

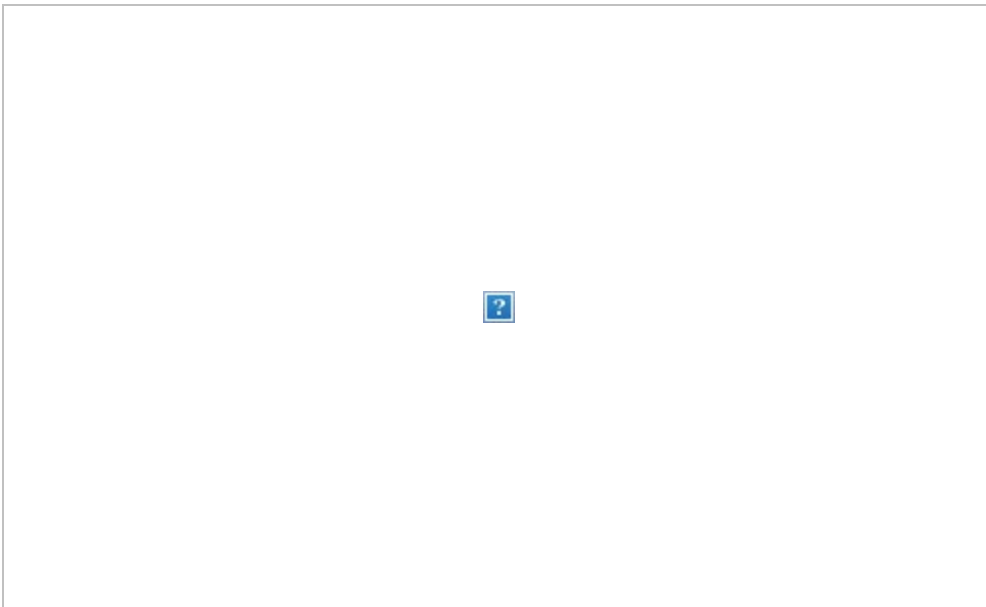
**From:** [Olbrich, Darrell CPPS](#)  
**To:** [Douglas, Trista CPPS](#)  
**Cc:** [Harmen, Kerinda CPPS](#)  
**Subject:** FW: Vaccination Letters  
**Date:** Thursday, September 2, 2021 1:55:00 PM  
**Attachments:** [Covid vaccine letter 02 Sep 21.docx](#)  
[Moderna Information Sheet-2020-12-29.pdf](#)  
[COVID Vaccine Safety Fact Sheet.pdf](#)  
[Pfizer Biontech Information Sheet 2020-12-30.pdf](#)  
[MYTHS AND FACTS ABOUT COVID.docx](#)  
[image002.jpg](#)

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Trista,

Can you please provide a copy of the attached documentation to the inmates listed below. We are trying to provide information to these inmates to aid in decision to get vaccinated.

If this leads to a discussion, please just advise them the Nursing Team is concerned, that with all the news lately about the rise of the Delta variant, and also news articles on CTV or Global that suggests that it is now considered a pandemic of the unvaccinated, and that over 80% of those in the hospitals are unvaccinated and they are hospitalized because of how sick they are getting. The information you are being provided is to aid you in knowing about the vaccines and what is truthful and what is not.



Let me know when this is completed.

Thank You

Darrell Olbrich

A/Director

Regina Correctional Centre

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**From:** [Olbrich, Darrell CPPS](#)  
**To:** [Labash, Andrea CPPS](#)  
**Subject:** Vaccination Letters  
**Date:** Thursday, September 2, 2021 1:53:00 PM  
**Attachments:** [Covid vaccine letter 02 Sep 21.docx](#)  
[Moderna Information Sheet-2020-12-29.pdf](#)  
[COVID Vaccine Safety Fact Sheet.pdf](#)  
[Pfizer Biontech Information Sheet 2020-12-30.pdf](#)  
[MYTHS AND FACTS ABOUT COVID.docx](#)  
[image002.jpg](#)

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Andrea,

Can you please provide a copy of the attached documentation to the inmates listed below. We are trying to provide information to these inmates to aid in decision to get vaccinated.

