

Special and Vulnerable Populations COVID-19 Forum

July 22, 2022

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Zoom Etiquette

- All participants muted upon entry, please raise hand if you would like to unmute
- Cameras on (if possible)
- Use the chat box to introduce yourself or ask/answer questions



National Training and Technical Assistance Partners (NTTAPs)



Today's Facilitators



Bob Burns, MPA
Director,
National Center for Health
in Public Housing



Jillian Hopewell, MPA, MA
Chief Program Officer, Education
and Communication,
Migrant Clinicians Network

Today's Agenda

- Welcome and Introductions
- COVID-19 Resource Updates
- BPHC Update: Sue Lin & Ted Hufstader
 - HRSA COVID Direct Allocation Supply Programs
 - Resources
 - Therapeutics and Equity
 - Q&A/Discussion
- Guest Speaker: Richard Quartarone, CDC
 - Youth Vaccines, Subvariant BA.4 and BA.5
 - Vaccine Confidence, Strategies, Messaging
 - Resources
 - Q&A/Discussion
- Conclusion and Evaluation

Special and Vulnerable Populations COVID-19 Forum

HRSA Updates and special topics based on status of COVID-19 & Health Center challenges

Session 1: September 24, 2021 - Introductions

Session 2: November 19, 2021 - Vaccine Confidence Strategy

Session 3: January 28, 2022 - Workforce Wellness and Resilience

Session 4: March 25, 2022 - Impact of COVID-19 on Patient Mental and Behavioral Health

Session 5: May 20, 2022 - Breakout Discussions on Forum Topics

Session 6: July 22, 2022- Therapeutics and Equity; COVID-19 Subvariants; Childhood vaccination

Session 7: September 23, 2022

Session 8: November 18, 2022

HRSA COVID-19 FAQs

COVID-19 Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

If the answer to your question is not located here or in the [Coronavirus-Related Funding FAQs](#), please submit it through [Health Center Program Support online](#) and select "Coronavirus Inquiries (COVID-19)" as the issue type, or call 877-464-4772, option 2, 7:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. ET, Monday-Friday (except federal holidays).

Access more [COVID-19 Information for Health Centers and Partners](#).

Access [FY 2020 Health Center Program Look-Alikes: Expanding Capacity for Coronavirus Testing \(LAL ECT\) Frequently Asked Questions](#).

Access resources for [UDS Novel Coronavirus Disease \(COVID-19\) Reporting](#).

https://bphc.hrsa.gov/emergency-response/coronavirus-frequently-asked-questions?field_faq_category_tid=306&combine=

Health Center Resource Clearinghouse: Materials section of Tests, Masks, and Therapeutics Page



ABOUT ▾ PARTNERS ▾ SEARCH ▾ LEARNING ▾ PRIORITY TOPICS ▾ PROMISING PRACTICES ▾ CONNECT ▾

New Resources: Monkeypox Information (Fact Sheet, Infographics, Webinar) | Affordable Connectivity Program Consumer Outreach Toolkit

 Search the Clearinghouse: Enter Search Terms Here

SEARCH

HOME TEST KITS, MASKS, AND THERAPEUTICS

This page aggregates the most recent federal information on home test kits and masks provided to health centers and provides a mechanism to submit resources, templates, and sample documents.

As part of the [HRSA COVID-19 Testing Supply Program](#), HRSA-funded health centers, Health Center Program look-alikes, and Medicare-certified Rural Health Clinics are invited to order free, FDA-authorized COVID-19 at-home self-test kits for distribution at no cost to patients and communities, especially populations at greatest risk from adverse outcomes related to COVID-19.



COVID-19

COVID-19 Home Test Kits, Masks,
and Therapeutics

Vaccine Distribution

Submit a TTA Resource

<https://www.healthcenterinfo.org/priority-topics/covid-19/home-test-kits-resources-and-call-for-materials/>

Got Vaccinators?

Some health centers are facing challenges recruiting qualified individuals to support and expand their vaccination capacity.

If you have **promising practices, sample recruitment tools or template documents**, please consider sharing on the [Health Center Resource Clearinghouse Vaccine Distribution](#) page by completing this short [submit your resource](#) form.

BPHC Update

Sue Lin, PhD, MS

Ted Hufstader, MPH

Office of Quality

Improvement | Bureau

of Primary Health Care





Health Center COVID-19 Response Programs Update

July 22, 2022

Health Center COVID-19 Response Team

Health Resources & Services Administration (HRSA), Bureau of Primary Health Care (BPHC)

Vision: Healthy Communities, Healthy People



Health Center Program Public Health Emergency Response: Advancing Equity in COVID-19 Supply Distribution



**Health Center
COVID-19
Vaccine Program**



**Health Center
COVID-19 Testing
Program**



**Health Center
COVID-19
Therapeutics
Program**



**Health Center
COVID-19 N95
Mask Program**



Program Ordering & Reporting Reminders

Vaccine Program Reminders:

- Pediatric vaccine caps: **200 doses per site**
 - Moderna 6-11 years (dark blue top/label with purple border)
 - Moderna 6 months-5 years (dark blue top/label with magenta border)
 - Pfizer 6 months-4 years (maroon cap)

Testing Program Reminders:

- At-Home Test Kits: No change
 - Quidel tests available
 - Roche tests available
- Point of Care Tests
 - Supply Cap: BD Veritor analyzers at lifetime maximum of 20.
 - No cap for test strip packages.
 - BD Veritor analyzers are drawing near depletion

