

Questions	Answer	Source
<p>I live in San Bernardino County and I am vaccinated; however, my 32-year-old son is not. Wouldn't it be prudent to vaccinate the family along with the employee even if they are not in Los Angeles County. After all, it seems odd that I am protected but my son and his girlfriend are not.</p>	<p>WesternU Health can now provide vaccines for family members who do not reside or work within the county, please visit https://www.westernuhealth.com/covid-19-vaccination/ for more information.</p>	<p>https://www.westernuhealth.com/covid-19-vaccination/</p>
	<p>There is currently no evidence that any vaccines, including COVID-19 vaccines, cause fertility problems—problems trying to get pregnant. CDC does not recommend routine pregnancy testing before COVID-19 vaccination. If you are trying to become pregnant, you do not need to avoid pregnancy after receiving a COVID-19 vaccine. Like with all vaccines, scientists are studying COVID-19 vaccines carefully for side effects now and will report findings as they become available.</p> <p>Viral shedding from a COVID-19 vaccine is not biologically possible since there is no actual virus present after vaccination.</p> <p>Study of 35,691 pregnant v-safe participants have been vaccinated & data indicate comparable rates of neonatal & pregnancy outcomes in unvaccinated individuals.</p>	
<p>I have heard that some people are hesitant to get vaccinated over concerns about fertility -- both male and female. Can you please address this issue.</p>	<p>Pregnant persons with COVID-19 are at increased risk for severe illness and death when compared with nonpregnant persons of reproductive age.</p> <p>Studies show the transfer of antibodies from vaccinated mothers to newborns!</p> <p>There are some important differences between COVID-19 and the flu. COVID-19 seems to cause more serious illnesses in some people. If a person has COVID-19, it could take them longer to develop symptoms than if they had flu. This means a longer period of time where you could infect others. Some individuals are asymptomatic with COVID-19 and could spread it unknowingly to others. While COVID-19 and flu viruses are thought to spread in similar ways, COVID-19 is more contagious among certain populations and age groups than flu. Also, COVID-19 has been observed to have more superspreading events than flu. This means the virus that causes COVID-19 can quickly and easily spread to a lot of people and result in continuous spreading among people as time progresses.</p>	<p>https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/vaccines/recommendations/pregnancy.html https://www.nejm.org/doi/full/10.1056/NEJMoa2104983 https://www.ajog.org/article/S0002-9378(21)00187-3/fulltext</p>
<p>I have heard some people are hesitant to be vaccinated because they don't have a history or experiences with other vaccinations, such as "I just don't do vaccines -- I never get the flu shot, it's just not my thing". Can you please address this topic.</p>	<p>Additional complications associated with COVID-19 can include: Blood clots in the veins and arteries of the lungs, heart, legs or brain Multisystem Inflammatory Syndrome in Children (MIS-C)</p>	<p>https://www.cdc.gov/flu/symptoms/flu-vs-covid19.htm</p>
<p>I have heard some people say that they are not planning to be vaccinated because they already had COVID. Can you please address this topic.</p>	<p>Yes, you should be vaccinated regardless of whether you already had COVID-19. That's because experts do not yet know how long you are protected from getting sick again after recovering from COVID-19. Even if you have already recovered from COVID-19, it is possible—although rare—that you could be infected with the virus that causes COVID-19 again.</p>	<p>https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/vaccines/faq.html</p>

Who should not get vaccinated:

Anyone who may be allergic to polyethylene glycol (PEG) and polysorbate
If you had a severe allergic reaction to the first COVID-19 vaccine

I have heard some people say that they are not getting vaccinated "for medical reasons". Can you please address the very specific medical reasons that are contraindications for vaccination, as well as some myths and misunderstandings about medical reasons that are NOT contraindications, e.g. egg allergy.

Individuals with underlying medical conditions and weakened immune systems are at increased risk for severe illness from COVID-19. COVID-19 vaccines are recommended for and can be administered to most people with these conditions; however, it is recommended that you speak to your healthcare provider if you have any of the following conditions:

Anyone who may have other allergies, e.g., food, mold
Underlying medical conditions
Immunocompromised

<https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/vaccines/recommendations/underlying-conditions.html>

Thank you for your question. Phase 3 clinical trials data is submitted prior to Emergency Use Authorization being considered by the ACIP/FDA. The New England Journal of Medicine published results can be found below.

Pfizer

<https://www.nejm.org/doi/full/10.1056/nejmoa2034577>

Moderna

<https://www.nejm.org/doi/full/10.1056/nejmoa2035389>

Are all of the COVID vaccines still in clinical trial 3?

Per the list of withdrawn drugs, are not most of the serious adverse long term effects not discovered until after Phase 3 clinical trials?

