FACT SHEET FOR RECIPIENTS AND CAREGIVERS
EMERGENCY USE AUTHORIZATION (EUA) OF
THE MODERNA COVID-19 VACCINE TO PREVENT CORONAVIRUS DISEASE 2019
(COVID-19) IN INDIVIDUALS 18 YEARS OF AGE AND OLDER

You are being offered the Moderna COVID-19 Vaccine to prevent Coronavirus Disease 2019
(COVID-19) caused by SARS-CoV-2. This Fact Sheet contains information to help you
understand the risks and benefits of the Moderna COVID-19 Vaccine, which you may receive
because there is currently a pandemic of COVID-19.

The Moderna COVID-19 Vaccine is a vaccine and may prevent you from getting COVID-19.
There is no U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) approved vaccine to prevent COVID-19.

Read this Fact Sheet for information about the Moderna COVID-19 Vaccine. Talk to the
vaccination provider if you have questions. It is your choice to receive the Moderna COVID-19
Vaccine.

The Moderna COVID-19 Vaccine is administered as a 2-dose series, 1 month apart, into the
muscle.

The Moderna COVID-19 Vaccine may not protect everyone.

This Fact Sheet may have been updated. For the most recent Fact Sheet, please visit

WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW BEFORE YOU GET THIS VACCINE

WHAT IS COVID-19?
COVID-19 is caused by a coronavirus called SARS-CoV-2. This type of coronavirus has not
been seen before. You can get COVID-19 through contact with another person who has the
virus. It is predominantly a respiratory illness that can affect other organs. People with COVID-
19 have had a wide range of symptoms reported, ranging from mild symptoms to severe illness.
Symptoms may appear 2 to 14 days after exposure to the virus. Symptoms may include: fever or
chills; cough; shortness of breath; fatigue; muscle or body aches; headache; new loss of taste or
smell; sore throat; congestion or runny nose; nausea or vomiting; diarrhea.

WHAT IS THE MODERNA COVID-19 VACCINE?
The Moderna COVID-19 Vaccine is an unapproved vaccine that may prevent COVID-19. There
is no FDA-approved vaccine to prevent COVID-19.

The FDA has authorized the emergency use of the Moderna COVID-19 Vaccine to prevent
COVID-19 in individuals 18 years of age and older under an Emergency Use Authorization
(EUA).

For more information on EUA, see the “What is an Emergency Use Authorization (EUA)?”
section at the end of this Fact Sheet.

Revised: 12/2020
WHAT SHOULD YOU MENTION TO YOUR VACCINATION PROVIDER BEFORE YOU GET THE MODERNA COVID-19 VACCINE?
Tell your vaccination provider about all of your medical conditions, including if you:

- have any allergies
- have a fever
- have a bleeding disorder or are on a blood thinner
- are immunocompromised or are on a medicine that affects your immune system
- are pregnant or plan to become pregnant
- are breastfeeding
- have received another COVID-19 vaccine

WHO SHOULD GET THE MODERNA COVID-19 VACCINE?
FDA has authorized the emergency use of the Moderna COVID-19 Vaccine in individuals 18 years of age and older.

WHO SHOULD NOT GET THE MODERNA COVID-19 VACCINE?
You should not get the Moderna COVID-19 Vaccine if you:

- had a severe allergic reaction after a previous dose of this vaccine
- had a severe allergic reaction to any ingredient of this vaccine

WHAT ARE THE INGREDIENTS IN THE MODERNA COVID-19 VACCINE?
The Moderna COVID-19 Vaccine contains the following ingredients: messenger ribonucleic acid (mRNA), lipids (SM-102, polyethylene glycol [PEG] 2000 dimyristoyl glycerol [DMG], cholesterol, and 1,2-distearoyl-sn-glycero-3-phosphocholine [DSPC]), tromethamine, tromethamine hydrochloride, acetic acid, sodium acetate, and sucrose.

HOW IS THE MODERNA COVID-19 VACCINE GIVEN?
The Moderna COVID-19 Vaccine will be given to you as an injection into the muscle.

The Moderna COVID-19 Vaccine vaccination series is 2 doses given 1 month apart.

If you receive one dose of the Moderna COVID-19 Vaccine, you should receive a second dose of the same vaccine 1 month later to complete the vaccination series.

