

COVID-19 VACCINES FOR YOUNGER CHILDREN

Communication & Planning Toolkit



Illinois Chapter

INCORPORATED IN ILLINOIS

American Academy of Pediatrics

DEDICATED TO THE HEALTH OF ALL CHILDREN®



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INTRODUCTION

The American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP) recommends COVID-19 vaccination for all infants, children, and adolescents 6 months of age and older who do not have contraindications to receiving a COVID-19 vaccine authorized or approved for use for their age. This includes primary series and booster doses as recommended by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

The AAP also acknowledges that, “Parents have been waiting a long time to vaccinate their youngest children so they can get the same protection against serious illness and hospitalization that the rest of us have been offered,” said AAP President Moira Szilagyi, MD, PhD, FAAP. “The months, and even years, of worry have been especially hard on these families as they adjusted their activities through the pandemic to keep their children safe. COVID vaccination for this age group is one more tool parents now have in their toolbox to help their children thrive.” Read the full news release [here](#).

Part one of this toolkit is meant to help with planning for vaccinating in your clinical spaces and for communicating with parents/families about these vaccines. Part two is meant for communicating and advocating for the vaccines. Please only use these materials as intended.

Thank you,
The ICAAP Immunizations Team

IF YOU ARE NOT ENROLLED TO VACCINATE YET, PLEASE DON'T HESITATE TO CONTACT US FOR ASSISTANCE. ENROLLMENT TAKES 1-4 WEEKS DEPENDING ON YOUR I-CARE STATUS

PART ONE: PLANNING & COMMUNICATING



FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

Who is eligible for a COVID-19 vaccine?

- Everyone 6 months and older are eligible for a COVID-19 vaccine. This includes young children and pregnant people.

Can pharmacists vaccinate children?

- They can vaccinate children ages 3 years and older. IL state law allows for pharmacists to vaccinate down to the age of 7 years. However, during the COVID-19 pandemic the Federal Government lowered that age to the age of 3 through an emergency order.

Why should a child get vaccinated?

- As the CDC and AAP state, the benefits of the COVID-19 vaccine far outweigh the risks of being infected with the virus, which could include hospitalization, long COVID, and death.

What is the COVID-19 bivalent vaccine?

- The bivalent vaccine is a vaccine made of two strands of the COVID-19 virus - one strand from the original virus and the other is a strand of the Omicron virus. They may also be referred to as "omicron-specific vaccines" or "updated vaccines"

Is one product preferred over the other?

- No. The AAP does not recommend one vaccine over the other. Pfizer BioNTech and Moderna vaccines have both been proven to be safe and effective. Most patients should get whichever vaccine is most available to them.

If a patient already had COVID-19, do they still need to be vaccinated?

- COVID-19 infection can protect against subsequent illnesses, but it is not known how long this protection lasts. Getting vaccinated after infection offers added protection.

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

If a child had COVID-19, how long post-infection should they wait to get vaccinated?

- Vaccines should be administered according to CDC guidelines. Currently, the CDC states, “Emerging evidence indicates that people can get added protection by getting vaccinated after having been infected with COVID-19. So, even if a child has had COVID-19, they should still get vaccinated. For children who have been infected with COVID-19, their next dose can be delayed 3 months from when symptoms started or, if they did not have symptoms, when they received a positive test result.”

What if a patient is turning a different age between primary series doses?

- Children should receive the dose for their current age on the day of vaccination. More guidance from the CDC can be found [here](#).

From the CDC FAQs, located [here](#):

Are there concerns for myocarditis or pericarditis after vaccination in children?

- Rare cases of myocarditis (inflammation of the heart muscle) and pericarditis (inflammation of the outer lining of the heart) have been reported after children and teens 5 years and older got a Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 vaccine. New studies have shown the rare risk of myocarditis and pericarditis associated with mRNA COVID-19 vaccination—mostly among males between the ages of 12 and 39 years—may be further reduced with a longer time between the first and second dose.

TIPS FOR THE ROLLOUT

Examples of how ICAAP members are already vaccinating children under 12 years old:

- Open nurse visits for patient and family to schedule a vaccine or set number of visits per day.
- Adding on same day COVID-19 shots throughout the day for well checks and acute visits.
- COVID-19 vaccine offered and can be given during all well care and urgent appointments.
- Subspecialty appointments: COVID-19 vaccine is available to all patients and family.
- COVID-19 clinics when new products are available, including walk-in visits.

Be FLEXIBLE – While we have not had to “mass vaccinate” little ones before, each year a similar exercise takes place with the administration of annual flu shots. Information is going to change; you may find something works and then find that it doesn’t. Do your best to go with it and adapt quickly if needed.

Make it fun – Access to this vaccine is a BIG deal for many parents in this age group. This is something they have been waiting for. Let’s celebrate, congratulate, and thank our parents for bringing their children in to be vaccinated! (think: stickers, balloons, etc.)

Think about pain/anxiety management resources – Things like a Buzzy, distraction items, numbing spray, sound machines, etc. are great to have readily available for younger patients. Including a Child Life Specialist (where applicable) in the planning/execution of vaccine clinics is also extremely beneficial!

Think about logistics, but don’t over-think it! – For example, you might not need additional or new equipment to vaccinate these age groups.

Remember – The public will be directed to use [vaccines.gov](https://www.vaccines.gov) to help find providers who are offering COVID-19 pediatric vaccines. It is critical to turn on public display so your location may be displayed.

IF YOUR CLINIC IS NOT OFFERING COVID-19 VACCINES

You can still help get children vaccinated! Your strong recommendation is important to parents and caregivers. However, it may not be enough to just say "Go to XYZ nearby clinic." Take time to create a process and action plan for supporting families in getting their children vaccinated while they are there with you. Here are some things you can do...

1. Gather and share information around the local resources available in your surrounding area for getting vaccinated.
 - Before listing a facility, please consider reaching out to the site to make sure they are comfortable vaccinating young children. This will help to facilitate a warm handoff and to ensure confidence in recommending that location.
2. Reassure them that their child's vaccine will be a part of their health record even if they get it elsewhere. Say, "We don't have COVID-19 vaccine in our clinic, but when your child gets it at (suggested site), it will be recorded in I-CARE and it will be part of their permanent record in our clinic!"
3. Help families make an appointment before they leave your office, if appointments are needed.
4. Share information around transportation options available.
5. Change your facility's voicemail and website to include some instructions for finding a vaccine elsewhere.

