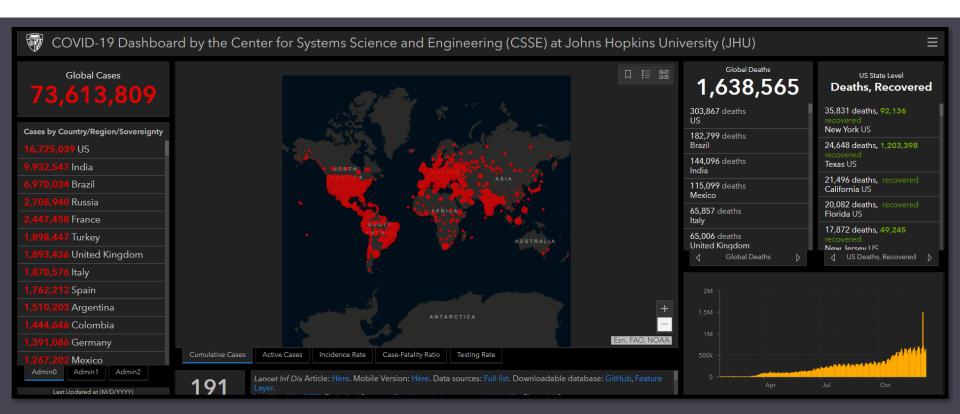


December 16th

# COVID-19 TOWN HALL

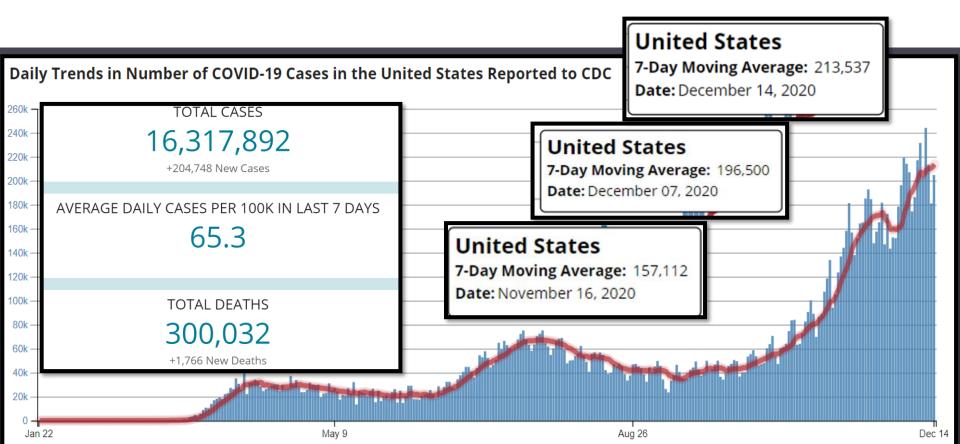
### **WORLDWIDE CASES**



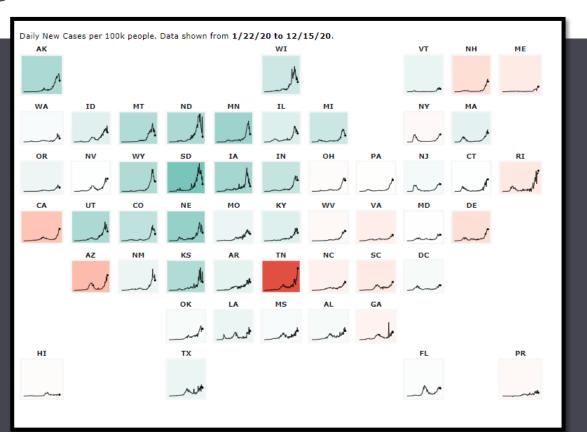


### NATIONAL CASES

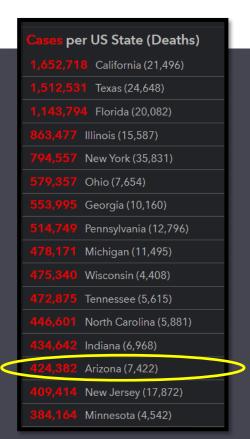


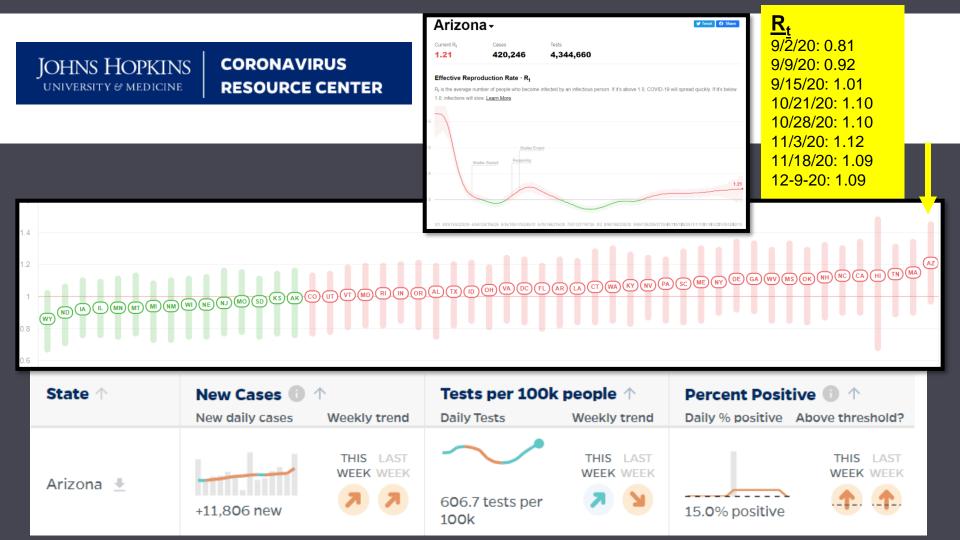


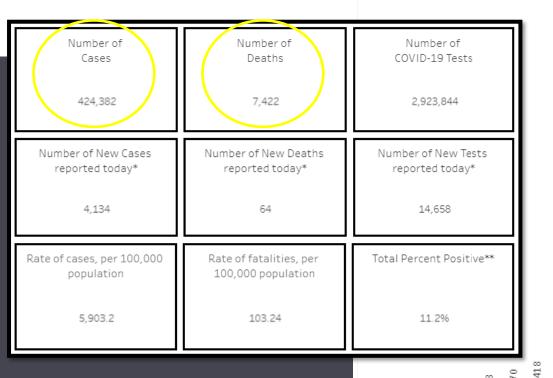
# DAILY CONFIRMED NEW CASES (3 DAY MOVING AVERAGE)











Mar 1

Feb 1

May 1

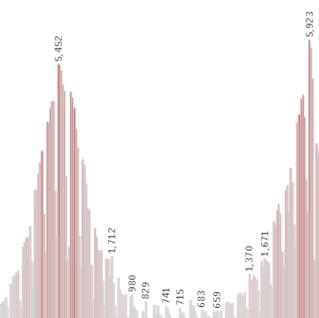
Apr 1

Jul 1

Aug 1

Jun 1





Sep 1

Oct 1

Nov 1

Dec 1

People tested using Diagnostic tests completed for COVID-19

People tested using Diagnostic tests reported yesterday in Arizona

14,098

Total % Positive COVID-19 Diagnostic Tests

11.7%

2,545,326

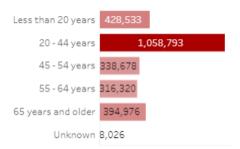
People tested using Diagnostic tests by county
Select a county to filter the data.



People tested using  ${\color{red} {\rm Diagnostic}}$  tests by date of collection



People tested using Diagnostic Testing by Age Group



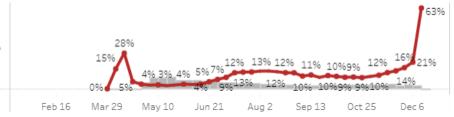
#### ■ People tested for COVID-19 and ■ percent positive by week

Percent positive is the number of people with a positive result in Electronic Laboratory Reporting (ELR), out of all people with COVID-19 testing reported via ELR in AZ. Diagnostic tests include PCR and antigen testing.



20% 21% 24% 10% 9% 10% 5% 20% 12% 8% 6% 5% 5% 6% 8% 9% 12% 18% 6% 5% 6% 5% 5% 6% 5% 7% 11% 18% Feb 16 Mar 29 May 10 Jun 21 Aug 2 Sep 13 Oct 25 Dec 6

Total % Positive COVID-19 Serology Tests: 7.8%



Date Updated: 12/15/2020 \*NOTE: Results from the last 4-7 days may not be reported yet.