If this leads to a discussion, please just advise them the Nursing Team is concerned, that with all the news lately about the rise of the Delta variant, and also news articles on CTV or Global that suggests that it is now considered a pandemic of the unvaccinated, and that over 80% of those in the hospitals are unvaccinated and they are hospitalized because of how sick they are getting. The information you are being provided is to aid you in knowing about the vaccines and what is truthful and what is not.



Let me know when this is completed.

Thank You

Darrell Olbrich

A/Director

Regina Correctional Centre

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Hello there,

The healthcare clinic has noticed that you have indicated you did not want to receive a COVID vaccination.

We are wanting to let you know that we are still providing these vaccines with Public Health weekly. If there is any worries or fears attached to your refusal, we encourage you to ask any questions or concerns that you may have.

We have attached an information sheet for you to look at. Please feel free to ask questions.

If you have decided to get a vaccination, let your CO staff know as you will get placed on a list or fill out a request.

We encourage these COVID vaccines as part of your health and wellbeing. COVID is a very contagious and deadly virus, we are trying to keep you healthy as well as keep the virus out of Regina Correctional Centre.

Thank you,

The RCC Nursing Team

# INFORMATION

## Moderna COVID-19 Vaccine

Revised August 31, 2021

**Please read this information sheet carefully and ensure all your questions have been answered by a health care provider before receiving the vaccine.**

The Moderna vaccine was authorized for use by Health Canada under an Interim Order on December 23, 2020. An [Interim Order](#) allows authorization of the vaccine more rapidly to respond to a public health emergency while following requirements to ensure the health and safety of Canadians.

**COVID-19** is an infectious disease caused by a new coronavirus (SARS-CoV-2). COVID-19 was recognized for the first time in December 2019 and has since spread around the world to cause a pandemic. The virus that causes COVID-19 is mainly passed from an infected person to others when the infected person coughs, sneezes, sings, talks or breathes. It is important to note that infected people can spread the infection even if they have no symptoms.

[Symptoms of COVID-19](#) can include cough, shortness of breath, fever, chills, tiredness and loss of smell or taste. Some people infected with the virus have no symptoms at all, while others have symptoms that range from mild to severe.

[About 5% of people diagnosed with COVID-19 in Canada](#) require hospitalization and about 2 % of people die. Even people with mild symptoms may feel unwell for a long time after a COVID-19 infection.

### How does the Moderna vaccine protect against COVID-19?

- The vaccine causes our body to produce protection (such as **antibodies**) to help keep us from becoming sick if we are exposed to the COVID-19 virus. The vaccine uses messenger RNA (mRNA) to help our body make protection against the virus.
- In a large study where people were given 2 doses of the vaccine, the vaccine was shown to work very well at preventing people from becoming sick with COVID-19. The immunized group of people was much less likely (94% less likely) to become sick with COVID-19 in the weeks after vaccination compared to the group that did not receive the vaccine.

### Who can receive the COVID-19 vaccine at this time?

- Public health officials will provide information on which groups of people are able to receive the vaccine at this time based on several factors including who is at high risk of COVID-19 infection and severe disease, as well as the amount of vaccine available.
- As of September 7, booster doses given at least 28 days after a second COVID-19 dose are available for:
- residents of long-term care and personal care homes
  - » transplant recipients (including solid organ transplant and hematopoietic stem cell transplants). It is preferred to contact your health care provider to determine the optimal time to receive the COVID-19 vaccine.
  - » Recipients of stable, active treatment (chemotherapy, targeted therapies, immunotherapy) for malignant hematologic disorders
  - » recipients of an anti-CD20 agent (e.g. rituximab, ocrelizumab, ofatumumab).

