

The Biggest Public Health Opportunity of Our Time

Health and safety have been top priority throughout the pandemic, and dentists have played an important role in reducing the risk of COVID-19 and building patient confidence in dental visits. According to the ADA Health Policy Institute, 93% of consumers have recently been to a dental visit or ready to go. Those who have not returned are waiting for COVID-19 vaccines and medical breakthroughs.

Now, we have vaccines that can prevent COVID-19. Just as dentists and their teams built patient confidence around dental visits, they can also play an influential role as trusted health advisors for their patients when discussing COVID-19 vaccines. Research indicates those who are hesitant about receiving the vaccine may become more confident after discussing it with healthcare professionals they know and trust.

The ADA, in collaboration with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and other national health agencies, is working to help improve vaccine confidence, protect the public's health and end COVID-19. We invite you and your dental teams to join us by using this suite of patient communication tools.

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Conversation Starters: Ways to Engage Your Patients

As the pandemic continues, people are curious and concerned about COVID-19 vaccines and their value in preventing illness. Here are strategies and tips to help you and your team bridge these conversations with patients.

Starting the conversation

Include vaccination as part of your COVID-19 screening questions, or when you're discussing a patient's health history. These are natural times to uncover concerns or questions your patients may have.

Connect why you and your team are discussing the COVID-19 vaccine during a dental visit.

Here's a sample script to use when starting the conversation:

Throughout the COVID-19 pandemic, our dental team has put your health and safety first by taking extra steps to help prevent the spread of the virus in our office.

We appreciate the way you've helped keep our team healthy by wearing masks to your appointments, answering screening questions and following our new waiting room procedures.

Now, the availability of COVID-19 vaccines gives us one more important tool to keep each other safe. As a health care professional, I'm happy to talk to you about COVID-19 vaccination.

Ask simple questions, and make them open-ended when possible. A few examples include:

"When are you planning to get your COVID-19 vaccination?"

"What have you heard about the vaccine?"

"What questions do you have?"

"Would you be interested in taking home a fact sheet to learn more about the vaccine?"

"Do you know where you can be vaccinated?"

Important Conversation Considerations

Emphasize your concern for their overall health. *"As a dentist, I care for your oral and overall health. COVID-19 is a major concern for all of us, so I wanted to bring it up today."*

Provide facts on vaccine safety and effectiveness. Often times, people are more receptive to information if it is delivered by a trusted messenger, even if they've come across the same information elsewhere. Your patients want to know what you think and may trust the information you share with them because it came from you.

Consider sharing your own vaccination story. Sometimes, what matters more than the message is the messenger. Mention that you've been vaccinated and share any details that seem helpful. If they so choose, your team may do the same.

Respect that patient opinions vary, and approach the conversation with empathy. People from many walks of life have different concerns around the virus and vaccinations in general, so it is important to listen and realize this won't be a "one-size-fits-all" conversation. Some people may have medical considerations, religious beliefs or philosophical beliefs that may be a factor in their decision to get vaccinated. Factors such as a person's age, where they live, their level of education, race, and political affiliation may impact their decision-making process. As always, showing concern and respect for individual situations is essential.

Be prepared to have the vaccine conversation multiple times with the same patient. Your patients who are hesitant about the vaccine may not have completely ruled out getting it. They may be taking a "wait and see" approach as they hear more experiences from others and safety data continues to be collected nationwide. Make a note to check-in with patients during their next visit to gauge how their perceptions may have changed since you last saw them.

Additional Conversation Resources

- The CDC has a five-step guide to having an effective conversation about the COVID-19 vaccine. [Read and share with your team.](#)
- Join the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' COVID-19 Community Corps. [Download conversation guides, fact sheets and more.](#)
- Watch the ADA's free recorded webinar "[Let's Talk Shots! Effective Patient Conversations About the COVID-19 Vaccine](#)" with your team. *Earn 1 CE credit.*

What to Say When a Patient Asks If Your Team Has Been Vaccinated

ADA strongly advocated for dentists and dental teams to be prioritized as 1a by the CDC when vaccine distribution began in December 2020. Because of this, you and some of your team may already be fully vaccinated, and patients may be asking for a number of different reasons. Use these considerations to help guide the conversation in a way that educates the patient but also protects you and your team:

Protect your team's privacy.

Offices have an obligation to protect everyone's health information — patients and staff. There may be cases where you or a team member cannot receive the vaccine for medical, religious or protected philosophical differences. If asked about your team's vaccination status, a simple response is, *"I can share that everyone on our staff has been very excited about the vaccine roll out."* If asked to provide further information, the dentist should decline, citing privacy reasons.

Sharing is voluntary.

If you have personally received the vaccine and are open to sharing, communicate relevant points that can help educate your patient about the experience, including where you went, what the process was like and how you felt after. This could be an impactful conversation for a patient who is hesitant about the vaccine. Team members who want to share their experiences can, but only if it is their choice. Leave the decision up to them.

Reinforce the importance of infection control.

Remind your patients and team that the vaccine protects the person who got it, and that we still don't know if those who are vaccinated can still spread the virus to others. This is a wonderful opportunity to talk about what really matters for the health and safety of your patients, your team and you is continuing to follow strict infection control protocols. Vaccinations are what will help with the much larger scale effort of stopping the spread of this pandemic. Patient communication materials to help guide infection control conversations are available at [ADA.org/PatientReturn](https://ada.org/PatientReturn).

Foster an office culture of respect.

An employer can have private conversations with employees to learn if they have received the vaccine, but there should not be probing for the "why" behind an employee's reason for not being vaccinated unless the employee chooses to volunteer that information. As the leader of your dental team, foster a culture of respect and step in if you observe any type of pressure between team members about being vaccinated. Remind them that office infection control measures are most important and is something everyone can do to keep one another safe. Read more about legal issues in these [employer vaccination FAQs](#) and [employee vaccination FAQs](#).

Patient Return: Talking with Your Patients About COVID-19 Vaccines



Take-Home Fact Sheets

Download and share these printable sheets with your patients.

COVID-19 Vaccines

Vaccines (shots) are one of the tools we have to fight the COVID-19 pandemic.

To stop this pandemic, we need to use all of our prevention tools. Vaccines are one of the most effective tools to protect your health and prevent disease. Vaccines work with your body's natural defenses so your body will be ready to fight the virus. If you are exposed (also called immunity). Other steps, like wearing a mask that covers your nose and mouth and staying at least 6 feet away from other people you don't know, also help stop the spread of COVID-19. Studies show that COVID-19 vaccines are very effective at keeping you from getting seriously ill even if you do get COVID-19. These vaccines cannot give you the disease itself.