HAS THE MODERNA COVID-19 VACCINE BEEN USED BEFORE?
The Moderna COVID-19 Vaccine is an unapproved vaccine. In clinical trials, approximately 15,400 individuals 18 years of age and older have received at least 1 dose of the Moderna COVID-19 Vaccine.

WHAT ARE THE BENEFITS OF THE MODERNA COVID-19 VACCINE?
In an ongoing clinical trial, the Moderna COVID-19 Vaccine has been shown to prevent COVID-19 following 2 doses given 1 month apart. The duration of protection against COVID-19 is currently unknown.

Revised: 12/2020
WHAT ARE THE RISKS OF THE MODERNA COVID-19 VACCINE?
Side effects that have been reported with the Moderna COVID-19 Vaccine include:
  - Injection site reactions: pain, tenderness and swelling of the lymph nodes in the same arm of the injection, swelling (hardness), and redness
  - General side effects: fatigue, headache, muscle pain, joint pain, chills, nausea and vomiting, and fever

There is a remote chance that the Moderna COVID-19 Vaccine could cause a severe allergic reaction. A severe allergic reaction would usually occur within a few minutes to one hour after getting a dose of the Moderna COVID-19 Vaccine. For this reason, your vaccination provider may ask you to stay at the place where you received your vaccine for monitoring after vaccination. Signs of a severe allergic reaction can include:
  - Difficulty breathing
  - Swelling of your face and throat
  - A fast heartbeat
  - A bad rash all over your body
  - Dizziness and weakness

These may not be all the possible side effects of the Moderna COVID-19 Vaccine. Serious and unexpected side effects may occur. The Moderna COVID-19 Vaccine is still being studied in clinical trials.

WHAT SHOULD I DO ABOUT SIDE EFFECTS?
If you experience a severe allergic reaction, call 9-1-1, or go to the nearest hospital.

Call the vaccination provider or your healthcare provider if you have any side effects that bother you or do not go away.

Report vaccine side effects to FDA/CDC Vaccine Adverse Event Reporting System (VAERS). The VAERS toll-free number is 1-800-822-7967 or report online to https://vaers.hhs.gov/reportevent.html. Please include “Moderna COVID-19 Vaccine EUA” in the first line of box #18 of the report form.

In addition, you can report side effects to ModernaTX, Inc. at 1-866-MODERNA (1-866-663-3762).

You may also be given an option to enroll in v-safe. V-safe is a new voluntary smartphone-based tool that uses text messaging and web surveys to check in with people who have been vaccinated to identify potential side effects after COVID-19 vaccination. V-safe asks questions that help CDC monitor the safety of COVID-19 vaccines. V-safe also provides second-dose reminders if needed and live telephone follow-up by CDC if participants report a significant health impact following COVID-19 vaccination. For more information on how to sign up, visit: www.cdc.gov/vsafe.
WHAT IF I DECIDE NOT TO GET THE MODERNA COVID-19 VACCINE?
It is your choice to receive or not receive the Moderna COVID-19 Vaccine. Should you decide not to receive it, it will not change your standard medical care.

ARE OTHER CHOICES AVAILABLE FOR PREVENTING COVID-19 BESIDES MODERNA COVID-19 VACCINE?
Currently, there is no FDA-approved alternative vaccine available for prevention of COVID-19. Other vaccines to prevent COVID-19 may be available under Emergency Use Authorization.

CAN I RECEIVE THE MODERNA COVID-19 VACCINE WITH OTHER VACCINES?
There is no information on the use of the Moderna COVID-19 Vaccine with other vaccines.

WHAT IF I AM PREGNANT OR BREASTFEEDING?
If you are pregnant or breastfeeding, discuss your options with your healthcare provider.

WILL THE MODERNA COVID-19 VACCINE GIVE ME COVID-19?
No. The Moderna COVID-19 Vaccine does not contain SARS-CoV-2 and cannot give you COVID-19.

KEEP YOUR VACCINATION CARD
When you receive your first dose, you will get a vaccination card to show you when to return for your second dose of the Moderna COVID-19 Vaccine. Remember to bring your card when you return.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
If you have questions, visit the website or call the telephone number provided below.

To access the most recent Fact Sheets, please scan the QR code provided below.

