COVID-19 VACCINE MARCH 2021

COVID-19 VACCINE FAQ

Q: Some formulations of the COVID-19 vaccine requires two doses. What if I can't get the second dose on time?

A: While it is recommended to get the Pfizer injections 21 days apart, or the Moderna injections 28 days apart, the second dose for either vaccine can be administered up to six weeks (42 days) after the first dose and still provide the same level of protection against COVID-19.

Q: Who should not get vaccinated?

A: the CDC recommends that individuals over the age of 18 be vaccined unless: you have had a severe allergic reaction (anaphylaxis) to any ingredient in the COVID-19 vaccine.

Q: How do COVID-19 vaccines work?

A: Although the different COVID-19 vaccines (including those awaiting EUA) vary in functionality, they all drive the same result by instructing our cells to produce a harmless protein that resembles a protein associated with the novel coronavirus. Once our immune system develops antibodies to destroy the harmless protein structures, those same antibodies will recognize and destroy the virus that causes COVID-19.

Q: Why must I wear a mask after I've been vaccinated?

A: Although the authorized vaccines are effective at destroying the virus before it infects our cells, the virus may survive in our noses and mouths and, therefore, be spread to those who have not yet been vaccinated. Also, we are still unsure how effective the vaccines will be against the virus variants that have emerged.

Potential Side Effects following COVID-19 Vaccination:

- Pain, redness, swelling at injection site (arm)
- Fatigue
- Headache
- Muscle pain
- Chills
- Fever
- Nausea

Helpful Tips

- Drink plenty of fluids
- Dress lightly (be prepared to expose the upper area of arm)
- Apply a clean, cool, wet compress over the administration site
- Use or exercise your arm

Please contact us to see how our team can help your organization:

1.866.529.5399

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It will take time for COVID-19 vaccines to work their way through the U.S. population. **In the meantime, please continue to follow these safety precautions:**

- Wear a mask
- Wash your hands often, with soap, for at least 20 seconds
- Stay at least six feet away from non-household members
- Avoid large social gatherings
- Cover your mouth when you cough or sneeze
- Clean and disinfect common areas and surfaces
- Pay attention to your health

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COVID-19 PILL
MARCH 2021

Early Success Of Pill That Fights Covid Sparks Excitement

MERCK

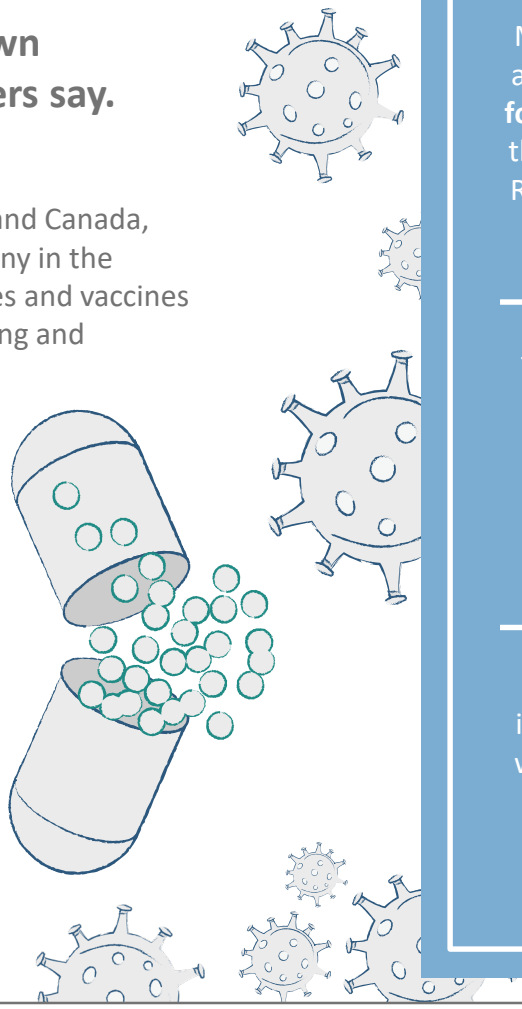
A new antiviral drug called Molnupiravir has shown great success in treating covid patients, researchers say.

ABOUT MERCK

For 130 years, Merck, known as MSD outside of the United States and Canada, has been the premier research-intensive biopharmaceutical company in the world. Merck has been inventing for life, bringing forward medicines and vaccines for many of the world's most challenging diseases in pursuit of saving and improving lives. Today, Merck continues to be at the forefront of research to prevent and treat diseases that threaten people and animals – including cancer, infectious diseases such as HIV and Ebola, and emerging animal diseases.

ABOUT RIDGEBACK BIOTHERAPEUTICS LP

Ridgeback Biotherapeutics LP is a biotechnology company focused on emerging infectious diseases. Ridgeback markets EbangaTM for the treatment of Ebola and has a late-stage development pipeline which includes molnupiravir for the treatment of COVID-19. Development of molnupiravir is entirely funded by Ridgeback Biotherapeutics and Merck & Co., Inc.



SOURCES:
https://khn.org/morning-breakout/early-success-of-pill-that-fights-covid-sparks-excitement/
https://www.merck.com/news/ridgeback-biotherapeutics-and-merck-announce-preliminary-findings-from-a-phase-2a-trial-of-investigational-covid-19-therapeutic-molnupiravir/

MOLNUPIRAVIR KEY FINDINGS

Molnupiravir (EIDD-2801/MK-4482) is an **investigational, orally-bioavailable form** of a potent ribonucleoside analog that inhibits the replication of multiple RNA viruses including SARS-CoV-2, the causative agent of COVID-19.

The pill, which is being developed by Ridgeback Biotherapeutics LP and Merck & Co., **significantly reduced infectious virus** in subjects in a mid-stage study after five days of treatment.