Download and customize templates to hand to patients here. Templates available include:

- Finding a vaccine for your child in [English](#) and [Spanish](#)
- Finding a vaccine in Chicago in [English](#) and [Spanish](#)

PRODUCT AND SHIPPING INFORMATION

Both Pfizer and Moderna products ship in packages of 10 vials (100 dose trays), with a minimum order of 100 doses and increments of 100 doses. Ancillary supplies will be provided for both vaccine products, including 1-inch needles and syringes to support 100 doses of vaccine. More details from the CDC's Pediatric Planning Guide is available [here](#).

Pfizer: Similar product configuration to the 5-11 vaccine.

- Distinguished by a different color cap (maroon).
- A different concentration (3 micrograms/0.2mL).
- A different amount of diluent added (2.2mL).
- Initial shipments of the Pfizer-BioNTech vaccine for children aged 6m–4 years may state “2y to <5y” or “6m to <5y.” Vials with labels that state “2y to <5y” can be used for children aged 6m–4 years.
- Ships at -80°C, like all current Pfizer COVID-19 vaccines.
- You do not need to store/keep at ULT-cold temps.
- Diluent will be provided with ancillary supplies.
- Do not use adult vaccines or the 5-11 product for younger children.

Moderna: A different concentrations and product configuration to the adult vaccine.

- Does not require diluent.
- The Moderna vaccine with a dark blue cap and purple border may be labelled “For Booster Dose Only” but can be used as primary doses for ages 6-11 years.
- Ships at -20 °C, like all current Moderna COVID-19 vaccines.
- If ordering through I-CARE, an option will appear to opt-out of ancillary supplies.

National drug code (NDC). Both products have new NDC codes – check [here](#).

STORAGE & HANDLING

PFIZER-BIONTECH STORAGE & HANDLING INFORMATION

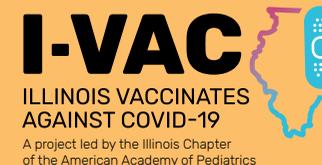
	Monovalent			Bivalent		
AGE INDICATIONS	6 months through 4 years	5 years through 11 years	12 years and older	6 months through 4 years	5 years through 11 years	12 years and older
FORMULATION	Primary Series	Primary Series	Primary Series	Single Bivalent Primary Dose	Single Bivalent Booster Dose	Single Bivalent Booster Dose
VIAL CAP COLOR/ LABEL WITH COLOR BORDER	Maroon	Orange	Gray	Maroon	Orange/ Bivalent label	Gray
PREPARATION	Dilute Before Use	Dilute Before Use	Do Not Dilute	Dilute Before Use	Dilute Before Use	Do Not Dilute
AMOUNT OF DILUENT NEEDED PER VIAL^a	2.2 mL	1.3 mL		2.2 mL	1.3 mL	
DOSE VOLUME/DOSE	0.2 mL/3 mcg	0.2 mL/10 mcg	0.3 mL/30 mcg	0.2mL/3mcg	0.2 mL/10 mcg	0.3 mL/30 mcg
DOSES PER VIAL	10 primary (after dilution)	10 primary (after dilution)	6 primary	10 primary (after dilution)	10 booster (after dilution)	6 booster or 1 booster
ULT FREEZER (-90°C TO -60°C)^b	18 months			18 months		
FREEZER (-25°C TO -15°C)	DO NOT STORE			DO NOT STORE		
REFRIGERATOR (2°C TO 8°C)	10 weeks			10 weeks		
ROOM TEMPERATURE (8°C TO 25°C) including any thaw time	12 hours prior to first puncture			12 hours prior to first puncture		
AFTER FIRST PUNCTURE (2°C TO 25°C)	Discard after 12 hours			Discard after 12 hours		

^a Diluent: Sterile 0.9% Sodium Chloride Injection, USP. Do not use bacteriostatic 0.9% Sodium Chloride Injection or any other diluent.

^b Regardless of storage condition, vaccines should not be used after 12 months from the date of manufacture printed on the vial and cartons.

STORAGE & HANDLING

MODERNA STORAGE & HANDLING INFORMATION



Monovalent

Bivalent

AGE INDICATIONS AND FORMULATION	6 months through 5 years (Primary Series)	6 years through 11 years (Primary Series)	12 years and older (Primary Series)*	6 months through 5 years (Single Bivalent Booster Dose)	6 years and older (Single Bivalent Booster Dose)
VIAL CAP COLOR	Dark Blue	Dark Blue	Red (5.5 mL)	Dark Pink	Dark Blue
VIAL LABEL BORDER COLOR	Magenta	Purple	Light Blue	Yellow	Gray
PREPARATION	Do Not Dilute	Do Not Dilute	Do Not Dilute	Do Not Dilute	Do Not Dilute
DOSE VOLUME/DOSE	0.25 mL/25 mcg	0.5 mL/50 mcg	0.5 mL/100 mcg primary	0.2 mL/10 mcg	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6 to 11 years old: 0.25 mL/25 mcg 12 years and older: 0.5 mL/50 mcg
DOSES PER VIAL	10 primary doses	5 primary doses	11 max primary doses	2 booster doses	Varies by age: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6 to 11 years old: 10 booster doses 12 years and older: 5 booster doses
ULT FREEZER (-90°C TO -60°C)	DO NOT STORE			DO NOT STORE	
FREEZER (-50°C TO -15°C) ^a	Until expiration			Until expiration	
REFRIGERATOR (2°C TO 8°C)	30 days			30 days	
ROOM TEMPERATURE (8°C TO 25°C) including any thaw time	24 hours			24 hours	
AFTER FIRST PUNCTURE (2°C TO 25°C) ^b	Discard after 12 hours			Discard after 8 hours	Discard after 12 hours

^a Regardless of storage condition, vaccines should not be used after the expiration date.

