

6 Things to Know about COVID-19 Vaccination for Children

Information for parents and caregivers of children ages 6 months and older



For the best protection, CDC recommends COVID-19 vaccines for everyone 6 months and older and boosters for everyone 5 years and older, if eligible.

1. COVID-19 vaccination for children is safe.

Before recommending COVID-19 vaccination for children, scientists conducted clinical trials. Then, the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) determined COVID-19 vaccines are safe and effective for everyone 6 months and older.

Ongoing safety monitoring shows that COVID-19 vaccination continues to be safe for children. The known risks of COVID-19 and possible severe complications outweigh the potential risks of having a rare, adverse reaction to vaccination.

Learn more about the [safety of COVID-19 vaccination for children](#).



Tips for Parents and Caregivers:

- **Before vaccination**, tell the vaccine provider about any allergies your child may have—just like what you would do when your child receives their routine vaccines.
- **Requesting accommodations at COVID-19 vaccination sites:** When making an appointment or arriving for vaccination, you can let staff and/or volunteers know your child might need some accommodations. By law, children are also allowed to have a service animal accompany them. Learn more about [COVID-19 Vaccination for Children and Teens with Disabilities](#).

2. Getting vaccinated can help protect children against COVID-19.

Vaccinating children can:

- **Prevent children from getting seriously sick if they do get COVID-19.** COVID-19 vaccination continues to protect children against severe disease, including hospitalization. There is no way to tell in advance how children will be affected by COVID-19. Children with **underlying medical conditions** are more likely to get severely ill from COVID-19. However, healthy children without underlying medical conditions can also experience severe illness.



- Give parents greater confidence for children to participate in childcare and school and in sports, playdates, extracurricular activities, and other group activities.



Tips for Parents and Caregivers:

- Learn more about protecting your family against COVID-19.
- Questions You Can Ask Your School to Learn More About Their COVID-19 Precautions

3. Children may have some side effects after COVID-19 vaccination.

Reported side effects are mild, temporary and like those experienced after routine vaccines. Some children have no side effects.

Learn more about potential side effects in children after COVID-19 vaccination.



Enroll Your Child in v-safe

After getting your child vaccinated, use **v-safe** to get health check-ins and share how your child feels after COVID-19 vaccination.

4. Children receive a smaller dose of COVID-19 vaccine than teens and adults.

COVID-19 vaccine dosage is based on **age on the day of vaccination**, not on a child's size or weight. This is also true for other routinely recommended vaccines, like hepatitis A and hepatitis B vaccines.



Tips for Parents and Caregivers:

- Learn more about COVID-19 vaccine dosage for children and COVID-19 boosters for children and teens.

5. Children who have already had COVID-19 should still get vaccinated.

Emerging evidence indicates that people can get added protection by getting vaccinated after they have been infected with the virus that causes COVID-19. For children who have been infected, their next dose can be delayed 3 months from

Children who have been infected, 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.

If your child tests positive for COVID-19 after getting their first shot, they should wait until their isolation period has ended before getting their second shot.



6. Children can safely receive other vaccines the same day they receive their COVID-19 vaccine.

Routine vaccination is an important preventive care service that should not be delayed.

If multiple vaccines are given at a single visit, each injection will be given in a different injection site, according to recommendations by age.



COVID-19 vaccines are accessible and can be found in a variety of locations

- The federal government is providing COVID-19 vaccines **free of charge** to everyone living in the United States, regardless of their immigration or health insurance status.
- Check with your child's healthcare provider about whether they offer COVID-19 vaccination.
- Contact your [state, territorial, local](#) , or [tribal health department](#) for more information.
- Check your local pharmacy's website to see if vaccination walk-ins or appointments are available for children.
- Search [vaccines.gov](#), text your ZIP code to 438829, or call 1-800-232-0233 to find locations near you that may be offering vaccines for children.

