COVID-19 Vaccine Implementation

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COVID-19 Vaccine Distribution and Initiation
As of January 20, 2021

Overall US COVID-19 Vaccine Distribution and Administration

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total Doses Distributed</th>
<th>Total Doses Administered</th>
<th>Number of People Receiving 1 or More Doses</th>
<th>Number of People Receiving 2 Doses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>35,990,150</td>
<td>16,525,281</td>
<td>14,270,441</td>
<td>2,161,419</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total Doses Administered Reported to the CDC by State/Territory and for Selected Federal Entities per 100,000

U.S. COVID-19 Vaccine Administration by Vaccine Type

Available: https://covid.cdc.gov/covid-data-tracker
Overview of groups prioritized by ACIP

Phase 1a
✓ Health care personnel
✓ Long-term care facility residents

Phase 1b
✓ Frontline essential workers
✓ Persons aged 75 years and older

Phase 1c
✓ Persons aged 65-74 years
✓ Persons aged 16-64 years with high-risk conditions
✓ Essential workers not recommended in Phase 1b

Phase 2
✓ All people aged 16 years and older not in Phase 1, who are recommended for vaccination

Initiation of phases will be overlapping
# Essential Workers

## Frontline Essential Workers (~30M)
- First Responders (Firefighters, Police)
- Education (Teachers, Support Staff, Daycare)
- **Food & Agriculture**
- Manufacturing
- Corrections Workers
- U.S. Postal Service Workers
- Public Transit Workers
- **Grocery Store Workers**

## Other Essential Workers (~57M)
- Transportation & Logistics
- **Food Service**
- Shelter & Housing (Construction)
- Finance
- IT & Communication
- Energy
- Media
- Legal
- Public Safety (Engineers)
- Water & Wastewater

**Frontline Essential Workers:** workers who are in sectors essential to the functioning of society and are at substantially higher risk of exposure to SARS-CoV-2

Sub-prioritization Considerations*

- Where sub-prioritization of **frontline essential workers** is needed due to limited vaccine supply, consider:
  - Workers in locations where high rates of transmission and/or outbreaks have occurred
  - Workers who are at increased risk for severe illness based on age or underlying medical conditions**

*https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/covid-19/phased-implementation.html

**Self-identified medical conditions
Special Considerations and Challenges for Vaccination of Frontline Essential Workers

- Large number of frontline workers, including those in the food and agriculture sector
  - Ex) producers, processors, grocery store workers
- State and local health authorities may need to sub-prioritize vaccination
- Workers may work in one state but live in another
- Coordination and planning for if, where, and when staff are eligible and can be vaccinated
  - Possible use of worksites to administer vaccine
- Transient workforce may have difficulty getting 2\(^{nd}\) dose
Special Considerations and Challenges for Vaccination of Frontline Essential Workers

- Concerns about vaccine safety among some workers
- Need for culturally appropriate vaccination information in multiple languages
- Rural areas have limited access to health care and health providers
- Methods of communication may be different (ex. radio, print)
- Rely on community leaders to serve as trusted sources for information
- Some missed days may occur due to post-vaccination side effects
COVID-19 and Vaccine Basics
Explaining mRNA COVID-19 Vaccines

- mRNA vaccines take advantage of the process that cells use to make proteins in order to trigger an immune response
  - Like all vaccines, COVID-19 mRNA vaccines have been rigorously tested for safety before being authorized for use in the United States
  - mRNA technology is new, but not unknown. They have been studied for more than a decade
  - mRNA vaccines do not contain a live virus and do not carry a risk of causing disease in the vaccinated person
  - mRNA from the vaccine never enters the nucleus of the cell and does not affect or interact with a person’s DNA
Fast-tracking COVID-19 vaccines while ensuring safety

- Researchers used existing networks to conduct COVID-19 vaccine trials.
- Manufacturing began while clinical trials are still underway. Normally, manufacturing doesn’t begin until after completion of the trials.
- mRNA vaccines are faster to produce than traditional vaccines.
- FDA and CDC are prioritizing review and authorization of COVID-19 vaccines.

*For more information, visit the COVID-19 Prevention Network: [www.coronaviruspreventionnetwork.org/about-covpn](http://www.coronaviruspreventionnetwork.org/about-covpn)*
Key facts about COVID-19 vaccination

- Getting vaccinated can help prevent getting sick with COVID-19
- People who have already gotten sick with COVID-19 may still benefit from getting vaccinated
- COVID-19 vaccines cannot give you COVID-19
- COVID-19 vaccines will not cause you to test positive on COVID-19 viral tests*


What to expect before, during, and after COVID-19 vaccination

**Before**
- Learn about COVID-19 vaccines.
- See if COVID-19 vaccination is recommended for you.

**During**
- Read the fact sheet that tells you about the specific COVID-19 vaccine you receive.
- Receive a vaccination record card.

**After**
- Expect some side effects.
- Enroll in v-safe. V-safe will remind you if you need a second shot.
- Continue using all the measures to protect yourself and others.

Safety of COVID-19 vaccines is a top priority

COVID-19 vaccines are being held to the same safety standards as all vaccines.

Before Authorization

- FDA carefully reviews all safety data from clinical trials.
- ACIP reviews all safety data before recommending use.

After Authorization

- FDA and CDC closely monitor vaccine safety and side effects. There are systems in place that allow CDC and FDA to watch for safety issues.

Active Safety Monitoring for COVID-19 Vaccines

- **V-safe** is a new CDC smart-phone based monitoring program for COVID-19 vaccine safety
  - Uses text messaging and web surveys to check-in with vaccine recipients after vaccination
  - Participants can report any side effects or health problems after COVID-19 vaccination
  - Includes active telephone follow-up by CDC for reports of significant health impact
Vaccination is one measure to help stop the pandemic

- While COVID-19 mRNA vaccines appear to be highly effective, additional preventive tools remain important to limit the spread of COVID-19.
- The combination of getting vaccinated and following CDC recommendations to protect yourself and others offers the best protection from COVID-19.
  - Cover your nose and mouth with a mask.
  - Stay at least 6 feet from people who don’t live with you.
  - Avoid crowds and poorly ventilated indoor spaces.
  - Wash your hands.
Protect yourself, your family, friends, coworkers, and your community.

Get vaccinated.

- Choose to get vaccinated when it is offered.
- Participate in v-safe and help CDC monitor for any health effects after vaccination.
- Share your experience with coworkers, friends, and family.
- Know the basics about the COVID-19 vaccine. Help answer questions from your family and friends.
- Show you received the vaccine by wearing a sticker or button prominently.
COVID-19 Vaccine Communication Toolkit for Essential Workers

Customizable Letters

Newsletter Content

Social Media Content

Thank you

For more information, contact CDC
1-800-CDC-INFO (232-4636)

The findings and conclusions in this report are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.