^b After a vial is punctured 20 times it should be discarded even if the 12-hour time limit has not been met.

* Although labels may state "booster doses only", the blue cap, purple label border presentation is only for use as a *primary* dose in ages 6-11

PFIZER-BIONTECH COVID-19 VACCINATION SCHEDULE AND DOSING

Pfizer-BioNTech Ages 6 months–4 years

dose/injection volume
(dilute before use)

Primary Dose:

Pfizer Maroon Cap

Bivalent Booster:

Pfizer Maroon Cap



Pfizer-BioNTech 5 year olds ONLY

dose/injection volume
(dilute before use)

Primary Dose:

Pfizer Orange Cap

Bivalent Booster Options:

Pfizer Orange Cap



Pfizer-BioNTech Ages 6 years–11 years

dose/injection volume
(dilute before use)

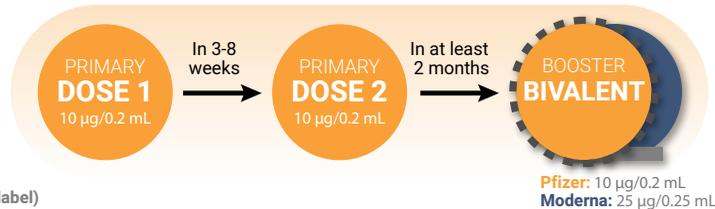
Primary Dose:

Pfizer Orange Cap

Bivalent Booster Options:

Pfizer Orange Cap

Moderna Dark Blue Cap (gray label)



Pfizer-BioNTech Ages 12 years and older

dose/injection volume
(Do NOT dilute before use)

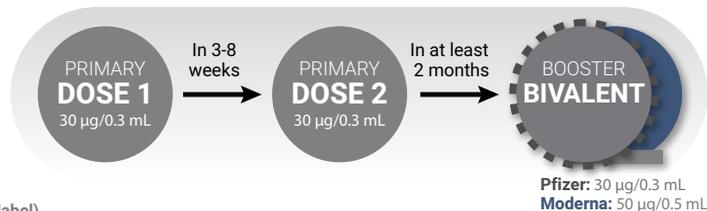
Primary Dose:

Gray Cap

Bivalent Booster Options:

Pfizer Gray Cap

Moderna Dark Blue Cap (gray label)



See the [Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 Age Transition Vaccine Guidance](#) for children who are transitioning from a younger to older age group during their vaccination window.

* Complete the primary series with same product. If the vaccine product previously administered cannot be determined or is no longer available, any age-appropriate mRNA COVID-19 vaccine product may be administered at least 28 days after the first dose.

† Persons with a recent SARS-CoV-2 infection may consider delaying a primary series or booster dose by 3 months from symptom onset or positive test (if infection was asymptomatic).

‡ Some studies in adolescents and adults have shown the small risk of myocarditis associated with mRNA COVID-19 vaccines might be reduced and peak antibody responses and vaccine effectiveness may be increased with an interval longer than 4 weeks. An 8-week interval may be optimal for people who are not moderately or severely immunocompromised and ages 6 months–64 years, especially for males ages 12–39 years. Source: [CDC](#).

See the [CDC's Guidance](#) for latest updates and information on who is considered moderately or severely immunocompromised.

Funding for this project was made possible by the Office of Disease Control, through the Illinois Department of Public Health.

PFIZER-BIONTECH COVID-19 VACCINATION SCHEDULE AND DOSING

FOR MODERATELY TO SEVERELY IMMUNOCOMPROMISED POPULATIONS

Pfizer-BioNTech Ages 6 months–4 years

dose/injection volume
(dilute before use)

Primary Dose:

Pfizer Maroon Cap

Bivalent Booster:

Pfizer Maroon Cap



Pfizer-BioNTech 5 year olds ONLY

dose/injection volume
(dilute before use)

Primary Dose:

Pfizer Orange Cap

Bivalent Booster Options:

Pfizer Orange Cap



Pfizer-BioNTech Ages 6 years–11 years

dose/injection volume
(dilute before use)

Primary Dose:

Pfizer Orange Cap

Bivalent Booster Options:

Pfizer Orange Cap

Moderna Dark Blue Cap (gray label)



Pfizer-BioNTech Ages 12 years and older

dose/injection volume
(Do NOT dilute before use)

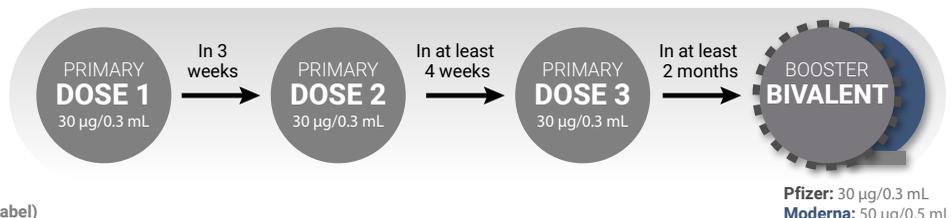
Primary Dose:

Gray Cap

Bivalent Booster Options:

Pfizer Gray Cap

Moderna Dark Blue Cap (gray label)



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MODERNA COVID-19 VACCINATION SCHEDULE AND DOSING

Moderna Ages 6 months–4 years

dose/injection volume
(Do NOT dilute before use)

Primary Dose:

Blue Cap (magenta label)

Bivalent Booster Options:

Moderna Dark Pink Cap (yellow label)



Moderna 5 year olds ONLY

dose/injection volume
(Do NOT dilute before use)

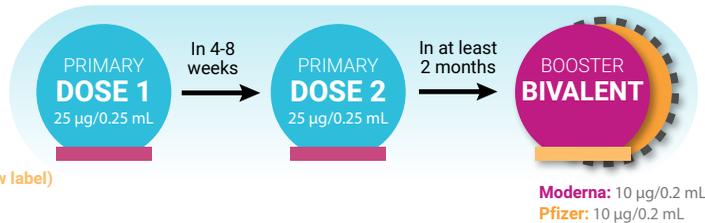
Primary Dose:

Blue Cap (magenta label)

Bivalent Booster Options:

Moderna Dark Pink Cap (yellow label)

Pfizer Orange Cap



Moderna Ages 6 years–11 years

dose/injection volume
(Do NOT dilute before use)

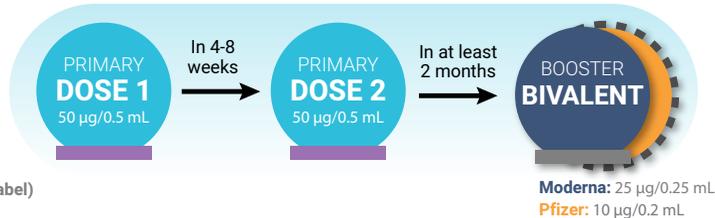
Primary Dose:

Blue Cap (purple label)

Bivalent Booster Options:

Moderna Dark Blue Cap (gray label)

Pfizer Orange Cap



Moderna Ages 12 years and older

dose/injection volume
(Do NOT dilute before use)

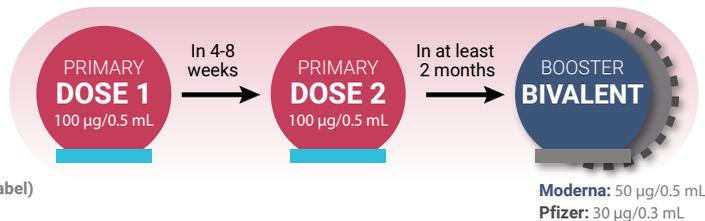
Primary Dose:

Red Cap (blue label)

Bivalent Booster Options:

Moderna Dark Blue Cap (gray label)

Pfizer Gray Cap



See the [Moderna COVID-19 Age Transition Vaccine Guidance](#) for children who are transitioning from a younger to older age group during their vaccination window.

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MODERNA COVID-19 VACCINATION SCHEDULE AND DOSING

FOR MODERATELY TO SEVERELY IMMUNOCOMPROMISED POPULATIONS

Moderna Ages 6 months–4 years

dose/injection volume
(Do NOT dilute before use)

Primary Dose:

Blue Cap (magenta label)

Bivalent Booster Options:

Moderna Dark Pink Cap (yellow label)



Moderna 5 year olds ONLY

dose/injection volume
(Do NOT dilute before use)

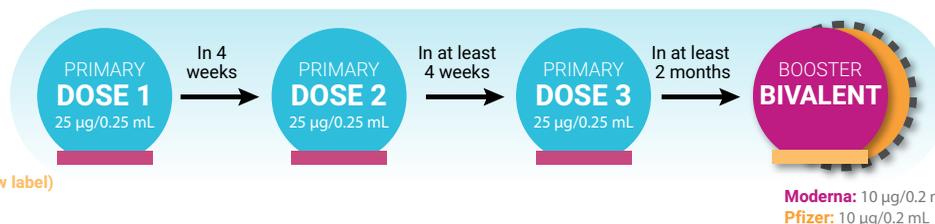
Primary Dose:

Blue Cap (magenta label)

Bivalent Booster Options:

Moderna Dark Pink Cap (yellow label)

Pfizer Orange Cap



Moderna Ages 6 years–11 years

dose/injection volume
(Do NOT dilute before use)

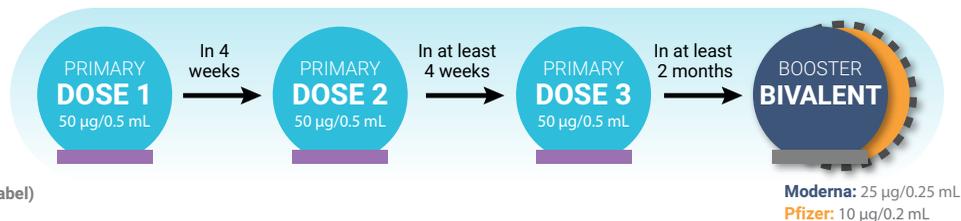
Primary Dose:

Blue Cap (purple label)

Bivalent Booster Options:

Moderna Dark Blue Cap (gray label)

Pfizer Orange Cap



Moderna Ages 12 years and older

dose/injection volume
(Do NOT dilute before use)

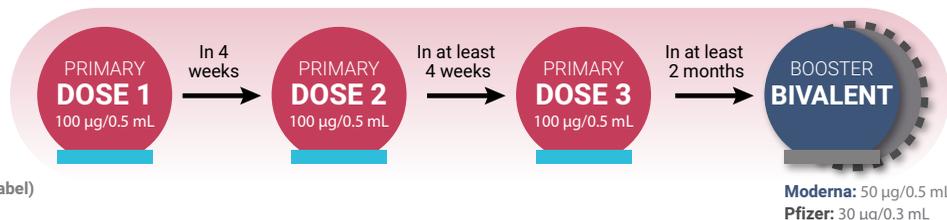
Primary Dose:

Red Cap (blue label)

Bivalent Booster Options:

Moderna Dark Blue Cap (gray label)

Pfizer Gray Cap (gray label)



See the [Moderna COVID-19 Age Transition Vaccine Guidance](#) for children who are transitioning from a younger to older age group during their vaccination window.

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Administering Vaccines: Dose, Route, Site, and Needle Size

