

COVID-19 Vaccination: Get Injected Not Infected

11am-12pm Wednesday
17th February 2021



The Science

Frequently asked questions

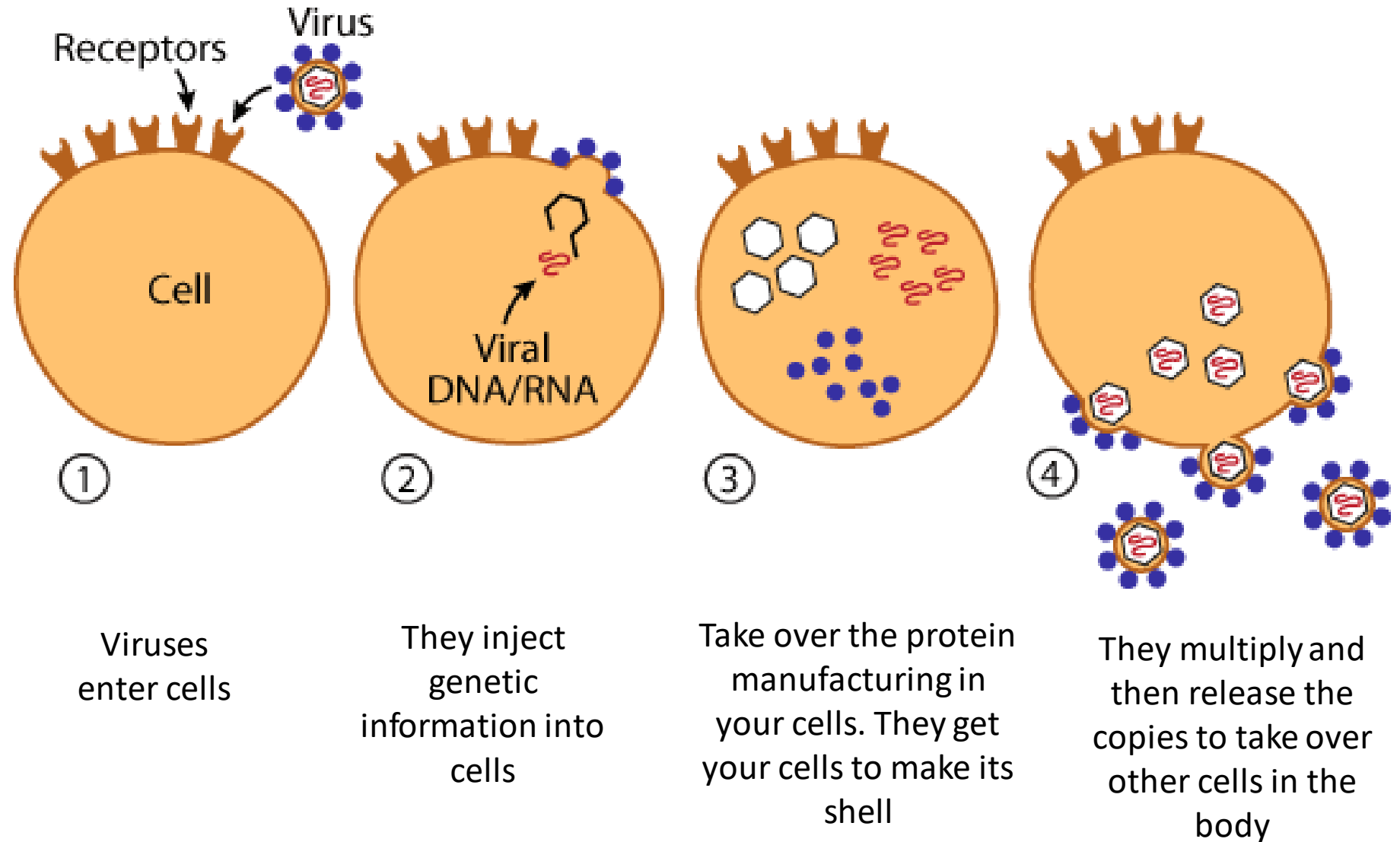


How do Viruses Work?




