Huhu Malu’i Koviti ki he fanga ki’i pepeé moe longa’i fanau iiki: Ngaahi fehu’i toutou ‘eke: June 2022

COVID Vaccines for Babies & Children: Frequently Asked Questions
June 2022

Ko e hā nai e ‘uhinga ke u hhu malu’i KOVITI ai ‘a ‘eku leká?

- Ko e KOVITI ko e pole ki he kauleka iiki
  - Na’e mahiki mā’olunga ‘aupito ‘a e tākoto falemahaki ‘a e kauleká lolotonga ‘a e ‘uluaki ‘asi ‘a e ‘Omikoloni i he fa’ahita’u momoko ‘o e 2021-22.
  - Mei Me 28 2022 ko e fanau iiki hifo he ta’u 5 e 442 ne mate mei he KOVITI
- Lolotonga ‘oku si’isi’i ange ‘a e tu’u lavea ngofua ‘a e fānau iiki he tākoto ‘i falemahaki mo e mate he KOVITI, ‘oku kei tu’u lavea ngofua pe ‘a e fanau iiki ‘i he KOVITI. Ko e māhaki fakamamani lahi ko eni ‘oku nei ‘oku nei to’o ‘a e mou’i ‘a e kakai lalahi ‘e laui miliona. Neongo e ta’e’amanekina ‘a e mā’olunga e lahi ‘o e kakai lalahi kuo matē, ‘oku ‘ikai ke ‘uhinga ia ke tukunoa‘i ai e uesia ki he fānau iiki. ‘Oku laka hake ‘i he ngaahi famili e 400 kuo mole ‘enau fānau iiki koe’uhi ko e mahaki ko eni.
- ‘Oku ‘ikai ke tau lava o tala fakafuofua’i ‘a e fanau iiki ‘oku nau mou’a ‘i he ngaahi faingata’a’ia fakasino lalahi mei he puke uesia ‘e he KOVITI, he ko e lahi hake ‘i he vaeua ‘o e fanau iiki ‘oku nau tākoto falemahaki ‘oku ‘ikai ke ‘i ai ha nau fa’ahinga mahaki tauhi
- Te tau lava ‘i he taimí ni ke fakahaofi ‘a e fānau iiki mei he mate ‘aki ‘a e huhu malu’i
- ‘Oku tokoni ‘a e huhu malu’i ke tauhi ‘e fānau iiki ke nau mo’ui lelei pea mo ‘alu ki he ako, ‘o taofi ai ha ngaahi uesia ki he’enau me’a angamaheni.
**English: Why should I vaccinate my child against COVID?**

- COVID is a risk for young children.
  - Hospitalizations rose sharply in young children during the first Omicron wave in winter 2021-22.
  - As of May 28, 2022 there have been 442 COVID deaths in children under the age of 5.
- While the risk of hospitalization and death from COVID is much lower in children than adults, children are still at risk from COVID. The global pandemic has taken the lives of millions of adults. Just because the number of adult deaths has been unimaginably high, however, does not mean the impact to children has been insignificant. Over 400 families now have empty high chairs and booster seats at their tables each morning.
- We can’t predict which children will have severe illness from a COVID infection – more than half of children who have been hospitalized don’t have any underlying medical conditions.
- We can now prevent the death of children by getting them vaccinated.
- Vaccinating children can also help keep them healthy and in school, avoiding further disruption to their routines.

**ʻOku malu najʻa e huhu maluʻi KOVITI ki heʻeku leká?**

- ʻIo, ʻoku malu ʻa e huhu KOVITI-19 ki he fānau iiki hifo he taʻu 5
- ʻI hono tesiʻi fakakilinikia naʻe kau ai ʻa e fanga kiʻi pepeʻe mo e fānau iiki hifo he taʻu 5 e 9000 pea ne laka hake he 10 milioná ʻa e fānau iiki mei he vahaʻa taʻu motuʻa 5-11 he nau huhu maluʻi mei he KOVITÍ
- E malava pe ke fakatupunga ʻe he fai toʻo maluʻi ko eni ha fanga kiʻi uesia iiki pe kii māmalohi pe, pe ko ha ngaahi ongoʻi uesia fakataimi ka ʻe ʻikai fakatututamaki. Ko e fānau iiki hifo he taʻu 5 te nau ongoʻi mamahiʻia, kulokula ʻa e meʻa ne fai ai e huhú, kiʻi moфи, langaʻulu mo fakamokosia pea mo langa uoua. Ko e fanga kiʻi ongoʻi uesia ko eni ʻoku ʻuhinga ia ʻoku ngāue ʻa e ngaahi ʻōkani maluʻi he sino hoʻo fānau ke maluʻi kinautolu
- Ko e fuo mo e taimi ʻo e fai toʻo ko eni ne ʻosi foʻu pea siviʻi fakaʻauliliki ke pau ʻene malu mo ngāue lelei ki he fānau iiki. Ko e lua ʻo e fai toʻo ni ʻoku tefito ia he matuʻoutuʻa ʻo e ngaahi ʻōkani maluʻi hoʻo fānau iikí kaʻoku ʻikai ko e saisi hoʻo leká, ke ʻuhinga ia ʻoku tefito ai ʻi he taʻu motuʻa ka ʻoku ʻikai ko e mamafa hoʻo leká.
Is the COVID vaccine safe for my child?