Vaccine	Dose	Route
COVID-19 For product, scheduling, and dosage information for COVID-19 vaccine primary series and booster doses for both immunocompetent and immunocompromised adults, see CDC's "COVID-19 Vaccine Interim COVID-19 Immunization Schedule for Persons 6 Months of Age and Older."*		IM
Dengue (DENV4CYD)	0.5 mL	Subcut
Diphtheria, Tetanus, Pertussis (DTaP, DT, Tdap, Td)	0.5 mL	IM
<i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> type b (Hib)	0.5 mL	IM
Hepatitis A (HepA)	≤18 yrs: 0.5 mL ≥19 yrs: 1.0 mL	IM
Hepatitis B (HepB) People 11–15 yrs may be given Recombivax HB(Merck) 1.0 mL adult formulation on a 2-dose schedule.	Engerix-B; Recombivax HB ≤19 yrs: 0.5 mL ≥20 yrs: 1.0 mL Hepelisav-B; PreHevbrio ≥18 yrs: 0.5 mL	IM
Human papillomavirus (HPV)	0.5 mL	IM
Influenza, live attenuated (LAIV4)	0.2 mL (0.1 mL in each nostril)	Intranasal spray
Influenza, inactivated (IIV4); 6 thru 35 mos • Egg-based IIV4: Afluria, Fluzone, Fluarix, FluLaval • Cell-culture based (ccIIV4): Flucelvax	Afluria: 0.25 mL Fluzone: 0.25 or 0.5 mL Fluarix, Flucelvax, FluLaval: 0.5 mL	IM
Influenza, inactivated (IIV4) and • Cell-culture based (ccIIV4), 3+ yrs; • Recombinant (RIV4, Flublok), 18+ yrs; • Adjuvanted (allIIV4, Fluad) 65+ yrs	0.5 mL	IM
Influenza, high-dose (IIV4-HD) 65+ yrs	0.7 mL	
Measles, Mumps, Rubella (MMR)	0.5 mL	Subcut
Meningococcal serogroups A, C, W, Y (MenACWY)	0.5 mL	IM
Meningococcal serogroup B (MenB)	0.5 mL	IM
Monkeypox (Jynneos)	0.5 mL	Subcut†
Pneumococcal conjugate (PCV)	0.5 mL	IM
Pneumococcal polysaccharide (PPSV23)	0.5 mL	IM or Subcut
Polio, inactivated (IPV)	0.5 mL	IM or Subcut
Rotavirus (RV)	Rotarix: 1.0 mL Rotateq: 2.0 mL	Oral
Varicella (VAR)	0.5 mL	Subcut
Zoster (Zos)	Shingrix: 0.5‡ mL	IM
Combination Vaccines		
DTaP-HepB-IPV (Pediarix) DTaP-IPV/Hib (Pentacel) DTaP-IPV (Kinrix; Quadracel) DTaP-IPV-Hib-HepB (Vaxelis)	0.5 mL	IM
MMRV (ProQuad)	0.5 mL	Subcut
HepA-HepB (Twinrix)	1.0 mL	IM

*www.cdc.gov/vaccines/covid-19/downloads/COVID-19-immunization-schedule-ages-6months-older.pdf

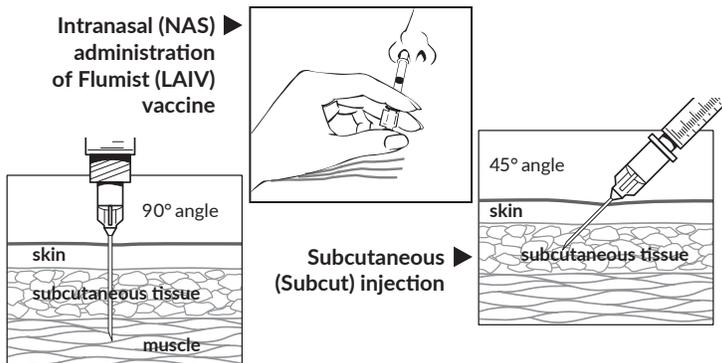
†Administer monkeypox vaccine (Jynneos) 0.5 mL Subcut or, in adults, 0.1 mL intradermally. Subcut is the route indicated on the package insert. Intradermal administration to adults is permitted under FDA emergency use authorization (see www.fda.gov/media/160774/download).

‡The Shingrix (RZV) vial may contain more than 0.5 mL. Do not administer more than 0.5 mL.

Injection Site and Needle Size		
Subcutaneous (Subcut) injection Use a 23–25 gauge needle. Choose the injection site that is appropriate to the person's age and body mass.		
AGE	NEEDLE LENGTH	INJECTION SITE
Infants (1–12 mos)	5/8"	Fatty tissue over antero-lateral thigh muscle
Children 12 mos or older, adolescents, and adults	5/8"	Fatty tissue over antero-lateral thigh muscle or fatty tissue over triceps
Intramuscular (IM) injection Use a 22–25 gauge needle. Choose the injection site and needle length that is appropriate to the person's age and body mass.		
AGE	NEEDLE LENGTH	INJECTION SITE
Newborns (1st 28 days)	5/8"	Anterolateral thigh muscle
Infants (1–12 mos)	1"	Anterolateral thigh muscle
Toddlers (1–2 yrs)	1–1 1/4"	Anterolateral thigh muscle ³
	5/8"–1"	Deltoid muscle of arm
Children (3–10 yrs)	5/8"–1"	Deltoid muscle of arm ³
	1–1 1/4"	Anterolateral thigh muscle
Adolescents and teens (11–18 yrs)	5/8"–1"	Deltoid muscle of arm ³
	1–1 1/2"	Anterolateral thigh muscle
Adults 19 yrs or older		
Female or male <130 lbs	5/8"–1"	Deltoid muscle of arm
Female or male 130–152 lbs	1"	Deltoid muscle of arm
Female 153–200 lbs Male 153–260 lbs	1–1 1/2"	Deltoid muscle of arm
Female more than 200 lbs Male more than 260 lbs	1 1/2"	Deltoid muscle of arm
Female or male, any weight	1"–1 1/2"	Anterolateral thigh muscle

- 1 If skin is stretched tightly and subcutaneous tissues are not bunched.
- 2 Alternate needle lengths may be used if the skin is stretched tightly and subcutaneous tissues are not bunched, as follows: a) a 5/8" needle in toddlers, children, and patients weighing less than 130 lbs (less than 60 kg) for IM injection in the deltoid muscle only, or b) a 1" needle for administration in the thigh muscle for adults of any weight.
- 3 Preferred site

NOTE: Always refer to the package insert included with each biologic for complete vaccine administration information. CDC's Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP) recommendations for the particular vaccine should be reviewed as well. Access the ACIP recommendations at www.immunize.org/acip.



