Q. Is it safe for my child to receive the Pfizer vaccine?
A. The available safety data to support the EUA in adolescents down to 12 years of age, include 2,260 participants ages 12 through 15 years old enrolled in an ongoing randomized, placebo-controlled clinical trial in the United States. Of these, 1,131 adolescent participants received the vaccine and 1,129 received a saline placebo. More than half of the participants were followed for safety for at least two months following the second dose.

Q. What side effects will my child possibly experience?
A. The most commonly reported side effects in the adolescent clinical trial participants, which typically lasted 1-3 days, were pain at the injection site, tiredness, headache, chills, muscle pain, fever and joint pain.

More commonly asked questions on back.
Q. Should I consider getting my child vaccinated for COVID-19?  
A. Yes. Although COVID-19 in children is usually milder than in adults, some kids can get very sick and have complications or long-lasting symptoms that affect their health and well-being. Like adults, children can transmit the coronavirus to others if they’re infected, even when no symptoms are present, leaving family members and friends vulnerable.

Q. Can my child still get COVID-19 if they are vaccinated? What if they already had COVID-19?  
A. Catching COVID-19 after being fully vaccinated is very rare. No vaccine is 100%, but the COVID-19 vaccine has one of the best efficacy rates in the history of vaccines. It is recommended for those who have had COVID-19 to still receive the vaccine. Natural immunity after infection may only last 90 days and we now are battling variants that your child would not be protected from.

Q. Can my child catch COVID-19 from the vaccine?  
A. The vaccine currently available to children and teens over age 12 (Pfizer) does not contain any live or dead parts of the virus. Instead, it is made up of nucleic acids, which are the building blocks of all our cells. Once they've done their job, they fall apart and exit the body.

Q. Do we even need to vaccinate children?  
A. Vaccinating children will have beneficial effects in the wider community. If we want to get back to normalcy, we need to achieve herd immunity across all the groups that potentially contribute to transmission. Children, particularly younger kids, probably aren’t super-spreaders of SARS-CoV-2, as they are for viruses including influenza. But the emergence of faster-spreading variants, along with rising adult vaccination rates in some countries, means that children and adolescents might soon be contributing more to spread.