The vaccines are safe. The U.S. vaccine safety system makes sure that all vaccines are as safe as possible. All the COVID-19 vaccines that are being used have gone through the same safety tests and meet the same standards as any other vaccines produced through the years. A system in place across the entire country that allows CDC to search for safety issues and make sure the vaccines stay safe.

Different types of COVID-19 vaccines will be available. Most of these vaccines are given in two shots, one at a time and spaced apart. The first shot gets your body ready. The second shot is given at least three weeks later to make sure you have full protection. If you are told you need two shots, make sure that you get both of them. The vaccines may work in slightly different ways, but all types of the vaccines will help protect you.

www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/vaccines

DOWNLOAD:

[CDC COVID-19 Vaccine Fact Sheet \(English\)](#)

[CDC COVID-19 Vaccine Fact Sheet \(Spanish\)](#)

Download this easy-to-read, two-page information sheet from the CDC's website.

Pregnancy and the COVID-19 Vaccine

If you are pregnant, planning to get pregnant or have recently had a baby, you may wonder whether you should get the COVID-19 vaccine. We care about your family's oral and overall health and have received some questions about the vaccine and pregnancy.

Research is still underway around pregnancy and the vaccine. Review this fact sheet of information from recognized health organizations, and discuss what's right for you with your physician or OB/GYN.

If you are pregnant

The American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists (ACOG) and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) include pregnant people among those eligible for COVID-19 vaccination. Based on real-world data collected during the vaccine rollout, the CDC recommends getting the vaccine during pregnancy.

There is no evidence that COVID-19 vaccines pose risks for pregnant patients, according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). While this is a positive sign, experts look forward to having more data. The first data from tracking pregnant women birthed in February 2021. Experts are closely monitoring patients who become pregnant while they are part of the rollout for COVID-19 vaccine safety.

Pregnant patients who develop COVID-19 may experience more severe symptoms. According to the CDC, observational data suggest that pregnant patients who get infected with the virus will get sicker than non-pregnant patients of reproductive age.

Pregnant patients may also face other negative outcomes. The risks for premature birth and other adverse outcomes may be higher for pregnant patients who get COVID-19.

Still unsure about the vaccine?

Take the time you need to make an informed decision, and talk with your OB/GYN or primary care physician. They can answer additional questions, address concerns and continue to share new research as it comes out in future appointments.

- Continue wearing a mask, washing your hands and watching your distance.

DOWNLOAD:

[Pregnancy and the COVID-19 Vaccine \(English\)](#)

[Pregnancy and the COVID-19 Vaccine \(Spanish\)](#)

Share this information with patients who are pregnant or considering pregnancy.

The COVID-19 Vaccine: Fact vs. Fiction

Throughout the COVID-19 pandemic, our dental team has put your health and safety first by taking extra steps to help prevent the spread of the virus in our office. Now, the availability of COVID-19 vaccines gives us one more important tool to keep each other safe. We encourage you to receive the vaccination when it is available to you, but recognize there is a lot of information available about the vaccine that may not be trustworthy. Use this quick guide based on guidance from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) to help separate fact from fiction.

MYTH	FACT
You can get COVID-19 from the vaccine.	You cannot get COVID-19 from the COVID-19 vaccine. No one has experienced any side effects similar to COVID-19 symptoms, but this means the vaccine is teaching your body how to fight the virus.
The vaccine was rushed so it's unsafe.	While these vaccines were developed in a shorter time frame, they completed every step required for a clinical trial. These vaccines were tested by thousands of people. Plus, they were thoroughly reviewed by the Food and Drug Administration to make sure they are safe.
You don't need the vaccine if you already had COVID-19.	You may be protected against getting sick again, though some people have gotten it a second time. The CDC recommends that people who've had COVID-19 still get the vaccine so that their protection against getting sick is as good as others who have been vaccinated.
Getting the vaccine means you won't get COVID-19.	The vaccine greatly reduces your chance of getting COVID-19, but there is still a chance you could get the virus. What the vaccine does do is prevent you from getting seriously ill or having severe complications from the virus.
Getting the COVID-19 vaccine means you can go back to living like normal.	Vaccines can help you resume the activities you enjoyed doing most before the pandemic. And once you're fully vaccinated, you may be able to do many activities as usual. However, you will still need a mask when in a healthcare setting (like your dental visit), on public transportation or in transportation centers or where required by local businesses, workplaces or state and local regulations.
Pregnant people cannot get the vaccine.	If you are pregnant or planning to become pregnant, you can get the vaccine if it is available to you. The CDC states there is no evidence that the COVID-19 vaccines cause problems with a pregnancy or fertility.

More questions? Talk with your OB/GYN or physician.

Ready to make a plan for your vaccine? Contact your local health department to learn more about your eligibility and how to make an appointment.

[Local Health Department] Contact Information

DOWNLOAD & CUSTOMIZE:

[COVID-19 Vaccine: Fact vs. Fiction \(English\)](#)

[COVID-19 Vaccine: Fact vs. Fiction \(Spanish\)](#)

Help correct misconceptions and customize with information about where patients can access the vaccine in your area.

Frequently Asked Questions

Use these sample responses to help answer common questions you and your team may receive from patients during a conversation. Feel free also to use these in additional communications, such as phone conversations, emails or social media responses.

Preguntas frecuentes

Utilice estos ejemplos de respuestas para ayudar a responder preguntas comunes que usted y su equipo pueden recibir de los pacientes durante una conversación. No dude en utilizarlos también en comunicaciones adicionales, como conversaciones telefónicas, correos electrónicos o respuestas en redes sociales.

How was this vaccine developed so quickly?



The speed that enabled this vaccine to be developed and ready for use in less than one year is due to three main factors:

- **The type of vaccine being used**

mRNA Vaccines (Pfizer and Moderna)

- The genetic sequence of the virus was widely available in January 2020, allowing scientists to rapidly develop vaccines. The vaccines began early stage clinical trials even before the virus reached pandemic levels.
- Another advantage of mRNA vaccines is there is no possibility that they can contain any live virus.
- Here's how mRNA vaccines work: When injected, the mRNA tells your body how to make a spike protein found on the outside of the virus. Your body responds to that protein as an enemy and defends itself by producing antibodies. (Antibodies are proteins that attach to proteins on the outside of viruses. They coordinate the effort to eliminate the virus from your body.) Then, cells in your body remember that enemy and can produce those antibodies in the future if you need them.
- The technology to produce mRNA vaccines has been around more than 10 years.