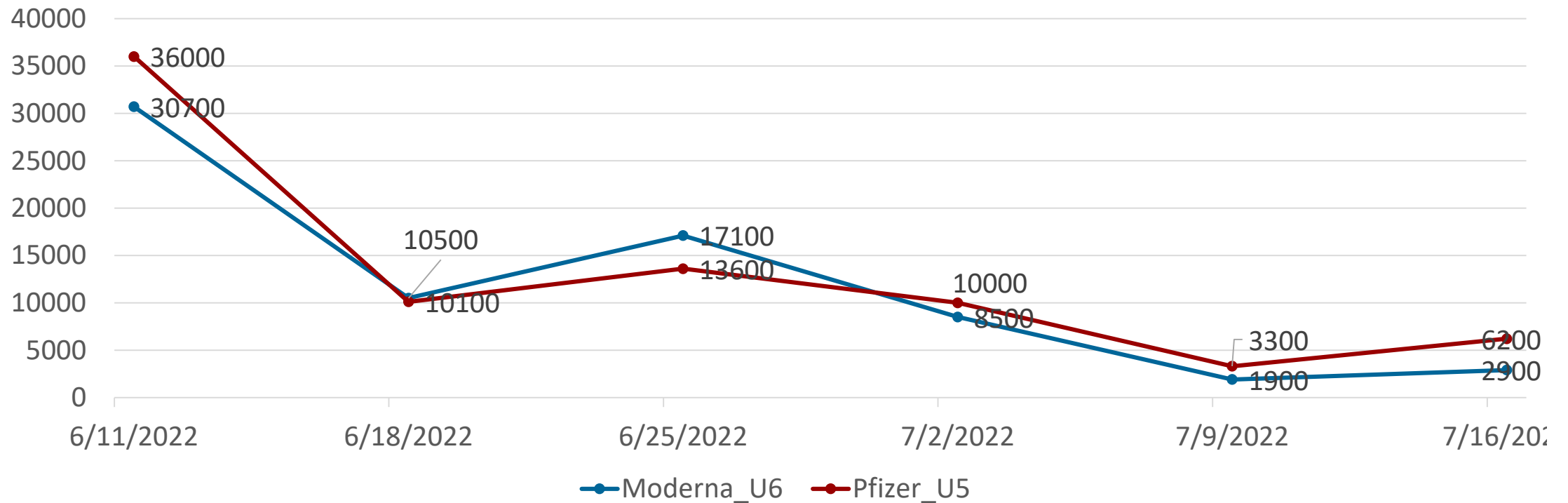
Reporting Reminders:

- Enter your **stock on hand** for vaccines, testing supplies, and therapeutics in Health Partner Order Portal (HPoP).
 - **New: Report therapeutics inventory twice a week** on Monday and Thursday by 11:59 p.m. local time.
- The [Health Center COVID-19 Survey](#) opens Friday, July 29 and closes Tuesday, Aug 2 at 11:59 p.m. local time.



Pediatric COVID-19 Vaccine Order Trends (June – July 2022)

Pediatric COVID-19 Vaccine Orders
6 Months – 5 Years



Therapeutics Program News

CDC MMWR from June 24, 2022:

- Increased access points and total number of oral antiviral courses dispensed
- Dispensed rates in high vulnerability zip codes was still lower than in medium and low vulnerability zip codes

Recent Test to Treat Events:

- [What Clinicians Need to Know About Available Therapeutic Options for COVID-19 | June 16 Recording](#)
 - Clinician Outreach and Communication Activity Call
- [White House/HRSA Test to Treat Webinar | June 2 Recording](#)
 - [PDF | White House/HRSA Test to Treat Webinar](#)

Helpful Resources:

- [Paxlovid Patient Eligibility Screening Checklist Tool for Prescribers](#)
- [HHS Therapeutics Homepage](#)
- [Product Expiration Date Extensions](#)
- [Therapeutics Clinical Implementation Guide](#)
- [COVID-19 Therapeutics Decision Aid](#)
- [Side-by-Side Overview of Therapeutics Authorized for Treatment of Mild-Moderate COVID-19](#)
- [CDC/IDSA COVID-19 Clinician Calls](#)



Test to Treat Updates

Test to Treat Process

Step 1: Get tested early.

- Connect with your primary care provider to learn more.
- You can also use the [Test to Treat locator](#) to find a site or call 1 (800) 232-0233.

Step 2: Get a prescription from their health care provider if they test positive and qualify for a COVID-19 antiviral treatment. In some cases, this could be a pharmacist.

- Find the latest information about therapeutics – [COVID-19 Treatments and Therapeutics](#).

Step 3: Get treated.

- Fill your prescription and begin treatment right away.

COVID-19 Therapeutics State-Level Example of Promising Practice:

- [Massachusetts telehealth for COVID-19 treatment with Paxlovid](#)
 - Free telehealth consultations for eligible individuals 18 or older and insurance is not required.
 - 30 minutes video consultation with service in English, Spanish, Haitian Creole, and Portuguese.