TIPS & TRICKS TO HELP YOU AND YOUR LITTLE ONE GET THROUGH THE NEEDLESTICK

Before



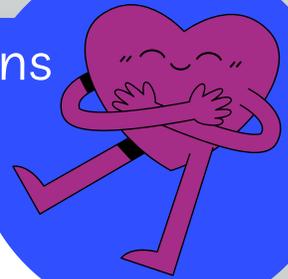
- Plan to hold your infant or toddler upright during their shot. A comforting hold can help by:
- Providing a feeling of safety
 - Keeping your child from being scared – you'll be holding them rather than having to overpower or fight them
 - Allowing the vaccine to be given carefully

If you breastfeed, plan to breastfeed before, during and for a few minutes after the vaccination. If you don't breastfeed, ask if your healthcare provider has sugar water, sometimes called Tootsweet.™



Check in with your own feelings. Children feel calmer when you are calm. Take a few slow deep breaths so your belly expands, not your chest.

During: Holding Positions



for babies

Swaddle

1. Swaddle your baby
2. Take out the leg that the vaccine will be given in



Sideways Lap Sit

1. Have your child sit on your lap facing sideways
2. Secure the child's arm with your own arm
3. Secure their legs with your own leg



Back-to-Chest

1. Hold your child on your lap facing out
2. Place your arms over theirs for a hug-like hold
3. For older children, anchor your child's feet between your thighs/legs or hold with your other hand



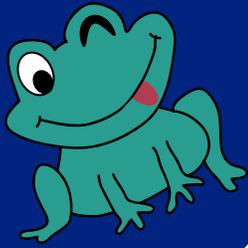
Chest-to-Chest

1. Have your child sit on your lap facing you
2. Wrap their legs around your waist
3. Their arm can go under or over yours



More important information on the other side

TIPS & TRICKS TO HELP YOU AND YOUR LITTLE ONE GET THROUGH THE NEEDLESTICK



During

Distract them. Help your child focus their attention somewhere else during their vaccine.

For babies up to 12 months

- Softly talk or sing songs
- Gently cuddle them
- Offer a pacifier
- Breastfeed (children older than 12 months too!)

For toddlers ages 1 to 3 years

- Read a story
- Play a video on a phone/tablet
- Offer a favorite or new toy
- Give them a job or task

For preschoolers ages 4 to 6 years

- Count, say the ABCs or sing with them - let them fill in some of the numbers or words
- Read a story
- Let them watch a video on a phone or tablet
- Play a game that doesn't require moving (like I spy)
- Ask them to tell you what they see in the space you're in or what they want for dinner

Remember: Stay positive. Stay Calm. Use your normal speaking voice and tone.

After

Be extra loving, kind and supportive. Hold and cuddle your child.

Keep an eye on them.

Some vaccines cause short term pain or discomfort – and your child may be fussy after their shot because of this. Remember you're protecting them from diseases that can hurt a lot more – and the hurt from those diseases last a lot longer or a lifetime!

- If your child's leg or arm is red or swollen, you can apply a clean, cool, wet washcloth for comfort.
- If your child is in pain, you can give them the recommended dose of acetaminophen or ibuprofen. *Do not give aspirin.*

Call your child's healthcare provider if you have any questions or concerns.



RECOMENDACIONES PARA QUE USTED Y SUS HIJOS SUPEREN EL MIEDO A LA VACUNA

Antes



Planee sostener a su bebé o niño vertical durante la vacunación. Un apretón cómodo puede ayudar a:

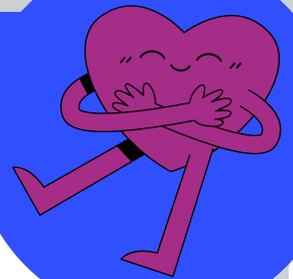
- Ofrecer una sensación de seguridad
- Evitar que su hijo tenga miedo – lo sostendrás en vez de dominarlo o luchar con él.
- Permitir que la vacuna se administre con cuidado

Si amamanta, planea amamantar antes, durante, y por unos minutos después de la vacunación. Si no amamanta pregúntele a su proveedor de salud si tiene agua con azúcar a veces llamado Tootsweet.™



Consulte con sus propios sentimientos. Los niños sentirán más tranquilos cuando ven que tú también estás tranquilo. Respire para que el estómago expande, no el pecho.

Durante: Agarrando



para bebés

Fajar

1. Faje a su bebé
2. Saque la pierna donde se administrará la vacuna



Sentado de lado

1. El niño se sienta de lado en su regazo
2. Amarra el brazo del niño con el tuyo
3. Amarra sus piernas con tu propia pierna



Espalda a Pecho

1. Sostenga al niño en su regazo de espaldas a usted
2. Coloque sus brazos sobre los brazos de ellos para un apretón como un abrazo
3. Para niños mayores, ponga los pies de su hijo entre sus muslos/piernas o agarrellos con la otra mano



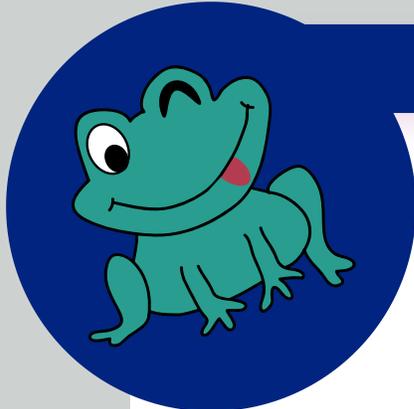
Pecho a Pecho

1. El niño se sienta en su regazo frente a usted
2. Envuelva las piernas alrededor de su cintura
3. El brazo de ellos puede pasar por debajo o de encima de su brazo



Más información importante en el otro lado

RECOMENDACIONES PARA QUE USTED Y SUS HIJOS SUPEREN EL MIEDO A LA VACUNA



Durante

Distráelos. Ayude que su hijo se concentre en algo diferente durante la vacunación.

Para bebés con menos de un año

- Habla en voz baja o cante
- Abrácelos suavemente
- Ofrezca un chupete
- Amamante (también para niños mayores de 1 año)

Para niños entre 1-3 años

- Lea un cuento
- Permitirles mirar un video en el móvil o la tableta
- Ofrezca un juguete favorito o nuevo
- Deles un trabajo o tarea

Para preescolares entre 4-6 años

- Cuente el abecedario o cante con ellos - permítales completar uno de los números o letras
- Lea un cuento
- Permítales mirar un video en el móvil o la tableta
- Juega un juego que no requiere movimiento (como veo veo)
- Pregúnteles que ven en el cuarto o que quieren comer para la cena

Después

Sea muy amoroso, amable, y comprensivo. Sostenga y abraza a su hijo.