Viral Vector Vaccines (Johnson & Johnson)

- The way the Johnson & Johnson's vaccine teaches your body how to fight the virus is similar to the mRNA vaccine but has a different starting point. Instead of injecting already-produced mRNA, this vaccine prompts your body to make the mRNA on its own.
- This type of vaccine adds DNA for COVID-19's spike protein to the double-stranded DNA of the virus. It is a weakened virus that won't make you sick.
- The weakened virus — which includes DNA from the spike protein — enters the center of the cell, called the nucleus. The cell responds by making mRNA for the spike protein.

- From there, like the other COVID-19 vaccines, the spike protein exits the cell and stimulates the immune response.
- **How fast COVID-19 spreads**
 - Both the Pfizer and Moderna phase 3 clinical trials, which began before the end of July 2020, included 30,000-40,000 participants (for comparison, picture how many people live in a mid-size suburb). Johnson & Johnson's phase 3 clinical trials began in September 2020 and included just over 40,000 participants.
 - The clinical trials finished much more quickly than normal due to the quick spread of the virus and high infection rates. Usually in other vaccine trials, there are so few infections it takes longer to see if the vaccine works.
- **Fast FDA review and vaccine production**
 - The FDA review process for vaccine safety and efficacy was thorough and transparent. All of the data was available online for the public.
 - Typically, vaccine manufacturing does not begin until receipt of FDA approval. However, because of the urgent need, the U.S. government ordered and paid for hundreds of millions of doses in advance. This meant that the drug companies could ship doses of vaccine as soon as authorized by the FDA.

¿Cómo se desarrolló esta vacuna tan rápidamente?

La velocidad que permitió que esta vacuna se desarrollara y estuviera lista para su uso en menos de un año se debe a tres factores principales:

- **El tipo de vacuna que se está usando**

Las vacunas de ARNm (Pfizer y Moderna)

- La secuencia genética del virus estuvo ampliamente disponible en enero de 2020, lo que permitió a los científicos desarrollar vacunas rápidamente. Se iniciaron los ensayos clínicos de las vacunas en etapa temprana incluso antes de que el virus alcanzara niveles pandémicos.
- Otra ventaja de las vacunas de ARNm es que no existe la posibilidad de que puedan contener virus vivos.
- Así funcionan las vacunas de ARNm: Cuando se inyecta, el ARNm le dice al cuerpo cómo producir una proteína de pico que se encuentra en el exterior del virus. El cuerpo responde a esa proteína como un enemigo y se defiende produciendo anticuerpos. (Los anticuerpos son proteínas que se adhieren a proteínas en el exterior de los virus. Coordinan el esfuerzo para eliminar el virus del cuerpo). Entonces, las células del cuerpo recuerdan a ese enemigo y pueden producir esos anticuerpos en el futuro si los necesita.
- La tecnología para producir vacunas de ARNm existe desde hace más de 10 años.

Las vacunas de vectores virales (Johnson & Johnson)

- La forma en que la vacuna de Johnson & Johnson le enseña al cuerpo cómo combatir el virus es similar a la vacuna de ARNm, pero tiene un punto de partida diferente. En lugar de inyectar ARNm ya producido, esta vacuna hace que el cuerpo produzca el ARNm por sí solo.
 - Este tipo de vacuna agrega ADN de la proteína de pico de COVID-19 al ADN de doble hebra del virus. Es un virus debilitado que no causará la enfermedad a quien reciba la vacuna.
 - El virus debilitado, que incluye el ADN de la proteína de pico, ingresa al centro de la célula, llamado núcleo. La célula responde produciendo ARNm para la proteína de pico.
 - A partir de ahí, al igual que las otras vacunas COVID-19, la proteína de pico sale de la célula y estimula la respuesta inmune.
- **¿Qué tan rápido se propaga el COVID-19?**
 - Los ensayos clínicos de fase 3 de Pfizer y Moderna, que comenzaron antes de finales de julio de 2020, incluyeron entre 30,000 y 40,000 participantes (para comparar, imagínesse la cantidad de habitantes de un suburbio de tamaño mediano). Los ensayos clínicos de fase 3 de Johnson & Johnson comenzaron en septiembre de 2020 e incluyeron a poco más de 40,000 participantes.
 - Los ensayos clínicos terminaron mucho más rápido de lo normal debido a la rápida propagación del virus y las altas tasas de infección. Por lo general, en otros ensayos de vacunas, hay tan pocas infecciones que se necesita más tiempo para ver si la vacuna funciona.
 - **Revisión rápida de la FDA y producción de vacunas**
 - El proceso de revisión de la FDA para la seguridad y eficacia de las vacunas fue completo y transparente. Todos los datos estaban disponibles en línea para el público.
 - Por lo general, la fabricación de vacunas no comienza hasta que se recibe la aprobación de la FDA. Sin embargo, debido a la urgente necesidad, el gobierno de los Estados Unidos ordenó y pagó cientos de millones de dosis por adelantado. Esto significó que las compañías farmacéuticas podrían enviar dosis de vacuna tan pronto como lo autorizara la FDA.

Is the vaccine safe and effective?



As a doctor of oral health, I look for reliable, research-based information when recommending treatments for my patients. While these vaccines were developed in a condensed time frame, the science behind them was not rushed. They were tested in thousands of people and the results have demonstrated that they are safe for you and your family. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) reviewed the data from the clinical trials, determined they were safe and effective and granted Emergency Use Authorization for their use.


For continuing assurance of safety, the CDC has set up a safety monitoring system, the [V-Safe smartphone tool](#), to receive information from people who have gotten the vaccines in real time.

¿La vacuna es segura y eficaz?

Como doctor en salud bucal, busco información confiable basada en investigaciones cuando recomiendo tratamientos para mis pacientes. Si bien estas vacunas se desarrollaron en un periodo condensado, la ciencia detrás de ellas no se apresuró. Se probaron en miles de personas y los resultados han demostrado que son seguras para usted y su familia. La Administración de Alimentos y Medicamentos (FDA) revisó los datos de los ensayos clínicos, determinó que eran seguros y efectivos y otorgó la Autorización de uso de emergencia para su uso.

Para garantizar la seguridad continua, el CDC ha establecido un sistema de monitoreo de seguridad, la [herramienta para smartphone V-Safe](#), para recibir información de las personas que se han vacunado en tiempo real.


Is one vaccine better than another?

 There is no “good” COVID-19 vaccine or “bad” COVID-19 vaccine. While there are differences in levels of effectiveness, all authorized vaccines will greatly reduce your risk of severe illness. And while vaccine supply is increasing, you might not be able to choose which one you get. If you are able to receive a vaccine, please take what is available to you. The longer you wait, the higher your risk of getting sick.

¿Es una vacuna mejor que otra?