39 would be in danger of dying from COVID19? I ask, because the odds of survival appear to be 99.998% for this age group, and therefore they hardly at risk and the long term effects of this treatment are still unknown. All of this without any consideration of co-morbidities and lifestyle factors, which would indicate that those in good health are even more safe.

Janssen/J&J

<https://www.nejm.org/doi/full/10.1056/NEJMoa2101544>

Live answered during webinar

Individual risk of death from COVID is only a partial consideration - what about the risk of death of other individuals that an infected individual comes into contact with? Protecting others and the surrounding community, including those that are more vulnerable must also be weighed. Also, the more vaccinated individuals in the populations means we can decrease transmission and the development of variants. Although you are healthy you can still spread to others, even while asymptomatic.

If the Diamond Princess, only had a 1.3% CFR, AND the sporting events are holding events with 20k people, unmasked, in a stadium, and not having mass outbreaks; how does the WU explain these phenomena if the virus is "so contagious" and a pandemic exists?

These events and locations have strict protocols in place to protect individuals. Most are now implementing testing protocols, assigned seating, and limited concessions and activities that could increase transmission. Information on attendees is typically collected for contact tracing purposes. The Diamond Princess implemented quarantine of passengers on board when COVID transmission was identified on board. All of these events will have varying levels of transmission risk based on local community rates. Globally, we are seeing devastating numbers in countries that cannot be diminished, including the nearly 600,000 deaths in the United States that has occurred.

Admittedly, this seems borderline on Nuremberg Code violations mandating people in great health participate in a new prophylactic biological treatment, and simultaneously preaching a wholistic approach. I have heard ZERO about how to naturally boost your immune health; ie, diet, exercise, sunshine, fresh air, close relationships.

Why have some people got Bell's Palsy after the Pfizer vaccine. My in laws neighbor got it.

will we need to get a covid-19 vaccine annually, similar to a flu shot? Will we need a booster shot? How is that determined?

I will happily take open exposure to the SARS-COV2 virus isolate, as my body will be fine and generate its own immunity. Why would this not be allowed for a healthy person to decide for themselves? Or does WU not recognize the body's ability to maintain health and generate immune function?

Live answered during webinar

Live answered: it is the cross reactivity of immune cells to nerve cells which triggers the bell's palsy.

Live answered during webinar

Thinking beyond one's individual health is an important aspect of public health measures and preventing the spread of COVID. We need to think of the broader community, not just individual person.

People who have previously had Bell's palsy may receive a COVID-19 vaccine. Cases of Bell's palsy were reported following vaccination in participants in the COVID-19 vaccine clinical trials. However, the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) does not consider these to be more than the rate expected in the general population. They have not concluded these cases were caused by vaccination.

Will the school cover injury costs if a student ends up with Bells Palsy?

Since medical and religious exemptions are available and attendance at WesternU is voluntary, the school does not cover injury costs related to vaccines. You can discuss further with your healthcare provider and insurance carrier if necessary.

<https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/vaccines/recommendations/underlying-conditions.html>

Several colleges in our area are mandating vaccination for C-19 for students returning to campus this Fall 2021. Redlands University is the most recent to send this message to incoming and returning students. Gov. Newsom is removing C-19 restrictions in June. When will WesternU require vaccination for students?

The CRT is currently working on a COVID-19 vaccine policy that would make it mandatory for students as soon as one of the COVID-19 vaccines has been fully approved by the FDA. For students (except for students enrolled in programs delivered solely online), only two exemptions from this mandate will be allowed: medical contraindications supported by a letter from an appropriate health care provider, and religious exemptions supported by a letter from an appropriate religious leader. Any unvaccinated students (again, excepting those enrolled in an entirely online program) will be mandated to comply with an appropriate surveillance testing strategy.

Will WesternU require staff to get the vaccine?

From webinar, answered live: The university is in the process of developing a COVID-19 Vaccine Policy. More information will be coming. Please read the weekly updates sent out every Friday from Dr. Houston-Brown, COO.

Thank you,

What if you do not plan on getting the shot in general, what would be the protocol then if the shot becomes mandatory?

Once FDA approval of one of the COVID-19 vaccines occurs, WesternU will mandate the COVID-19 vaccine. Medical or Religious exemption forms will be available on the Student-Employee Health website. Unvaccinated individuals may be subject to additional COVID-19 safety measures, including testing and personal protective equipment (PPE).

Can you explain the reasoning behind no quarantine required for COVID-symptomatic person who is fully vaccinated?

The no quarantine period is for fully vaccinated individuals who have been exposed and remain asymptomatic. If you develop symptoms, regardless of vaccination status, you must submit a COVID report survey, stay home and begin quarantine.