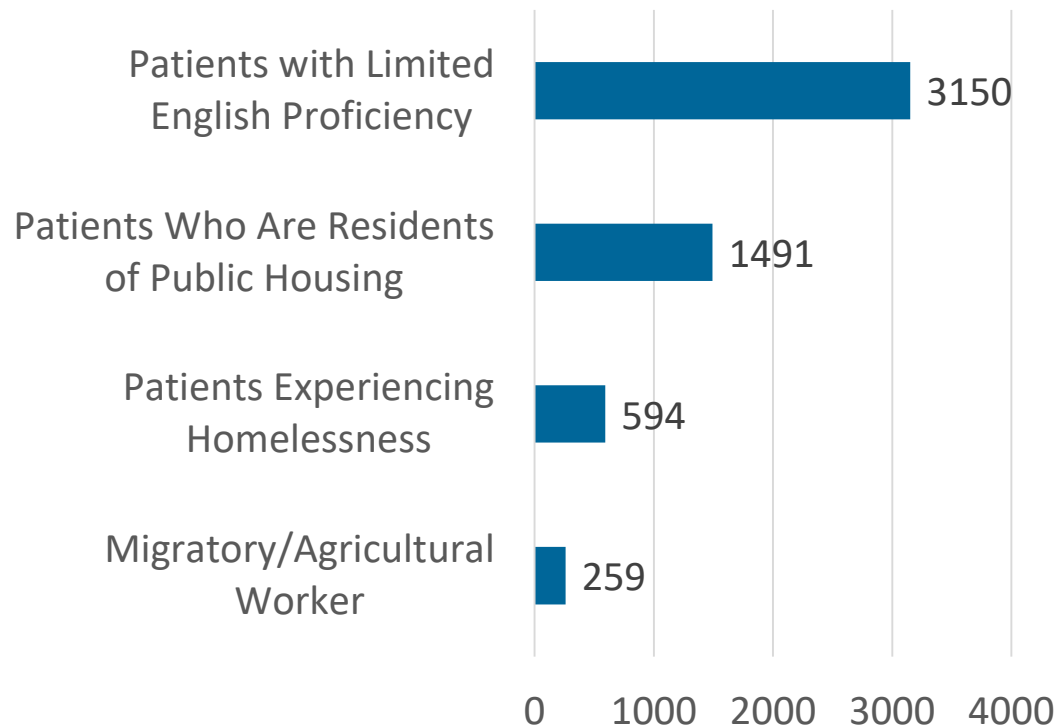
Test to Treat Resources

- [Don't Delay: Test Soon and Treat Early \(cdc.gov\)](#)
- [Test to Treat Frequently Asked Questions](#)

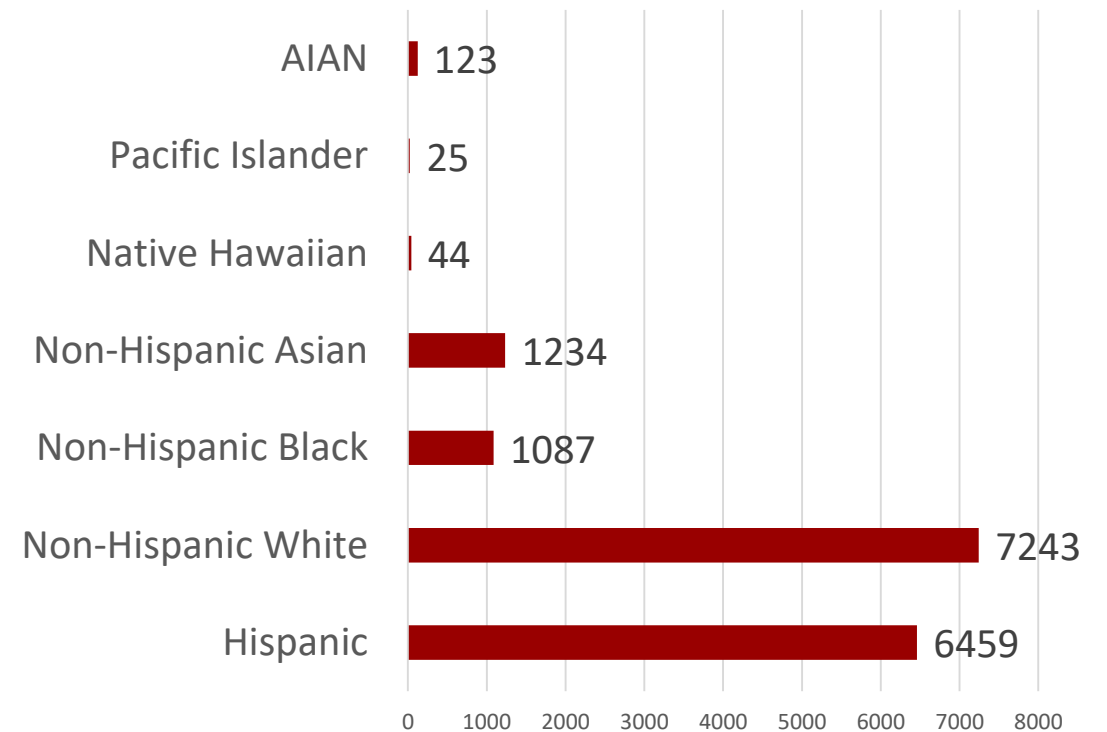


Health Center COVID-19 Survey

COVID-19 Therapeutic Courses Administered



COVID-19 Therapeutic Courses Administered



Data from January – June 2022



Facilitated Discussion Questions

- Where you live and work, when people test positive for COVID-19 – do they have access to treatment options like oral antiviral pills?
- If a health center were to make patient education materials around COVID-19 treatment, what should they include?
- For the communities you live in / work in / serve, is there anything else you think we should know to help increase access to and uptake of COVID-19 oral antivirals?



Thank You!

Sue Lin, PhD, MS

Deputy Office Director, Office of Quality Improvement (OQI)

Ted Hufstader, MPH

Team Lead, OQI, Center for Health Center Innovation (CHCI)

Bureau of Primary Health Care (BPHC)

Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA)



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www.bphc.hrsa.gov



Sign up for the *Primary Health Care Digest*



Guest Speaker

Richard Quartarone

Immunization Services
Division | National Center
for Immunization and
Respiratory Diseases,
Centers for Disease Control
and Prevention (CDC)