No existe una vacuna contra el COVID-19 "buena" ni una vacuna contra el COVID-19 "mala". Si bien existen diferencias en los niveles de efectividad, todas las vacunas autorizadas reducirán en gran medida su riesgo de enfermedad grave. Y aunque el suministro de vacunas está aumentando, lo más probable es que no pueda elegir cuál va a recibir. Si puede recibir una vacuna, por favor acepte la que esté disponible. Cuanto más espere, mayor será su riesgo de enfermarse.

Can I stop wearing a mask after I'm vaccinated?

 Vaccines can help you resume the activities you enjoyed doing most before the pandemic. And once you're [fully vaccinated](#), you may be able to do them without a mask on. In May 2021, the CDC said people who are fully vaccinated against COVID-19 can stop wearing masks in most places. You will still need a mask in the following places:

- Healthcare settings (like your dentist or doctor's office, a hospital or a nursing home)
- Using public transportation
- Transportation centers (like airports or train stations)
- Local businesses and workplaces that require masks
- Additional places where required by federal, state, local, tribal, or territorial laws, rules, and regulations

¿Necesito usar cubre bocas si estoy completamente vacunado?

Las vacunas lo ayudarán a regresar a las actividades que más disfrutaba antes de la pandemia. Y una vez que completamente vacunado, es posible que pueda hacerlo sin cubre bocas.

En mayo de 2021, el CDC anunciaron que las personas que estén completamente vacunadas contra el COVID-19 pueden dejar de usar cubrebocas en la mayoría de los lugares. Tendrá que seguir usando cubrebocas en los siguientes lugares:

- En entornos de atención médica (como el consultorio de su dentista o médico, un hospital o un hogar de ancianos)
- Al usar transporte público
- En centros de transporte (como aeropuertos o estaciones de tren)
- En empresas y centros de trabajo locales que requieren cubrebocas
- En otros lugares donde lo requieran las leyes, reglas y regulaciones federales, estatales, locales, tribales o territoriales

Will the vaccine give me COVID-19?



What other side effects should I be prepared for?



No. None of the COVID-19 vaccines with Emergency Use Authorization from FDA can give you COVID-19.

However, after receiving the vaccine, you might experience side effects such as fever, achiness or fatigue for a short time. This is because your body is learning how to fight off the virus. While this is not pleasant, it's actually a sign the vaccine is doing what it is supposed to do.

There are very few (and extremely rare), harmful events associated with the vaccine, but people who have COVID-19 itself may experience severe disease and increased risk of death. In addition, some people referred to as "long haulers" have debilitating symptoms that can last months or may even be permanent.

¿Al recibir la vacuna me enfermaré de COVID-19?

¿Para qué otros efectos secundarios debo estar preparado?

No. Ninguna de las vacunas COVID-19 con autorización de uso de emergencia de la FDA pueden provocar que se enferme de COVID-19.

Sin embargo, después de recibir la vacuna, es posible que experimente efectos secundarios como fiebre, dolor o fatiga durante un breve período. Esto se debe a que su cuerpo está aprendiendo a combatir el virus. Si bien esto no es agradable, en realidad es una señal de que la vacuna está haciendo su trabajo.

Existe muy pocos eventos/datos donde el paciente ha sufrido efectos extremos asociados a la vacuna, pero las personas que tienen COVID-19 pueden experimentar de enfermedades sistémicas y tener un

mayor riesgo de muerte. Además, algunas personas a las que se hace referencia como "enfermos prolongados" tienen síntomas debilitantes que pueden durar meses o incluso ser permanentes.

Q Will the COVID-19 vaccine change or enter my DNA?

A mRNA vaccines, like Pfizer and Moderna, do not alter your DNA. The mRNA enters the cell but not the nucleus, where DNA is located. The machinery of the cell that normally produces proteins uses the mRNA from the vaccine to produce the spike protein of the virus before the mRNA itself is destroyed. The cells have no use for this protein and spit it out, allowing it to be taken up by cells in the immune system. These cells develop your body's response to the protein on the spot and also develop the memory so that your body can respond in the future.

Johnson & Johnson's vaccine does enter the nucleus of your cells, but it does not alter your DNA. It instead helps your body produce mRNA, which travels to other cells and initiates your body's immune response.

¿La vacuna COVID-19 cambiará mi ADN o entrará en él?

Las vacunas de ARNm, como Pfizer y Moderna, no alteran su ADN. El ARNm ingresa a la célula pero no al núcleo, donde se encuentra el ADN. La maquinaria de la célula que normalmente produce proteínas utiliza el ARNm de la vacuna para producir la proteína de pico del virus antes de que se destruya el ARNm mismo. A las células no les sirve esta proteína y la expulsan, lo que permite que las células del sistema inmunológico la absorban. Estas células desarrollan la respuesta del cuerpo a la proteína en el momento y también desarrollan la memoria para que el cuerpo pueda responder en el futuro.

La vacuna de Johnson & Johnson ingresa al núcleo de las células, pero no altera el ADN. En cambio, ayuda al cuerpo a producir ARNm, que viaja a otras células e inicia la respuesta inmune del cuerpo.

Q I get the flu shot, and I still seem to get the flu every year. Why would the COVID-19 vaccine be any different?

A While the typical flu vaccines are 40-50% effective, the two authorized vaccines by Pfizer and Moderna, are impressively 94-95% effective. That's twice as effective as the flu vaccine.

Johnson & Johnson's vaccine also provides strong protection against COVID-19. It is 66% percent effective at preventing moderate to severe disease, 85% effective at preventing severe disease. There were no hospitalizations or deaths during Johnson & Johnson's clinical trials.

Me pongo la vacuna contra la influenza y aún así parece que me da gripe todos los años. ¿Por qué la vacuna COVID-19 sería diferente?

Si bien las vacunas típicas contra la influenza tienen un 40-50% de efectividad, las dos vacunas autorizadas por Pfizer y Moderna tienen un impresionante 94-95% de efectividad. Eso es dos veces más eficaz que la vacuna contra la influenza.

La vacuna de Johnson & Johnson también proporciona una fuerte protección contra COVID-19. Tiene una eficacia del 66% en la prevención de enfermedades de moderadas a graves y un 85% de eficacia en la prevención de enfermedades graves. No hubo hospitalizaciones ni muertes durante los ensayos clínicos de Johnson & Johnson.

I'm pretty healthy, so I doubt I'll get very sick if I do get COVID-19.



Can I skip the vaccine?



While many people only have mild cases of COVID-19, it is very likely they will infect others because the virus is highly contagious. In addition, it is not possible to predict who will develop serious, or even lethal, COVID-19 disease. In addition, some people with COVID-19 experience long-lasting symptoms that can be quite debilitating. And again, it is not possible to predict who will do so. The best way to protect your health and the health of those around you is to take all possible precautions, which includes being vaccinated.