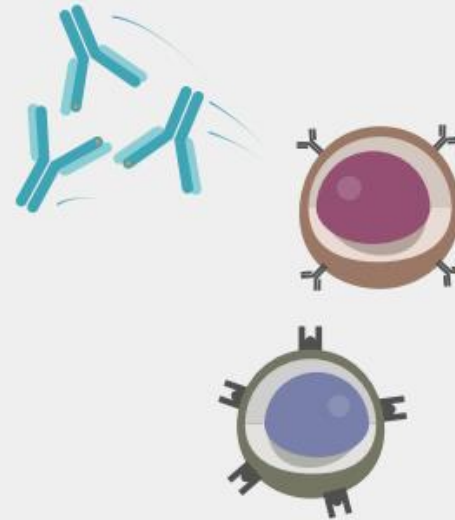
Viruses are non-living parasites containing genetic information and surrounded by a protein coat.

It replicates with the aid of a host cell



How does the immune system work?

- The body recognises viruses as invaders (particularly the outer shell). 
- The body produces an immune response



The adaptive immune response involves:

B cells that make highly specific **antibodies** to stop the virus getting into your cells.

T cells that can help stimulate the B cells and kill any infected cells.



These cells remember the virus and remain in the body. This is **immune memory**.

How do vaccines work ?

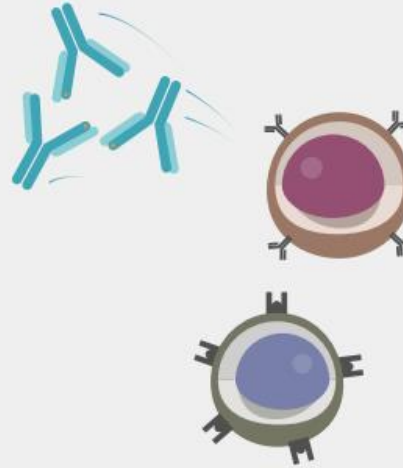
1

Vaccines train your immune system using a harmless form of the virus.



The **vaccine** activates your **adaptive immune response**.

2



The adaptive immune response involves:

B cells that make highly specific **antibodies** to stop the virus getting into your cells.

T cells that can help stimulate the B cells and kill any infected cells.







3



These cells remember the virus and remain in the body. This is **immune memory**.

How do vaccines compare ?

How the two vaccines compare

Company	Type	Doses	How effective at one dose*	Storage
 Oxford Uni- AstraZeneca	Viral vector (genetically modified virus)	 x2	70%	 Regular fridge temperature
 Pfizer- BioNTech	RNA	 x2	90%	 -70C

* JCVI estimated figures - a second dose is necessary to provide longer-term immunity

