COVID-19 Vaccination for Children and Adolescents (5 years through 17 years)

VACCINE FACTS-COMMON QUESTIONS

MDHHS
Michigan Department of Health & Human Services

COVID-19 Vaccine in the Pediatric Population

COVID-19 Vaccine Formulations Approved or Authorized in the U.S.

Authorized For Use	Pfizer-BioNTech	Moderna	Johnson and Johnson/Janssen
4 Years and under	NO—possibly April 2022	NO	NO
5 through 11 years	YES (orange cap) 2-dose primary series	NO	NO
12 through 17 years	YES (gray or purple cap) 2-dose primary series	NO	NO
18 years and older	YES (gray or purple cap) 2-dose primary series	YES 2-dose primary series	* 1-dose (preference for Moderna or Pfizer vaccine)

CDC recommends **everyone ages 5 years and older get a COVID-19 vaccine** to help protect against COVID-19.
Information regarding COVID-19 Vaccines for Moderately or Severely Immunocompromised People

COVID-19 Vaccines for Children and Teens

Recommendations for Children **6 months through 4** Years of Age

- Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 vaccine (maroon cap) for children 6 months through 4 years
- Expected possibly in April 2022
- Data being evaluated for a 3-dose schedule
- More to come on this…….
  - Good news—Science is working to ensure we have the most effective vaccine for this age group