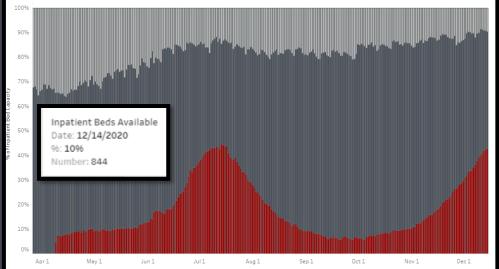
# Hospital Bed Usage & Availability

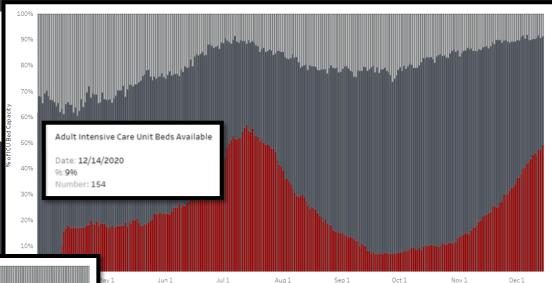


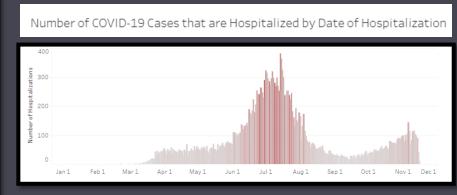
**Beds Available** 

Beds in use by non-COVID patients

Beds in use by COVID patients







### CDC/ADHS UPDATED QUARANTINE GUIDELINES

In non-congregate living settings, close contacts need to quarantine for 10 full days. (Previously 14 days)

### In non-congregate living settings, quarantine may end after 7 full days if:

• (1) a person is tested for COVID-19 (PCR or antigen) collected at least 5 full days after their exposure, (2) the result is negative, AND (3) the person has not had any symptoms

In both cases, additional criteria (e.g., continued symptom monitoring and masking through Day 14) must be met. <u>CLICK HERE</u>

# What is a Congregate Setting?

# Any facility where people living in a group setting share living space (including bathroom or kitchen) AND those living there depend on the facility for:

Completion of activities of daily living (ADLs); OR Temporary shelter; OR Medical services.

#### Congregate settings include but are not limited to:

- Long-term care facilities (LTCFs), Hospice, Assisted living facilities
- Shelters with dormitories
- Jails, prisons, and detention centers
- Group homes; Inpatient physical/behavioral/addiction rehabilitation

#### Non-congregate settings include but are not limited to:

- Student or faculty housing (e.g., dormitories or residence halls)
- Apartments
- Independent living facilities
- Shelters with apartment-style living arrangements (own bathroom and kitchen)
- Outpatient physical/behavioral/addiction rehabilitation
- Multi-generational or multi-family homes

# COVID-19 Vaccine Updates

### COVID-19 VACCINES – SUBMITTED EUA'S

### **Pfizer/BioNTech:**

- Submitted for EUA on 11/20/20
- FDA approved EUA on 12/11/20
- CDC/ACIP recommended on 12/13/20
- 95% effective
- 2 doses 21 days apart
- Vials must be kept frozen between 80°C to -60°C (-112°F to -76°F) and protected from light until ready to use.

### **Moderna:**

- Submitted for EUA on 11/30/20
- FDA to consider EUA on 12/17/20
- CDC/ACIP meeting on 12/19/20
- 94.5% effective
- 2 doses 28 days apart

### WHAT IS mRNA TECHNOLOGY?

COVID-19 mRNA vaccines give instructions for our cells to make **a harmless piece** of what is called the "spike protein." The spike protein is found on the surface of the virus that causes COVID-19.

### Facts about COVID-19 mRNA Vaccines:

- They cannot give someone COVID-19-mRNA vaccines do not use the live virus that causes COVID-19.
- They do not affect or interact with our DNA in any way-mRNA never enters the nucleus of the cell, which is where our DNA (genetic material) is kept.
- The cell breaks down and gets rid of the mRNA soon after it is finished using the instructions.

https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/vaccines/different-vaccines/mrna.html

### **ACIP** Recommendations

• On December 12, 2020, ACIP recommended use of the Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 vaccine in persons 16 years of age and older under the FDA's Emergency Use Authorization.

- ACIP recommends that the following be offered vaccination in the initial phase of the COVID-19 vaccination program:
  - 1) health care personnel
  - 2) residents of long-term care facilities

### Administration-Pfizer/BioNTech

- 2-dose series administered (IM) intramuscularly 3 weeks apart
  - Administration of 2nd dose within 4-day grace period (e.g., day 17-21) considered valid.
  - If >21 days since 1st dose, 2nd dose should be administered at earliest opportunity (but no doses need to be repeated).
  - Both doses are necessary for protection; efficacy of a single dose has not been systematically evaluated.

## Interchangeability With Other Products

- Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 vaccine not interchangeable with other COVID-19 vaccine products.
  - Safety and efficacy of a mixed series has not been evaluated
  - Persons initiating series with Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 vaccine should complete series with same product.
  - If two doses of different mRNA COVID-19 vaccine products inadvertently administered, no additional doses of either vaccine recommended at this time.

