COVID-19 Vaccination

Toi Te Ora Public Health

November 2021







COVID-19 Virus

(SARS-CoV-2)

- Pandemic declared March 2020
- > 259 million cases
- > 5.1 million deaths
- Pandemic continues globally



Director general of health Dr Ashley Bloomfield takes a Covid-19 test at the Ora Toa Cannons Creek Medical Centre in Porirua. Photo / Katie Harris

Covid 19 coronavirus: So you've tested positive for the virus. Here's what happens next - NZ Herald



COVID-19 in NZ: October 2021

- > 11,000 cases
- 43 deaths
- NZ so far avoided level of COVID illness/death seen elsewhere
 - Economic & social cost
- Current outbreak Delta variant
 - 93% of cases not fully vaccinated
- Ongoing threat of further outbreaks

COVID-19 Disease

- About 1/5 people have no symptoms
- Symptoms range from mild (cold like) to severe (breathing support, intensive care)
- ~ 1 cases per 100 may die
- Long COVID many develop long-term health problems e.g. changes to sense smell/taste, fatigue, brain fog (cognitive disfunction), shortness of breath

COVID-19 Vaccination

- > 7.7 billion vaccine doses administered worldwide
- Pfizer vaccine being rolled out in NZ
- AstraZeneca available end of November
- Assessed and approved by Medsafe (NZ medicines safety authority)
- NZ has bought enough for 2 doses for everyone in the country
- 92% of the 12+ population have received first dose in NZ (Nov 21)

Pfizer Vaccination

1. Stops you from getting the disease

~ 95% effective against symptomatic COVID-19 after 2 doses

2. Breakthrough cases possible - Some vaccinated people may still get symptoms from COVID-19 (typically older or immunocompromised). But likely to be a milder, shorter illness

~ 90% chance not going to hospital, intensive care or dying

3. It greatly reduces transmission of the virus

~ 65% less likely to spread the virus to others



Herd Immunity

 Almost all New Zealanders will need to be vaccinated to stop the spread in our communities



- 1 person vaccinated in household others risk of infection reduced by up to ~60%
- 2 people vaccinated in household others risk of infection reduced by up to ~85%

How does the Pfizer vaccine work?

- The virus has spike proteins on its surface.
- The Pfizer vaccine works by giving the body instructions (mRNA) to make the spike proteins.
- The immune system can then learn to recognise the proteins (antibodies).
- If you catch the real virus, your body can act quickly to stop the illness or reduce the effect of the illness.



What is in the Pfizer vaccine?

- **1. Antigen (mRNA)** The mRNA is for the spike protein of SARS-CoV-2, the virus that causes COVID-19.
- 2. Fatty bubble Protects the mRNA, so that it does not break down before it gets into our cells.
- **3. Sugar** Keeps the fats from sticking to each other or the sides of the vaccine vial.
- **4. Salts** Keeps the PH similar to that in our body.

It **does not** contain: the virus, animal products, anything that can affect your DNA.



How has this vaccine been developed faster than usual vaccines?

- •Scientists had a head start because of all the research already carried out on related viruses.
- •Governments, private companies and funding agencies have spent a lot of money.
- •Researchers and governments from different countries shared information and worked together.
- •More people than usual volunteered for clinical trials. Some clinical trials were done at the same time, instead of one after another.
- •Large manufacturing plants were built so more vaccines can be made faster than was possible before.
- •Researchers could show the vaccine worked sooner than usual, because there were so many cases of COVID-19.



Vaccine Rollout

- Everyone aged 12+ is eligible
- It is free regardless of immigration status.
- Aim: almost all of 12+ population by end 2021
- Biggest task health system ever faced

New Zealand's vaccine plan is to:



Supply enough vaccine to protect Aotearoa and the Pacific



Protect Māori, Pacific peoples, and other groups at greater risk of COVID-19



Make it easy for people to get vaccinated



Put safety first with all COVID-19 vaccines



Ensure we are prepared for future outbreaks



Support New Zealand's contribution to global wellbeing

Ministry of Health

Getting A COVID-19 Vaccination



A healthcare worker will do a health check with you and answer your questions.

You will need to agree to be vaccinated. Remember, you can ask questions at any time.



A fully-trained healthcare worker will then give you the vaccine in your upper arm.

You will need to stay for at least 15 minutes so a healthcare worker can look out for you and make sure you are ok.





After Your COVID-19 Vaccination



You will be asked to get your second dose of the vaccine at least 21 days later.



You get your best protection against COVID-19 after 2 doses of the vaccine.



If you have side effects or feel unwell after your vaccination, speak with your trusted health professional.