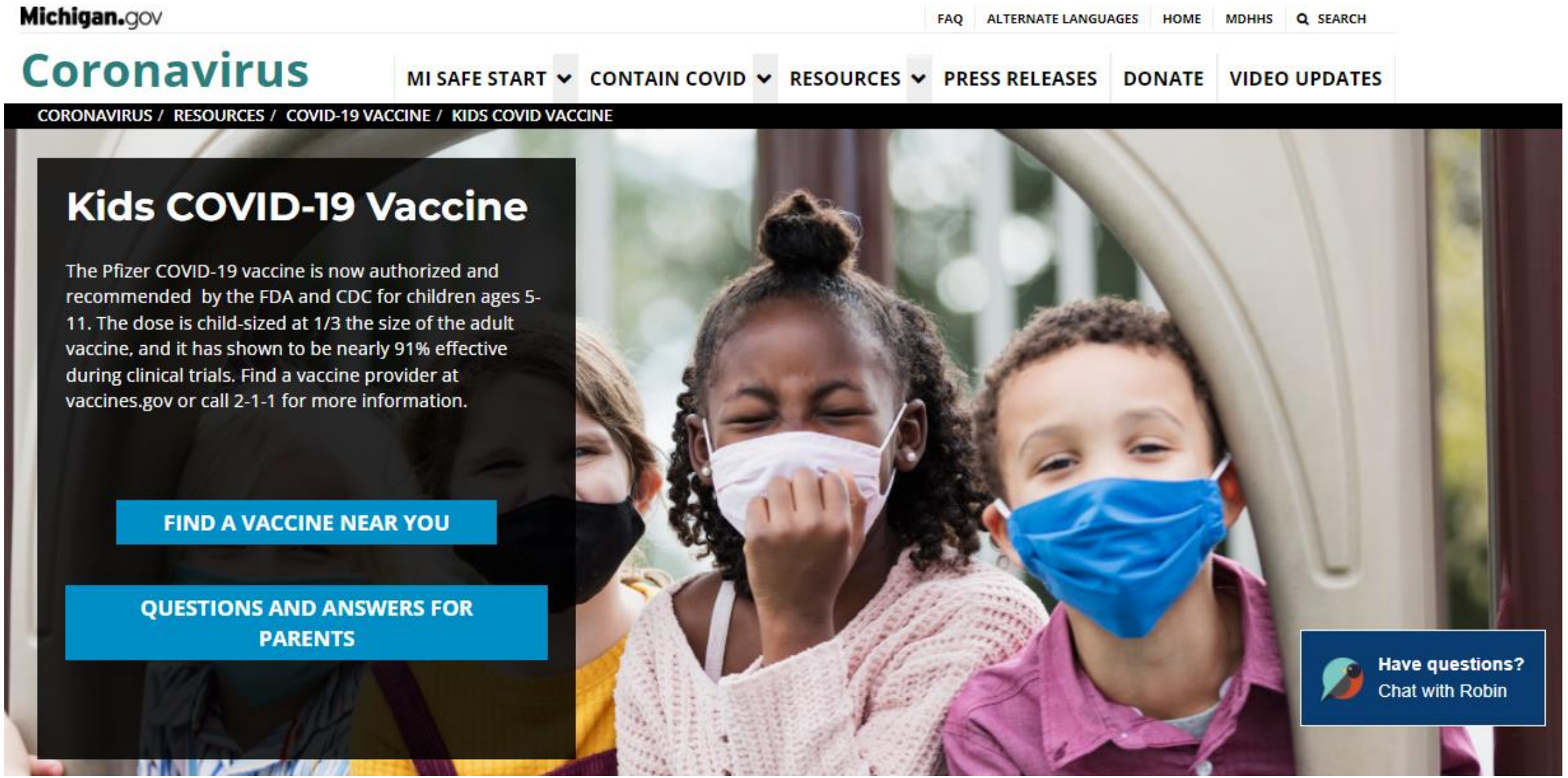
Who Can Get a Booster Shot

IF YOU RECEIVED	Who should get a booster:	When to get a booster:	Which booster can you get:
Pfizer-BioNTech	• Everyone 12 years and older	• At least 5 months after completing your primary COVID-19 vaccination series	• Pfizer-BioNTech or Moderna (mRNA COVID-19 vaccines) are preferred in most* situations • Teens 12–17 years old may only get a Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 vaccine booster
Moderna	• Adults 18 years and older	• At least 5 months after completing your primary COVID-19 vaccination series	• Pfizer-BioNTech or Moderna (mRNA COVID-19 vaccines) are preferred in most* situations
Johnson & Johnson's Janssen*	• Adults 18 years and older	• At least 2 months after receiving your J&J/Janssen COVID-19 vaccination	• Pfizer-BioNTech or Moderna (mRNA COVID-19 vaccines) are preferred in most* situations

Primary Series & Booster Dose Recommendations for the General Population

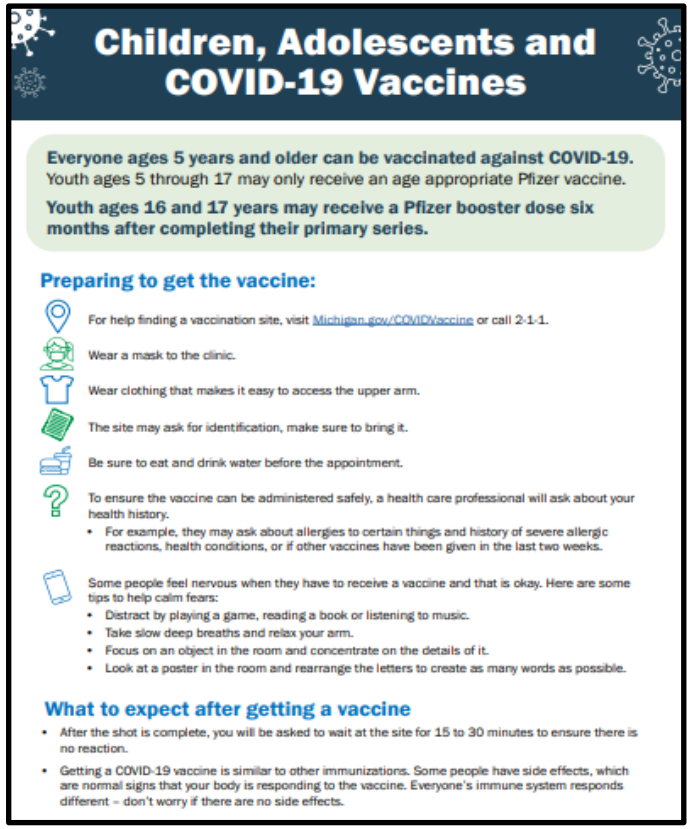
*Although mRNA vaccines are preferentially recommended in most situations over the Janssen COVID-19 Vaccine, the Janssen COVID-19 Vaccine may be considered in some situations

COVID-19 Vaccine Booster Shots



www.michigan.gov/kidscovidvaccine

COVID-19 Resources for Both Parents and Providers



Children, Adolescents and COVID-19 Vaccines

Everyone ages 5 years and older can be vaccinated against COVID-19. Youth ages 5 through 17 may only receive an age appropriate Pfizer vaccine.

Youth ages 16 and 17 years may receive a Pfizer booster dose six months after completing their primary series.

