

Which COVID-19 Vaccine is Right for Me?

Pfizer-BioNTech **Brand Name: COMIRNATY**

Everyone 12+

Type of Vaccine: Messenger RNA (mRNA)

Number of Shots: 2 shots, 21 days apart

Full Vaccination Status: 2 weeks after your second shot

3rd Additional Doses: Moderately to severely immunocompromised people should get an additional shot (3rd dose) at least 28 days after their 2nd shot.

* **Sign Attestation Letter**

Booster Shots: The CDC recommends the following people get a booster shot at least 6 months after their 2nd shot:

- People 65+ and residents of long-term care settings
 - People 50-64 with certain underlying medical conditions
 - People 18-64 at high risk due to certain underlying conditions
 - People 18-64 at increased risk due to occupational or institutional settings
- *See back page for details

Moderna

Everyone 18+

Type of Vaccine: Messenger RNA (mRNA)

Number of Shots: 2 shots, 28 days apart

Full Vaccination Status: 2 weeks after your second shot

3rd Additional Doses: Moderately to severely immunocompromised people should get an additional shot (3rd dose) at least 28 days after their 2nd shot. **FULL DOSE**

* **Sign Attestation Letter**

Booster Shots: The CDC recommends certain people get a booster shot at least 6 months after their 2nd shot: **HALF DOSE**

- People 65+ and residents of long-term care settings
 - People 50-64 with certain underlying medical conditions
 - People 18-64 at high risk due to certain underlying conditions
 - People 18-64 at increased risk due to occupational or institutional settings
- *See back page for details

Johnson & Johnson

Everyone 18+

Type of Vaccine: Viral Vector

Number of Shots: 1 shot

Full Vaccination Status: 2 weeks after your shot

Booster Shots: People can get one booster shot at least 2 months after primary vaccination with the J&J vaccine.

Individuals may choose which vaccine they receive as a booster dose. CDC's recommendations now allow for this type of mix and match dosing for booster shots.

Call the Pratt County Health Department to schedule an appointment at (620) 672-4135

Updated
10/26/2021

Long-term Care Settings

“Long-term care settings” include any location where older adults, people with disabilities or chronic health conditions, or people otherwise needing assistance with activities of daily living receive services or supports. These can include both medical care and non-medical care. Examples of long-term care settings include, but are not limited to:

- Skilled nursing and nursing facilities (also known as nursing homes);
- Intermediate care facilities for individuals with intellectual disabilities (ICFs-IID);
- Inpatient psychiatric settings, including psychiatric residential treatment facilities (PRTFs);
- Inpatient substance use disorder facilities and residential settings for people with substance use disorders;
- Assisted living settings for older adults and people with disabilities, including assisted living facilities, independent living facilities, residential care and continuing care retirement communities, personal care homes, and board and care homes;
- Senior housing, including Section 202 and other HUD-assisted housing that primarily serves older adults;
- Housing for people with disabilities, including Section 811 HUD-assisted housing, Housing Opportunities for People living With AIDS (HOPWA), and other HUD-assisted housing that primarily serves people with disabilities;
- Residential settings for people with disabilities and older adults, including group homes, shared living, adult foster care, and transitional housing;

Underlying Medical Conditions

- Cancer
- Chronic Kidney Disease
- Chronic Liver Disease
- Chronic Lung Disease
- Dementia or other Neurological Conditions
- Diabetes (T1 or T2)
- Down Syndrome
- Heart Conditions
- HIV Infection
- Immunocompromised State (weakened immune system)
- Mental Health Conditions
- Overweight and Obesity
- Pregnancy
- Sickle Cell Disease or Thalassemia
- Smoking, Current or Former
- Solid Organ or Blood Stem Cell Transplant
- Stroke or Cerebrovascular Disease
- Substance Use Disorders
- Tuberculosis

High Risk

Employees and residents at increased risk for COVID-19 exposure and transmission

People aged 18–64 years at increased risk for COVID-19 exposure and transmission because of [occupational or institutional setting](#) may get a booster shot based on their individual benefits and risks. Adults aged 18–64 years who work or reside in certain settings (e.g., health care, schools, correctional facilities, homeless shelters) may be at increased risk of being exposed to COVID-19, which could be spreading where they work or reside. Since that risk can vary across settings and based on how much COVID-19 is spreading in a community, people aged 18–64 years who are at increased risk for COVID-19 exposure and transmission because of [occupational](#) or institutional setting may get a booster shot after considering their individual risks and benefits. This recommendation may change in the future as more data become available.

Examples of workers who may get a booster

- First responders (e.g., healthcare workers, firefighters, police, congregational care staff)
- Education staff (e.g., teachers, support staff, daycare workers)
- Food and agriculture workers
- Manufacturing workers
- Corrections workers
- U.S. Postal Service workers
- Public transit workers
- Grocery store workers