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<th>Moderna COVID-19 Vaccine website</th>
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<td><a href="http://www.modernatx.com/covid19vaccine-eua">www.modernatx.com/covid19vaccine-eua</a></td>
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HOW CAN I LEARN MORE?
- Ask the vaccination provider
- Contact your state or local public health department
WHERE WILL MY VACCINATION INFORMATION BE RECORDED?
The vaccination provider may include your vaccination information in your state/local jurisdiction’s Immunization Information System (IIS) or other designated system. This will ensure that you receive the same vaccine when you return for the second dose. For more information about IISs, visit: https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/programs/iis/about.html.

WHAT IS THE COUNTERMEASURES INJURY COMPENSATION PROGRAM?
The Countermeasures Injury Compensation Program (CICP) is a federal program that may help pay for costs of medical care and other specific expenses of certain people who have been seriously injured by certain medicines or vaccines, including this vaccine. Generally, a claim must be submitted to the CICP within one (1) year from the date of receiving the vaccine. To learn more about this program, visit www.hrsa.gov/cicp/ or call 1-855-266-2427.

WHAT IS AN EMERGENCY USE AUTHORIZATION (EUA)?
The United States FDA has made the Moderna COVID-19 Vaccine available under an emergency access mechanism called an EUA. The EUA is supported by a Secretary of Health and Human Services (HHS) declaration that circumstances exist to justify the emergency use of drugs and biological products during the COVID-19 pandemic.

The Moderna COVID-19 Vaccine has not undergone the same type of review as an FDA-approved or cleared product. FDA may issue an EUA when certain criteria are met, which includes that there are no adequate, approved, and available alternatives. In addition, the FDA decision is based on the totality of the scientific evidence available showing that the product may be effective to prevent COVID-19 during the COVID-19 pandemic and that the known and potential benefits of the product outweigh the known and potential risks of the product. All of these criteria must be met to allow for the product to be used during the COVID-19 pandemic.

The EUA for the Moderna COVID-19 Vaccine is in effect for the duration of the COVID-19 EUA declaration justifying emergency use of these products, unless terminated or revoked (after which the products may no longer be used).

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Do clinical trial results show whether vaccines are effective?
Yes. Clinical trials provide data and information about how well a vaccine prevents an infectious disease and about how safe it is. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) evaluates these data, along with information from the manufacturer, to assess the safety and effectiveness of a vaccine. FDA then decides whether to approve a vaccine or authorize it for emergency use in the United States.

After a vaccine is either approved or authorized for emergency use by FDA, more assessments are done before a vaccine is recommended for public use. The goal of these assessments is to understand more about the protection a vaccine provides under real-world conditions, outside of clinical trials.

After COVID-19 vaccines are approved or authorized for emergency use by FDA and recommended for public use, CDC will further assess their effectiveness. These real-world assessments will compare groups of people who do and don't get vaccinated and people who do and don't get COVID-19 to find out how well COVID-19 vaccines are working to protect people.

Why would the effectiveness of vaccines be different after the clinical trials?
Many factors can affect a vaccine's effectiveness in real-world situations. These factors can include things such as how a vaccine is transported and stored or even how patients are vaccinated. Vaccine effectiveness can also be affected by differences in the underlying medical conditions of people vaccinated as compared to those vaccinated in the clinical trials.

Assessments of vaccine effectiveness can also provide important information about how well a vaccine is working in groups of people who were not included or were not well represented in clinical trials.

How will experts evaluate the COVID-19 vaccines in real-world conditions?
Experts are working on many types of real-world studies to determine vaccine effectiveness, and each uses a different method:

- **Case-control studies** will include cases (people who have the virus that causes COVID-19) and controls (people who do not have the virus that causes COVID-19). People who agree to participate in a case-control study will provide information on whether they received a COVID-19 vaccine or not. Experts will look to see if the cases were less likely to have received the vaccine than controls, which would show that the vaccine is working.

- **A test-negative design study** will enroll people who are seeking medical care for symptoms that could be due to COVID-19. In this special type of case-control study, experts will compare the COVID-19 vaccination status of those who test positive (meaning they have COVID-19) to those who test negative (meaning they do not have COVID-19).

www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/vaccines
Cohort studies will follow people who have and haven’t had a COVID-19 vaccine for several months to see if getting vaccinated protects them from getting the disease. This can be done in real time (prospectively) or by looking back in time (retrospectively) using data that were already collected, such as information in participants’ medical records.