Preparing to get the vaccine:

For help finding a vaccination site, visit Michigan.gov/COVIDVaccine or call 2-1-1.

Wear a mask to the clinic.

Wear clothing that makes it easy to access the upper arm.

The site may ask for identification, make sure to bring it.

Be sure to eat and drink water before the appointment.

To ensure the vaccine can be administered safely, a health care professional will ask about your health history.

- For example, they may ask about allergies to certain things and history of severe allergic reactions, health conditions, or if other vaccines have been given in the last two weeks.

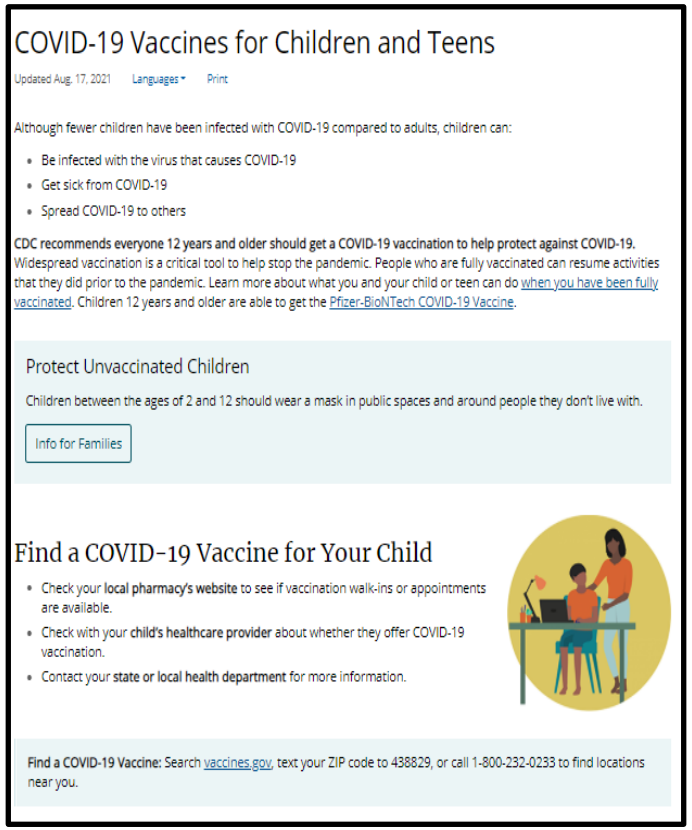
Some people feel nervous when they have to receive a vaccine and that is okay. Here are some tips to help calm fears:

- Distract by playing a game, reading a book or listening to music.
- Take slow deep breaths and relax your arm.
- Focus on an object in the room and concentrate on the details of it.
- Look at a poster in the room and rearrange the letters to create as many words as possible.

What to expect after getting a vaccine

- After the shot is complete, you will be asked to wait at the site for 15 to 30 minutes to ensure there is no reaction.
- Getting a COVID-19 vaccine is similar to other immunizations. Some people have side effects, which are normal signs that your body is responding to the vaccine. Everyone's immune system responds different – don't worry if there are no side effects.

MDHHS Parent Piece



COVID-19 Vaccines for Children and Teens

Updated Aug. 17, 2021 Languages Print

Although fewer children have been infected with COVID-19 compared to adults, children can:

- Be infected with the virus that causes COVID-19
- Get sick from COVID-19
- Spread COVID-19 to others

CDC recommends everyone 12 years and older should get a COVID-19 vaccination to help protect against COVID-19. Widespread vaccination is a critical tool to help stop the pandemic. People who are fully vaccinated can resume activities that they did prior to the pandemic. Learn more about what you and your child or teen can do when you have been fully vaccinated. Children 12 years and older are able to get the Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 Vaccine.

Protect Unvaccinated Children

Children between the ages of 2 and 12 should wear a mask in public spaces and around people they don't live with.

