COVID-19 TOOLKIT FOR ILLINOIS SCHOOL NURSES
Frequently changing recommendations and new information about vaccines, quarantine and isolation requirements can be stressful for families, administrators, teachers, and others. Information here is meant to outline and summarize clinical recommendations and public health guidance and does not replace or take the place of local or state rules related to these activities.

Vaccines are the best way to protect children from dangerous viruses and diseases, including COVID-19. Being vaccinated helps keep children in school, socializing, and participating in sports and activities.

We are here to help. Visit illinoisaap.org or SCAN HERE for resources and more information on COVID-19 vaccines.

The Illinois Chapter, American Academy of Pediatrics
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Please note information is changing rapidly and subject to change

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Talking about COVID-19 vaccines

As a school nurse, you play an important role in ensuring your school is protected from vaccine preventable diseases. Frequently changing recommendations and new information about vaccines can make talking about them stressful for families, and they will look to you for information. While research shows that most parents are in favor of vaccinating their children, you may encounter a parent/guardian who is hesitant or skeptical of the COVID-19 vaccines. Here are some tips to help you navigate tricky conversations and effectively communicate about COVID-19 vaccines.

Be Prepared

Brush up on the most recent scientifically accurate information about COVID-19 vaccines. Also, make sure you are familiar with your school’s policies and procedures regarding the COVID-19 vaccines and positive COVID-19 tests. Identify members of the school or division leadership who can support you.

Approach with Empathy

Navigating the COVID-19 pandemic has been a confusing and difficult time for many. It’s likely no surprise that parents/guardians might be unsure or nervous to send their children back to school or to get them vaccinated. No matter what context the conversation, approach it with a sense of calm understanding. Your willingness to listen and not judge any questions is an important part in establishing trust between you and a parent/guardian. Remember, everyone can agree on the goal of keeping children in good health.

Have Confidence

Remember you are a licensed medical professional. Your guidance can be essential in forming a parent/guardian’s decision to vaccinate. State the evidence-based facts about COVID-19 vaccines with confidence. Share the importance of vaccines in protecting children from potentially life-threatening diseases. Consider sharing your personal experiences with vaccinating yourself and/or loved ones if you feel comfortable doing so.

Keep the Conversation Going

Not every conversation will end with a parent/guardian signing up for a vaccine. Keep the conversation going by connecting them with online resources such as the CDC vaccination website or Healthychildren.org.
What are the current recommendations for the COVID-19 vaccine for my child?

The American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP) recommends that all eligible children, who do not have contraindications, get a COVID-19 vaccine. The Pfizer-BioNTech or Comirnaty vaccination is the only vaccination approved for children ages 5 to 17.

Does my child still need to wear a mask if they are vaccinated?

Yes. To protect those who are not yet eligible and those who cannot be vaccinated, and until we have enough adults vaccinated, we need to continue to wear masks regardless of vaccination status.

Why does my child need the vaccine if COVID-19 is not as dangerous for them?

Although death among children is lower than for adults, the death rate is still a problem. Children aren’t supposed to die at the same rate as adults. If you look at the number of deaths that have been seen in children under 18, COVID-19 ranks in the top 10 causes for 2020.

What if my child already had COVID-19?

They should still be vaccinated. Re-infection with COVID-19 is possible and some studies show unvaccinated people are more likely to get COVID-19 again if they have already had it compared to vaccinated people. Getting vaccinated helps to protect someone from getting seriously ill and dying from COVID-19. Vaccination should occur once the person has recovered from the acute illness (if the person had symptoms) and they are no longer in isolation.

Are the side effects of the vaccine dangerous?

There can be side effects, but the vast majority are very short term and not serious or dangerous. Some people experience pain at the injection site; body aches; headaches or fever, lasting for a day or two. These are signs that the vaccine is working to stimulate the immune system.
COVID-19 VACCINES

It might feel like every time you open your phone, you see something different about COVID-19 vaccines. Those spreading scientifically disproven medical claims and conspiracies about vaccines have been doing so for years and many of them want you to buy their supplements and books. Doctors do NOT have any ulterior motives when they recommend getting vaccines. Illinois Chapter, American Academy of Pediatrics wants to make sure you have the BEST information about COVID-19 vaccines.