Screening method assessments look at vaccination status among a group of cases (for example, cases detected through ongoing COVID-19 surveillance) and compares those cases with vaccination coverage among the overall population where those cases come from (for example people from the same state). By comparing coverage between these two groups, researchers can get an early estimate of whether a vaccine is working as expected.

Ecologic analysis assessments look at groups of people—such as those in different geographic locations or at different times—to find out how many were vaccinated and how many were diagnosed with COVID-19. These analyses may be hard to interpret because the number of COVID-19 illnesses has changed rapidly over time and in different places.

CDC will use several methods because they can all contribute different information about how the vaccine is working.

Will assessments determine if the vaccines protect people from severe COVID-19 illness?
Yes. Severe illness from COVID-19 is defined as needing care in a hospital or intensive care unit (ICU), needing to be on a ventilator, or dying due to COVID-19.

- Experts will assess how well COVID-19 vaccines protect people against severe illness using case-control studies among hospitalized patients.
- Experts also will use cohort studies of electronic health records to see if people hospitalized with COVID-19 received the vaccine or not.

Will assessments determine if the vaccines protect people against mild illness?
Yes. CDC will use case-control studies to assess how well COVID-19 vaccines protect people against less severe forms of COVID-19—for example, people with COVID-19 who need to visit a doctor but don’t need to be hospitalized.

Will assessments determine if the vaccines protect people who are ill with no symptoms at all?
Yes. Some people can be infected with or “carry” the virus that causes COVID-19, but they don’t feel sick or have any symptoms. Experts call this asymptomatic infection. It is important to know whether COVID-19 vaccines can help lower the number of people who have asymptomatic infection. People with asymptomatic infection can unknowingly spread the virus to others.

A special type of cohort study will find out how effective the vaccine is when people are asymptomatic. People who agree to participate will be tested for COVID-19 every week whether they have symptoms or not. Experts will then compare the proportion of people with infection who were vaccinated to the proportion of people with infection who were not vaccinated.

Who will be included in the real-world vaccine assessments?
CDC is working to make sure real-world vaccine assessments include diverse groups of people including the following:

Healthcare personnel and essential workers
Experts will rapidly assess vaccine effectiveness among healthcare personnel working in hospitals, long term care/skilled nursing facilities, or nursing homes in selected sites across the United States. These assessments will show how well COVID-19 vaccines protect healthcare personnel from getting sick or having severe illness. Assessments among healthcare personnel and essential workers will also inform how well COVID-19 vaccines protect them against getting infected, regardless of whether they have symptoms or not.

Older adults and those living in nursing homes
The risk for severe illness from COVID-19 increases with age, so making sure these vaccines protect older adults is critical. People living in nursing homes and long-term care facilities are at especially high risk of getting COVID-19 and severe disease. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) will
use CMS Medicare billing data to assess COVID-19 vaccine effectiveness among older adults, including those living in nursing homes and long-term care facilities. These data will include information about whether people received a COVID-19 vaccine, whether they got sick with COVID-19, and if they needed hospital care. This information will help inform how well the vaccine works in preventing COVID-19 and severe illness among older adults.

Experts will also use data from CDC and CMS to conduct a case-control assessment. Experts will identify older adults hospitalized for COVID-19 and older adults hospitalized for other reasons. They will then compare how many cases and controls received a COVID-19 vaccine to estimate vaccine effectiveness.

**People with underlying medical conditions**
To better understand how well COVID-19 vaccines protect people with underlying medical conditions who may be at increased risk for severe illness. Experts are working to make sure various real-world vaccine assessments will include adults with heart conditions, obesity, and diabetes. The real-world vaccine effectiveness assessments will also collect information about other underlying medical conditions. This information will be used to better understand how well COVID-19 vaccines protect people with underlying medical conditions.

**People in racial and ethnic minority groups**
Long-standing systemic health and social inequities have put many people from racial and ethnic minority groups at increased risk of getting sick and dying from COVID-19. CDC is working to ensure that real-world assessments of vaccine effectiveness include diverse populations, such as people from racial and ethnic minority groups disproportionately affected by COVID-19.