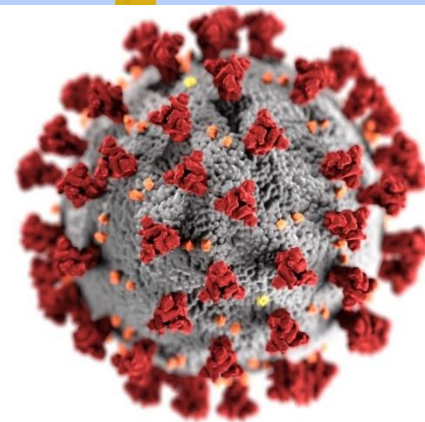


COVID-19 Vaccine Update

Presentation to Special and Vulnerable
Populations COVID-19 Forum
July 22, 2022

Richard Quartarone

Immunization Services Division



cdc.gov/coronavirus

Vaccine Confidence is Built on Trust

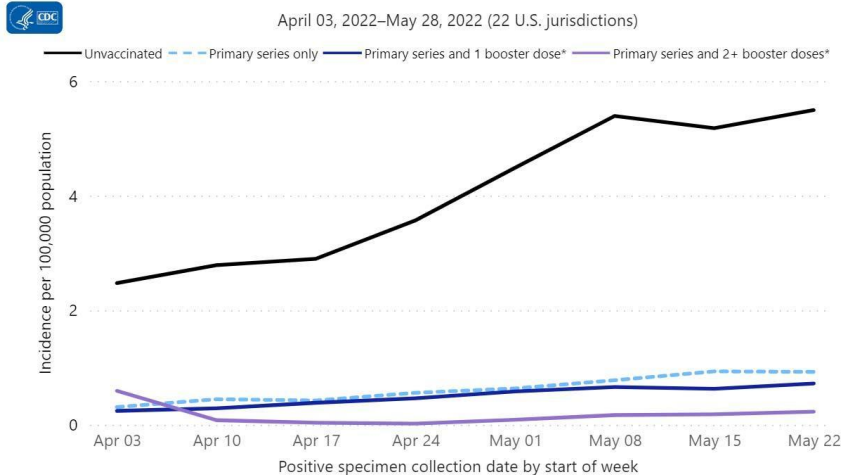
*The **trust** that patients, their families, and providers have in:*

- Recommended **vaccines**
- **Providers** who administer vaccines
- **Processes and policies** that lead to vaccine development, licensure or authorization, manufacturing, and recommendations for use



Variants and Vaccines

Rates of COVID-19 Deaths by Vaccination Status and 2+ Booster Doses* in Ages 50+ Years



- Data suggest BA.4 and BA.5 lineages could be more transmissible than previous Omicron sublineages.
- Currently, no evidence currently available to suggest that BA.4 and BA.5 cause more severe disease than other variants or Omicron lineages.
- Continuing to assess the impact that BA.4 and BA.5 have on public health.

Post-COVID Conditions/ Long COVID

- Post-COVID conditions (PCC, or Long COVID) are a wide range of new, returning, or ongoing health problems people can experience four or more weeks after first being infected with the virus that causes COVID-19



The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/hcp/clinical-care/post-covid-science.html>. The page title is "Clinical Outreach and Communication Activity (COCA) Calls". The main text states: "The purpose of COCA continuing education opportunities is to increase clinicians' knowledge of threats to the public's health and evaluate management strategies to address these threats. COCA continuing education is free. Learn about receiving [continuing education \(CE\) credit for COCA calls](#)." Below this is a section titled "Featured Webinars" with a list of four events:

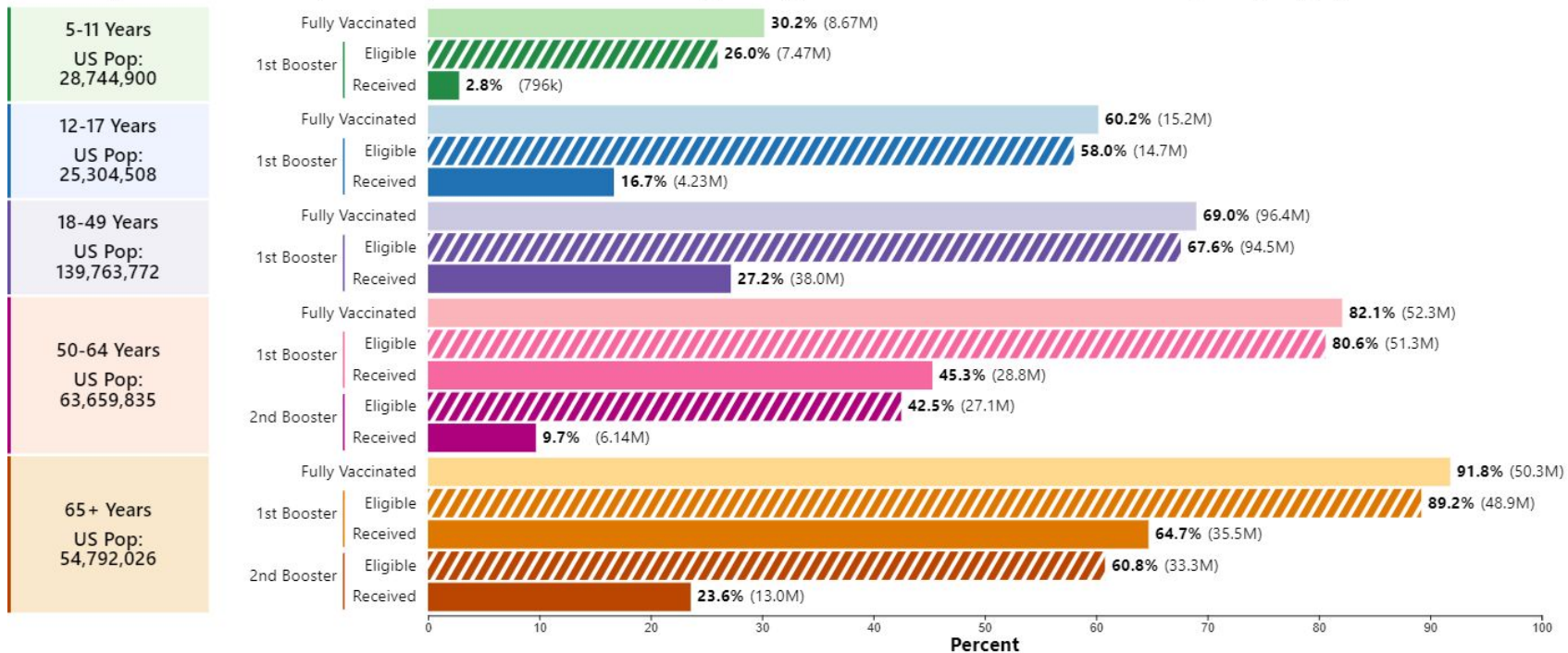
- May 5, 2022: Evaluating and Supporting Patients Presenting with Cognitive Symptoms Following COVID
- September 30, 2021: Evaluating and Supporting Patients Presenting with Fatigue Following COVID-19
- June 17, 2021: Evaluating and Caring for Patients with Post-COVID Conditions
- January 28, 2021: Treating Long COVID: Clinician Experience with Post-Acute COVID-19 Care

At the bottom of the featured webinars section is a button labeled "More COCA Calls/Webinars".