### Coadministration

- Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 vaccine should be administered <u>alone</u> with a minimum interval of 14 days before or after administration with any other vaccines.
  - Due to lack of data on safety and efficacy of the vaccine administered simultaneously with other vaccines.
  - If Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 vaccine is inadvertently administered within 14 days of another vaccine, doses do not need to be repeated for either vaccine.

## Persons With History of SARS-CoV-2

- Vaccination should be offered to persons regardless of history of prior symptomatic or asymptomatic SARS-CoV-2 infection.
  - Data from phase 2/3 clinical trials suggest vaccination safe and likely efficacious in these persons.
  - Viral or serologic testing for acute or prior infection, respectively, is not recommended for the purpose of vaccine decision-making.

### Persons with known Current SARS-CoV-2 Infection

- Vaccination should be deferred until recovery from acute illness (if person had symptoms) <u>and</u> criteria have been met to discontinue isolation.
  - No minimal interval between infection and vaccination.
  - Current evidence suggests reinfection uncommon in the 90 days after initial infection, and thus persons with documented acute infection in the preceding 90 days may defer vaccination until the end of this period, if desired.

# Persons Who Previously Received Passive Antibody Therapy For COVID-19

- Vaccination should be deferred for at least 90 days to avoid interference of the treatment with vaccine-induced immune responses.
  - Currently no data on safety or efficacy of COVID-19 vaccination in persons who received monoclonal antibodies or convalescent plasma as part of COVID-19 treatment.
  - Based on estimated half-life of therapies and evidence suggesting reinfection is uncommon within 90 days of initial infection.

# Persons With Underlying Medical Conditions

- Vaccine may be administered to persons with underlying medical conditions who have no contraindications to vaccination
  - Phase 2/3 clinical trials demonstrate similar safety and efficacy profiles in persons with underlying medical conditions, including those that place them at increased risk for severe COVID-19, compared to persons without comorbidities

## Immunocompromised Persons

- Persons with HIV infection, other immunocompromising conditions, or who take immunosuppressive medications or therapies might be at increased risk for severe COVID-19 and <u>may still receive</u> COVID-19 vaccine unless otherwise <u>contraindicated</u>.
  - Data not currently available to establish safety and efficacy of vaccine in these groups
- Individuals should be counseled about:
  - Unknown vaccine safety and efficacy profiles in immunocompromised persons
  - Potential for reduced immune responses
  - Need to continue to follow all current guidance to protect themselves against COVID-19

## Pregnancy

- If a woman is part of a group (e.g., healthcare personnel) who is recommended to receive a COVID-19 vaccine and is pregnant, she may choose to be vaccinated.
  - No data on the safety of COVID-19 vaccines in pregnant women
    - Animal developmental and reproductive toxicity (DART) studies are ongoing
    - Studies in humans are ongoing and more planned
  - mRNA vaccines and pregnancy:
    - Not live vaccines
    - They are degraded quickly by normal cellular processes and don't enter the nucleus of the cell
  - COVID-19 Disease and pregnancy:
    - Increased risk of severe illness (ICU admission, mechanical ventilation and death)
    - Might be an increased risk of adverse pregnancy outcomes, such as preterm birth

## Pregnancy

### Considerations for vaccination:

- Level of COVID-19 community transmission
- Risk of contracting COVID-19 (by occupation or other activities)
- Risks of COVID-19 to her and potential risks to the fetus
- Efficacy of the vaccine
- Known side effects of the vaccine
- Lack of data about the vaccine during pregnancy
- Routine testing for pregnancy prior to receipt of a COVID-19 vaccine is not recommended.
- If a lactating woman is part of a group (e.g., healthcare personnel) who is recommended to receive a COVID-19 vaccine, she may choose to be vaccinated.

## Recommendations For Vaccinated People

- Protection from vaccine is not immediate; vaccine is a 2-dose series and will take 1 to 2
  weeks following the second dose to be considered fully vaccinated.
- Given the currently limited information on how well the vaccine works in the general population; how much it may reduce disease, severity, or transmission; and how long protection lasts, vaccinated persons should continue to follow all current guidance to protect themselves and others, including:
  - Wearing a mask
  - Staying at least 6 feet away from other
  - Avoiding crowds
  - Washing hands often
  - Following CDC travel guidance; quarantine guidance after an exposure to someone with COVID-19; Following any applicable workplace or school guidance