CDC also is working with the Indian Health Service (IHS), tribal nations, and other partners to ensure that these real-world assessments include American Indian and Alaska Native populations who have been disproportionately affected by COVID-19. This is important to ensure that COVID-19 vaccines can help achieve health equity, so everyone has a fair opportunity to be as healthy as possible.

These vaccines were produced so quickly. How do we know they are safe?
It is the U.S. vaccine safety system's job to make sure that all vaccines are as safe as possible. Safety has been a top priority while federal partners have worked to make COVID-19 vaccines available for use in the United States.

The new COVID-19 vaccines have been evaluated in tens of thousands of individuals, who volunteered to be vaccinated and to participate in clinical trials. The information from these clinical trials allowed the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) to determine the safety and effectiveness of the vaccines. These clinical trials were conducted according to rigorous standards set forth by FDA.

FDA has determined that the newly authorized COVID-19 vaccines meet its safety and effectiveness standards. Therefore, FDA has made these vaccines available for use in the United States under what is known as an Emergency Use Authorization.

Will CDC continue to watch for problems with these new vaccines?
Yes. Even though no safety issues arose during the clinical trials, CDC and other federal partners will continue to monitor the new vaccines for serious side effects (known as adverse events) using many vaccine safety monitoring systems.

This continued monitoring can pick up on side effects that may not have been seen in clinical trials. If an unexpected side effect with the new COVID-19 vaccines is seen, experts can quickly study it further to determine if it is a true safety concern. Monitoring vaccine safety is critical to help ensure that the benefits of the COVID-19 vaccines continue to outweigh the risks for people who are vaccinated.

The current vaccine safety system is strong and robust, with the capacity to monitor COVID-19 vaccine safety effectively. Existing data systems can rapidly detect if a vaccine has any possible safety problems. These systems are being scaled up to fully meet the needs of the nation. Additional systems and data sources are also being developed to further enhance safety monitoring capabilities.
New vaccine safety monitoring systems and information sources

The following systems and information sources add another layer of safety monitoring, giving CDC and FDA the ability to evaluate COVID-19 vaccine safety in real time and make sure COVID-19 vaccines are as safe as possible:

- **CDC: V-SAFE** — A new smartphone-based, after-vaccination health checker for people who receive COVID-19 vaccines. V-SAFE will use text messaging and web surveys from CDC to check in with vaccine recipients for health problems following COVID-19 vaccination. The system also will provide telephone follow up to anyone who reports medically significant (important) adverse events.

- **CDC: National Healthcare Safety Network (NHSN)** — An acute care and long-term care facility monitoring system with reporting to the Vaccine Adverse Event Reporting System or VAERS

- **FDA: Other large insurer/payer databases** — A system of administrative and claims-based data for surveillance and research

Existing Safety Monitoring Systems

The safety of vaccines is monitored all the time with multiple approaches. As people get vaccinated, CDC, FDA, and other federal partners will use the following existing, robust systems and data sources to conduct ongoing safety monitoring in the following groups:

**General public**

- **CDC and FDA: Vaccine Adverse Event Reporting System (VAERS)** — The national system that collects reports from healthcare professionals, vaccine manufacturers, and the public of adverse events that happen after vaccination; reports of adverse events that are unexpected, appear to happen more often than expected, or have unusual patterns are followed up with specific studies

- **CDC: Vaccine Safety Datalink (VSD)** — A network of 9 integrated healthcare organizations across the United States that conducts active surveillance and research; the system is also used to help determine whether possible side effects identified using VAERS are actually related to vaccination

- **CDC: Clinical Immunization Safety Assessment (CISA) Project** — A collaboration between CDC and 7 medical research centers to provide expert consultation on individual cases and conduct clinical research studies about vaccine safety

- **FDA and the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services: Medicare data** — A claims-based system for active surveillance and research

- **FDA: Biologics Effectiveness and Safety System (BEST)** — A system of electronic health record, administrative, and claims-based data for active surveillance and research

- **FDA: Sentinel Initiative** — A system of electronic health record, administrative, and claims-based data for active surveillance and research

**Members of the military**

- **Department of Defense (DOD): DOD VAERS data** — Adverse event reporting to VAERS for the DOD populations

- **DOD: Vaccine Adverse Event Clinical System (VAECS)** — A system for case tracking and evaluation of adverse events following immunization in DOD and DOD-affiliated populations

