

Everything You Need to Know

COVID-19 VACCINE

First Edition | 27 December 2020



What is the importance of the COVID-19 vaccine?



It protects

against infection with the Coronavirus.

It develops

the response of the body's immune system safely and effectively.

It protects

the body by preventing or controlling infection.

It will allow:



The lifting of the travel bans



The reduction of social distancing







How do vaccines work?

Vaccines reduce the risk of infection by helping the body's natural defense for protection to safely develop immunity to disease

When the vaccine is given, the immune system responds by:

Recognizing the virus as soon as it enters the body





It produces antibodies

(proteins that the immune system naturally produces to fight disease).

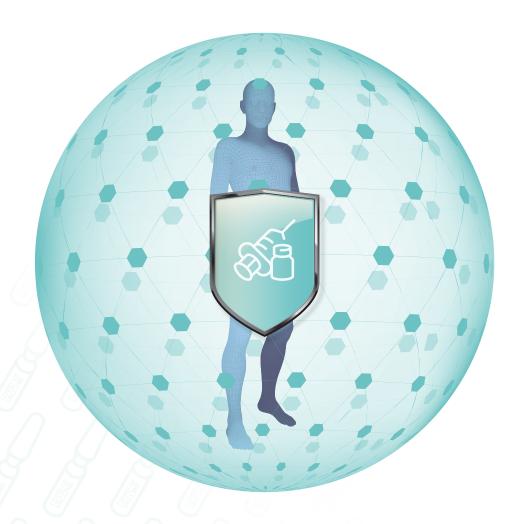
Remembers the disease and how to fight it.







What happens to the body when taking one or more doses of the vaccine?



It produces an immune response without causing the disease, so instead of treating the disease after its occurrence, the vaccine will prevent the disease in the first place.







How safe and effective is the vaccine?

The vaccine is considered safe due to the effective vaccine testing stages, its strong immune response and persistent antibodies.



Examination and evaluation

Formation of the experimental vaccine

Clinical trials

Testing stage

Continuation of vaccine trials and testing Regulatory review and approval

Clinical Comparison





Vaccine Development Stages:

Preclinical stages

These stages are performed without human testing, and they include:

1 Examination and evaluation

Determine the type of **antigen** to be used to generate the immune response

2 Formation of the experimental vaccine

Animal testing for the vaccine to assess its safety and ability to prevent the disease.

1 Trials

The vaccine is given to **small groups** of healthy adult **volunteers** to test its safety.

2 Testing

The vaccine is given to people with **similar characteristics** of those targeted by the new vaccine.

3 Comparison

The vaccine is given at this stage to **thousands of volunteers** to test its effectiveness and safety.

4 Regulatory review and approval

After all results are available and regulatory approval is obtained and aligned with public health policies, vaccine trials and testing are carried out continuously to ensure it is still safe

Clinical stages

These stages are carried out on humans after the desired experimental vaccine is created, and they include:



What are the Main Components of Vaccines?

Antigen:

A substance used to stimulate the human immune system and enable it to recognize the virus/bacteria targeted by the vaccine.

Stabilizers: -

To prevent chemical reactions from occurring inside the vaccine and the vaccine components sticking to the vial.

Residual by-products: -

Very little quantities of various preparations used during the manufacture or production of vaccines.



Auxiliary materials:

It is included in some vaccines to improve the immune response to the vaccine.

Preservative:

To prevent contamination of the vaccine after opening the vial.

Active substances:

To maintain a good mixture of all vaccine components.

Adjuvants:

A liquid used to dry the vaccine so that it reaches the correct concentration before use.





10 FACTS About COVID-19 Vaccines video







COVID-19 Vaccine Priority List



The elderly



People with obesity



People who have two of the following diseases:

- Diabetes
- High blood pressure
- Cardiovascular diseases
- Cancer

- Immunodeficiency diseases
- Chest and respiratory diseases
- Kidney diseases



Workers and professionals most vulnerable to infection with Covid-19 due to their frequent direct contact with infected people.





Who Should Not Get the Vaccine?

Few people, who are at risk of infection with COVID19- virus, should not get the vaccine, and this includes people who are severely allergic to any of the components of the vaccine.

Information on Allergic Reactions:



Inform the healthcare worker if you have/had a serious allergic reaction before receiving the vaccination.



You should not get the vaccine if you have/had a serious allergic reaction to medicines, vaccines or food



If you have had a reaction to the vaccine, it usually happens within minutes and rest assured there are trained medical teams onsite that can assist and treat allergic reactions promptly.





Before getting the vaccine, inform the doctor of:



Details about your medical history and whether you suffer from a chronic disease (e.g. Diabetes, high blood pressure, or asthma) and the level of control and treatment plan that you are receiving at the moment.



If you are feeling any sickness before receiving the vaccine (such as high temperature) or any other symptoms, to determine the possibility of receiving the vaccine while you are in this condition.



If you have had an allergic reaction to any of the vaccines you received previously.





What are the Methods of taking the COVID-19 vaccine?



The vaccine is given by injection into the muscle.

How many doses should be taken?

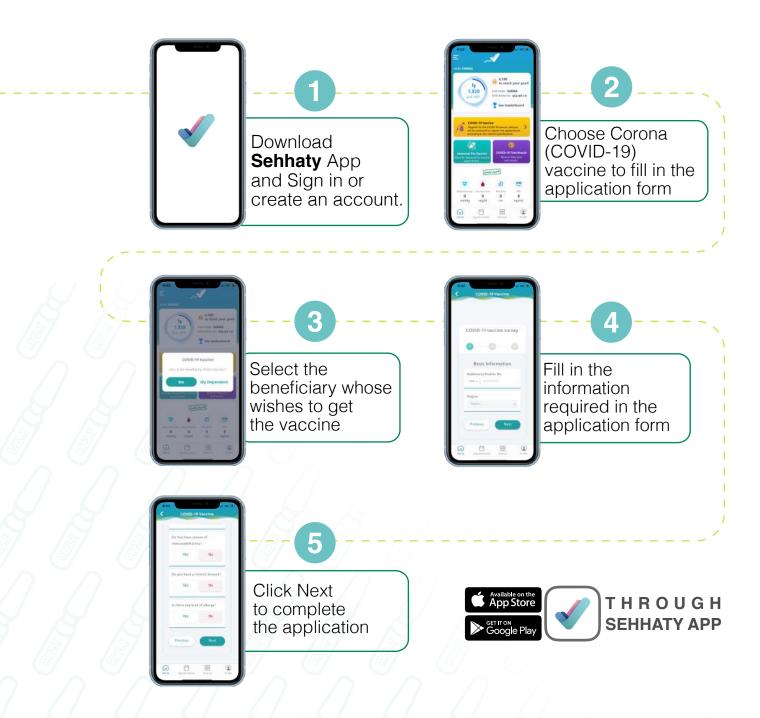


Two doses which are received three weeks apart.





How to register for COVID-19 vaccine?







What should I do after taking the COVID-19 vaccine?

You may experience common side effects such as:



Injection site (arm) reaction whether pain or redness.



Feeling tired and having a headache.



High temperature and body tremors.

If you experience any of these symptoms, take a pain reliever such as paracetamol, and if the symptoms worsen, call 937







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