<https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/hcp/clinical-care/post-covid-science.html>

Vaccination Data

Primary Series Completion, Booster Dose Eligibility, and Booster Dose Receipt by Age, United States



[https://covid.cdc.gov/covid-data-tracker/#vaccinations_vacc-people-onedose-pop-](https://covid.cdc.gov/covid-data-tracker/#vaccinations_vacc-people-onedose-pop-5yr)

Impact of COVID-19 on Children

Direct

- Children can get COVID-19 just like adults
- Children are at risk of severe illness from COVID-19:
 - Hospitalization
 - MIS-C
 - Death
- Children can experience short- and long-term post-COVID conditions
- Children can spread COVID-19 to others

Indirect

- Worsening of mental or emotional health
- Widening of existing education gaps
- Decrease in physical activity and increase in body mass index (BMI)
- Decrease in healthcare utilization
- Decrease in routine immunizations
- Increase in Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs)
- Loss of caregivers

Message Frames to Guide Communication

❖ Impact of COVID-19 among children

- Children can get sick, be hospitalized, and experience short- and long-term health complications

❖ Address mis- and dis-information

- Vaccine safety concerns (fertility, altering of DNA, etc.)
- Benefits and protection obtained from vaccine-induced immunity vs. infection-acquired immunity

❖ Benefits of vaccination

- Health and social benefits
- Prevent severe illness
- Added protection after infection
- Benefits outweigh risks



COVID-19 can make some children very sick

Among nearly 400 **children ages 5–11 years** hospitalized with COVID-19 during the first few months of Omicron:*



3 in 10
had NO underlying conditions

9 in 10

were
unvaccinated



2 in 10
required ICU care

Protect all eligible children by
keeping their vaccinations up to date



* Dec 19, 2021–Feb 28, 2022

bit.ly/MMWR7116

APRIL 19, 2022

MMWR

Resources for Partners and Vaccine Providers

CDC resources

- [COVID-19 Vaccination Clinical Resources](#)
- [Resources to Promote the COVID-19 Vaccine for Children & Teens](#)
- [Planning COVID-19 Vaccination for Children](#)
- [Equity in Childhood COVID-19 Vaccination](#)



Safe and effective COVID-19 vaccines are available for everyone ages 6 months and older.

External resources

- [Resources About COVID-19 Vaccinations for Children | WECANDOTHIS.HHS.GOV](#)
- [COVID-19 Vaccine Campaign Toolkit \(aap.org\)](#)
- [Vaccines for Children | National Resource Center for Refugees, Immigrants, and Migrants \(NRC-RIM\)](#)

[What to Consider When Planning to Operate a COVID-19 Vaccine Clinic](#)



[How Schools Can Support COVID-19 Vaccination](#)



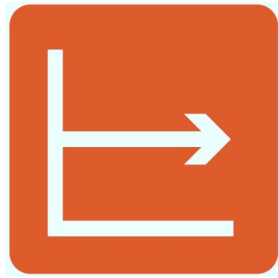
[12 COVID-19 Vaccination Strategies for Your Community](#)



[Resources to Promote the COVID-19 Vaccine for Children & Teens](#)



Identified misinformation themes that may impact vaccine confidence



- Healthy children do not need to receive the COVID-19 vaccine.
- COVID-19 vaccines are ineffective for children.
- The COVID-19 vaccine is an experiment on children and is not needed because children can build "natural immunity" through virus exposure.
- Children vaccinated against COVID-19 are up to 52 times more likely to die following COVID-19 vaccination than unvaccinated children.
- COVID-19 vaccines will cause future fertility problems in children.

Supporting Conversations with Parents and Caregivers

- [Quick Conversation Guide on COVID-19 Vaccines for Children](#)
 - Provides examples of how to address common questions and misinformation parents and caregivers may have about the COVID-19 vaccine for children
- [COVID-19 Vaccine Confidence](#)
 - Sign up for [CDC's State of Vaccine Confidence Insight Reports](#), which include analyses of misinformation and disinformation circulating via social media and messaging to address it
- [Talking with Patients about COVID-19 Vaccination](#)
 - Information on how providers can use motivational interviewing techniques to have conversations about vaccination, including [Interactive COVID-19 Vaccine Conversations Module for Healthcare Professionals](#)
- [Pediatricians and Family Physicians Toolkit | WECANDOTHIS.HHS.GOV](#)
- [Conversation Guide: Pediatric Vaccinations](#) (National Resource Center for Refugees, Immigrants, and Migrants)
- [Online Course: Effective COVID-19 Vaccine Conversations](#) (American Academy of Pediatrics)
- [About mRNA COVID-19 Vaccines](#)
 - To address additional questions, share this video from the American Academy of Pediatrics with parents and children on COVID-19 and kids: [How mRNA vaccines work.](#)

Building and Sustaining Vaccine Confidence

- Every conversation about vaccines impacts vaccine confidence in routine and COVID-19 vaccines
- Be prepared to recommend routine vaccines and support conversations about COVID-19 vaccines
 - Professional and personal settings



Promoting Routine Childhood Vaccination

Let's Play Catch Up Communications Goal:

- Encourage parents (specifically low-income families) to prioritize the need to catch their children up on routine childhood vaccinations

Target Audiences:

- Parents with children ages 0-6 (with an emphasis on ages 3-6) who have delayed doctor visits
 - Specific outreach will be tailored to African American parents

Communication Approach:

- Formative research to inform message and creative development
- Multi-media and multi-channel approach, both paid and earned
 - Channels include news media, digital and social media, partner engagement

Resources Available:

- Website feature for parents: www.cdc.gov/vaccines/routine
- [Resources to Encourage Routine Childhood Vaccinations](#)
- [Childhood Vaccination Communication Toolkit for Clinicians](#)



Building Trust is a Process, Not an End State

It is our job to let communities know that it is ***okay and valid*** to have questions, especially ***for those who have been negatively impacted by societal systems.***



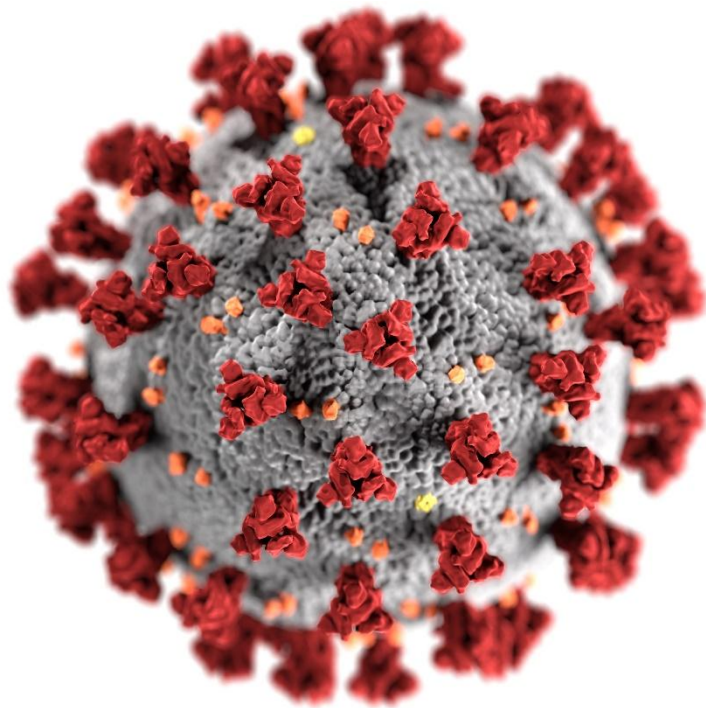
Additional Information and Resources

Questions:

Richard Quartarone | iwd9@cdc.gov

For more information, contact CDC
1-800-CDC-INFO (232-4636)
TTY: 1-888-232-6348 www.cdc.gov

The findings and conclusions in this report are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.



COVID-19 Vaccines for Children and Teens

- Dosage is based on age on the day of vaccination, not on size or weight
 - Children receive a smaller dose that is the right amount for their age group
- Primary series vaccination for children and teens

Child's Age	Pfizer-BioNTech	Moderna
6 months – 4 years old	3-dose primary series	2-dose primary series
5 – 17 years old	2-dose primary series	2-dose primary series

- Additional information on COVID-19 vaccines and dosage for children and teens:
 - [Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 Vaccine Overview and Safety](#)
 - [Moderna COVID-19 Vaccine Overview and Safety](#)
- Information on additional primary dose for children who have a weakened immune system: [COVID-19 Vaccines for People Who Are Moderately or Severely Immunocompromised](#)

Resources for Schools & ECE Programs to Support Vaccination

- [Considerations for Planning School-Located Vaccination Clinics](#)
- [How Schools and ECE Programs Can Support COVID-19 Vaccination](#)
- [Hosting Vaccination Clinics: Best Practices for School Districts and Early Care and Education \(ECE\) Programs](#)
- [Customizable Content for School and Childcare-Located Vaccination Clinics](#)



Resources for Parents and Caregivers

■ Resources available

- [COVID-19 Vaccines for Children and Teens](#)
 - [COVID-19 Vaccination for Children with Disabilities](#)
- [6 Things to Know About COVID-19 Vaccination for Children and Teens](#)
 - *short videos on key facts in development*
- [Frequently Asked Questions about COVID-19 Vaccination in Children](#)
- [Printable fact sheets](#) coming soon and available in nine languages
 - Amharic, Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Korean, Portuguese, Spanish, Vietnamese



Children with service animals are allowed by law to have them accompany them at COVID-19 vaccination sites.

Strategies for Increasing Vaccine Access and Demand

- Partner with your local health department, health system, or pharmacy to host **vaccination clinics**.
- Provide **safe spaces** for parents to ask questions about COVID-19 vaccines (e.g., town halls, parent meetings, one-on-one conversations).
- Recruit **vaccine champions** from your community to share testimonials with parents (e.g., doctors, nurses, teachers, sports coaches).
- Offer **frequent and culturally appropriate communication** about COVID-19 vaccines.



Ladder to Building Demand

Make vaccines:



Accessible
(easy to get)

Beneficial (health benefits outweigh risk of getting COVID-19 or perceived or real side effects from vaccination)

Convenient
(reduce out of pocket, social, and opportunity costs)

Desirable
(appealing)

Normative
(presented as a social default)

Necessary
(indispensable for accessing things they want to get back to doing)



How to Address COVID-19 Vaccine Misinformation

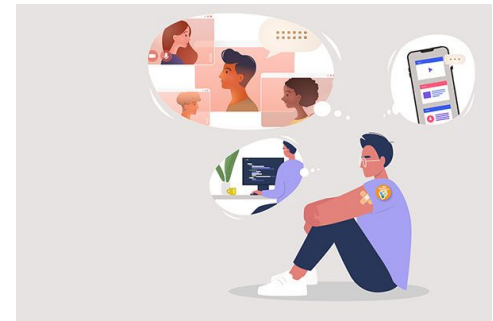
Understand Misinformation and Disinformation: Both types can affect vaccine confidence and rates

Address Misinformation about COVID-19 Vaccines

1. Listen to and analyze misinformation circulating in your community.
2. Engage with and listen to your community.
3. Share accurate, clear, and easy-to-find information that addresses common questions.
4. Use trusted messengers to reach community members.