COVID-19 Vaccine Information for Children with Disabilities

- [COVID-19 Vaccine Disability Information and Access Line \(DIAL\)](#) [↗](#)



- Call 888-677-1199 Monday – Friday from 9 a.m. to 8 p.m. (EST) or email DIAL@usaginganddisability.org to help:
 - Find local vaccination locations
 - Make appointments
 - Connect to local services such as accessible transportation

Additional Information:

[Find COVID-19 Vaccines or Boosters Near You](#)

[COVID-19 Vaccines for Children and Teens](#)

[About the COVID-19 Vaccine: Frequently Asked Questions](#)

[Understanding How mRNA Vaccines Work](#)

[The Science Behind the COVID-19 Vaccine: Parent FAQs](#) [↗](#)
([HealthyChildren.org](#))



Signs and Symptoms

Updated August 5, 2022

Monkeypox symptoms

People with monkeypox get a rash that may be located on or near the genitals (penis, testicles, labia, and vagina) or anus (butthole) and could be on other areas like the hands, feet, chest, face, or mouth.

- The rash will go through several stages, including scabs, before healing.
- The rash can initially look like pimples or blisters and may be painful or itchy.

Other symptoms of monkeypox can include:

- Fever
- Chills
- Swollen lymph nodes
- Exhaustion
- Muscle aches and backache
- Headache
- Respiratory symptoms (e.g. sore throat, nasal congestion, or cough)

You may experience all or only a few symptoms

- Sometimes, people have flu-like symptoms before the rash.
- Some people get a rash first, followed by other symptoms.
- Others only experience a rash.

How long do monkeypox symptoms last?

Monkeypox symptoms usually start within 3 weeks of exposure to the virus. If someone has flu-like symptoms, they will usually develop a rash 1-4 days later.

Monkeypox can be spread from the time symptoms start until the rash has healed, all scabs have fallen off, and a fresh layer of skin has formed. The illness typically lasts 2-4 weeks.

If You Have a New or Unexplained Rash or Other Symptoms...

- Avoid close contact, including sex or being intimate with anyone, until you have been checked out by a healthcare provider.
- If you don't have a provider or health insurance, visit a public health clinic near you.
- When you see a healthcare provider, wear a mask, and remind them that this virus is circulating in the area.



Monkeypox Rash Photos



Photo credit: UK Health Security Agency



Photo credit: UK Health Security Agency



Photo credit: UK Health Security Agency



Photo credit: UK Health Security Agency



Signos y síntomas

Síntomas de la viruela símica o del mono

Las personas con viruela símica o del mono presentan un sarpullido que podría ubicarse en el área genital o cerca (pene, testículos, vagina y labios vaginales) o en el ano (agujero del trasero), pero que también podría aparecer en otras partes del cuerpo, como las manos, los pies, el pecho, la cara o la boca.

- El sarpullido pasará por varias etapas, que incluyen la formación de costras, antes de sanar.
- El sarpullido puede verse como granos o ampollas y podría ser doloroso o causar picazón.

Otros síntomas de la viruela símica o del mono pueden incluir:

- Fiebre
- Escalofríos
- Ganglios linfáticos inflamados
- Agotamiento
- Dolores musculares y de la espalda
- Dolor de cabeza
- Síntomas respiratorios (p. ej., dolor de garganta, congestión nasal o tos)

Se pueden presentar todos o solo algunos de los síntomas

- Algunas veces, las personas tienen síntomas similares a los de la influenza (gripe) antes de que aparezca el sarpullido.
- Algunas personas presentan el sarpullido primero y luego otros síntomas.
- Otras personas solo presentan el sarpullido.

¿Cuánto tiempo duran los síntomas de la viruela símica o del mono?

Los síntomas de la viruela símica o del mono suelen aparecer dentro de las 3 semanas de la exposición al virus. Si alguien tiene síntomas similares a los de la influenza, por lo general presentará el sarpullido entre 1 y 4 días después.

La viruela símica puede transmitirse desde el momento en que aparecen los síntomas hasta que el sarpullido haya sanado, se hayan caído todas las costras y se haya formado una nueva capa de piel. La enfermedad dura por lo general de 2 a 4 semanas.

Si usted tiene sarpullido u otros síntomas nuevos o sin causa aparente...

- Evite el contacto cercano con otras personas, incluidas las relaciones sexuales y el contacto íntimo, hasta que lo haya examinado un proveedor de atención médica.
- Si no tiene un proveedor de atención médica o seguro médico, vaya a un centro médico público cerca de usted.
- Cuando vea a un proveedor de atención médica, póngase mascarilla y recuérdale que este virus está circulando en el área.



Fotos de sarpullido por viruela símica o viruela del mono



Fotografía: Agencia de Seguridad de la Salud del Reino Unido



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