Estar al pendiente.

Algunas vacunas pueden causar dolor o incomodidad a corto plazo - y por eso su hijo puede estar quisquilloso. Recuerda que estás protegiéndolos de enfermedades que les pueden lastimar mucho más - y el dolor de esas enfermedades dura más tiempo o por toda la vida!

- Si la pierna o el brazo de su hijo esta rojo o hinchado, puedes aplicar una toallita limpia, fría, y mojada para comodidad
- Si su hijo tiene dolor, les puede dar la dosis recomendada de acetaminofeno o ibuprofeno. *No les dé aspirina.*

Llame al proveedor de salud de su hijo si tiene preguntas o preocupaciones.



PART TWO: COMMUNICATING & ADVOCATING

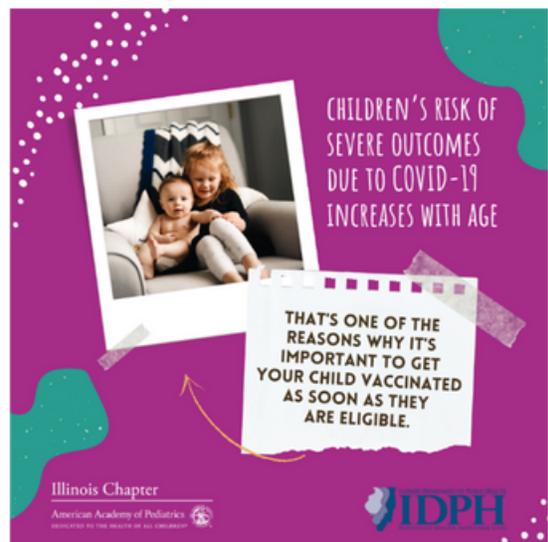
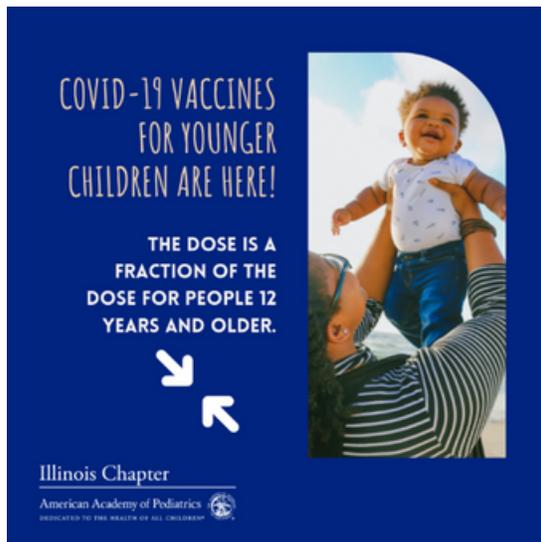


SAMPLE OUTREACH/SOCIAL MEDIA MESSAGES

- Getting your child vaccinated is the best thing to do for their health while COVID-19 is still spreading.
- Before the vaccine became available for children, scientists and medical experts reviewed it for safety and how well it worked!
- Research into how Messenger RNA, or mRNA, works was developed in the 1970s! So, when COVID-19 came along, mRNA vaccine technology was very far along.
- More than 13 million children and teens have tested positive for COVID-19– protect your babies and younger children by getting them vaccinated.
- While children generally do better with COVID-19, they can get very sick or die from this virus. Protect them, get them vaccinated.
- Children aren't supposed to die at the same rate as adults. Do what you can to protect your little ones, get them vaccinated.
- COVID-19 vaccines help prevent people from getting ill and from having long-term effects from COVID-19. Children deserve that protection too.
- Over 42,000 children have been hospitalized due to COVID-19 since March 2020.
- Over 1,020 children have died due to COVID-19 since March 2020.
- No one really likes shots! Plan for how you can support your child during and after their vaccine.
- Talk to your little one about what will happen to try and make it a positive, calm visit.
- Be assured that COVID-19 vaccines are safe and effective. They protect against severe illness, hospitalization and death from COVID-19.
- The biggest goal of COVID-19 vaccines is to protect against serious illness!

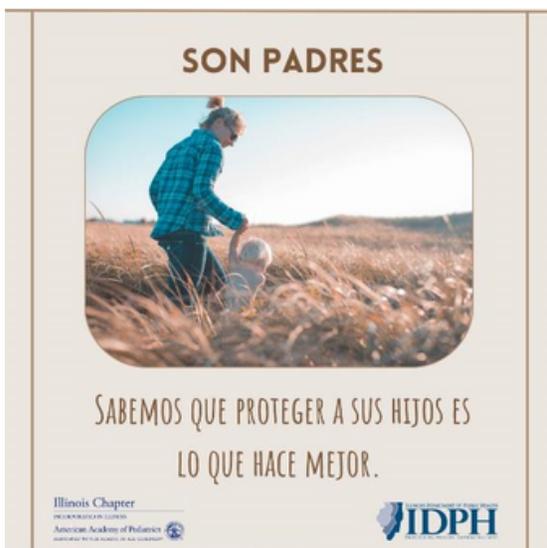
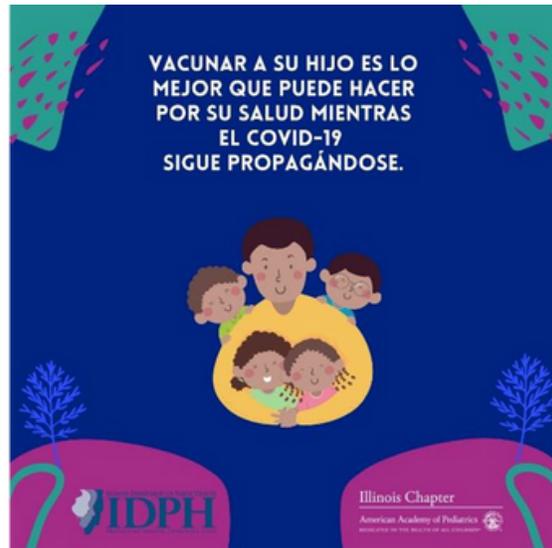
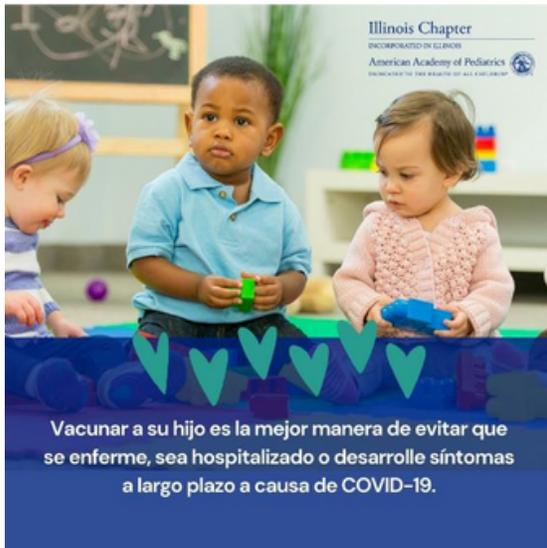
SAMPLE IMAGES AVAILABLE IN ENGLISH AND SPANISH