HERE’S WHAT WE KNOW...

TESTED FOR SAFETY

COVID-19 vaccines are and continue to be well-tested. Millions of people have received COVID-19 vaccines, and no long-term side effects have been observed. Side effects mostly happen within 6 weeks of receiving a vaccine and COVID-19 vaccines have been studied for at least 8 weeks after the final dose. And in studies, children 5-11 years old had short-term side effects less often than older adolescents and adults.

NO CHANGE TO DNA

COVID-19 vaccines do not change or interact with deoxyribonucleic acid (aka DNA) in any way. These vaccines deliver instructions (genetic material) to cells to start building protection against the virus that causes COVID-19. This material never enters the nucleus of the cell, which is where DNA is kept. The vaccine leaves your body within 72 hours!

CLINICAL TRIALS

Researchers used clinical trials to develop COVID-19 vaccines. This means that some people in the vaccine studies got the vaccine, and some got a placebo (sterile salt water that does not have any vaccine in it). This is how they could find out if the vaccine worked, which didn’t take long because COVID-19 is so easily spread.

GOOD FOR IMMUNE SYSTEM

Think of the COVID-19 vaccine (and other vaccines) as your immune system’s personal trainer. These vaccines teach our immune systems to create proteins that fight disease, known as ‘antibodies’. When enough people have antibodies against a disease, that’s herd immunity!

SCIENTIFIC ACHIEVEMENT

Vaccines are one of the most significant scientific successes in human history! COVID-19 vaccines included.

TIMELINE WASN’T RUSHED

No steps were skipped! Some steps of the vaccine studies occurred at the same time to gather data faster. And Pfizer-BioNTech & Moderna vaccines were created with a scientific method that had already been in progress for years, so they could start development right away! The process moved along without delays because there were more resources available compared to other studies.
MYOCARDITIS IS RARE

Myocarditis is an inflammation of the heart muscle (myocardium). It is an extremely rare side effect of the COVID-19 vaccine, and only a very small number of people will experience it after vaccination. For the young people who do, most cases are mild, and individuals recover often on their own or with minimal treatment. Myocarditis is much more common if you get infected with COVID-19.

DOESN'T AFFECT FERTILITY

The COVID-19 vaccine encourages the body to create copies of the spike protein found on the virus’s surface. This teaches your immune system to fight the virus that has that specific spike protein on it. Incorrect reports surfaced on social media saying that the spike protein on coronavirus was the same as another spike protein called syncitin-1 that is involved in the growth and attachment of the placenta during pregnancy. It is not the same protein. Women who are pregnant or were recently pregnant are at increased risk for severe illness from COVID-19.

REASONS TO GET VACCINATED

COVID-19 vaccines reduce deaths and severe illness. Getting vaccinated helps protect those who cannot be vaccinated, like newborns or people who are allergic to a vaccine.

WON'T GIVE YOU COVID-19

The COVID-19 vaccine cannot and will not give you COVID-19. It instructs cells to imitate parts of the virus, which helps the body recognize and fight the virus, if it comes along. The vaccine does not contain the virus.

APPROVED FOR USE

The Pfizer-BioNTech, or Comirnaty, COVID-19 vaccine is fully approved by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) for people 16+. Moderna, or SpikeVax is fully approved for people 18+. Pfizer-BioNTech and Moderna for younger age groups and the Janssen vaccines are authorized for Emergency Use Authorization (EUA), which requires a similar process to FDA approval, but this happens quicker when there is a national public health threat.

NO HARMFUL INGREDIENTS

COVID-19 vaccines were not developed using fetal tissue and do not contain implants, microchips or tracking devices. COVID-19 vaccines do not have any ingredients that can produce an electromagnetic field at the site of your injection. All COVID-19 vaccines are free from metals.