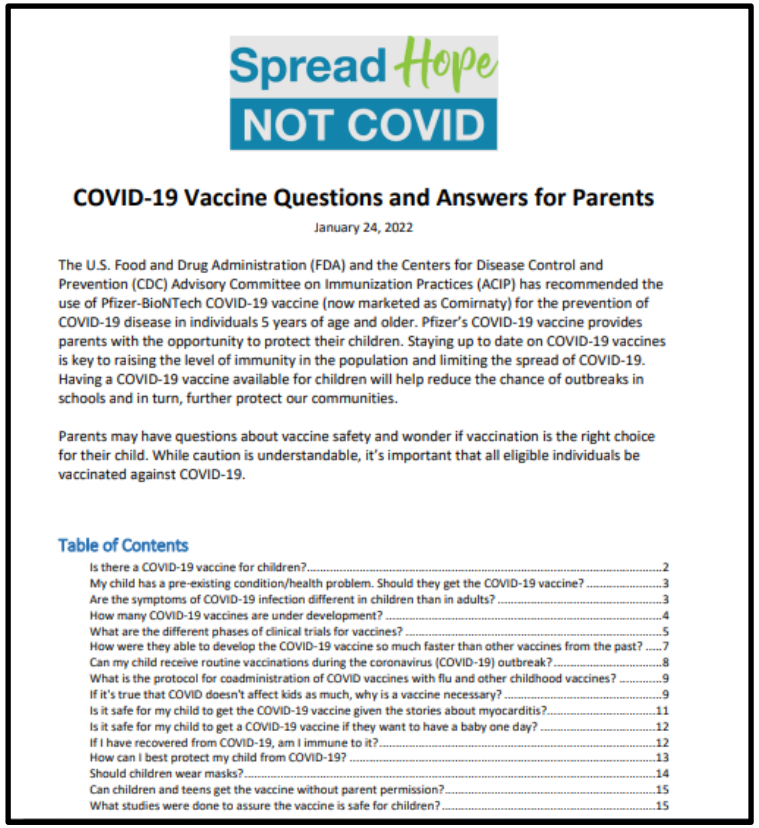
Info for Families

Find a COVID-19 Vaccine for Your Child

- Check your **local pharmacy's website** to see if vaccination walk-ins or appointments are available.
- Check with your **child's healthcare provider** about whether they offer COVID-19 vaccination.
- Contact your **state or local health department** for more information.

Find a COVID-19 Vaccine: Search vaccines.gov, text your ZIP code to 438829, or call 1-800-232-0233 to find locations near you.

CDC Parent Website



Spread Hope NOT COVID

COVID-19 Vaccine Questions and Answers for Parents

January 24, 2022

The U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP) has recommended the use of Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 vaccine (now marketed as Comirnaty) for the prevention of COVID-19 disease in individuals 5 years of age and older. Pfizer's COVID-19 vaccine provides parents with the opportunity to protect their children. Staying up to date on COVID-19 vaccines is key to raising the level of immunity in the population and limiting the spread of COVID-19. Having a COVID-19 vaccine available for children will help reduce the chance of outbreaks in schools and in turn, further protect our communities.

Parents may have questions about vaccine safety and wonder if vaccination is the right choice for their child. While caution is understandable, it's important that all eligible individuals be vaccinated against COVID-19.

Table of Contents

MDHHS Parent FAQ

COVID-19 Vaccines for Children and Teens | CDC

Teens_and_COVID-19_Vaccines_v6_725127_7.pdf (michigan.gov)

Parent_FAQs_5.14_Final_725378_7.pdf (michigan.gov)

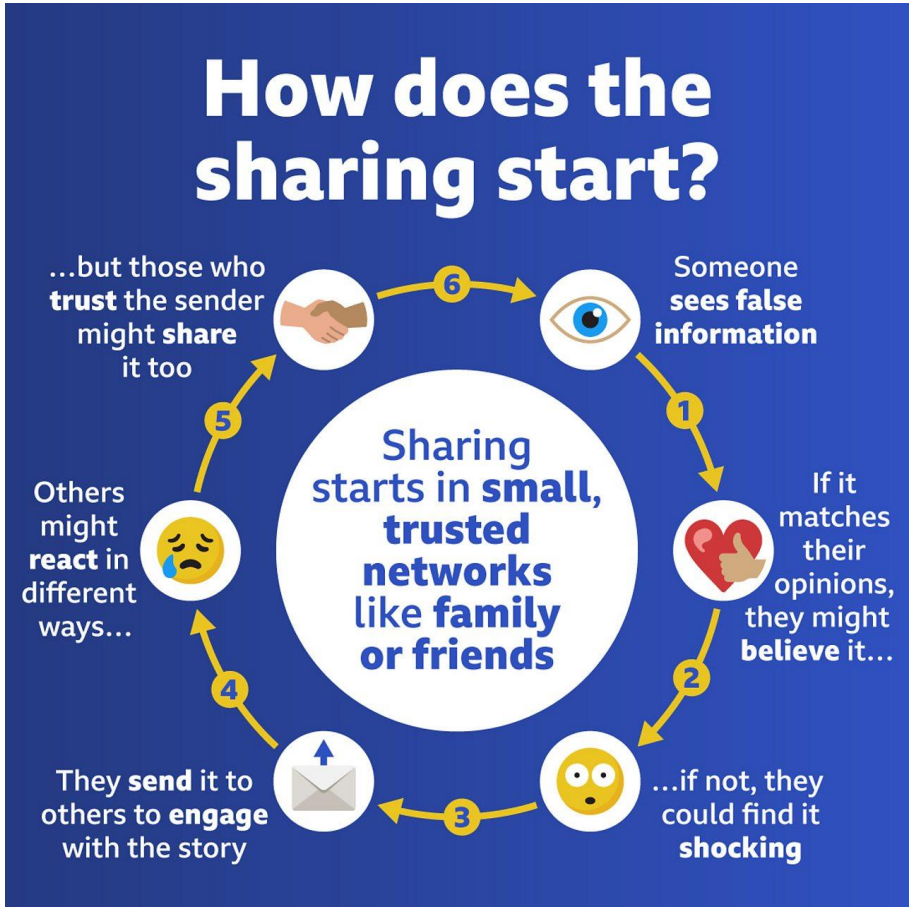
Help Protect Your Child, Your Family, and Others