### Contraindications and Precautions

- Severe allergic reaction (e.g., anaphylaxis) to any component of the Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 vaccine is a contraindication to vaccination.
  - Appropriate medical treatment used to manage immediate allergic reactions must be immediately available in the event an acute anaphylactic reaction occurs following administration of the vaccine
- A severe allergic reaction to any vaccine or injectable therapy (intramuscular, intravenous, or subcutaneous) is a precaution to vaccination.
  - Due to reports of anaphylactic reactions in persons vaccinated outside of clinical trials
- Vaccine providers should observe patients after vaccination to monitor for the occurrence of immediate adverse reactions:
  - Persons with a history of anaphylaxis: 30 minutes
  - All other persons: 15 mins

# Ingredients In The Pfizer-BioNTech Vaccine

- The Pfizer BioNTech COVID-19 Vaccine includes the following ingredients:
- mRNA, lipids ((4-hydroxybutyl)azanediyl)bis(hexane-6,1-diyl)bis(2-hexyldecanoate), 2 [(polyethylene glycol)-2000]-N,N-ditetradecylacetamide, 1,2-Distearoyl-sn-glycero-3-phosphocholine, and cholesterol), potassium chloride, monobasic potassium phosphate, sodium chloride, dibasic sodium phosphate dihydrate, and sucrose.

### Algorithm for the triage of persons presenting for Pfizer-COVID-19 vaccine

#### PROCEED WITH VACCINATION

#### PRECAUTION TO VACCINATION

#### CONTRAINDICATION TO VACCINATION

# CONDITIONS

ALLERGIES

#### CONDITIONS

- Immunocompromising conditions
- Pregnancy
- •Lactation

#### ACTIONS

- Additional counseling\*
- \*15-minute observation period

#### CONDITIONS

\*Moderate/severe acute illness

#### ACTIONS

- •Risk assessment
- Potential deferral of vaccination
- \*15-minute observation period if vaccinated

#### CONDITIONS

•None

#### ACTIONS

•N/A

### ALLERGIES •History of foo

- History of food, pet, insect, venom, environmental, latex, etc., allergies
- History of allergy to oral medications (including the oral equivalent of an injectable medication)
- \*Non-serious allergy to vaccines or other injectables (e.g., no anaphylaxis)
- \*Family history of anaphylaxis

#### ACTIONS

\*15-minute observation period

#### ALLERGIES

- \*History of severe allergic reaction (e.g., anaphylaxis) to another vaccine (not including Pfizer-BioNTech vaccine)
- \*History of severe allergic reaction (e.g., anaphylaxis) to an injectable medication

#### ACTIONS:

- •Risk assessment
- \*Potential deferral of vaccination
- •30-minute observation period if vaccinated

#### ALLERGIES

\*History of severe allergic reaction (e.g., anaphylaxis) to any component of the Pfizer-BioNTech vaccine

#### ACTIONS

\*Do not vaccinate

<sup>\*</sup> See Special Populations section for information on patient counseling in these group

## COVID-19 VACCINE SIDE EFFECTS

- The stronger the immune response, the greater the side effects.
- The healthier and younger the individual, the stronger the immune response
- Side effects more common after the second dose than the first but they are generally, dose dependent & short-lived

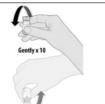
Reaction	Dose 1 (%)	Dose 2 (%)
Fever > 38° C	3.7	15.8
Fatigue	47.4	59.4
Headache	41.9	51.7
Chills	14.0	35.1
Muscle Pain	21.3	37
Joint pain	11.0	21.9
Use of Antipyretic	27.8	45.0

#### THAWING PRIOR TO DILUTION



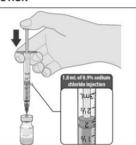
No more than 2 hours at room temperature (up to 25°C/77°F)

- Thaw vial(s) of Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 Vaccine before use either by:
  - Allowing vial(s) to thaw in the refrigerator [2°C to 8°C (35°F to 46°F)]. A carton of vials may take up to 3 hours to thaw, and thawed vials can be stored in the refrigerator for up to five days (120 hours).
  - Allowing vial(s) to sit at room temperature [up to 25°C (77°F)] for 30 minutes.
- Using either thawing method, vials must reach room temperature before dilution and must be diluted within 2 hours.



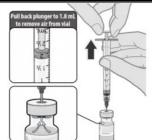
- Before dilution invert vaccine vial gently 10 times.
- Do not shake.
- Inspect the liquid in the vial prior to dilution. The liquid is a white to offwhite suspension and may contain white to off-white opaque amorphous particles.
- Do not use if liquid is discolored or if other particles are observed.