TALK TO YOUR DOCTOR ABOUT COVID-19 VACCINES.
Puede parecer que cada vez que abre su , ve algo diferente sobre las VACUNAS CONTRA COVID-19. Aquellos que difunden afirmaciones médicas científicamente REFUTADAS y conspiraciones sobre las vacunas lo han estado haciendo durante AÑOS y muchos de ellos quieren que compre sus suplementos y libros. Los MÉDICOS NO tienen motivos ocultos cuando recomiendan VACUNARSE. Illinois Chapter, la Academia Estadounidense de Pediatría desea asegurarse de que tenga la MEJOR información sobre las VACUNAS CONTRA COVID-19.

**ESTO ES LO QUE SABEMOS...**

**PROBADO PARA LA SEGURIDAD**
Las vacunas COVID-19 están y continúan siendo bien probadas. Millones de personas han recibido vacunas COVID-19 y no se han observado efectos secundarios a largo plazo. Los efectos secundarios ocurren principalmente dentro de las 6 semanas posteriores a la recepción de una vacuna y las vacunas COVID-19 se han estudiado durante al menos 8 semanas después de la dosis final. Y en los estudios, los niños de 5 a 11 años tenían efectos secundarios a corto plazo con menos frecuencia que los adolescentes mayores y los adultos.

**SIN CAMBIOS EN EL ADN**
Las vacunas COVID-19 no cambian ni interactúan con el ácido desoxirribonucleico (también conocido como ADN) de ninguna manera. Estas vacunas envían instrucciones (material genético) a las células para que comiencen a crear protección contra el virus que causa COVID-19. Este material nunca entra en el núcleo de la célula, que es donde se almacena nuestro ADN. ¡La vacuna sale de su cuerpo en 72 horas!

**ENSAYOS CLÍNICOS**
Los investigadores utilizaron ensayos clínicos para desarrollar vacunas contra COVID-19. Esto significa que algunas personas en los estudios de vacunas recibieron la vacuna y algunos recibieron un placebo (agua salada esterilizada que no contiene ninguna vacuna). Esto es cómo pudieron averiguar si la vacuna funcionó, que no tomó mucho tiempo porque COVID-19 se propaga tan fácilmente.

**LOGRO CIENTÍFICO**
¡Las vacunas son uno de los éxitos científicos más importantes de la historia de la humanidad! Incluyendo las vacunas contra COVID-19.

**LA LÍNEA DE TIEMPO NO FUE APRETADA**
¡No se omitieron pasos! Algunos pasos de los estudios de vacunas ocurrieron al mismo tiempo para recopilar datos más rápidamente. Y las vacunas de Pfizer-BioNTech y Moderna fueron creadas con un método científico que ya había estado en progreso durante años, ¡para que pudieran comenzar el desarrollo de inmediato! El proceso avanzó sin demoras porque había más recursos disponibles en comparación con otros estudios.

**BUENO PARA EL SISTEMA INMUNITARIO**
Piense en la vacuna contra COVID-19 (y otras vacunas) como el entrenador personal de su sistema inmunológico. Estas vacunas enseñan a nuestro sistema inmunológico a crear proteínas que combaten las enfermedades, conocidas como "anticuerpos". Cuando suficientes personas tienen anticuerpos contra una enfermedad, ¡eso es inmunidad colectiva!
LA MIOCARDITIS ES RARA

La miocarditis es una inflamación del músculo cardíaco (miocardio). Es un efecto secundario extremadamente raro de la vacuna COVID-19, y solo una pequeña cantidad de personas lo experimentarán después de la vacunación. Para los jóvenes que lo hacen, la mayoría de los casos son leves y las personas se recuperan a menudo por sí mismas o con un tratamiento mínimo. La miocarditis es mucho más común si se infecta con COVID-19.

SIN INGREDIENTES DAÑINOS

Las vacunas COVID-19 no se desarrollaron utilizando tejido fetal y no contienen implantes, microchips ni dispositivos de rastreo. Las vacunas contra COVID-19 no tienen ningún ingrediente que pueda producir un campo electromagnético en el sitio de su inyección. Todas las vacunas contra COVID-19 están libres de metales.