CP 192-21 G



### Who should not have this COVID-19 vaccine?

Check with your healthcare provider or a public health nurse before you get this vaccine if you:

- have an allergy to any of the vaccine ingredients
- had a severe or unusual side effect after this vaccine or one like it
- were born after 2009
- have had another vaccine in the last 2 weeks
- have had a tuberculosis (TB) skin test in the last 2-3 days or need TB blood work done
- have received a monoclonal antibody or convalescent plasma for treatment or prevention of COVID-19
- If you have any symptoms that could be due to COVID-19, you should not go out to get vaccinated because you could spread the infection to others. Talk with your health care provider, or call 811, about your symptoms and getting a COVID-19 test. Your health care provider will advise you when you are able to receive the vaccine.
- If you have a history of myocarditis (inflammation of the heart) or pericarditis (inflammation of the outer lining of the heart) after a previous mRNA vaccine dose.
- If you belong to one of the following groups, it is preferred you contact your health care provider prior to receiving.
  - » are receiving treatment with immunosuppressive medications to determine the optimal time to receive the COVID-19 vaccine
  - » have an autoimmune disorder that affects the neurological system.

Always tell your healthcare provider if you have allergies or if you have had a side effect from a vaccine, medication or other product in the past.

### How is the vaccine administered?

The vaccine is given as a needle in the muscle of the upper arm and will require two doses. Some high risk individuals may be eligible for additional doses.

### What are common reactions to this vaccine?

- In a large study, half of the people (those who received the Moderna vaccine) were monitored for at least two months and few serious side effects have been found to-date. People who have received the vaccine in studies continue to be monitored for any long-term side effects.
- Side effects can develop up to 3 days after receiving the vaccine. Although these side effects are not serious to

your health, they may make you feel unwell for a day or two; they will go away on their own. These side effects are expected and can indicate the vaccine is working to produce protection.

In the study, side effects included the following:

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| » pain, redness or swelling where the needle was given | » enlarged lymph nodes in the underarm |
| » muscle aches/stiffness                               | » fever, chills                        |
| » headache   | » joint pain                           |
| » nausea and vomiting                                  | » tiredness                            |

- There have been reports of myocarditis and/or pericarditis after immunization with mRNA COVID-19 vaccines in Canada and internationally. Based on international reports as of August 19, 2021, cases of myocarditis and/or pericarditis occur more often in adolescents and adults under 30 years of age, more often in males than in females, and more often after a second dose of an mRNA vaccine than after a first dose. Recently, a higher rate of cases of myocarditis and/or pericarditis has been reported after the administration of the Moderna vaccine compared to the Pfizer-BioNTech vaccine, although verification of this potential difference is ongoing
- Very rare reports of Bell's palsy (weakness or paralysis on 1 side of the face that is often temporary) following immunization have been reported in a small number of people in Canada and internationally. Symptoms usually resolve within a month.
- Rarely allergic reactions can occur after receiving a vaccine. Symptoms of an allergic reaction include hives (bumps on the skin that are often very itchy), swelling of your face, tongue or throat, or difficulty breathing. The clinic staff are prepared to manage an allergic reaction should it occur. Seek immediate medical care if you develop any of these symptoms.
- It is important to note that you **cannot get COVID-19 infection from the vaccine.**
- **If you have any concerns about the symptoms you develop after receiving the vaccine, call 811. If you received your vaccination from a pharmacist, please consult them first when possible.**

For more information please speak with the person providing the vaccine or contact your local public health office, your physician, nurse practitioner, or by calling 811.

### What measures have been put in place to safely provide immunizations during COVID-19?

Health care providers are being very careful to prevent the spread of COVID-19 when offering immunizations. Examples of extra safety measures include the following:

- You will be asked about any COVID-19 symptoms when you arrive at the clinic. People with symptoms of COVID-19 should not attend the clinic.
- You will be asked to wear a mask while at the clinic, as well as to clean your hands, and to stay at least 2 metres (6 feet) from

others (except those you live with).

- The staff will also be wearing personal protective equipment and will be cleaning their hands before and after each client.
- Other measures may also be put in place in clinics. Be sure to read and follow any signs or instructions provided.