Estoy bastante sano, así que dudo que me enferme mucho si contraigo COVID-19. ¿Puedo omitir la vacuna?

Si bien muchas personas solo tienen casos leves de COVID-19, es muy probable que infecten a otros porque el virus es altamente contagioso. Además, no es posible predecir quién desarrollará la enfermedad COVID-19 grave o incluso letal. Adicionalmente, algunas personas con COVID-19 experimentan síntomas duraderos que pueden ser bastante debilitantes. Y, como ya dijimos, no es posible predecir quién se verá afectado. La mejor manera de proteger su salud y la salud de quienes lo rodean es tomar todas las precauciones posibles, lo que incluye vacunarse.



Should I still get vaccinated if I've had COVID-19?



People who have recovered from the virus have some natural immunity that may protect them from getting sick again, though some have been re-infected. We don't know how long natural immunity to COVID-19 lasts, and it can vary from person to person. So, the CDC recommends that people who've had the virus still get the vaccine.

¿Debo vacunarme si ya tuve COVID-19?

Las personas que se han recuperado del virus tienen cierta inmunidad natural que puede protegerlos de enfermarse nuevamente, aunque algunas personas se han vuelto a infectar. No se sabe cuánto dura la inmunidad natural al COVID-19 y puede variar de persona a persona. Por este motivo, los CDC recomiendan que las personas que han tenido el virus también reciban la vacuna.

I'll have natural immunity if I get COVID-19. Isn't that more effective?

 A

COVID-19 can pose serious health risks for you and your loved ones. Being vaccinated poses no serious health risks to you or your loved ones.

Natural immunity happens when you get sick and your body builds up protection against that virus so you don't get sick again – or as sick as you did the first time. With COVID-19, we don't know how long natural immunity will last. And essentially, immunity after COVID-19 vaccination *is* natural immunity because it involves the exact same body response, without you first having to be sick.

Tendré inmunidad natural si contraigo COVID-19. ¿No es eso más efectivo?

El COVID-19 puede representar graves riesgos de salud para usted y sus seres queridos. Estar vacunado no representa riesgos graves para la salud de usted ni de sus seres queridos.

La inmunidad natural ocurre cuando usted se enferma y su cuerpo acumula protección contra ese virus para que no vuelva a enfermarse, o que no se enferme tanto como la primera vez. Con el COVID-19, no sabemos cuánto durará la inmunidad natural. Y esencialmente, la inmunidad después de la vacunación contra COVID-19 es inmunidad natural porque implica exactamente la misma respuesta corporal, sin que primero tenga que estar enfermo.

How many doses do I need?

 A

If you are receiving the Pfizer or Moderna mRNA vaccines, you need two doses to get the same level of efficacy seen in the clinical trials, which was 94-95%. For the Pfizer vaccine, the second dose is recommended three weeks after the first. For the Moderna vaccine, the second dose is recommended four weeks after the first.

The Johnson & Johnson vaccine only requires one dose.

¿Cuántas dosis necesito?

Si va a recibir las vacunas de ARNm de Pfizer o Moderna, necesita dos dosis para obtener el mismo nivel de eficacia observado en los ensayos clínicos, que fue del 94-95%. Para la vacuna de Pfizer, se recomienda la segunda dosis tres semanas después de la primera. Para la vacuna de Moderna, se recomienda la segunda dosis cuatro semanas después de la primera.

La vacuna de Johnson & Johnson solo requiere una dosis.

Q I'm pregnant (or planning to be). Is it safe to get vaccinated?

A Whether you are pregnant now or planning to get pregnant in the future, you should get the vaccine when you can. The CDC states there is no evidence that the COVID-19 vaccines will cause any problems with pregnancy. There is also no evidence that fertility issues will result from this vaccine (or any other vaccine.) Ask us for a copy of the special fact sheet that offers more information on COVID-19 vaccines, pregnancy and breastfeeding. If you still have questions or uncertainties please talk with your OB/GYN about your concerns.

Estoy embarazada (o planeo estarlo). ¿Es seguro vacunarme?

Si está embarazada ahora o planea quedar embarazada en el futuro, debe vacunarse cuando pueda. Los CDC afirman que no hay evidencia de que las vacunas contra COVID-19 causen algún problema con el embarazo. Tampoco hay evidencia de que esta vacuna (o cualquier otra vacuna) produzca problemas de fertilidad. Pídanos una copia de la hoja de datos especial que ofrece más información sobre las vacunas COVID-19, el embarazo y la lactancia. Si aún tiene preguntas o dudas, hable con su obstetra / ginecólogo sobre sus inquietudes.

Q Should I worry about reactions to the COVID-19 vaccine?

A Serious reactions to the COVID-19 vaccines are exceedingly rare. One that has caused some concern is anaphylaxis (allergic reactions). There have been a very small number of allergic reactions reported, but again, these are very rare cases. The CDC recommends anyone with a history of severe allergic reactions when being vaccinated in the past — or to any of the ingredients in the vaccine — talk with healthcare providers before being vaccinated. The ingredients for the vaccine are listed on FDA fact sheets:

- [Pfizer](#)
- [Moderna](#)
- [Johnson & Johnson](#)

To guard against unexpected serious allergic reactions, you will be asked about any allergies before you receive your vaccine and asked to stay for an additional 15-30 minutes after receiving the vaccine.

Another side effect that has caused some concern is the risk of blood clots. Out of an abundance of caution, the FDA put the J&J on a pause in April 2021 while it investigated reports. After looking at all the information, the FDA and CDC found it safe to resume using the vaccine.

While no medical treatment is completely risk-free, the information we have suggests the risk of developing this side effect is less than one in a million. You can learn more on the [Johnson & Johnson vaccine fact sheet](#), and please talk with your healthcare provider if you have additional questions.

¿Debo preocuparme por las reacciones alérgicas a la vacuna contra COVID-19?

Las reacciones graves a las vacunas contra el COVID-19 son extremadamente inusuales. Una reacción que ocasionó cierta inquietud es la anafilaxis (reacciones alérgicas). Ha habido una pequeña cantidad de reacciones alérgicas que se han informado, pero, como se dijo anteriormente, se trata de casos muy inusuales. Los CDC recomiendan que toda persona que haya tenido reacciones alérgicas graves a cualquiera de los ingredientes de la vacuna al vacunarse anteriormente hable con los proveedores de atención médica antes de vacunarse. Los ingredientes de la vacuna se indican en las hojas de datos de la FDA:

- [Pfizer](#)
- [Moderna](#)
- [Johnson & Johnson](#)

Para protegerse contra las reacciones alérgicas graves e inesperadas es muy importante contestar a la pregunta que se le hará referente a sus alergias existentes antes de recibir la vacuna y se le pedirá que se quede de 15 a 30 minutos después de la aplicación asegurar se encuentre bien.