- Getting a COVID-19 vaccine can help protect children ages 5 years and older from getting COVID-19 and can help:
  - Protect family members, including siblings and family members who are not eligible for vaccination
  - Keep children from getting seriously sick, even if they do get COVID-19
  - Keep children in school and help them safely participate in sports, playdates, and other activities
  - Protect your whole family and slow the spread of COVID-19 in your community

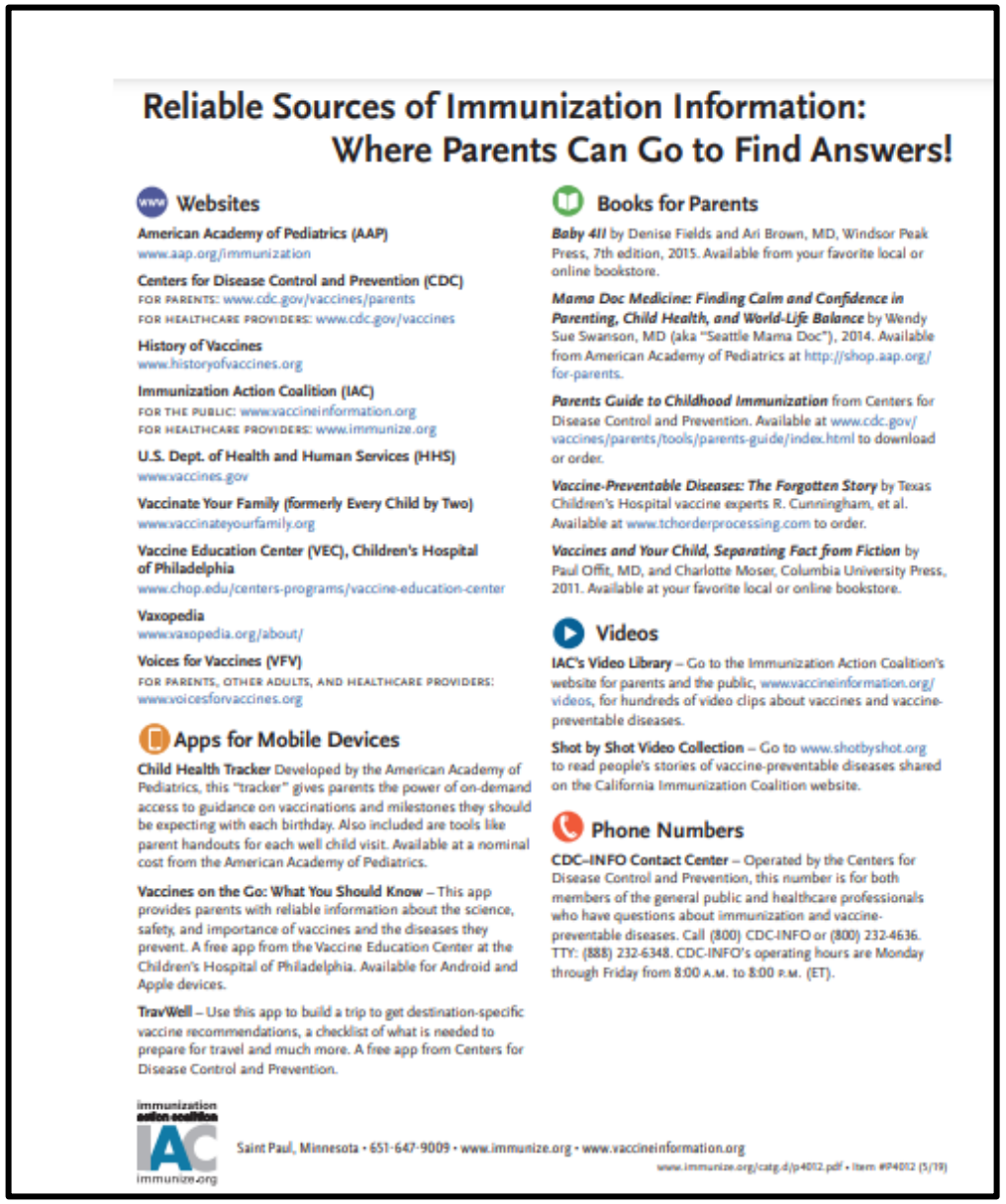
COVID-19 Vaccines for Children and Teens

