COVID-19 FAQs
HISPANIC AUDIENCES

COVID-19 VACCINATION

WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW
Have questions? That's ok.
Now is the time to get the facts.

Getting back to the moments we miss starts with getting informed. It is up to you.

How do COVID-19 vaccines protect us?

When we get a vaccine, it activates our immune response. This helps our bodies learn to fight off the virus without the danger of an actual infection. If we are exposed to the virus in the future, our immune system "remembers" how to fight it. All authorized COVID-19 vaccines provide significant protection against serious illness and hospitalization due to COVID-19.

The Moderna and Pfizer vaccines use messenger RNA, or mRNA. mRNA vaccines do not contain a live virus — they give our bodies "instructions" for how to make and fight the harmless spike-shaped proteins that will protect against a COVID-19 infection. While these vaccines use new technology, researchers have been studying them for decades.

The Johnson & Johnson/Janssen vaccine is a viral vector vaccine and also does not contain a live virus. It uses a harmless adenovirus to create a spike protein that the immune system responds to, creating antibodies to protect against COVID-19

It takes time for your body to build immunity after vaccination, so you won't have full protection until 2 weeks after your final dose.

COVID-19 FAQs
HISPANIC AUDIENCES

Did clinical trials include people like me?

Researchers made sure that the trials included adults of diverse backgrounds, races, ethnicities, and geographic areas. They collaborated with faith leaders, community organizations, and health clinics to reach volunteers from many different walks of life across the United States.

Medical experts and doctors want to make sure the vaccines work safely and effectively for as many people as possible. People may respond differently to vaccines based on factors like age, gender, and health conditions — so it is important to have a diverse group of participants in clinical trials.

COVID-19 has hit hard in the Black and Hispanic communities. Historically, these populations haven't always been included in clinical research, but with COVID-19 vaccines researchers made sure volunteers included people of color, as well as people over the age of 65 who are at higher risk of complications from the virus.

Do I have to show proof of citizenship to get vaccine?

CDC does not require United States citizenship for individuals to receive a COVID-19 vaccine.

What if I have an underlying health condition?

People with underlying medical conditions can receive the FDA-authorized COVID-19 vaccines. In fact, vaccination is especially important for adults of any age with certain underlying medical conditions, like diabetes and high blood pressure, because they are at increased risk for severe illness from COVID-19. Ask your doctor if you have specific questions.

COVID-19 FAQs
HISPANIC AUDIENCES

Do vaccines protect against new variants?

New variants of the virus that causes COVID-19 illness have emerged. Current data suggest that COVID-19 vaccines used in the United States should work against these variants. For this reason, COVID-19 vaccines are an essential tool to protect people against COVID-19, including against new variants. CDC recommends getting vaccinated as soon as a vaccine is available to you.

Do vaccines impact fertility?

There is currently no evidence that any vaccines, including COVID-19 vaccines, cause fertility problems. If you are trying to become pregnant now or want to get pregnant in the future, you may receive a COVID-19 vaccine when one is available to you. Like with all vaccines, medical experts are studying COVID-19 vaccines carefully for side effects and will report findings as they become available.

What should I know about vaccines and pregnancy?

CDC and the FDA have safety monitoring systems in place to gather information about COVID-19 vaccination during pregnancy and are closely monitoring that information. Preliminary data from these systems are reassuring. They did not identify any safety concerns for pregnant people who were vaccinated, or for their babies.

Recent reports have shown that people who have received COVID-19 mRNA vaccines during pregnancy—mostly during their third trimester—have passed antibodies to their fetuses, which could help protect them after birth. There is currently no evidence that antibodies formed from COVID-19 vaccination cause any problems with pregnancy, including the development of the placenta. There is also no evidence suggesting that fertility problems are a side effect of any FDA-authorized vaccine. Like with all vaccines, scientists are studying COVID-19 vaccines carefully for side effects and will report findings as they become available.

Getting a COVID-19 vaccine during pregnancy can protect you from severe illness from COVID-19. A conversation between pregnant patients and their clinicians may help them decide whether to get vaccinated.

Hispaniccommunityvaccinetoolkit.org

ACVAX0003