### What should you do after receiving the vaccine?

- You will be asked to **wait at least 15 minutes after receiving the vaccine** to be sure you are feeling well. Longer waiting times of 30 minutes may be recommended if there is concern about a possible vaccine allergy. You may be asked by the health care provider to wait in the clinic, or if an adult is with you and you have a warm, dry place to wait (such as in your vehicle), you may be asked to wait outside of the clinic. Inform a health care provider right away if you feel unwell while waiting. You should not leave the clinic (or clinic parking lot) for at least 15 to 30 minutes after receiving your vaccine, based on the recommendation of the health care provider.
- **Once you leave the clinic, call 9-1-1 right away if you develop any serious symptoms or symptoms of an allergic reaction** such as hives (bumps on the skin that are often very itchy), swelling of your face, tongue or throat, or difficulty breathing.
- Continue to follow the recommendations of local public health officials to prevent spread of COVID-19, which may include wearing a mask, staying at least 2 metres from others and limiting / avoiding contact with others outside your household.
- If possible, do not receive other vaccines for 28 days after a dose of COVID-19 vaccine or 14 days before your next dose, however in consultation with your health care provider there may be exceptions.
- **Keep your immunization record with information about the COVID-19 vaccine in a safe place.**

### When should I return for my next dose?

- If this is your first dose of the Moderna COVID-19 vaccine, be sure to return for your second dose after at least 28 days. This is very important to ensure the vaccine works well.
- Eligible high risk individuals should return to receive a 'booster' dose 28 days after the second dose. This is very important to ensure the vaccine continues to work well. Bring your immunization record with you when you come for your next dose.

### What does this vaccine contain?

- Medicinal ingredient: mRNA-1273 SARS-CoV-2. Non-medicinal ingredients: 1,2-distearoyl-sn-glycero-3-phosphocholine (DSPC), acetic acid, cholesterol, PEG2000 DMG (1,2-dimyristoyl-rac-glycerol, methoxy-polyethyleneglycol), lipid SM-102, sodium acetate, sucrose, tromethamine, tromethamine hydrochloride, water for injection.



To ensure that a complete immunization record is maintained, immunizations will be documented into the electronic provincial immunization registry, known as Panorama. These immunization records may also be shared with health care professionals in order to provide public health services; assist with diagnosis and treatment; and to control the spread of vaccine preventable diseases. Panorama is a secure electronic system used in Saskatchewan to record and manage immunization records and the health information related to immunization for all Saskatchewan residents.

## Vaccines save lives

- Vaccines are one of the best ways to stop the spread of infectious diseases like COVID-19.
- Vaccines help us protect ourselves, our families, and others around us.
- COVID-19 vaccine can help us make our communities safer, start to resume our normal lives and end the pandemic.

## Vaccine Safety

- COVID-19 vaccines are **safe and effective**. They have been fully tested, evaluated and reviewed. A vaccine is only approved by Health Canada if it is safe, it works, it meets manufacturing standards, and the benefits outweigh any risks.
- Vaccine is given by a needle in the upper arm, similar to a flu shot. **You cannot get COVID-19 from the vaccine.** It does not contain the actual virus.
- **People who are vaccinated may experience mild side effects.** They are minimal for most people (localized pain, redness or swelling at the injection site, mild fever or headache) and should go away in a few days.
- Worldwide, **tens of millions of people have already received COVID-19 vaccine.** Adverse reactions are uncommon and are always tracked, monitored and reported by public health. In Canada, only a handful of unexpected reactions have been reported. [potential hyperlink: <https://health-infobase.canada.ca/covid-19/vaccine-safety/>]
- Vaccination is recommended even if you've had COVID-19. **It is no longer a requirement to wait 90 days post-recovery.** As long as you are recovered/no longer infectious you are able to be vaccinated.
- If someone receives vaccine and then tests positive, they were likely exposed in the previous 14 days and were in the incubation period. COVID vaccines are not live vaccines and cannot cause the disease. The person's second dose would be delayed until they recover.
- **Vaccination is voluntary**, but is important to help keep individuals, loved ones and communities safer from COVID-19. Our most vulnerable people can be protected by "**herd immunity**", which is when widespread immunity to an infectious disease develops in a population.
- Even after COVID-19 vaccination, we all need to continue masking, hand-washing and physical distancing. **Public Health Orders and safety measures must still be followed.** Building up immunity takes time.

## More Information

- Saskatchewan's COVID-19 pandemic response: <https://www.saskatchewan.ca/COVID19>
- Canada's vaccination process: <https://www.canada.ca/en/public-health/services/diseases/2019-novel-coronavirus-infection/awareness-resources/know-vaccine.html>
- Information in English, French, Cree, Dene, Michif and other languages can be found at Canada.ca.