Monitor Misinformation through Social Media Listening

5. Identify your jurisdiction's existing information sources.
6. Create and maintain a social media influencer list.
7. Create and maintain a rumor log.
8. Set up a social and traditional media monitoring system.
9. Analyze and develop insights.

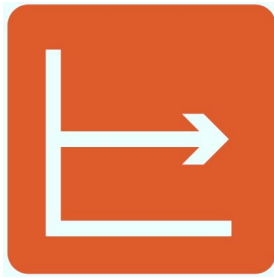


COVID-19 State of Vaccine Confidence Insights Report

- Quantitative/qualitative analysis of numerous data sources and media sources (ex: digital media, social media, CDC-Info)
- Themes created across data sources
- Coded
 - relative threat to vaccine uptake information spread
- Recommendations for action identified for each theme.

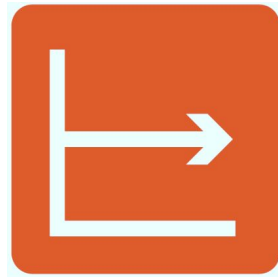
Type	Input	Cadence	Sources	Tactics for Utilization
Social Media Listening & Media Monitoring	Communication Surveillance Report	Daily on weekdays	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Google news • Meltwater • CrowdTangle • Native platform searches 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Share of voice topic analysis to identify themes * Emerging topics
	Meltwater	Daily	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facebook, Twitter, Instagram • Blogs • News media • Online forums 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Share of voice topic analysis * Emerging theme topics * Identify high reach/velocity topics
	OADC Channel Comment Analysis	Daily on weekdays	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Native platform searches 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Sentiment analysis * Identify message gaps/voids
Direct Reports	CDC-INFO Metrics	Weekly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CDC-INFO inquiry line list • Prepared response (PR) usage report 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Cross-compare PR usage with inquiry theme analysis * Sentiment analysis * Identify information gaps/voids
	VTF Media Requests	Weekly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Media request line list 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Leading indicator for news coverage * Identify information gaps/voids
	Web Metrics	Weekly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Top pages • Google search queries • Top FAQs • Referring domains 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Identify information gaps/voids, * Identify keywords/search terms, changes in web traffic
Research	Poll Review	Weekly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Harris Poll, PEW research, Gallup Poll, KFF • New data related to vaccine hesitancy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Identify socio-behavioral indicators related to motivation and intention to vaccinate
	Literature Review	Weekly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PubMed, LitCovid, ProQuest Central • New data related to vaccine hesitancy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Identify current vaccination intention * Identify barriers to vaccination
Third Party Reports	Tanaq Social Listening +Media Monitoring Report	Weekly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meltwater • Sprout Social • First Draft • Native platform searches 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Trending topics * Demographic and geographic conversation monitoring
	CrowdTangle content insights report	Biweekly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facebook 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Top pages (voices), groups * General trends/sentiment analysis * News analysis through posts
	First Draft News Vaccine Misinformation Insights Report	Monthly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proprietary methods 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Media trends analysis * Emerging threats and data deficits * Online vaccine narratives
	Project VCTR	Weekly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proprietary methods 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * National and regional trends in negative attitudes toward vaccination * Conversations around Legislation

Perceptions, Concerns, and Threat to Vaccine Confidence



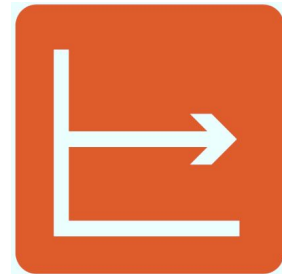
- Some social media users believe that COVID-19 vaccines are ineffective at stopping COVID-19 or the spread of the virus in children.
- Some consumers believe that the COVID-19 vaccine is not warranted in children because they are considered a low-risk population with minimal health effects from the virus and have a low death rate.
- Parents are hesitant to vaccinate their children because they fear serious side effects, adverse events, and unknown long-term side effects.
- Consumers believe the FDA is not moving as fast as it should to approve COVID-19 vaccines in children.

Perceptions, Concerns, and Threat to Vaccine Confidence

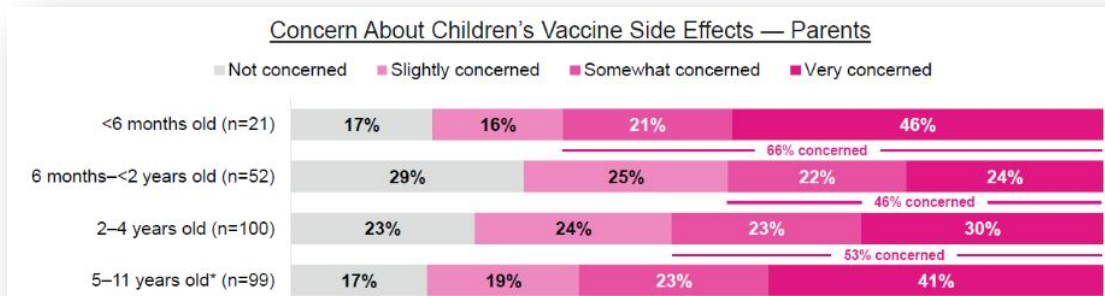


- Some social media users do not think there is enough data to support vaccination against COVID-19 in children.
- With cases of hepatitis in children rising globally, some believe they are caused by COVID-19 vaccines.
- Some are concerned that since vaccine-induced immunity decreases rapidly in adolescents, it will do the same for children under 5 years of age.