Otro efecto secundario que ha ocasionado inquietud es el riesgo de coágulos sanguíneos. Por precaución, la FDA puso en pausa la vacuna de J&J en abril de 2021 mientras investigaba los reportes. Después de analizar toda la información, la FDA y los CDC determinaron que es seguro continuar usando la vacuna.

Aunque ningún tratamiento médico es completamente libre de riesgos, la información que tenemos sugiere que el riesgo de desarrollar este efecto secundario es de menos de uno en un millón. Puede obtener más información en la [hoja de datos de la vacuna Johnson & Johnson](#). Hable con su proveedor de atención médica si tiene más preguntas.

Can my child be vaccinated?



Helping family members get the COVID-19 vaccine protects your loved ones and helps us all start to return to normal. When it comes to children, vaccination eligibility varies by age:

- If your child is 18 or older, they can receive any of the currently available vaccines.
- If your child is 12-17, they can receive the Pfizer vaccine.
- If your child is younger than 12, they are not currently eligible to be vaccinated. However, clinical trials are underway for younger children.

¿Se puede vacunar mi hijo?

Ayudar a los miembros de la familia a recibir la vacuna contra el COVID-19 es importante para así proteger a nuestros seres queridos y contribuir para regresar a la normalidad.

La elegibilidad para la vacunación varía según la edad:

- Si su hijo tiene 18 años o más, puede recibir cualquiera de las vacunas disponibles actualmente.
- Si su hijo tiene entre 12 y 17 años, puede recibir la vacuna de Pfizer.
- Si su hijo es menor de 12 años, actualmente no es elegible para vacunarse. Sin embargo, se están realizando ensayos clínicos para niños más pequeños.

Is the vaccine safe and effective for children?



The Pfizer vaccine is the only COVID-19 vaccine currently authorized for use in Americans 12 to 18 years of age. Pfizer clinical trial data shows the vaccine is 100% effective in adolescents and that vaccine side effects in children are similar to those experienced by adults. Children and adults receive the same dosage of the Pfizer vaccine, administered as a series of two doses, three weeks apart.

Talk to your healthcare provider or pediatrician if you have questions about the COVID-19 vaccine and your child.

¿La vacuna es segura y eficaz para los niños?

La vacuna Pfizer es la única vacuna contra el COVID-19 actualmente autorizada para su uso en los estados unidos de 12 a 18 años de edad. Los datos de los ensayos clínicos de Pfizer muestran que la vacuna es 100% efectiva en adolescentes y que los efectos secundarios de la vacuna en los niños son similares a los que experimentan los adultos. Los niños y los adultos reciben la misma dosis de la vacuna Pfizer, administrada en una serie de dos dosis, con tres semanas de diferencia.

Hable con su proveedores de atención médica o pediatra si tiene preguntas sobre la vacuna contra el COVID-19 y su hijo.

I want to get vaccinated, but I don't know where to go.



The CDC created easy-to-use tools to help you find a vaccine nearby:

- Visit [Vaccines.gov](https://www.vaccines.gov) to search by vaccine type and zip code.
- Text GETVAX (438829) for English or VACUNA (822862) for Spanish to receive vaccine sites on your phone.
- Call the National COVID-19 Vaccination Assistance Hotline at 800.232.0233.

Quiero vacunarme, pero no sé adónde ir.

El CDC han creado herramientas fáciles de usar para ayudarle a encontrar una vacuna cerca:

- Visite [Vacunas.gov](https://www.vaccines.gov) para buscar por tipo de vacuna y código postal.
- Envíe un mensaje de texto a GETVAX (438829) para inglés o VACUNA (822862) para español para recibir sitios de vacunas en su teléfono.
- Llame a la Línea Directa Nacional de Asistencia para la Vacunación contra el COVID-19 al 800.232.0233.

Can I get the COVID-19 vaccine while I'm getting other vaccines I need?



Yes, you can get a dose of the COVID-19 vaccine and other vaccines in the same visit or without a “waiting period” between vaccines of different types. Talk with your healthcare provider if you have any questions about your vaccine schedule.

¿Puedo recibir la vacuna COVID-19 mientras recibo otras vacunas que necesito?

Sí, puede recibir una dosis de la vacuna COVID-19 y otras vacunas en la misma visita o sin un “periodo de espera” entre vacunas de diferentes tipos. Hable con su proveedor de atención médica si tiene alguna pregunta sobre su programa de vacunación.

Email #1: Your Own Vaccination Experience

Subject: Why I Decided to Get the COVID-19 Vaccine

Pre-header: Reasons I encourage you to think about getting vaccinated, too

Dear [Patient Name]:

What have you heard about vaccination for COVID-19? I know there's been plenty of talk about the benefits and possible risks, and many people aren't sure whether they will get the vaccine just yet.

Since I care a great deal about your oral *and* overall health, I wanted to share my own personal experiences with you. We're all in this together, and I feel an open dialogue is helpful to everyone.

I received my first vaccine shot recently, and I'm happy to say it went well. *[Include a few details, such as how you booked your appointment, the hospital or clinic you visited, a word or two about the efficiency or friendliness of the medical staff, and whether or not you felt any mild side effects afterward].*

In truth, it was easy for me to say "yes" to the vaccine. This is because I've studied the current science, which shows these vaccines are safe and effective nearly everyone. Of course, if you have medical concerns, please consult your physician.

All of us at [Practice Name] are committed to your good health. That's why we're wearing special protective equipment, are even more scrupulous about keeping our office and exam rooms spotlessly clean and disinfected and are requiring masks for all patients and visitors.

In my view, getting vaccinated is just one more way we can protect ourselves and each other.

I realize you may want to know more about COVID-19 vaccines and your health. I will be happy to address any questions you have. We also have fact sheets that may be helpful to you. Pick one up when you come in, or ask our staff to email a copy to you.

Looking forward to seeing you in our office soon!

[Your Name]

[Practice Name]

Correo electrónico N.º 1: Su propia experiencia de vacunación

Asunto: Por qué decidí ponerme la vacuna contra COVID-19

Pre encabezado: Razones por las que le invito a que piense en vacunarse también

Estimado/a [nombre del paciente]:

¿Qué ha escuchado sobre la vacunación contra el COVID-19? Sé que se ha hablado mucho sobre los beneficios y los posibles riesgos, y muchas personas no están seguras de si recibirán la vacuna todavía.

Dado que me interesa mucho su salud oral y su salud en general, quise compartir mis propias experiencias personales con usted. Todos estamos juntos en esto y creo que un diálogo abierto es útil para todos.