# INFORMATION

## Pfizer/BioNTech COVID-19 Vaccine Revised August 31, 2021

Please read this information sheet carefully and ensure all your questions have been answered by a health care provider before receiving the vaccine. The Pfizer/BioNTech vaccine was authorized for use by Health Canada under an [Interim Order](#) on December 9, 2020. An Interim Order allows authorization of the vaccine more rapidly to respond to a public health emergency while following requirements to ensure the health and safety of Canadians.

- COVID-19 is an infectious disease caused by a new coronavirus (SARS-CoV-2). COVID-19 was recognized for the first time in December 2019 and has since spread around the world to cause a pandemic. The virus that causes COVID-19 is mainly passed from an infected person to others when the infected person coughs, sneezes, sings, talks or breathes.
- It is important to note that infected people can spread the infection even if they have no symptoms.
- [Symptoms of COVID-19](#) can include cough, shortness of breath, fever, chills, tiredness and loss of smell or taste. Some people infected with the virus have no symptoms at all, while others have symptoms that range from mild to severe.
- [About 5% of people diagnosed with COVID-19 in Canada](#) require hospitalization and about 2% of people die. Even people with mild symptoms may feel unwell for a long time after a COVID-19 infection.

### How does the Pfizer / BioNTech vaccine protect against COVID-19?

- The vaccine causes our body to produce protection (such as **antibodies**) to help keep us from becoming sick if we are exposed to the COVID-19 virus. The vaccine uses messenger RNA (mRNA) to help our body make protection against the virus.
- In a large study where people were given 2 doses of the vaccine, the vaccine was shown to work very well at preventing people from becoming sick with COVID-19. The immunized group of people was much less likely (95% less likely) to become sick with COVID-19 in the weeks after vaccination compared to the group that did not receive the vaccine.

### Who can receive the COVID-19 vaccine at this time?

- Public health officials will provide information on which groups of people are able to receive the vaccine at this time based on several factors including who is at high risk of COVID-19 infection and severe disease, as well as the amount of vaccine available.
- As of September 7, booster doses given at least 28 days from a second COVID-19 doses are available for:
  - » Residents of long-term care and personal care homes.
  - » Transplant recipients (including solid organ transplant and hematopoietic stem cell transplants). It is preferred to contact your health care provider to determine the optimal time to receive the COVID-19 vaccine.
  - » Recipients of stable, active treatment (chemotherapy, targeted therapies, immunotherapy) for malignant hematological disorders. Recipients of an anti-CD20 agent (e.g. rituximab, ocrelizumab, ofatumumab).

### Who should not have the COVID-19 vaccine?

Check with your healthcare provider or a public health nurse before you get this vaccine if you:

- have an allergy to any of the vaccine ingredients
- had a severe or unusual side effect after this vaccine or one like it
- if you were born after 2009
- have had another vaccine in the last 2 weeks
- have had a tuberculosis (TB) skin test in the last 2-3 days or need TB blood work done
- have received a monoclonal antibody or convalescent plasma for treatment or prevention of COVID-19
- If you have any symptoms that could be due to COVID-19, you should not go out to get vaccinated because you could spread the infection to others. Talk with your health care provider, or call 811, about your symptoms and getting a COVID-19 test. Your health care provider will advise you when you are able to receive the vaccine.
- If you have a history of myocarditis (inflammation of the heart) or pericarditis (inflammation of the outer lining of the heart) after a previous mRNA vaccine dose.
- If you belong to one of the following groups, it is preferred you contact your health care provider prior to receiving:
  - » are receiving treatment with immunosuppressive medications to determine the optimal time to receive the COVID-19 vaccine.
  - » All those with an autoimmune disease that affects the neurological system.

Always tell your healthcare provider if you have allergies or if you have had a side effect from a vaccine, medication or other product in the past.

### How is the vaccine administered?

The vaccine is given as a needle in the upper arm muscle and will require two doses. Some high risk individuals may be eligible for additional doses.