- **DOD: DOD Electronic Health Record and Defense Medical Surveillance System** — A system of electronic health record and administrative data for active surveillance and research

**Veterans**

- **Department of Veterans Affairs (VA): VA Adverse Drug Event Reporting System (VA ADERS)** — A national reporting system for adverse events following receipt of drugs and immunizations

- **VA Electronic Health Record and Active Surveillance System** — A system of electronic health record and administrative data for active surveillance and research

**Tribal nations**

- **Indian Health Service (IHS): IHS VAERS data** — Spontaneous adverse event reporting to VAERS for populations served by IHS and Tribal facilities
Get vaccinated.
Get your smartphone.
Get started with v-safe.

What is v-safe?

V-safe is a smartphone-based tool that uses text messaging and web surveys to provide personalized health check-ins after you receive a COVID-19 vaccination. Through v-safe, you can quickly tell CDC if you have any side effects after getting the COVID-19 vaccine. Depending on your answers, someone from CDC may call to check on you. And v-safe will remind you to get your second COVID-19 vaccine dose if you need one.

Your participation in CDC’s v-safe makes a difference—it helps keep COVID-19 vaccines safe.

How can I participate?

Once you get a COVID-19 vaccine, you can enroll in v-safe using your smartphone. Participation is voluntary and you can opt out at any time. You will receive text messages from v-safe around 2 p.m. local time. To opt out, simply text “STOP” when v-safe sends you a text message. You can also start v-safe again by texting “START.”

How long do v-safe check-ins last?

During the first week after you get your vaccine, v-safe will send you a text message each day to ask how you are doing. Then you will get check-in messages once a week for up to 5 weeks. The questions v-safe asks should take less than 5 minutes to answer. If you need a second dose of vaccine, v-safe will provide a new 6-week check-in process so you can share your second-dose vaccine experience as well. You’ll also receive check-ins 3, 6, and 12 months after your final dose of vaccine.

Is my health information safe?

Yes. Your personal information in v-safe is protected so that it stays confidential and private.*

*To the extent v-safe uses existing information systems managed by CDC, FDA, and other federal agencies, the systems employ strict security measures appropriate for the data’s level of sensitivity.
**How to register and use v-safe**
You will need your smartphone and information about the COVID-19 vaccine you received. This information can be found on your vaccination record card; if you cannot find your card, please contact your healthcare provider.

**Register**
1. Go to the **v-safe** website using one of the two options below:

   ![Use your smartphone's browser to go to vsafe.cdc.gov](QR_code)

   OR

   Aim your smartphone's camera at this code

2. Read the instructions. Click **Get Started**.
3. Enter your name, mobile number, and other requested information. Click **Register**.
4. You will receive a text message with a verification code on your smartphone. Enter the code in **v-safe** and click **Verify**.
5. At the top of the screen, click **Enter vaccine information**.
6. Select which COVID-19 vaccine you received (found on your vaccination record card; if you cannot find your card, please contact your healthcare provider). Then enter the date you were vaccinated. Click **Next**.
7. Review your vaccine information. If correct, click **Submit**. If not, click **Go Back**.
8. **Congrats! You're all set!** If you complete your registration before 2 p.m. local time, **v-safe** will start your initial health check-in around 2 p.m. that day. If you register after 2 p.m., **v-safe** will start your initial health check-in immediately after you register—just follow the instructions. You will receive a reminder text message from v-safe when it's time for the next check-in — around 2 p.m. local time. Just click the link in the text message to start the check-in.

**Complete a v-safe health check-in**
1. When you receive a **v-safe** check-in text message on your smartphone, click the link when ready.
2. Follow the instructions to complete the check-in.

**Troubleshooting**

**How can I come back and finish a check-in later if I'm interrupted?**
- Click the link in the text message reminder to restart and complete your check-in.

**How do I update my vaccine information after my second COVID-19 vaccine dose?**
- **V-safe** will automatically ask you to update your second dose information. Just follow the instructions.

**Need help with v-safe?**
Call 800-CDC-INFO (800-232-4636)
TTY 888-232-6348
Open 24 hours, 7 days a week
Visit [www.cdc.gov/vsafe](http://www.cdc.gov/vsafe)