Recibí mi primera vacuna recientemente y me complace decir que salió bien. *[Incluya algunos detalles, como la manera en que hizo su cita, el hospital o la clínica que visitó, un breve mensaje sobre la eficiencia o amabilidad del personal médico y si tuvo o no algún efecto secundario leve después].*

En verdad, fue fácil para mí decidirme a vacunarme. Esto se debe a que he estudiado la ciencia actual, que muestra que estas vacunas son seguras y efectivas para casi todo el mundo. Por supuesto, si tiene inquietudes médicas, consulte a su médico.

Todos nosotros en [nombre del consultorio] estamos comprometidos con su buena salud. Es por eso que llevamos equipo de protección especial, somos aún más escrupulosos en mantener nuestro consultorio y salas de exploración impecablemente limpios y desinfectados y exigimos cubrebocas para todos los pacientes y visitantes.

En mi opinión, vacunarnos es solo una forma más de protegernos a nosotros mismos y a los demás.

Sé que es posible que desee saber más sobre las vacunas contra el COVID-19 y su salud. Con gusto responderé a cualquier duda que tenga. También tenemos hojas informativas que pueden resultarle útiles. Tome una cuando llegue o pídale a nuestro personal que le envíe una copia por correo electrónico.

¡Esperamos verle en nuestro consultorio próximamente!

[Su nombre]

[Nombre del consultorio]

Email #2: Opening the Vaccine Conversation

Subject: Talking About the COVID-19 Vaccine at Your Next Dental Visit

Pre-header: We're here to help you make an informed decision about getting vaccinated

Dear [Patient Name]:

As a doctor of oral health, I care about much more than your smile. My goal is to support your total well-being, and that includes helping you consider what steps to take in protecting yourself from COVID-19.

This is why I plan to ask you what you've heard about the COVID-19 vaccine and if you've received it at your next dental visit. The pandemic has affected all of us. Prevention is crucial if we're going to stop the virus from spreading here at home and across the country.

[If you have received the vaccine, consider adding the following paragraph] I've already gotten the vaccine because I believe it is a wise and effective step. My decision is based on the scientific studies I've read and the guidance coming from the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and others.

Still, I realize you may have many concerns. So I'll be asking for your thoughts when I see you and offering to answer any questions about vaccination that you may have. My staff will also be happy to email you fact sheets to help inform your decision.

I look forward to your next dental visit. As always, you can continue to expect our strict health and safety protocols to be in place, including keeping our office and exam rooms spotlessly clean and disinfected, continued use of enhanced personal protective equipment (like masks, face shields and gowns) and screening questions before your visit begins.

[Your Name]

[Practice Name]

Correo electrónico N.º 2: Iniciar la conversación sobre las vacunas

Asunto: Hablar sobre la vacuna contra el COVID-19 en su próxima visita dental

Pre encabezado: Estamos aquí para ayudarle a tomar una decisión informada sobre la vacunación.

Estimado/a [nombre del paciente]:

Como médico de salud bucal, me interesa mucho más que su sonrisa. Mi objetivo es apoyar su bienestar total, y eso incluye ayudarlo a considerar qué pasos tomar para protegerse del COVID-19.

Es por eso que en su próxima consulta dental planeo preguntarle qué ha escuchado sobre la vacuna contra el COVID-19 y si la ha recibido. La pandemia nos ha afectado a todos. La prevención es crucial para evitar que el virus se propague aquí en casa y en todo el país.

[Si usted ya recibió la vacuna, considere agregar el siguiente párrafo] Yo ya me puse la vacuna porque creo que es un paso sensato y eficaz. Mi decisión se basa en los estudios científicos que he leído y en la orientación de los Centros para el Control y la Prevención de Enfermedades (CDC) de EE. UU. y otras fuentes.

Aún así, sé que puede tener muchas inquietudes. Así que le preguntaré qué piensa cuando lo vea y me ofreceré a responder cualquier pregunta que pueda tener sobre la vacunación. Mi personal también puede enviarle hojas informativas por correo electrónico para ayudarle a informar su decisión.

Le espero en su próxima consulta dental. Como siempre, puede seguir esperando que se implementen nuestros estrictos protocolos de salud y seguridad, que incluyen mantener nuestro consultorio y salas de exploración impecablemente limpios y desinfectados, el uso continuo de equipo de protección personal mejorado (como cubrebocas, protectores faciales y batas) y preguntas filtro antes de que comience su consulta.

[Su nombre]

[Nombre del consultorio]

Email #3: Opening Where to Find the COVID-19 Vaccine

Subject: Wondering Where to Get Vaccinated for COVID-19?

Pre-header: Here's where you can find the vaccine in our area

Dear [Patient Name]:

We've had many conversations in recent days about getting vaccinated for COVID-19. In case you're wondering how and where to find the vaccine, I wanted to share some helpful information with you.

In our area, COVID-19 vaccines are being given at:

- List hospitals, clinics or pharmacies offering vaccines.
- Big box businesses (such as grocery stores)
- Larger venues set up specifically for this purpose such as football stadiums
- Include address, phone, and hours of operation wherever possible.
- If there are local hotlines or services helping people get appointments, include them too.

If you're still uncertain about vaccination, we are happy to answer any questions you may have. My dental team can email you helpful fact sheets that cover the latest research on vaccine safety and effectiveness.

We know that the pandemic has caused a great deal of stress for everyone. Please know that we are concerned about your health and committed to doing all we can to protect you and your family, now and in the future.

Hope to see you in person soon!

[Your Name]

[Practice Name]

Correo electrónico N.º 3: Inicio para dónde encontrar la vacuna contra el COVID-19

Asunto: ¿Se pregunta dónde vacunarse contra el COVID-19?

Pre encabezado: Estos son los lugares donde puede encontrar la vacuna en nuestra área.

Estimado/a [nombre del paciente]:

Hemos tenido muchas conversaciones en los últimos días sobre la vacunación contra el COVID-19. En caso de que se esté preguntando cómo y dónde encontrar la vacuna, quise compartir información útil con usted.

En nuestra área, las vacunas contra el COVID-19 se administran en:

- Enumere los hospitales, clínicas o farmacias que ofrecen vacunas.
- Grandes empresas (como supermercados)
- Lugares más grandes adaptados específicamente para este propósito, como estadios de fútbol.
- Incluya la dirección, el teléfono y el horario de atención siempre que sea posible.
- Si hay líneas directas o servicios locales que ayuden a las personas a obtener citas, inclúyalas también.

Si aún no está seguro acerca de la vacunación, con gusto responderemos cualquier pregunta que pueda tener. Mi equipo dental puede enviarle por correo electrónico hojas informativas útiles que cubren las últimas investigaciones sobre la seguridad y eficacia de las vacunas.