- Yes, the COVID-19 vaccines are safe for kids under 5.
- The clinical trials included more than 9,000 babies and children under 5, and more than 10 million children ages 5-11 have been vaccinated against COVID.
- The vaccine might cause some mild to moderate, temporary reactions that are not dangerous. Children under 5 experienced pain and redness at the injection site, fever, headaches, chills, and muscle pain. These reactions mean your child’s immune system is working to protect them.
- The dosage and timing of the vaccine has been specifically developed and tested to be safe and effective in the youngest kids. The dosage is based on the maturity of your child’s immune system, not on the size of your child, which is why it is based on age and not weight.
- The risk of myocarditis and pericarditis, a very rare vaccine side effect that has been seen especially in adolescent males, appears to be very low for children under 5 (lower than for adults and adolescents). There were no cases in the trials, and experts will continue to monitor for this rare side effect in real-world use.
- We have more data on the safety of the COVID-19 vaccines than we will EVER have for most medicines, vitamins, or nutritional supplements.
- Even after vaccines are approved, safety systems are constantly monitoring for any rare side effects or safety concerns.

E ma’u hai mei fe’a e faito’o ko ení ki he ‘eku leká?

- E tuku atu ha ngaahi fo’i ‘akau he ‘uluaki uiké, pea toki tuku atu mo e takai hono uá ‘i he uike hokó
Where can I get the vaccine for my child?

- An initial supply of 10 million doses will be available the first week with a second round of doses available the following week.
- Parents can visit vaccines.gov to view the nearest available COVID-19 vaccine options for their children. All states are ensuring they have vaccines available at public health departments in case a child does not have a personal health care provider or in the case that some providers are unable to stock the vaccine due to storage requirements.

‘E lava nai ‘e ku leka ke ne ma’u mai ha faito’o malu’i KOVITI taimi tatau pe ‘oku ne ma’u mai moha fa’ito’o kehe?

- ‘Io, ‘e malava pe ke ma’u atu ‘e ho’o leká ‘a e faito’o KOVITI taimi tatau pe ‘oku ne ma’u atu ai ha toe faito’o kehe.
- ‘Oku fa’a ma’u foku ‘e he fanga ki’i pepeé mo e fānau iiki hifo ha ta’u 5 ha ngaahi faito’o ‘o lahi hake he tahá ‘i ha’nau ‘a’ahi tu’o tu’o taha ki he’enau toketá. Ko e ngaahi faito’o foku ko eni ‘oku ne lava o malu’i mei ha ngaahi mahaki fakatu’utámaki ‘e 14-‘oku kau foki mo e KOVITI-19 hení.
- Lahí e ngaahi fāmili ne ‘ikai ke nau kau atu ki he houa huku malu’i lolotonga ‘a e to’umahakí, ‘ai leva ha’o ‘apoinimeni mo e “health care provider” ho’o leká ke fakahoko ene huku malu’i KOVITI-19, pea ko e taimi lelei foki eni ke fakahoko mo ha ngaahi huku faito’o malu’i kehe ne ‘ikai ke kau ki ai.
- Ko e ngaahi faito’o fakamo’ui lelei angamaheni ‘oku ne malu’i ha ngaahi mahaki faka’avalisi ki he 1,913, tākoto falemahaki e 2,685 he ‘aho, 720 mate vave ‘i ‘Amelika. Ko e taha ia he ‘etau me’angāue mahu’inga ke tauhi e mou’i lelei ‘etau fānau iiki mo e fāmili.
**English: Can my child get a COVID vaccine at the same time as other vaccines?**

- Yes, children can get the COVID vaccine at the same time as other vaccines.
- Babies and children under 5 often get more than one vaccine at a time when they visit their pediatrician. These recommended vaccines provide protection against 14 dangerous diseases – and now COVID-19 too.
- Many families missed getting routine vaccines during the pandemic, so making an appointment with your child’s healthcare provider to get the COVID-19 vaccine is a good time to get caught up on any missed vaccines, too.
- Routine wellness vaccines prevent an average of 1,913 illnesses per hour, 2,685 hospitalizations per day, and 720 early deaths per week in the United States. They are one of our most important tools for keeping our children and families healthy.

**English: Should my child get a COVID vaccine if they’ve already had COVID?**

- Yes. Prior infection does not protect as well against getting infected again, especially with the newer virus variants like Omicron.
- Getting vaccinated provides a boost in protection without the risk that comes with infection.
- If your child was infected with COVID, their next vaccine dose can be delayed 3 months from when symptoms started or when they tested positive. Talk to your care provider to make the best decision for your child.