➔ [DOWNLOAD IMAGES HERE](#).



SAMPLE IMAGES AVAILABLE IN ENGLISH AND SPANISH

➔ [DOWNLOAD IMAGES HERE](#).



LINKS/RESOURCES TO INCLUDE WITH OUTREACH MATERIALS OR POSTS

Healthy Children or AAP

- [COVID Vaccines for Kids 6 Months & Older: FAQs for Families](#)
- [COVID Vaccine Checklist for Kids Aged 5-11](#)
- [The Science Behind the COVID-19 Vaccine: Parent FAQs](#)
- [Ask the Pediatrician: Do I have to pay to vaccinate my child against COVID?](#)
- [Ask the Pediatrician: If my child had COVID already, do they need the vaccine?](#)
- [COVID-19 and Multi-System Inflammatory Syndrome in Children \(MIS-C\)](#)

ICAAP

- [Family Resources webpage](#)
- [Tips & Tricks to help you and your child get through the needle stick \(English\)](#)
- [Tips & Tricks to help you and your child get through the needle stick \(Spanish\)](#)

Other

- [VaccineFinder - U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention](#)
- [Questions and Answers about COVID-19 Vaccines - Children's Hospital of Philadelphia](#)
- [Talking About Covid-19 Vaccines for Children Six Months to Four Years Old – Brown University](#)

QR IMAGE LINKS TO
ICAAP'S FAMILY
RESOURCES WEBPAGE



PFIZER CLINICAL TRIALS



Pfizer-BioNTech initiated a rolling submission to expand the Emergency Use Authorization (EUA) of the Pfizer COVID-19 Vaccine to include children 6 months through 4 years of age (6 months to <5 years of age).

The phase 1/2/3 trial initially enrolled 4,500 children ages 6 months to under 12 years of age in the United States, Finland, Poland, and Spain from more than 90 clinical trial sites. Additional children have been enrolled in all age groups, more than 10,000 children are enrolled.

Study was designed to evaluate the safety, tolerability, and immunogenicity of the Pfizer-BioNTech vaccine on a three-dose schedule (first two doses give approximately 21 days apart, with the third dose given 8 weeks after the second) in:

- Ages 5 to under 12 years (10 µg)
- Ages 2 to under 5 years (3 µg)
- And ages 6 months to under 2 years (3 µg)

The third 3-µg dose was well tolerated among 1,678 children under 5 years of age with a safety profile similar to placebo.

Vaccine efficacy of 80.3% was observed in descriptive analysis of three doses during a time when Omicron was the predominant variant.

No significant safety concerns were identified.

MODERNA CLINICAL TRIALS



The KidCOVE trial (for ages 6 months – under 12 years) initially enrolled 11,700 pediatric participants in the United States and Canada. Approximately 6,700 participants aged 6 months to under 6 years were enrolled.

Study was designed to evaluate the safety, tolerability, and immunogenicity of the Moderna (SpikeVax) vaccine on a two-dose schedule (approximately 28 days apart) in:

- Ages 6 months to under 6 years
- Ages 6 to under 12 years
- Ages 12 to 17 years

Dosage was dependent on age:

- Children 6 months through 6 years received two 25 µg doses
- Children 6 to 12 years received two 50 µg doses
- Children 12 to 18 years received two 100 µg doses

Side effects were like other pediatric vaccines. Rates of fever greater than 38 C were:

- 17.0% in ages 6 months – under 2 years
- 14.6% in 2 years – under 6 years
- 23.9% in 6 years – under 12 years

Fever greater than 40°C was seen in only a few children (0.2% in each age group). No deaths, no myocarditis or pericarditis, and no multisystem inflammatory syndrome in children (MIS-C) were reported.

No safety concerns have been identified.

CONTACT INFORMATION

Illinois Department of Public Health

- To enroll in I-CARE: dph.immunizations@illinois.gov
- For questions about vaccine orders: dph.vaccines@illinois.gov

Chicago Department of Public Health

- Kevin Hansen: Kevin.Hansen@cityofchicago.org
- Provider resources: <https://www.chicagohan.org/covid-19-vaccine/provider>

Illinois Chapter, American Academy of Pediatrics

- Stephanie Atella: satella@illinoisAAP.com
- Facts@ilvaccinates.com

Pfizer

- Customer Service: Call 1-800-879-3477
- General Product Inquiries: Call 1-877-829-2619
- Pfizer Medical Information: Call 1-800-438-1985 or Visit PfizerMedicalInformation.com
- Controlant Customer Support: 1-701-540-4039
- Pfizer US Shipment Support: Call 1-800-666-7248

Moderna

- Customer Service: Call 1-866-MODERNA (1-866-663-3762) or Email ModernaPV@modernatx.com
- Chatbot [here](#)