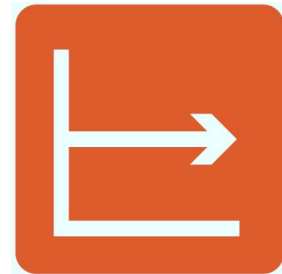
Perceptions, Concerns, and Threat to Vaccine Confidence



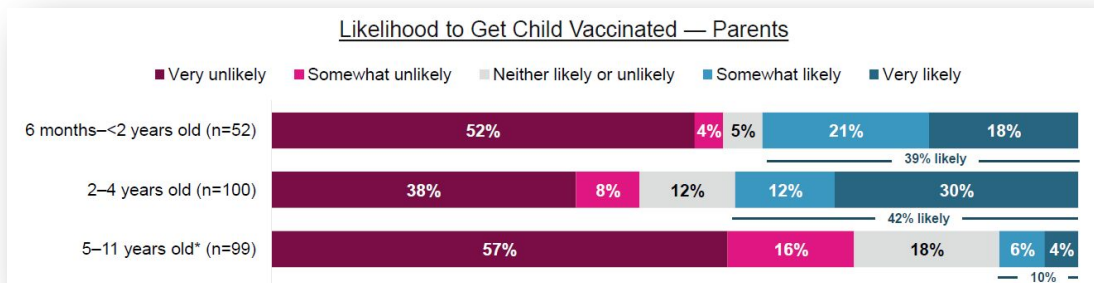
- The HHS Current Events Tracker shared the following polling results:
 - More than two-fifths of parents with unvaccinated children ages 0–4 said they were concerned about their child getting COVID.
 - A majority of parents with unvaccinated children ages 2–15 said they were concerned about their children having side effects from the vaccine.



Perceptions, Concerns, and Threat to Vaccine Confidence

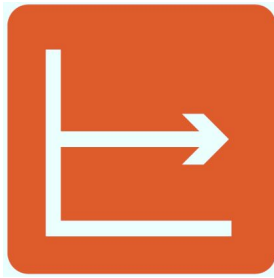


- The HHS Current Events Tracker shared the following polling results:
 - Roughly 40% of parents with children ages 6 months to 4 years old said they were likely to get their child vaccinated if a vaccine was authorized.



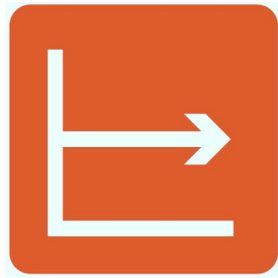
- A KFF poll found that 17% of parents with children younger than 5 years old will get their child vaccinated right away, while 38% say they plan to wait and see how the vaccine is working for others, 27% say they will definitely not get their child vaccinated, and 11% say they will only do so if they are required.

Content Gaps and Information Voids



- Why should a child under the age of six if they are less likely to experience negative health outcomes from COVID-19?
- What is the risk of unknown long-term side effects for kids?
- What are common COVID-19 vaccine side effects in children?
- Can the COVID-19 vaccine cause hepatitis in kids?

Identified misinformation themes that may impact vaccine confidence

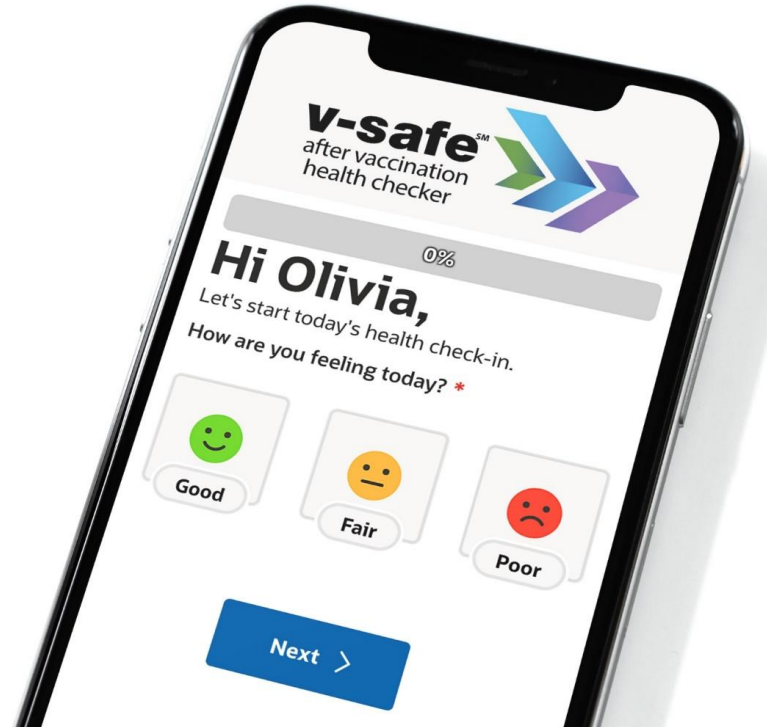


- COVID-19 poses no risk to children.
- Children are getting hepatitis from the COVID-19 vaccines.
- The virus that causes COVID-19 does not infect children.
- Authorizing vaccines in children is only a ploy for pharmaceutical companies to make money.
- COVID-19 vaccines for kids under 5 will not have to meet the FDA's 50% efficacy threshold required to obtain Emergency Use Authorization.

Smartphone-based active safety monitoring



- Active surveillance with near real-time data collection
- Accessible to all COVID-19 vaccine recipients
- Sends text messages linking to quick web-based surveys – no app download required
- Accessible in multiple languages
- Parents can register on behalf of their kids and complete surveys for them
- Anyone can self-register at vsafe.cdc.gov



Preparing to Talk about COVID-19 Vaccines

1. Listen to questions and/or concerns with empathy
2. Ask open-ended questions to explore their concerns
3. Ask permission to share information
 - Share answers to common questions from reputable sources, including CDC.gov, local health department or other trusted sources
4. Help them find their own reason to get vaccinated
5. Help make their vaccination happen
 - Refer them to local vaccination sites, offer additional support as appropriate/possible.



EVALUATION

Please take the time to complete the Forum evaluation via Zoom, and help us improve this activity for future sessions.

Thank you!

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