

Èske vaksen rapèl yo gen menm fòmilyasyon ak vaksen ki egziste deja yo?

Wi. Vaksen rapèl COVID-19 yo gen menm fòmilyasyon ak vaksen COVID-19 aktyèl yo. Sepandan, nan ka piki rapèl pou vaksen Moderna kont COVID-19 la, se mwaye dòz vaksen moun yo pran pou premye seri yo a.

Si nou bezwen yon piki rapèl, èske vaksen yo ap fonksyone?

Wi. Vaksen COVID-19 yo aji byen pou anpeche maladi grav, entènè lopital, ak lanmò, menm kont varyant Delta k ap sikile anpil la. Sepandan, ekspè sante piblik yo kòmanse konstate yon rediksyon pwoteksyon kont maladi lejè ak modere, sitou nan pami sèten popilasyon.

Ki risk ki asosye nan resevwa yon vaksen rapèl?

Jiskaprezan, reyaksyon yo te rapòte apre moun resevwa yon piki rapèl se te menm reyaksyon ak sa yo te rapòte ak premye seri 2 piki yo oswa yon sèl dòz la. Lafyè, maltèt, fatig ak doulè nan anplasman piki a se te efè segondè yo rapòte pi souvan, epi an jeneral, pifò efè segondè yo te varye ant lejè ak modere. Sepandan, menm jan ak premye seri 2 piki yo oswa yon sèl dòz la, efè segondè grav yo se bagay ki ra, men yo ka rive.

Si mwen pa pran yon piki rapèl, èske yo konsidere mwen "vaksinè konplètman" kanmenm?

Wi. Yo konsidere tout moun vaksinè konplètman kanmenm de semèn apre dezyèm dòz yo nan yon seri 2 piki, tankou vaksen Pfizer-BioNTech lan oswa vaksen Moderna a, oswa de semèn apre yon vaksen yon sèl dòz, tankou vaksen J&J/Janssen lan.

Kilè mwen ka pran yon vaksen rapèl COVID-19 si mwen PA nan youn nan gwoup yo rekòmande yo?

Yo ka rekòmande lòt popilasyon pou yo resevwa yon piki rapèl amezi plis done vin disponib. Vaksen COVID-19 yo apwouve ak otorize Ozetazini yo kontinye gen efikasite pou diminye risk pou maladi grav, entènè lopital, ak lanmò. Ekspè yo ap egzamine tout done ki disponib yo pou konprann ak ki efikasite vaksen yo ap aji pou diferan popilasyon. Sa gen ladan egzamine kòman nouvo varyant yo, tankou Delta, afekte efikasite vaksen an.

Etid yo montre apre yon moun pran vaksen kont COVID-19, pwoteksyon kont viris la ak kapasite pou anpeche enfeksyon avèk varyant Delta a ka diminye apre yon sèten tan.

Byenke vaksinasyon COVID-19 pou granmoun ki gen laj 65 lane oswa plis rete efikas pou anpeche maladi grav, done resan yo sijere ke vaksinasyon an mwens efikas pou anpeche enfeksyon oswa maladi pi lejè ak sentòm yo apre yon sèten tan. Prèv k ap parèt yo montre tou ke nan pami travayè swen sante yo ak lòt travayè premyè liy yo, efikasite vaksen an kont enfeksyon COVID-19 diminye tou apre yon sèten tan. Efikasite sa a pi fèb se pwobableman akòz konbinezon diminisyon pwoteksyon ofiramezi tan ap pase depi ou te pran vaksen an, epitou pi gwo kapasite varyant Delta a pou lakòz enfeksyon. Done ki soti nan ti esè klinik yo montre ke yon vaksen rapèl Pfizer-BioNTech oswa Moderna ogmante repons iminitè a kay patisipan esè yo ki te fini premye seri yo a 6 mwa anvan. Yon esè klinik menm jan te montre ke yon piki rapèl J&J/Janssen te ogmante tou repons iminitè a kay patisipan yo ki te fini ak vaksen yon sèl dòz yo a omwen 2 mwa anvan. Avèk yon ogmantasyon repons iminitè, moun yo ta dwe gen yon pwoteksyon amelyore kont COVID-19, epitou kont varyant Delta a.

BOOSTER FAQs

Info via CDC (Centers for Disease Control), Updated Oct. 27, 2021;

Are booster shots the same formulation as existing vaccines?

Yes. COVID-19 booster shots are the same formulation as the current COVID-19 vaccines. However, in the case of the Moderna COVID-19 vaccine booster shot, it is half the dose of the vaccine people get for their initial series.

If we need a booster shot, are the vaccines working?

Yes. COVID-19 vaccines are working well to prevent severe illness, hospitalization, and death, even against the widely circulating Delta variant. However, public health experts are starting to see reduced protection, especially among certain populations, against mild and moderate disease.

What are the risks of getting a booster shot?

So far, reactions reported after getting a booster shot were similar to that of the 2-shot or single-dose initial series. Fever, headache, fatigue and pain at the injection site were the most commonly reported side effects, and overall, most side effects were mild to moderate. However, as with the 2-shot or single-dose initial series, serious side effects are rare, but may occur.

Am I still considered "fully vaccinated" if I don't get a booster shot?

Yes. Everyone is still considered fully vaccinated two weeks after their second dose in a 2-shot series, such as the Pfizer-BioNTech or Moderna vaccines, or two weeks after a single-dose vaccine, such as the J&J/Janssen vaccine.

When can I get a COVID-19 booster shot if I am NOT in one of the recommended groups?

Additional populations may be recommended to receive a booster shot as more data become available. The COVID-19 vaccines approved and authorized in the United States continue to be effective at reducing risk of severe disease, hospitalization, and death. Experts are looking at all available data to understand how well the vaccines are working for different populations. This includes looking at how new variants, like Delta, affect vaccine effectiveness.

Studies show after getting vaccinated against COVID-19, protection against the virus and the ability to prevent infection with the Delta variant may decrease over time.

Although COVID-19 vaccination for adults ages 65 years and older remains effective in preventing severe disease, recent data suggests vaccination is less effective at preventing infection or milder illness with symptoms over time. Emerging evidence also shows that among healthcare and other frontline workers, vaccine effectiveness against COVID-19 infections is also decreasing over time. This lower effectiveness is likely due to the combination of decreasing protection as time passes since getting vaccinated, as well as the greater infectiousness of the Delta variant. Data from small clinical trials show that a Pfizer-BioNTech or Moderna booster shot increased the immune response in trial participants who finished their initial series 6 months earlier. A similar clinical trial showed that a J&J/Janssen booster shot also increased the immune response in participants who completed their single-dose vaccine at least 2 months earlier. With an increased immune response, people should have improved protection against COVID-19, including the Delta variant.