Source: Respective companies, WHO



Types of vaccines

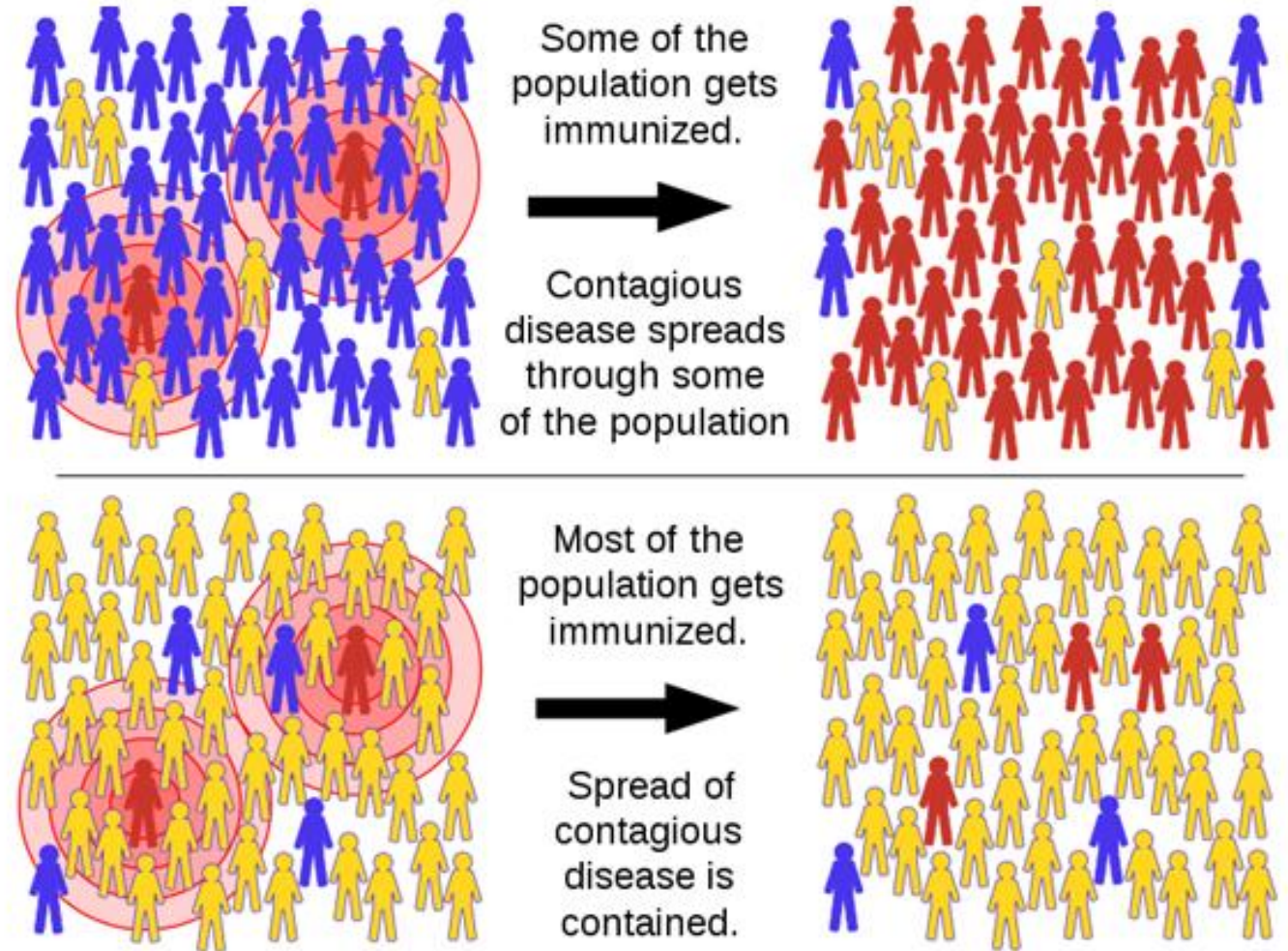
Live attenuated (weakened) viruses, inactive viruses, mRNA or DNA

