDC Frequently asked questions about vaccination

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COVID–19 Vaccine Frequently Asked Questions (2/4)

Who is likely to be among the first to receive the vaccine?
Final decisions are being made about use of initially available limited supplies of COVID-19 vaccines. These decisions will be informed by the proven efficacy of the vaccines coming out of Phase 3 trials; recommendations from the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices; and guidance from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and other federal agencies. The CDC has provided guidance to states that populations of focus for initial COVID-19 vaccination may include:

- Healthcare personnel likely to be exposed to or treat people with COVID-19.
- Long-term care residents
- People at risk for severe illness from COVID-19, including those with underlying medical conditions and people 65 years of age and older
- Other essential workers

Plans will be reviewed and adjusted accordingly once the amount of vaccine coming to New Jersey is known.

How many shots of COVID vaccine will be needed?
Three clinical trials in the United States use two shots. The other COVID-19 vaccine uses one shot.

Who is paying for COVID-19 vaccine?
According to the CDC, “Vaccine doses purchased with U.S. taxpayer dollars will be given to the American people at no cost. However, vaccination providers will be able to charge an administration fee for giving the shot to someone. Vaccine providers can get this fee reimbursed by the patient’s public or private insurance company or, for uninsured patients, by the Health Resources and Services Administration’s Provider Relief Fund.”

Do I need to wear a mask when I receive a COVID-19 vaccine?
Yes. CDC recommends that during the pandemic people wear a mask that covers their nose and mouth when in contact with others outside your household, when in healthcare facilities, and when receiving any vaccine, including a COVID-19 vaccine. Anyone who has trouble breathing or is unable to remove a mask without assistance should not wear a mask. For more information, visit considerations for wearing masks.

Is this a “live” virus vaccine?
There are different types of vaccines being tested, but we will have to wait for results before seeing which vaccines will be available. For detailed information about the various kinds of vaccines, visit https://www.chop.edu/centers-programs/vaccine-education-center/makingvaccines/prevent-covid.

Can mRNA vaccines change the DNA Of a person?
An mRNA vaccine causes cells to make viral proteins, in this case it is making proteins found in the SARS-CoV-2 virus which is the virus that causes COVID-19. When the proteins are made, they are released from the cell and cells from the immune system recognize them as foreign and attack them, creating an immune response. Since mRNA is active only in a cell’s cytoplasm and DNA is located in the nucleus, mRNA vaccines do not operate in the same part of the cell where DNA is located. The mRNA would not change a person’s DNA.
COVID–19 Vaccine Frequently Asked Questions (3/4)

Safety Concerns

Will the COVID-19 vaccine be safe and effective?
The safety of COVID-19 vaccines is a top priority. Currently, clinical trials are evaluating investigational COVID-19 vaccines in many thousands of study participants to generate scientific data and other information for the FDA to determine their safety and effectiveness. These clinical trials are being conducted according to rigorous safety standards. For detailed information, visit https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/vaccines/safety.html

What are clinical trials? I am concerned that this vaccine was made too quickly and did not undergo enough testing as other vaccines.
Clinical trials are research studies performed in people that are aimed at evaluating a medical, surgical, or behavioral intervention. They are the primary way that researchers find out if a new treatment, like a new drug, vaccine, or medical device is safe and effective in people. Currently, clinical trials are evaluating investigational COVID-19 vaccines in many thousands of study participants to generate scientific data and other information for the FDA to determine their safety and effectiveness. These clinical trials are being conducted according to rigorous standards set forth by the FDA. For detailed information, visit https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/vaccines/safety.html

How can I sign up for a clinical trial?
Information on how to volunteer for a COVID-19 vaccine clinical trial is available on the National Institute of Health website, https://www.niaid.nih.gov/clinical-trials/covid-19-clinical-trials

Is the COVID-19 vaccine safe for pregnant women? Breastfeeding women?
In early clinical trials for various COVID-19 vaccines, only non-pregnant adults participated. For this reason, the vaccine will not be available for use in pregnant women when it first becomes available. However, clinical trials continue to expand those recruited to participate. Based on data from the expanded clinical trials, groups recommended to receive the vaccines could change in the future.

Can children get the COVID-19 vaccine?
In early clinical trials for various COVID-19 vaccines, only non-pregnant adults participated. For this reason, the vaccine will not be available for use in children when it first becomes available. The groups recommended to receive the vaccines could change in the future.

Vaccine Availability

What should I do to protect myself since the COVID vaccine is not available?
You should cover your mouth and nose with a mask when around others, avoid close contact with people who are sick, stay 6 feet away from others, avoid crowds, and wash your hands often. Get more information about these and other steps you can take to protect yourself and others from COVID-19.

Will the vaccine be available to everyone in New Jersey?
Final decisions are being made about use of initially available limited supplies of COVID-19 vaccines. These decisions will be informed by the proven efficacy of the vaccines coming out of Phase 3 trials; recommendations from the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices; and guidance from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and other federal agencies. The CDC has provided guidance to states that populations of focus for initial COVID-19 vaccination may include:
- Healthcare personnel likely to be exposed to or treat people with COVID-19.
- People at risk for severe illness from COVID-19, including those with underlying medical conditions and people 65 years of age and older
- Other essential workers

The Department is developing plans to distribute vaccines in a fair, ethical, and transparent way and relying on guidance from federal agencies. Plans will be reviewed and adjusted accordingly once the amount of vaccine coming to New Jersey is known.
COVID–19 Vaccine Frequently Asked Questions (4/4)

Protection from Vaccine/Efficacy

How soon do antibodies form after getting the vaccine (i.e., how soon after getting vaccine am I protected)?

It usually takes about one to two weeks for immunity to develop following vaccination, but the specific timeline for any coronavirus vaccine will depend to some extent on which type of vaccine it is.

If I had COVID–19 antibody serology done and have antibodies, do I still need to get vaccinated?

There is not enough information currently available to say if or for how long after infection someone is protected from getting COVID–19 again; this is called natural immunity. Early evidence suggests natural immunity from COVID–19 may not last very long, but more studies are needed to better understand this. Until we have a vaccine available and know more about natural immunity to COVID–19, CDC cannot comment on whether people who had COVID–19 should get a COVID–19 vaccine.

Once a vaccine has been authorized or approved, ACIP will make recommendations to CDC on who should get a COVID–19 vaccine.

If I had COVID–19 and recovered do I need to get the vaccine?

There is not enough information currently available to say if or for how long after infection someone is protected from getting COVID–19 again; this is called natural immunity. Early evidence suggests natural immunity from COVID–19 may not last very long, but more studies are needed to better understand this. Until we have a vaccine available and the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices makes recommendations to CDC on how to best use COVID–19 vaccines, CDC cannot comment on whether people who had COVID–19 should get a COVID–19 vaccine.

Other Vaccines

Can I get the flu shot and the new COVID–19 vaccine on the same day?

Once COVID–19 vaccine(s) are authorized or approved by FDA, CDC will provide administration guidance.