Answers to Common COVID-19 Vaccine Questions

Understanding What Misinformation Is



- **Misinformation** is false information shared by people who do not intend to mislead others
- The spread of misinformation on social media and through other channels can affect COVID-19 vaccine confidence
- Misinformation often arises when there are information gaps or unsettled science, as human nature seeks to reason, better understand, and fill in the gaps



Reliable Sources of Immunization Information: Where Parents Can Go to Find Answers!

Websites

American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP)
www.aap.org/immunization

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)
FOR PARENTS: www.cdc.gov/vaccines/parents
FOR HEALTHCARE PROVIDERS: www.cdc.gov/vaccines

History of Vaccines
www.historyofvaccines.org

Immunization Action Coalition (IAC)
FOR THE PUBLIC: www.vaccineinformation.org
FOR HEALTHCARE PROVIDERS: www.immunize.org

U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services (HHS)
www.vaccines.gov

Vaccinate Your Family (formerly Every Child by Two)
www.vaccinateyourfamily.org

Vaccine Education Center (VEC), Children's Hospital of Philadelphia
www.chop.edu/centers-programs/vaccine-education-center

Vaxopedia
www.vaxopedia.org/about/

Voices for Vaccines (VFV)
FOR PARENTS, OTHER ADULTS, AND HEALTHCARE PROVIDERS:
www.voicesforvaccines.org

Apps for Mobile Devices

Child Health Tracker Developed by the American Academy of Pediatrics, this "tracker" gives parents the power of on-demand access to guidance on vaccinations and milestones they should be expecting with each birthday. Also included are tools like parent handouts for each well child visit. Available at a nominal cost from the American Academy of Pediatrics.

Vaccines on the Go: What You Should Know – This app provides parents with reliable information about the science, safety, and importance of vaccines and the diseases they prevent. A free app from the Vaccine Education Center at the Children's Hospital of Philadelphia. Available for Android and Apple devices.

TravWell – Use this app to build a trip to get destination-specific vaccine recommendations, a checklist of what is needed to prepare for travel and much more. A free app from Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Books for Parents

Baby 411 by Denise Fields and Ari Brown, MD, Windsor Peak Press, 7th edition, 2015. Available from your favorite local or online bookstore.

Mama Doc Medicine: Finding Calm and Confidence in Parenting, Child Health, and World-Life Balance by Wendy Sue Swanson, MD (aka "Seattle Mama Doc"), 2014. Available from American Academy of Pediatrics at http://shop.aap.org/for-parents.

Parents Guide to Childhood Immunization from Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Available at www.cdc.gov/vaccines/parents/tools/parents-guide/index.html to download or order.

Vaccine-Preventable Diseases: The Forgotten Story by Texas Children's Hospital vaccine experts R. Cunningham, et al. Available at www.tchorderprocessing.com to order.

Vaccines and Your Child, Separating Fact from Fiction by Paul Offit, MD, and Charlotte Moser, Columbia University Press, 2011. Available at your favorite local or online bookstore.

Videos

IAC's Video Library – Go to the Immunization Action Coalition's website for parents and the public, www.vaccineinformation.org/videos, for hundreds of video clips about vaccines and vaccine-preventable diseases.