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yrm9RsBICUw>

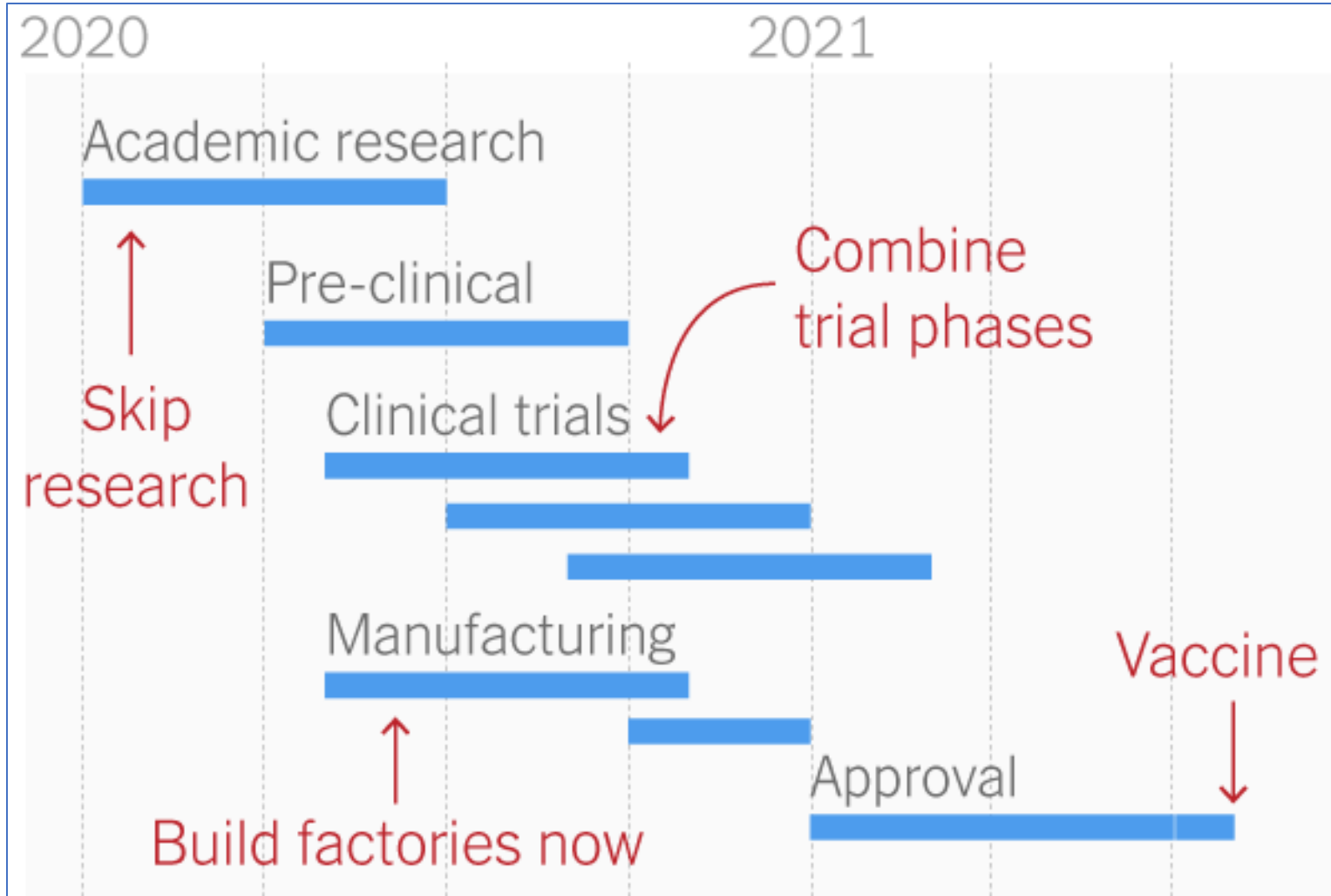
- Vaccines do not change your DNA
- You need two doses for the vaccine to be most effective
- Delay in 2nd dose based on evidence of best impact on reducing mortality in population
- You should still have a vaccine even if you have had COVID-19, but wait or 28 day since testing positive
- If you have just had the flu jab wait 7 days
- If you are poorly on the day, you will be advised to wait.

Why do we need vaccines?

- Vaccination is a safe and effective way to prevent disease and save lives
- These vaccines save the lives of up to 3 million people every year.
- There are vaccines available to protect against at least 20 diseases, such as diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis, influenza, polio and measles.
- Vaccination doesn't just protect ourselves, it protects our loved ones but also those around us (herd immunity)