The experimental drug could fill an important role by also helping people who are sick but still at home, serving the same kind of role performed by Tamiflu for the flu, some infectious-disease experts say.

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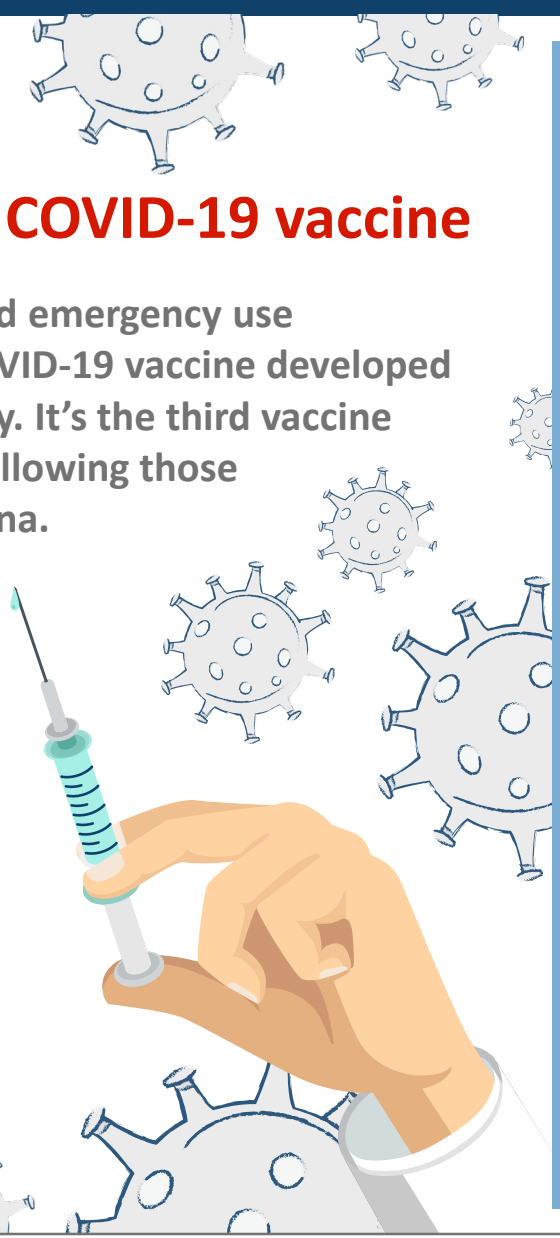
Johnson & Johnson

About Johnson & Johnson's COVID-19 vaccine

On Saturday, February 27, the FDA granted emergency use authorization (EUA) of the single-dose COVID-19 vaccine developed by Janssen, a Johnson & Johnson company. It's the third vaccine authorized for use in the United States, following those developed by Pfizer-BioNTech and Moderna.

Q: How does the Johnson & Johnson vaccine work?

A: Johnson & Johnson's COVID-19 vaccine contains a "viral vector" that, when injected, delivers a gene code to our cells much like an active virus would. The code prompts our cells to produce a harmless protein structure that resembles the surface protein of the novel coronavirus. Because our body "thinks" it is being infected, it develops antibodies to destroy the protein structures. These antibodies will later attack and destroy the novel coronavirus if we are exposed to it.



KEY FINDINGS

Johnson & Johnson COVID-19 Vaccine efficacy as of March 2021

66%
effective in preventing moderate COVID-19, 28 days after vaccination (all geographies combined)

72%
effective in preventing moderate COVID-19 in the United States, 28 days after vaccination

85%
effective in preventing severe COVID-19, 28 days after vaccination

100%
effective in preventing death from COVID-19, 28 days after vaccination

SOURCES:
HTTPS://WWW.JNJ.COM/CORONAVIRUS
HTTPS://WWW.CDC.GOV/, HTTPS://WWW.FDA.GOV/

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COVID-19 VACCINE MARCH 2021

Q: Is it safe?

A: Yes. The viral vector in the Johnson & Johnson vaccine cannot cause you to contract COVID-19, and it cannot infect you with any other diseases because it does not replicate itself like an active virus would. However, if you have a history of allergic reactions to vaccines, or you are allergic to any component of the vaccine, you should consult with your doctor before receiving the injection.

Q: How does it differ from the Pfizer and Moderna vaccines?

A: The Johnson & Johnson, Pfizer, and Moderna vaccines are all similar in that they prompt our cells to produce proteins that, in turn, promote the development of virus-destroying antibodies. The Pfizer and Moderna vaccines are not viral vectors, however. They use messenger RNA codes encased in a coating that allows them to evade our normal defenses and reach our cells. Our bodies destroy the codes after use. None of these vaccines contains an active virus that can infect anyone or linger in the body.

SOURCES:
HTTPS://WWW.JNJ.COM/CORONAVIRUS
HTTPS://WWW.CDC.GOV/, HTTPS://WWW.FDA.GOV/

Comparing EUA vaccines

Below are the comparisons of the three (3) vaccines approved by the US Government for distribution in the USA

Pfizer moderna Johnson & Johnson AstraZeneca NOVAVAX Creating Tomorrow's Vaccines Today

	Pfizer-BioNTech vaccine	Moderna vaccine	Janssen vaccine (Johnson & Johnson)	AstraZeneca vaccine	Novavax vaccine
Approval Date	Authorized for emergency use December 2020	Authorized for emergency use December 2020	Authorized for emergency use February 2021	No date scheduled for FDA review	No date scheduled for FDA review
Status	Currently in use	Currently in use	Currently in use	Listed for emergency use by WHO February 15, 2021	Now in phase III study
Vaccine	Two-dose vaccine, 21 days apart	Two-dose vaccine, 28 days apart	One-dose vaccine		
Age	For people age 12 and up	For people age 18 and up	For people age 18 and up		

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