NO AFFECTA LA FERTILIDAD

La vacuna COVID-19 estimula al cuerpo a crear copias de la proteína de pico que se encuentra en la superficie del virus. Esto le enseña a su sistema inmunológico a combatir el virus que tiene esa proteína de pico específica. Surgieron informes incorrectos en las redes sociales que decían que la proteína de pico en este coronavirus era la misma que otra proteína de pico llamada sunitina-1 que está involucrada en el crecimiento y la unión de la placenta durante el embarazo. Esta no es la misma proteína. Las mujeres que están embarazadas o que estuvieron embarazadas recientemente tienen un mayor riesgo de contraer una enfermedad grave por COVID-19.

NO LE DARÁ COVID-19

La vacuna contra COVID-19 no puede y no le dará COVID-19. Instruye a las células a imitar partes del virus, que ayuda al cuerpo a reconocer y combatir el virus, si llegue a su cuerpo. La vacuna no contiene el virus.

APROBADO PARA SU USO

La vacuna contra COVID-19 de Pfizer-BioNTech, o Comirnaty, está totalmente aprobada por la Administración de Alimentos y Medicamentos (FDA) para personas mayores de 16 años y la vacuna de Moderna o Spikevax está aprobada para personas 18 años y mayor. Pfizer-BioNTech o Comirnaty para grupos de edad más jóvenes y la vacuna Janssen están autorizadas para Autorización de uso de emergencia (EUA), que requiere un proceso similar a la aprobación de la FDA, pero esto ocurre más rápido cuando existe una amenaza nacional para la salud pública.

RAZONES PARA VACUNARSE

Las vacunas COVID-19 reducen las muertes y las enfermedades graves. Vacunarse ayuda a proteger a las personas que no pueden vacunarse, como los recién nacidos o las personas alérgicas a una vacuna.

HABLE CON SU MÉDICO SOBRE LAS VACUNAS CONTRA COVID-19.
A child is about to turn 12, which vaccine should they get?
Pfizer-BioNTech, or Comirnaty, COVID-19 vaccines are age specific. There is a vaccine for 5–11-year-olds and one for 12+, all made by Pfizer-BioNTech. A child should get the vaccine product that is recommended for their age.

See the CDC’s interim clinical guidance for more on dosage errors and how to correct them. Children had the same immune response from the smaller dose and fewer minor side effects.

Why is the vaccine dosage not by weight?
Some medications are given by weight, but vaccines are not because they work differently than other medications. Antibiotics, for example, help your body get rid of germs and to do that, it needs to be the right amount to ensure it’s getting to all part of the body to find the problem. Antibiotics are by weight to make sure that happens. Vaccines do work before someone gets sick, so very small dose is all the cells need to learn how to stop germs. The vaccine doesn’t need to get all around the body, only to the cells that will learn to respond to the virus.

What are the side effects?
In studies, children 5-11 years old had short-term side effects less often than older adolescents and adults. Short-term side effects may include a headache, fever, a sore arm from the injection, and others, but these symptoms usually go away quickly on their own. A pediatrician can provide suggestions to help a child feel better if needed!

When will younger children (those less than 5) be able to be vaccinated?
Studies with younger populations (children 6 months through 4 years old) are in progress. One of the best ways to protect younger children from getting sick from COVID-19 is to be vaccinated if you’re old enough. Mothers getting vaccinated before or while pregnant or breastfeeding can help protect babies.
# Being up to Date With COVID-19 Vaccines

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vaccine Manufacturer</th>
<th>Age in Years</th>
<th>Number of doses in primary series (weeks between doses)*</th>
<th>Additional primary dose in immunocompromised persons ONLY (weeks since second dose)</th>
<th>Booster (months since last dose)**</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pfizer-BioNTech</td>
<td>5 to 11</td>
<td>2 (3 weeks apart)</td>
<td>Yes (4 weeks or more)</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pfizer-BioNTech</td>
<td>12+</td>
<td>2 (3-8 weeks apart)*</td>
<td>Yes (4 weeks or more)</td>
<td>Yes (5 months or more)**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moderna</td>
<td>18+</td>
<td>2 (4-8 weeks apart)*</td>
<td>Yes (4 weeks or more)</td>
<td>Yes (5 months or more)**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Janssen</td>
<td>18+</td>
<td>1 (Not applicable)</td>
<td>Yes (4 weeks or more: Pfizer-BioNTech or Moderna COVID-19 vaccine should be used)</td>
<td>Yes (2 months or more: Pfizer-BioNTech or Moderna COVID-19 vaccine should be used)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*An 8-week interval may be optimal for some people ages 12 years and older, especially for males ages 12 to 39 years. A shorter between the first and second doses remains the recommended interval for:
- people who are moderately or severely immunocompromised
- adults ages 65 years and older
- others who need rapid protection due to increased concern about community transmission or risk of severe disease