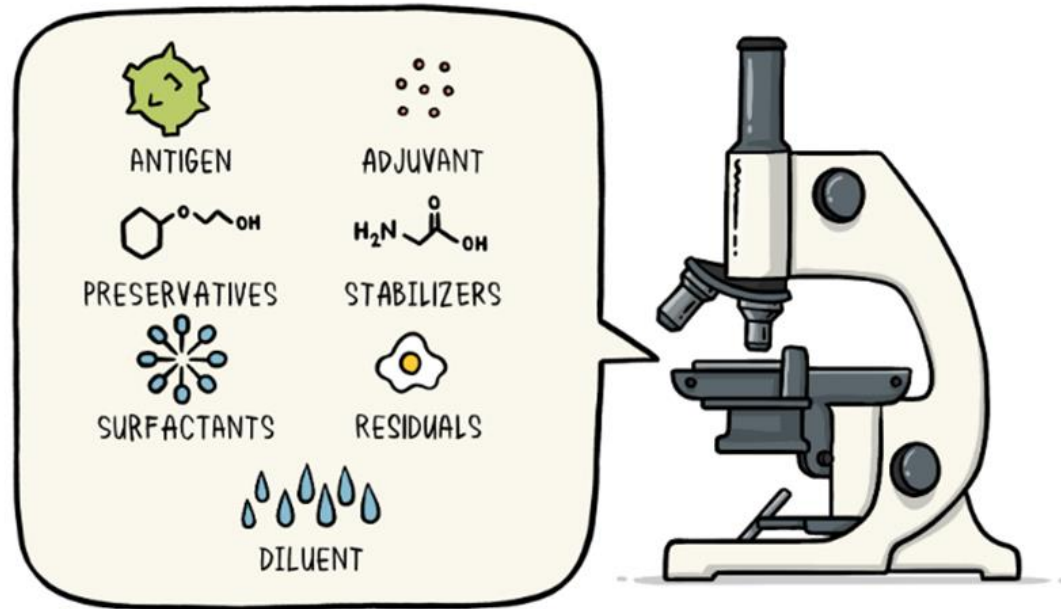


How safe is the vaccine?



- Global effort with the world's leading scientists focused on a single task
- Unlimited resources (money, knowledge, manpower, technology)
- A large pool of diverse adult volunteer trial participants
- The vaccines used in UK were not made using foetus cells

What are the ingredients of a vaccine?



- All of the ingredients in vaccines are thoroughly tested and monitored to ensure they are safe.
- The COVID-19 vaccine does NOT contain any animal products, egg or human cells.
- It contains traces of alcohol equivalent to that found in a banana
- If you have severe allergies to the ***vaccine ingredients***, then you may be advised not to have it.

COVID-19 Vaccination in Royal Greenwich

Frequently asked questions



Who is eligible? JCVI priority cohorts:

By
mid
Feb

1. Older people's care homes residents and staff
2. People 80 years of age and over, and healthcare and social care workers
3. People 75 years of age and over
4. People 70 years of age and over and clinically extremely vulnerable

5. People 65 years of age and over

6. All individuals aged 16-64 years of age with underlying health conditions that put them at higher risk of serious disease or mortality (this group includes carers)