### What are common reactions to this vaccine?

- Side effects can develop in the day or two after receiving the vaccine. Although these side effects are not serious to your health, they may make you feel unwell for a day or two; they will go away on their own. These types of side effects are expected and can indicate the vaccine is working to produce protection. In the study, side effects included one or more of the following:

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| » pain, redness or swelling where the needle was given | » enlarged lymph nodes in the underarm |
| » headache   | » tiredness                            |
| » muscle pain, stiffness                               | » fever, chills                        |
|  | » joint pain                           |

- There have been reports of myocarditis and/or pericarditis after immunization with mRNA COVID-19 vaccines in Canada and internationally. Based on international reports as of August 19, 2021, cases of myocarditis and/or pericarditis occur more often in adolescents and adults under 30 years of age, more often in males than in females, and more often after a second dose of an mRNA vaccine than after a first dose. Recently, a higher rate of cases of myocarditis and/or pericarditis has been reported after the administration of the Moderna vaccine compared to the Pfizer-BioNTech vaccine, **although verification of this potential difference is ongoing.**
- Very rare reports of Bell's palsy (weakness or paralysis on 1 side of the face that is often temporary) following immunization have been reported in a small number of people in Canada and internationally. Symptoms usually resolve within a month.
- Rarely allergic reactions can occur after receiving a vaccine. Symptoms of an allergic reaction include hives (bumps on the skin that are often very itchy), swelling of your face, tongue or throat, or difficulty breathing. The clinic staff are prepared to manage an allergic reaction should it occur. Seek immediate medical care if you develop any of these symptoms.
- It is important to note that you **cannot get COVID-19 infection from the vaccine.**
- **If you have any concerns about the symptoms you develop after receiving the vaccine, call 811. If you received your vaccination from a pharmacist, please consult them first when possible.**

For more information please speak with the person providing the vaccine or contact your local public health office, your physician, nurse practitioner, or by calling 811.

### What measures have been put in place to safely provide immunizations during COVID-19?

Health care providers are being very careful to prevent the spread of COVID-19 when offering immunizations. Examples of extra safety measures include the following:

- You will be asked about any COVID-19 symptoms when you arrive at the clinic. People with symptoms of COVID-19 should not attend the clinic.
- You will be asked to wear a mask while at the clinic, as well as to clean your hands, and to stay at least 2 metres (6 feet) from others (except those you live with).
- The staff will also be wearing personal protective equipment

and will be cleaning their hands before and after each client.

- Other measures may also be put in place in clinics. Be sure to read and follow any signs or instructions provided.

### What should you do after receiving the vaccine?

- You will be asked to **wait at least 15 minutes after receiving the vaccine** to be sure you are feeling well. Longer waiting times of 30 minutes may be recommended if there is concern about a possible vaccine allergy. You may be asked by the health care provider to wait in the clinic, or if an adult is with you and you have a warm, dry place to wait (such as in your vehicle), you may be asked to wait outside of the clinic. Inform a health care provider right away if you feel unwell while waiting. You should not leave the clinic (or clinic parking lot) for at least 15 to 30 minutes after receiving your vaccine, based on the recommendation of the health care provider.
- **Once you leave the clinic, call 9-1-1 right away if you develop any serious symptoms or symptoms of an allergic reaction** such as hives (bumps on the skin that are often very itchy), swelling of your face, tongue or throat, or difficulty breathing.
- Continue to follow the recommendations of local public health officials to prevent spread of COVID-19, which may include wearing a mask, staying at least 2 metres from others and limiting / avoiding contact with others outside your household.
- If possible, do not receive other vaccines for 28 days after a dose of COVID-19 vaccine or 14 days before your second dose however, in consultation with your health care provider there may be exceptions.
- **Keep your immunization record with information about the COVID-19 vaccine in a safe place.**

### When should I return for my next dose?

- If this is your first dose of the Pfizer/BioNTech COVID-19 vaccine, be sure to return for your second dose in a minimum of 28 days. This is very important to ensure the vaccine works well.
- Eligible high risk individuals should return to receive a 'booster' dose 28 days after the second dose. This is very important to ensure the vaccine continues to work well.
- Bring your immunization record with you when you come for your next dose.