**Some moderately or severely immunocompromised persons should get their booster after 3 months.

**Note:** Children ages 5 to 17 can only get the Pfizer-BioNTech, or Comirnaty, COVID-19 vaccine

Adapted from: Interim Guidance for Antigen Testing for SARS-CoV-2 | CDC and CDC Guidance
# When to Isolate or Quarantine

For the purposes of this chart, exposure means close contact or being within 6 feet of someone who has/likely has COVID-19 for **15 minutes or more in a 24-hour period while inside**. Also note:

- If people were in close contact in a classroom setting and all consistently masked the whole time, **this is not considered an exposure**.
- If people were in close contact in school transportation while all consistently masked the whole time AND windows were opened or HEPA filters were used, **this is not considered an exposure**.

See below for steps to take based after a COVID-19 exposure.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EXPOSED PERSON’S STATUS</th>
<th>EXPOSURE</th>
<th>TO PREVENT SPREAD</th>
<th>ACTIONS THAT MUST BE FOLLOWED FOR 10 DAYS</th>
<th>DAY 0 = DATE EXPOSED</th>
<th>DAY 1 = FIRST FULL DAY AFTER LAST CONTACT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Has tested positive for COVID-19 within the last 90 days (must be documented)</td>
<td>Up to date on COVID-19 vaccines*</td>
<td>NO QUARANTINE</td>
<td>Watch for symptoms around others at home and in public</td>
<td>Avoid travel</td>
<td>Avoid being around people who are at high risk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not up to date on COVID-19 vaccines* and asymptomatic**</td>
<td>NO QUARANTINE</td>
<td>Keep away from others</td>
<td>Watch for symptoms around others at home and in public</td>
<td>Avoid travel</td>
<td>Avoid being around people who are at high risk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>QUARANTINE</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Stay home 5 days after last contact</td>
<td></td>
<td>Consider test after day 5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*See CDC guidance for criteria

**If exposed at school and asymptomatic person may qualify for Test to Stay
# When to Isolate or Quarantine

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A PERSON WHO Tests positive for COVID-19, regardless of vaccine status</th>
<th>Has COVID-19 symptoms, regardless of vaccine status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>TO PREVENT SPREAD</strong></td>
<td><strong>ISOLATE</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Actions that must be followed for 10 days</strong></td>
<td><strong>Keep separate from others</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Day 0 = Day symptoms start or day of positive test</strong></td>
<td>Stay home for 5 days and isolate from others</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Day 1 = First full day after symptoms started or test was done</strong></td>
<td><strong>After 5 days resume activities and return to school</strong> if:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Asymptomatic (without symptoms)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>OR if symptomatic:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Fever-free without fever reducing medication for 24 hours <strong>and</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Diarrhea/vomiting have ceased for 24 hours <strong>and</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Other symptoms have significantly improved</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>around others at <strong>home</strong> and in <strong>public</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*A clinical provider may determine that need a longer period of isolation is needed*
People only qualify for test to stay (TTS) if they are **asymptomatic** and:

- Exposure must have taken place in a school setting, during the school day. Exposures during extracurricular activities are excluded.
- Close contacts are permitted to remain in the classroom if they are tested twice during the period between close contact notification/TTS enrollment and day 7 after exposure, with the 2\textsuperscript{nd} test between days 5-7.
- Contacts who are not up to date on COVID-19 vaccines are eligible to participate in extracurricular activities but may **not** participate in competitive play or performances.
- If the contact tests positive or becomes symptomatic, please isolate and send home, exclude from school, and notify local health department.

