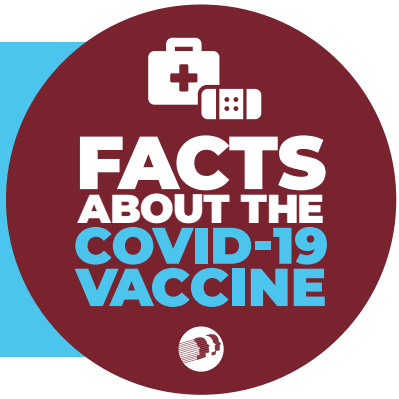
COMPARING COVID-19 VACCINES

This information is provided by the Delaware Division of Public Health based on the most recent information regarding the currently available COVID-19 vaccines.



HIGHLY EFFECTIVE

All three vaccines have slight differences, but all have been proven to be highly effective in preventing serious illness, hospitalization, and death from COVID-19 among people who participated in clinical trials.

	MODERNA	PFIZER	JOHNSON & JOHNSON
HOW YOU GET IT	Two doses, 28 days apart*	Two doses, 21 days apart*	One dose
AGE LIMIT	Must be 18 or older	Must be 16 or older	Must be 18 or older
HOW MANY PEOPLE TESTED IT	30,000 volunteers from the U.S., of all ethnicities	43,000 volunteers from six countries, of all ethnicities	43,000 volunteers from eight countries, of all ethnicities
HOW IT WORKS	mRNA+	mRNA+	Adenovirus-based++
HOW WELL IT PROTECTS BASED ON CLINICAL TRIAL DATA	• **100% effective in preventing death** • 90% effective in preventing hospitalization*** • 100% effective in preventing severe disease • 94.1% effective in preventing symptomatic COVID-19	• **100% effective in preventing death and hospitalization** • 99% effective in preventing severe disease • 95% effective in preventing symptomatic COVID-19	• **100% effective in preventing death and hospitalization** • 85% effective in preventing severe disease • 72% effective in the U.S. in preventing moderate-to-severe COVID-19
HOW LONG BEFORE FULLY VACCINATED	Individuals are considered fully vaccinated two weeks after the date of the second dose**	Individuals are considered fully vaccinated two weeks after the date of the second dose**	Individuals are considered fully vaccinated two weeks after the date of vaccination**

* If it is not possible to follow the dosage intervals, the CDC states you can wait up to 42 days to receive the second dose.

+ mRNA: These COVID-19 vaccines give instructions for cells to make a harmless piece of what is called the "spike protein," found on the surface of the virus that causes COVID-19. Our immune system responds by making antibodies to protect against infection. The spike protein then dissolves and disappears.

++ A small piece of genetic material from the coronavirus is inserted into a weakened version of a common cold virus called an adenovirus. The immune system responds by switching on the cells' alarm systems to activate immune cells nearby. The immune cells spot the intruder proteins of COVID-19 to fight the infection.

** Based on CDC interim guidance dated 03/08/2021.

*** Based on the hospitalization of one person in the clinical trials.

04/14/2021

FOR COVID-19 UPDATES: Visit **de.gov/covidvaccine,** call 1-833-643-1715, email vaccine@delaware.gov, and follow the Delaware Division of Public Health (DPH) on social media.