Shot by Shot Video Collection – Go to www.shotbyshot.org to read people's stories of vaccine-preventable diseases shared on the California Immunization Coalition website.

Phone Numbers

CDC–INFO Contact Center – Operated by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, this number is for both members of the general public and healthcare professionals who have questions about immunization and vaccine-preventable diseases. Call (800) CDC-INFO or (800) 232-4636. TTY: (888) 232-6348. CDC-INFO's operating hours are Monday through Friday from 8:00 A.M. to 8:00 P.M. (ET).

immunization action coalition
IAC
immunize.org

Saint Paul, Minnesota • 651-647-9009 • www.immunize.org • www.vaccineinformation.org

www.immunize.org/catg.d/p4012.pdf • Item #P4012 (5/19)

Reliable Sources of Immunization Information

Severity of COVID-19 Infection

COVID-19 isn't even serious for kids, is it?

- COVID-19 can make children very sick.
- Some children with COVID-19 need to be hospitalized and some children have died.
- Children can also develop serious complications like multisystem inflammatory syndrome (MIS-C) —a condition where different body parts become inflamed, including the heart, lungs, kidneys, brain, skin, eyes, or gastrointestinal organs.
- And some children can develop post-COVID complications (also called long-COVID).

For Parents: Multisystem Inflammatory Syndrome in Children (MIS-C) associated with COVID-19 | CDC
Post-COVID Conditions | CDC

Potential Side Effects

What is the risk of myocarditis or pericarditis?

- Reports of heart inflammation in adolescents and young adults are rare.
- We don’t yet know what the risk will be in younger children, but scientists are continuing to monitor this.
- Most adolescents who have developed this condition after vaccination have responded well to medicine and rest and felt better quickly.
- Myocarditis/pericarditis after an mRNA vaccine is **lower** than the risk of myocarditis associated with COVID-19 infection in adolescents and adults.

Myocarditis and Pericarditis After mRNA COVID-19 Vaccination | CDC

Potential Side Effects

Does the COVID-19 vaccine cause fertility issues?

- **NO!** The COVID-19 vaccine will not affect fertility.
- Confusion arose when a false report stated that the spike protein on the coronavirus was similar to the spike protein found on the placenta. Fortunately, the fact is that these two proteins share only a small stretch of amino acids, which means they aren't similar enough to be confused for one another. Our body's antibodies know what to look for.
- Additionally, the COVID-19 vaccine is processed near the injection site, so it cannot cause hormonal or other biological changes that would be expected to affect either male or female infertility.
- After a year and millions of doses we know that the vaccine is safe and effective and does not pose any fertility risk.

Questions and Answers about COVID-19 Vaccines | Children's Hospital of Philadelphia (chop.edu)

Vaccine Development Process

How were the vaccines developed so quickly?

- Scientists have been working for many years to develop vaccines against viruses like the one that causes COVID-19.
- Any COVID-19 vaccine that is available for children has gone through the same approval process that is required for other vaccines – including routine childhood vaccines.
- None of the clinical trial steps were skipped and no corners were cut.
- The U.S. government has invested substantial resources to manufacture and distribute COVID-19 vaccines. This allowed vaccine distribution to begin as soon as FDA authorized each vaccine.
- COVID-19 vaccine safety monitoring has been the most intense and comprehensive in U.S. history. Through several monitoring systems, CDC and FDA continue to provide updated information on the safety of these vaccines.

Frequently Asked Questions about COVID-19 Vaccination | CDC

Previous COVID-19 Infection

My child already had COVID, does he/she need vaccine, or can we test for antibodies?

- Vaccination should be offered to individuals regardless of history of prior COVID-19 infection.
- People who are unvaccinated have a higher risk of reinfection than those who are fully vaccinated following natural infection.
- Antibody testing is not currently recommended to assess the need for vaccination in an unvaccinated person or to assess for immunity to COVID-19 following COVID-19 vaccination.
- Current antibody tests have variable sensitivity, specificity, as well as positive and negative predictive values, and are not authorized for the assessment of immune response in vaccinated people.
- Serologic correlates of protection have not been established, and antibody testing does not evaluate the cellular immune response, which may also play a role in vaccine-mediated protection.

Interim Clinical Considerations for Use of COVID-19 Vaccines | CDC

Questions Email: checcimms@michigan.gov