Sabemos que la pandemia ha causado mucho estrés a todos. Tenga en cuenta que nos preocupa su salud y estamos comprometidos a hacer todo lo posible para protegerlo a usted y a su familia, ahora y en el futuro.

¡Esperamos verle en persona pronto!

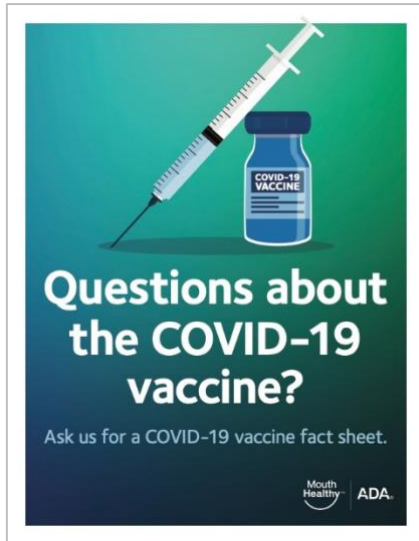
[Su nombre]

[Nombre del consultorio]

Patient Return: Talking with Your Patients About COVID-19 Vaccines

In-Office Signs

Here are five signs with helpful tips about COVID-19 vaccines. Complete customizable fields (on signs where customization is available), print and display them in waiting areas, exam rooms and other areas.



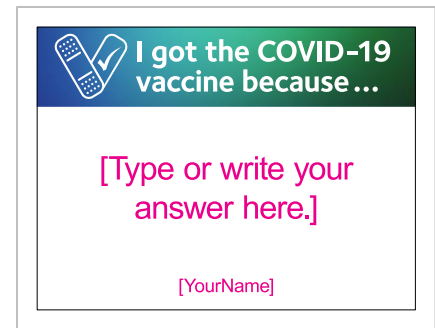
DOWNLOAD:

[ADA Vaccine Questions \(English\)](#)
[ADA Vaccine Questions \(Spanish\)](#)



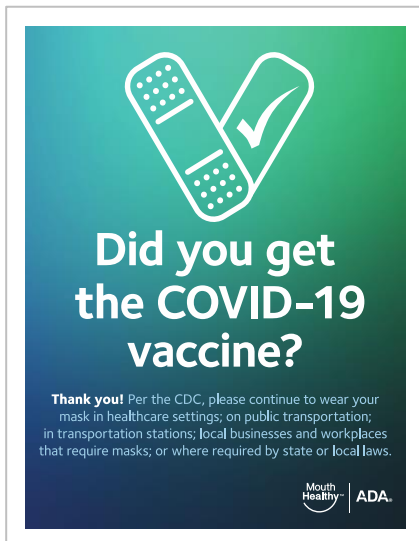
DOWNLOAD & CUSTOMIZE:

[ADA Ready for Vaccine \(English\)](#)
[ADA Ready for Vaccine \(Spanish\)](#)



DOWNLOAD & CUSTOMIZE:

[ADA I Got Vaccinated \(English\)](#)
[ADA I Got Vaccinated \(Spanish\)](#)



DOWNLOAD:

[ADA Vaccination Thank You \(English\)](#)
[ADA Vaccination Thank You \(Spanish\)](#)



DOWNLOAD:

[ADA Vaccine Did You Know \(English\)](#)
[ADA Vaccine Did You Know \(Spanish\)](#)



Suggestions for Social Media

Here are tips you can use to create simple messages for sharing on Facebook and other platforms.

DO:

- Share resources from trusted health organizations. The ADA social channels will have posts about the vaccine. The [CDC's website](#) also has social media text and images you can use.
- Use your personal vaccination experience to educate, not advertise. Share why you decided to get the COVID-19 vaccine and consider sharing any information including the vaccine process or side effects you think would help support this teachable moment.
- Emphasize that vaccines are another layer of protection against the virus, one that supports the safety protocols you and your dental team are already following.
- Continue to discuss the ways your entire team are working to keep them safe with the enhanced protocols that have been in place since offices reopened. An additional toolkit of materials on what to expect at dental visits is available at [ADA.org/PatientReturn](https://ada.org/PatientReturn).
- Be positive and empathetic. Acknowledge that people may have doubts about vaccination, and everyone should have access to the facts about safety and effectiveness.
- If you believe a user has shared what you believe to be harmful content, false information or spam, each platform has options for hiding or deleting comments that are posted to your page. You can also report the comment to the platform for review.
- Share links and contact information for your nearest public health department to provide more information and help connect people with vaccination opportunities.

DON'T:

- Share information from questionable sources or other people's personal posts.
- Post a copy of your vaccination card. The Better Business Bureau cautions this may inadvertently share personal data.
- Criticize those who feel hesitant about vaccines. Some people have medical conditions or religious or philosophical beliefs that might prevent them from taking this step. Others may simply have questions they need answered before making their decision.
- Disclose your team's overall vaccination status or rate, or share a team member's vaccination stories unless you have express permission to do so.

Additional COVID-19 Vaccine Resources

Use the links below to help continue educating your patients about COVID-19 vaccines.

Ad Council

- [COVID-19 Vaccine Education Campaign: "It's Up to You"](#)

American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists

- [Vaccinating Pregnant and Lactating Patients Against COVID-19 Practice Advisory](#)

American College of Allergy, Asthma and Immunology

- [ACAAI Provides Further Guidance on Risk of Allergic Reactions to mRNA COVID-19 Vaccines](#)

American Dental Association

- Patient resource: ["COVID-19 Vaccines: 7 Things Your Dentist Wants You to Know"](#)
- Professional resources: [COVID-19 Vaccine Information and Resources](#)
- Recorded webinar: ["Let's Talk Shots! Effective Patient Conversations About the COVID-19 Vaccine"](#)
- Recorded webinar: ["Oh Baby! COVID-19 Facts on Pregnancy and Fertility" with OB-GYN Dr. Geeta K. Swamy](#)
- White Paper: [The Ethics of Vaccination](#)

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

- [CDC COVID-19 Vaccination](#)
- [COVID-19 Vaccination Communication Toolkit](#)
- [Talking to Recipients about COVID-19 Vaccines](#)
- [Understanding and Explaining mRNA COVID-19 Vaccines](#)
- [Answering Patients' Questions](#)
- [Continuing the Journey of a COVID-19 Vaccine](#)
- [COVID-19 Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices \(ACIP\) Vaccine Recommendations](#)

National Institutes of Health

- [NIH COVID-19 Vaccine Resources](#)
- [A Communicator's Tip Sheet for COVID-19 Vaccination](#)

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services

- [COVID-19 Community Corps public awareness campaign materials for individuals and health care providers](#)