### Test to Stay Program

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DAY 0 (DAY EXPOSED)</th>
<th>ACTIONS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>DAY 1</strong></td>
<td>Between exposure and day 4: Perform 1\textsuperscript{st} test*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DAY 2</strong></td>
<td>Days 1-7: No competitive play or performances if not up to date with COVID-19 vaccines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DAY 3</strong></td>
<td>Between days 5 and 7: Perform 2\textsuperscript{nd} test*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DAY 4</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DAY 5</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DAY 6</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DAY 7</strong></td>
<td>For 10 DAYS: Avoid social gatherings and stay home when not at school</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DAY 8</strong></td>
<td>Correctly and consistently</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DAY 9</strong></td>
<td>Distance when possible and eat at least 6 feet apart from others</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DAY 10</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Try to test at school, in the morning, before contact has entered the classroom. If this timeframe is not possible due to weekends or holidays, test as soon as possible.*
COVID-19 Tests

Antigen Test and Nucleic Acid Amplification Tests (NAATs) are used to detect current COVID-19 infection. A type of NAAT is a Polymerase chain reaction (PCR).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ANTIGEN TESTS</th>
<th>PCR TESTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Turnaround time for most ranges from 15 to 30 minutes for point of care (POC) tests (tests not processed in a lab setting)</td>
<td>Turnaround time for most is 1–3 days; some could be rapid 15 minutes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specimen type is Nasal or Nasopharyngeal</td>
<td>Specimen type is Nasal, Nasopharyngeal, Oropharyngeal, Sputum, Saliva</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sensitivity varies depending on the course of infections, but generally moderate-to-high at times of peak viral load, repeat testing improves sensitivity</td>
<td>Sensitivity varies by test, but generally high for laboratory-based tests and moderate-to-high for POC tests</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

RESOURCES

Learn About COVID-19 Vaccines (CDC)

- [COVID-19 Vaccination for Children 5-11](#)
- [10.14.21 Preliminary Overview of Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 Vaccines includes information about 5-11](#)
- [COVID-19 ACIP Vaccine Recommendations](#)

Learn About COVID-19 Vaccines (AAP)

- [Updated “Becoming a COVID 19 Vaccinator” video and slides](#)
- [About the COVID-19 Vaccine: Frequently Asked Questions](#)
- [Free PediaLink course: Effective COVID-19 Vaccine Conversations](#)
RESOURCES

Planning a School-Based Vaccine Clinic:

- Checklist of Best Practices FOR Vaccination Clinics Held at Satellite, Temporary, or Off-Site Locations from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)
- COVID-19 Vaccine-Patient Safety Checklist for Vaccination Clinics from the CDC
- COVID-19 Mass Vaccination Guidance for Providers from the Illinois Department of Public Health

Caring for Children and Youth With Special Health Care Needs During the COVID-19 Pandemic

- Talking to Children with Autism and Special Populations about COVID-19 Vaccines From the PA Bureau of Supports for Autism and Special Populations

Social Media Campaign and Additional Resources
Dear Parent/Guardian,

[Insert school name] wants to see your child/children in person, in school, and able to do all the activities that make them happy. We care about the health of our students, families, and staff. For this reason, we hope that you will get yourself and your child/children (five years and older) vaccinated against COVID-19 and stay up to date with your COVID-19 vaccines, if you have not done so already. COVID-19 vaccines are free, safe, and well-tested. They are the best way to protect your family from the harm we know this virus can cause.

To find a **free** COVID-19 vaccine near you:
- Go to [vaccines.gov](https://vaccines.gov) (note children ages 5 to 17 can only get the Pfizer-BioNTech, or Comirnaty, COVID-19 vaccine)
- Text your ZIP code to 438829
- Call 1-800-232-0233

Students under the age of 18 must [insert directions for consent if needed/ school-based vaccination is available] to consent for a COVID-19 vaccine.

We understand if you still have questions or want more information. We strongly encourage you to talk with your child’s doctor or contact [insert school contact] at [insert contact information]. Thank you for helping to keep our [insert school name] community safe!

Thank you,
[Insert name]