### What does this vaccine contain?

- Medicinal ingredient: mRNA. Non-medicinal ingredients: ALC-0315 = ((4-hydroxybutyl)azanediyl) bis(hexane-6, 1-diyl)bis(2-hexyldecanoate), ALC-0159 = 2-[(polyethylene glycol)[PEG]-2000]-N, N-ditetradecylacetamide, 1, 2-Distearoyl-sn-glycero-3-phosphocholine, dibasic sodium phosphate dihydrate, monobasic potassium phosphate, water for injection, sodium chloride, sucrose.



To ensure that a complete immunization record is maintained, immunizations will be documented into Panorama, the electronic provincial immunization registry. These immunization records may also be shared with health care professionals in order to provide public health services; assist with diagnosis and treatment; and to control the spread of vaccine preventable diseases. Panorama is a secure electronic system used in Saskatchewan to record and manage immunization records and the health information related to immunization for all Saskatchewan residents.

## MYTHS about COVID-19

**Myth: The COVID-19 vaccine is unsafe because it was developed so quick.**

**Fact:** The technology used, which is called mRNA, is not new to research. This began in the early 90's. mRNA was used to combat SARS and MRS, which are very similar to COVID-19.

**Myth: Getting a COVID-19 vaccine can cause you to become magnetic.**

**Fact:** Getting a COVID-19 vaccine will not make you magnetic. COVID-19 vaccines do not contain ingredients that can produce an electromagnetic field at the site of your injection. All COVID-19 vaccines are free from metals.

**Myth: The COVID-19 vaccine will alter your DNA.**

**Fact:** The first vaccines contain messenger RNA (mRNA), which instructs cells to make the “spike protein” found on the new coronavirus. When the immune system recognizes this protein, it builds an immune response by creating antibodies — teaching the body how to protect against future infection. The mRNA never enters the nucleus of the cell, which is where our DNA (genetic material) is kept. The body gets rid of the mRNA soon after it's finished using the instructions

**Myth: I've already had COVID-19, so I don't need to get the vaccine.**

**Fact:** If you have already had COVID-19, there's evidence that you can still benefit from the vaccine. At this time, experts don't know how long someone is protected from getting sick again after recovering from COVID-19. The immunity someone gains from having an infection, called natural immunity, varies from person to person. Some early evidence suggests natural immunity may not last very long.

**Myth: The COVID-19 vaccine includes a tracking device.**

**Fact:** There is NO tracking device in any COVID-19 vaccinations.

**Myth: Once I get the COVID-19 vaccine, I don't need to wear a mask.**

**Fact:** Masking, handwashing and physical distancing remain necessary until a sufficient number of people are immune.

**Myth: You can get COVID-19 from the vaccine.**

**Fact:** You cannot get COVID-19 from the vaccine because it doesn't contain the live virus.

**Myth: Once I get the vaccine, I will test positive for COVID-19.**

**Fact:** There is no live virus in the vaccines, the vaccines will not affect your test result. It is possible to get infected with the virus before the vaccine has had time to fully protect you.

**Myth: I'm not at risk for severe complications of COVID-19 so I don't need the vaccine.**

**Fact:** Everyone is at risk of severe complications of COVID-19. You can still spread it to others, so it's important you get vaccinated. It's not only to protect you but your family and community as well.

### **FACTS About Variants and Vaccines**

- COVID-19 vaccines help protect against Delta and other known variants  
These vaccines are effective at keeping people from getting COVID-19, getting very sick, and dying
- To maximize protection from the Delta variant and prevent possibly spreading it to others, you should wear a mask indoors in public if you are in an area of substantial or high transmission even if you are fully vaccinated
- The Delta variant causes more infections and spreads faster than earlier forms of the virus that causes COVID-19. It might cause more severe illness than previous strains in unvaccinated people
- Vaccines continue to be highly effective at preventing hospitalization and death, including against this variant
- Fully vaccinated people with breakthrough infections from this variant appear to be infectious for a shorter period and are less symptomatic
- **Get vaccinated and wear masks indoors in public spaces to reduce the spread of this variant**