#### DILUTION

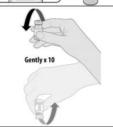


- Obtain sterile 0.9% Sodium Chloride Injection, USP. Use only this as the diluent.
- Using aseptic technique, withdraw
   1.8 mL of diluent into a transfer syringe
   (21-gauge or narrower needle).
- Cleanse the vaccine vial stopper with a single-use antiseptic swab.
- Add 1.8 mL of 0.9% Sodium Chloride Injection, USP into the vaccine vial.

Once diluted, each multiple dose vial contains 5 doses of the vaccine.



 Equalize vial pressure before removing the needle from the vial by withdrawing 1.8 mL air into the empty diluent syringe.



- Gently invert the vial containing the Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 Vaccine 10 times to mix.
- Do not shake.
- Inspect the vaccine in the vial.
- The vaccine will be an off-white suspension. Do not use if vaccine is discolored or contains particulate matter.

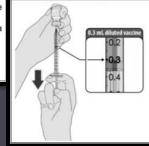


 Record the date and time of dilution on the Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 Vaccine vial label.

Store between 2°C to 25°C (35°F to 77°F).

 Discard any unused vaccine 6 hours after dilution.

### PREPARATION OF INDIVIDUAL 0.3 mL DOSES OF PFIZER-BIONTECH COVID-19 VACCINE



- Using aseptic technique, cleanse the vial stopper with a single-use antiseptic swab, and withdraw <u>0.3 mL</u> of the Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 Vaccine.
- Administer immediately.

#### FACT SHEET FOR HEALTHCARE PROVIDERS ADMINISTERING VACCINE (VACCINATION PROVIDERS)

#### **EMERGENCY USE AUTHORIZATION (EUA) OF** THE PFIZER-BIONTECH COVID-19 VACCINE TO PREVENT CORONAVIRUS DISEASE 2019 (COVID-19)

The U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has issued an Emergency Use Authorization (EUA) to permit the emergency use of the unapproved product, Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 Vaccine, for active immunization to prevent COVID-19 in individuals 16 years of age and older.

#### SUMMARY OF INSTRUCTIONS FOR COVID-19 VACCINATION PROVIDERS

Vaccination providers enrolled in the federal COVID-19 Vaccination Program must report all vaccine administration errors, all serious adverse events, cases of Multisystem Inflammatory Syndrome (MIS) in adults and children, and cases of COVID-19 that result in hospitalization or death following administration of Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 Vaccine. See "MANDATORY REQUIREMENTS FOR PEIZER-BIONTECH COVID-19 VACCINE ADMINISTRATION UNDER EMERGENCY USE AUTHORIZATION" for reporting requirements.

The Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 Vaccine is a suspension for intramuscular injection administered as a series of two doses (0.3 mL each) 3 weeks apart.

See this Fact Sheet for instructions for preparation and administration. This Fact Sheet may have been updated. For the most recent Fact Sheet, please see www.cvdvaccine.com.

For information on clinical trials that are testing the use of the Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 Vaccine for active immunization against COVID-19, please see www.clinicaltrials.gov.

#### **DESCRIPTION OF COVID-19**

Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) is an infectious disease caused by the novel coronavirus, SARS-CoV-2, that appeared in late 2019. It is predominantly a respiratory illness that can affect other organs. People with COVID-19 have reported a wide range of symptoms, ranging from mild symptoms to severe illness. Symptoms may appear 2 to 14 days after exposure to the virus. Symptoms may include: fever or chills; cough; shortness of breath; fatigue; muscle or body aches; headache; new loss of taste or smell; sore throat; congestion or runny nose; nausea or vomiting; diarrhea.

### **Use Fact** Sheet in Place of VIS

#### FACT SHEET FOR RECIPIENTS AND CAREGIVERS

#### **EMERGENCY USE AUTHORIZATION (EUA) OF** THE PFIZER-BIONTECH COVID-19 VACCINE TO PREVENT CORONAVIRUS DISEASE 2019 (COVID-19)

#### IN INDIVIDUALS 16 YEARS OF AGE AND OLDER

You are being offered the Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 Vaccine to prevent Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) caused by SARS-CoV-2. This Fact Sheet contains information to help you understand the risks and benefits of the Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 Vaccine, which you may receive because there is currently a pandemic of COVID-19

The Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 Vaccine is a vaccine and may prevent you from getting COVID-19. There is no U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) approved vaccine to prevent COVID-19.

Read this Fact Sheet for information about the Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 Vaccine. Talk to the vaccination provider if you have questions. It is your choice to receive the Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 Vaccine.

The Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 Vaccine is administered as a 2-dose series, 3 weeks apart, into the muscle.

The Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 Vaccine may not protect everyone.

This Fact Sheet may have been updated. For the most recent Fact Sheet, please see www.cvdvaccine.com.

#### WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW BEFORE YOU GET THIS VACCINE?

#### WHAT IS COVID-19?

COVID-19 disease is caused by a coronavirus called SARS-CoV-2. This type of coronavirus has not been seen before. You can get COVID-19 through contact with another person who has the virus. It is predominantly a respiratory illness that can affect other organs. People with COVID-19 have had a wide range of symptoms reported, ranging from mild symptoms to severe illness. Symptoms may appear 2 to 14 days after exposure to the virus. Symptoms may include: fever or chills; cough; shortness of breath; fatique; muscle or body aches; headache; new loss of taste or smell; sore throat; congestion or runny nose; nausea or vomiting; diarrhea.

#### WHAT IS THE PFIZER-BIONTECH COVID-19 VACCINE?

The Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 Vaccine is an unapproved vaccine that may prevent COVID-19. There is no FDA-approved vaccine to prevent COVID-19.

## https://www.cvdvaccine-us.com/





#### Get vaccinated. Get your smartphone. Get started with v-safe.

#### What is v-safe?

V-safe is a smartphone-based tool that uses text messaging and web surveys to provide personalized health check-ins after you receive a COVID-19 vaccination. Through v-safe, you can quickly tell CDC if you have any side effects after getting the COVID-19 vaccine. Depending on your answers, someone from CDC may call to check on you. And v-safe will remind you to get your second COVID-19 vaccine dose if you need one.

Your participation in CDC's **v-safe** makes a difference—it helps keep COVID-19 vaccines safe.

#### How can I participate?

Once you get a COVID-19 vaccine, you can enroll in **v-safe** using your smartphone. Participation is voluntary and you can opt out at any time. You will receive text messages from **v-safe** around 2pm local time. To opt out, simply text "STOP" when **v-safe** sends you a text message. You can also start **v-safe** again by texting "START."

#### How long do v-safe check-ins last?

During the first week after you get your vaccine, *v-safe* will send you a text message each day to ask how you are doing. Then you will get check-in messages once a week for up to 5 weeks. The questions *v-safe* asks should take less than 5 minutes to answer. If you need a second dose of vaccine, *v-safe* will provide a new 6-week check-in process so you can share your second-dose vaccine experience as well. You'll also receive check-ins 3, 6, and 12 months after your final dose of vaccine.

#### Is my health information safe?

Yes. Your personal information in *v-safe* is protected so that it stays confidential and private.\*

"To the extent v-safe uses existing information systems managed by CDC, FDA, and other federal agencies, the systems employ sint security measures appropriate for the data's level of sensitivity. These measures comply, where applicable, with the following federal laws, including the Privacy Act of 1974; standards exacted that are consistent with the Health nazurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 (HIPAA); the Federal Information Security Management Act, and the Freedom of Information Act.



v-safe<sup>™</sup>

after vaccination health checker

Use your smartphone to tell CDC about any side effects after getting the COVID-19 vaccine. You'll also get reminders if you need a second vaccine dose.



Sign up with your smartphone's browser at vsafe.cdc.gov

OR

Aim your smartphone's camera at this code





health checker

Get vaccinated.
Get your smartphone.
Get started with v-safe.



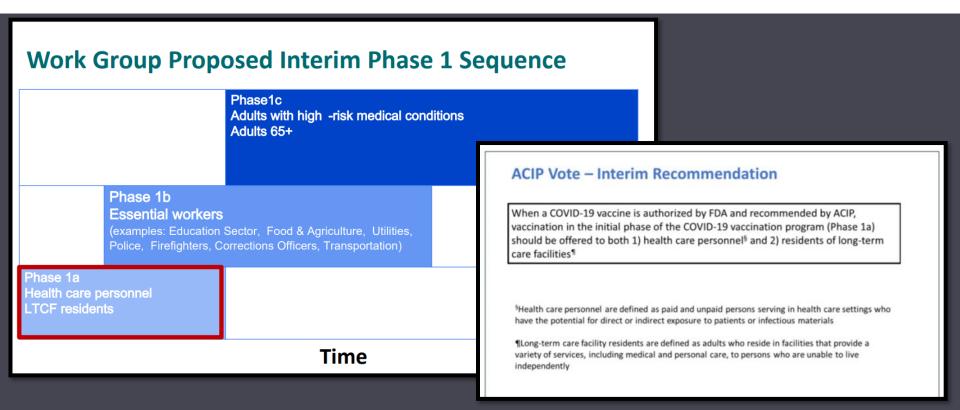
Use your smartphone to tell CDC about any side effects after getting the COVID-19 vaccine. You'll also get reminders if you need a second vaccine dose.