7. People 60 years of age and over

8. People 55 years of age and over

9. People 50 years of age and over

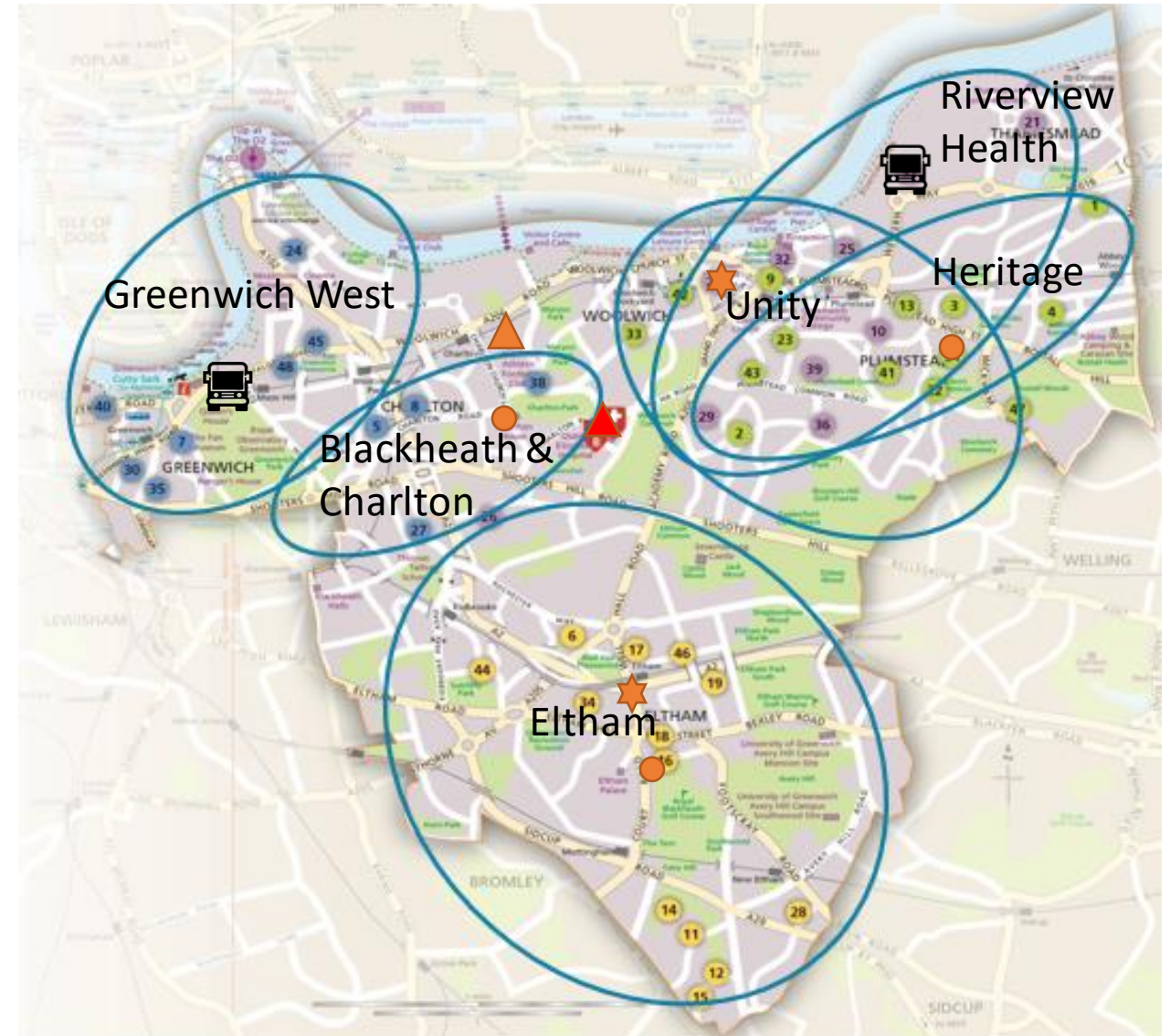
10. Key workers, and the rest of the population

By
spring

By
autumn

Vaccination programme in Greenwich

- 3 Primary Care Network (PCN) sites covering 6 PCNs
- ★ 2 Pharmacy sites
- ▲ 1 Hospital mass vaccination site from 1st Feb)
- ▲ Mass vaccination site/Large PCN - planned for 1st March)
- Roving models
 - Covering care homes and other residential settings (PCN's)
 - Housebound (PCN's)
 - Potential satellite sites
- 🚌 Community bus



Reaching our seldom-heard communities Including BAME and where there are high levels of deprivation

- Housebound
- Proactively contacting all 70+, gathering insight from those who don't wish to attend
- Analysing equalities data
- Community Champions & Deep Engagement
- Faith leaders
- Vaccination bus & satellite clinics
- Proactive work with Vulnerable groups e.g. Homeless

How you can help us:

1. Help us to **identify any other communities or groups** who are not easily accessing information and **connect us to influencers**
2. Support us to ensure communication is **targeting BAME groups and low income families**
3. Share any **insight** with us to help us understand how COVID vaccination messaging is being received
4. Use your **social media platforms** to amplify and promote our messages:
Twitter: @nhsgreenwichccg
Facebook: nhsselondonccg
5. Share **positive video content** about the importance of having a COVID vaccination



Thank you