Frequently Asked Questions



What are the side effects?

- Like all medicines, the vaccine may cause some side effects in some people. These are common, usually mild, don't last long and are similar to other vaccines
- The most reported reactions include: pain at the injection site, headache, feeling tired
- Side effects are more common after the 2nd dose, generally mild and last only 24–48 hours

What are the side effects?

- Serious reactions, such as anaphylaxis, are very rare everyone is monitored for 15 minutes after vaccination
- Myocarditis Rare, <1:25,000
- The risk of developing myocarditis is higher (4x) and it is more severe if you become infected with COVID-19 than as a reaction to the Pfizer vaccine

Can I get the vaccine if I have underlying health conditions?

- People with underlying health conditions are more at risk of getting very sick from COVID-19 and are encouraged to get the vaccine
- For specific advice about getting the Pfizer vaccine, talk to your doctor or other healthcare professional.



Can I get a vaccine if I'm pregnant or breastfeeding?

- COVID-19 Pfizer vaccine encouraged at any stage
- Those who are pregnant are more likely to become very sick with COVID-19 and their babies are more likely to be born early
- Data from a large number of pregnant women already vaccinated globally, shows that there are no additional safety concerns
- Vaccinated mothers may also provide some protection against COVID-19 for their babies via the placenta or through breastmilk.

Who cannot have the vaccine?

• Those who have had previous anaphylaxis (severe allergic reaction) to this vaccine or any of its components

• Caution:

- Anaphylaxis to other triggers
- High risk clinics

Ongoing monitoring internationally as with all vaccines/medications

Are there alternative vaccines?

- AstraZeneca will be available soon as a second option
 - Small number of people who cannot have the Pfizer vaccine for medical reasons. This is estimated to be only a few hundred people.
 - People who wish to have the option of another COVID-19 vaccine for different reasons, this includes people who need to be vaccinated because of the work they do.
- MEDSAFE
 - Jansen Approved
 - Novavax Under evaluation

AstraZeneca

- Need 2 doses
- Viral vector vaccine uses a modified virus with the spike protein code which can enter cells but not cause illness (no live vaccine)
- 80% effective against hospital admission after the first dose
- Rare side effect of blood clots with low levels of platelets (thrombosis with thrombocytopenia syndrome or TTS) typically affecting <50yrs after the first dose, <15 cases per million
- COVID-19 disease increases risk of blood clots, >1 in 5 cases

Boosters

- Medsafe has granted approval of a booster dose of the Pfizer vaccine for people aged 18+
- You can get a booster dose from 29 November if it has been 6 months since your second dose.
- The booster is different to the third primary dose recommended for people who are immunocompromised. People eligible for a third primary dose can access a booster dose 6 months after receiving their third primary dose.



Getting the right information matters

- Accurate and reliable information is needed to make an informed decision
- Be aware of incorrect information on social media and other places
- False or misleading information such as leaflets, publications or websites can be reported to **CERT NZ:**
 - Cert.govt.nz/report-covid-19-vaccine-scams-or-misinformation/
 - Or call 0800 2378 69.



Tips for addressing misinformation

- Check the information Go to reliable sources to check the facts.
- Acknowledge peoples concerns and fears.
- Decide if it is best to engage directly, send a message or talk privately.
- Try to find areas you can agree on.
- If a person you are engaging with gets defensive and you feel that it is no longer constructive, it may be best not to proceed.
- If you see misinformation on social media you may want to report it to the platform.
 You have the option to remain anonymous.
- Share accurate resources and encourage others to do so

Unite against COVID-19 (covid19.govt.nz)

Protect yourself, your whānau and your community

Vaccinations are free and are one of the most powerful tools against COVID-19. If you are aged 12 or over, you can book now.









Karawhiua (https://karawhiua.nz/)





Protecting whānau is what we do

We can be proud of what we've done to protect each other from COVID-19. Let's not waste our hard mahi. You and your whānau can find trusted information here so you can make an informed choice about the COVID-19 vaccine.

Find a vaccination centre near you

Protecting whānau is what I do. Bea DOER!

Ko te tiaki i te whānau koja tā tātou mahi

Me whak shihi tātou ingā mahi tiakii te katoa i te KOWHEORI-19. Kei moumou ngā mahi nui. Me tiaki tonungā whānau mengā haporii te KOWHEORI-19.

He KOREUTU te rongoă Pzifer. Ka nui te rongoă ăraimate e wero katoa aii te hunga 12 tau neke atu rănel*, ki ngă whiwhinga rongoă e rua hei tlakil te hunga nei i te KOWHEORI-19.