When you get your
COVID-19 vaccination, ask
your healthcare provider
about getting started
with **v-safe** 



Learn more about **v-safe** www.cdc.gov/vsafe

### CDC/ACIP VOTE ON PRIORITY GROUPS



# MUST PRIORITIZE WITHIN YOUR ORGANIZATION FOR PHASE 1A

- Because vaccine supply is limited, organizations will need to prioritize who will be vaccinated first.
- Additionally, consider reactogenicity of vaccine and not vaccinating a whole department at once as those immunized may need/want to stay home that day after immunization due to side-effects.

Refer to guidelines on next page

# Proposed Vaccine HCW Side Effect Policy

Individuals who receive the COVID-19 vaccine and develop post-vaccine side effects consistent with COVID-19 vaccination can return to work without viral testing if:

- They feel well enough and are willing to work
- They are afebrile\*
- Their side effects are limited to those associated with COVID-19 vaccination and not COVID-19
  disease (cough, shortness of breath, sore throat, or change in smell or taste)

If an individual's COVID-19 vaccination side effects persist for more than 2 days, they should be excluded from work and viral testing should be considered.

\*Individuals with fever measured as 38°C or 100.4°F or higher should be excluded from work and viral testing should be considered if the fever persists for more than 2 days. NOTE: For severe healthcare worker shortages, CDC allows staff to continue working with fever as long as other COVID-19 symptoms are absent.

# Arizona Vaccine Supply

- Arizona is projected to receive 383,750 COVID-19 doses throughout December 2020:
  - 212,550 Pfizer doses (beginning 12/14)
  - 171,200 Moderna doses (projected 12/21)
- Several counties are waiting for Moderna vaccine next week to start their clinics, because of the storage and handling limitations with Pfizer.
- CDC's Pharmacy/LTC Program begins in AZ on December 27<sup>th</sup> in anticipation of Moderna approval.
- Maricopa and Pima Counties will be using the Pfizer vaccine in mass clinics for health care workers beginning Thursday.
  - Maricopa County <u>pre-screen survey</u> for health care workers
  - Pima County Clinic <u>Information</u>

# Screening questionnaire sent out yesterday

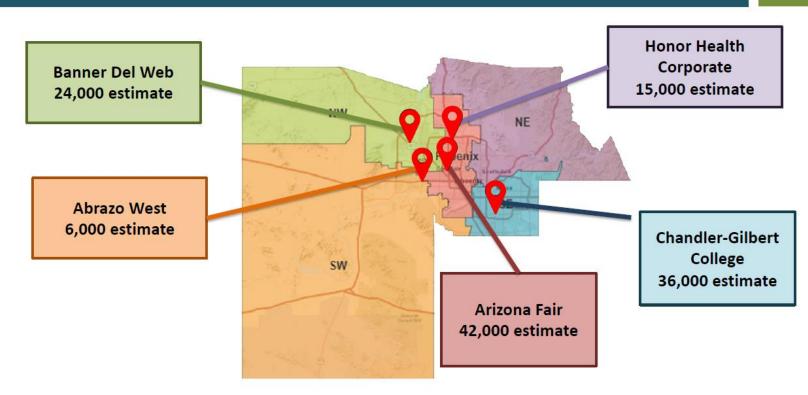


### https://gis.maricopa.gov/covid19/vaccine/prescreen

- ALL healthcare workers (HCWs) must fill it out to be vaccinated
  - INCLUDES Environmental Services
  - INCLUDES Laboratorians handling COVID specimens
- HCWs prioritized based on exposure risk to COVID-19
- You will receive an e-mail when you are eligible to register
- Please be patient it may take several days to a week

# You will be assigned to a POD based on location of your primary work place





# POD Opening Days- two phases



- Thursday, December 17th
  - Banner Fairgrounds
  - Honor Corporate
- Monday December 21st
  - Banner Del Web
  - Abrazo West
  - Chandler Gilbert College



- Pima County is expecting more than 50,000 doses in the first distribution of the Pfizer vaccine
  - 11,000 doses this week, followed by 17,000 next week
- The first vaccinations are scheduled for Dec. 17
- Banner UMC and TMC will serve as initial vaccinators and will be distributing vaccines to health care workers.
- Other hospitals and health care partners are expected to receive the Moderna vaccine before the end of the month for distribution to their employees.
- Health care workers are advised to look for communication from their employer about which priority groups they fall under and when they can begin scheduling their vaccine appointments.