He pêhea te tiaki a te rongoă ăraimate KOW HEORI i a tâtou?

Ko te tukunga rongoà àraimate tëtah i huarah i e takina ai ö tätou whänau meö tätou hapori hoki. Mä te ako i tötinana ki terongo, ki tewhawh ai hoki i tehuaketo e tiaki al tâtou. Mên â kua whiw hi ron goă ăraimate te nuinga otátou, ka heke iho te móreare a o te mate urută. Ki te túpono anôte urută ki te hapori, ka noho taratahi anötätou, ä, ka tämia tepünaha hauora.

Mā tātau katoa e ārai atu te

Ka äkona e te rongoā āraimate te pūnaha awhikiri ki te tautohume te whaw hai i te huaketo. Ekore koe e máului i te rongoà áraimate KOWHEORI-19, ná te mea kãore he huaketoora, he huake to materânei ô roto ka på kino ki te ira tangata. Ka puta katoa te rongoà ăraimatei tô tinan al roto i ngă rangi ruarua, ă, ka rite tópünaha awhikiri ki towhawhali ito KOWHEORI-19.

Me pêhea tă tou e môhio ai he pai tênei mô ô tấtou whânau?

LApitelarga nei, ko Medsafeleinicho haepiaga ana mõite aromàtal i ngàron goà àraimate. He wàhanga a Medsafe nó te Man atú Hauora.

Kia mätua taurawa ia Medsafekua tutuki ngà paerewa à-motu à-aganò hold mô te haumaru te whakagragra me te kounga, kâtzh i ka whakaae ki te whakamahinga otëtahi rongoà araimate ki Actearoa.

Te kõwhiri i te rongoā āraimate Keja koetek őwhiringa ki tewhiwhi iterongoā āraimate. Mâte whiwhi i ngătukungarongoă e rua ka kaha rawa

atu te taki i akoutoukoto whanau. Me matua whiwhi ronsoă ăraimete e hau maru ai ngă kula, ngă koroua. ngi Màmi hapûmete hungi môrearea ake ki te pånga o teKOWHEORI-19. Måna anö etiaki ngå tamariki metehunga käore an ö kia ähei ki tewhiwh rongoăăraimate.

Ka aha inā haere au ki te whi whi i te rongoā āraimate

 Kapitalhiakoe katukuangi korero mou ake me tö whakaaetanga.

Máite kalwero kua whakangungua te rongoà áralmate ewero ki töukikopuku Me mátua nohokoe môte E menetii muriite tukunga ron soå åraimate.

Kotetikanga, kaputaétahi pángaiti, á, hetohu ên ei e ako haere ana tôtinan a ki te whawhai i te huaketo, Haeroki Karawhiya nz/FAOs

 Kawhakaritea he weronga tuarua mõu. Tuhia ki tõ rae kia mátu a môhio koe áh ea, ki hea an ô hoki.





Further Resources

• Ministry of Health

https://www.health.govt.nz/ourwork/diseases-and-conditions/covid-19novel-coronavirus/covid-19-vaccines

 Te Puni Kōkiri Ministry of Māori Development

https://www.tpk.govt.nz

- Ministry for Pacific Peoples https://www.mpp.govt.nz
- Immunisation Advisory Centre (IMAC) <u>https://covid.immune.org.nz</u>

• Bay of Plenty DHB COVID-19 Vaccinations

https://vaccinations.bopdhb.health.nz

• Lakes DHB COVID-19 Vaccinations

http://lakesdhb.govt.nz

- GP, pharmacist, iwi health provider or other health professional
- Healthline 0800 358 5453
- World Health Organization (WHO)

https://www.who.int/emergencies/diseases/nov el-coronavirus-2019



Protect yourself, your whānau, and your community

Everyone in Aotearoa New Zealand aged 12 years and over can book their **free** COVID-19 vaccination now. It doesn't matter what your visa or citizenship status is.

Book your vaccine →

Change or cancel appointments →

- Online: <u>https://bookmyvaccine.covid19.health.nz/</u>
- By phone: <u>0800 28 29 26</u> (8 am to 8 pm, seven days a week)

Locations

- Vaccination hubs in Tauranga, Whakatāne, Rotorua and Taupō
- GP's, Pharmacies and Māori Health Providers
- Pop up events
- Walk in



Why get vaccinated

- COVID-19 is not going away and it is a disease of the unvaccinated
- We have lots of data now on safety and effectiveness
- Protect yourself, your whanau and community
- Protect those who can't be vaccinated or are more vulnerable
- Protect your colleagues and support business/NZ to open up

Any Questions?



