

RVCC COVID-19 Presentation follow-up Questions

1. How long after receiving the vaccine should people wait before getting mammogram?
According to John Hopkins Division of Breast Imaging, you should get your mammogram four to six weeks after you received your second COVID-19 vaccine. This will alleviate enlarged lymph nodes.
 - a. Why does the vaccine cause the lymph nodes to become swollen? Because you get the vaccine in your deltoid muscle, and under your arm is your lymph node, it affects it. COVID-19 is not the only vaccine that causes the lymph nodes to swell. This swollen lymph node can sometimes cause a false positive. Other vaccines that have cause lymph node swelling are DTAP, shingles, pneumonia, and getting more than one vaccine at the same time.
 - b. Note: not every person will have the same reaction, but it is still best to wait for four to six weeks after your vaccine to get your mammogram.

Reference: <https://www.hopkinsmedicine.org/health/conditions-and-diseases/coronavirus/covid19-vaccine-can-it-affect-your-mammogram-results#:~:text=She%20recommends%2C%20%E2%80%9Cif%20you',OK%20to%20delay%20your%20mammogram.>

2. mRNA vaccine is new term to me. How is that different than other vaccines? The mRNA vaccine according to the CDC,
 - mRNA vaccines are a new type of vaccine to protect against infectious diseases.
 - mRNA vaccines teach our cells how to make a protein—or even just a piece of a protein—that triggers an immune response inside our bodies.
 - The benefit of mRNA vaccines, like all vaccines, is those vaccinated gain protection without ever having to risk the serious consequences of getting sick with COVID-19.
 - a. Are there other mRNA vaccines that are currently in use?
No other vaccine exists. COVID-19 is the only mRNA vaccine around.

Read full beginning of mRNA <https://www.statnews.com/2020/11/10/the-story-of-mrna-how-a-once-dismissed-idea-became-a-leading-technology-in-the-covid-vaccine-race/>

3. What is the difference between FDA approval and Emergency Use Approval?

An Emergency Use Authorization (EUA) is a mechanism to facilitate the availability and use of medical countermeasures, including vaccines, during public health emergencies, such as the current COVID-19 pandemic. Under an EUA, the FDA may allow the use of unapproved medical products, or unapproved uses of approved medical products in an emergency to diagnose, treat, or prevent serious or life-threatening diseases or conditions when

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certain statutory criteria have been met, including that there are no adequate, approved, and available alternatives. Taking into consideration input from the FDA, manufacturers decide whether and when to submit an EUA request to the FDA.

Once submitted, the FDA will evaluate an EUA request and determine whether the relevant statutory criteria are met, taking into account the totality of the scientific evidence about the vaccine that is available to the FDA.

Reference <https://www.fda.gov/vaccines-blood-biologics/vaccines/emergency-use-authorization-vaccines-explained>

The FDA approval of a drug means that data on the drug's effects have been reviewed by CDER (center for drug evaluation and research), and the drug is determined to provide benefits that outweigh its known and potential risks for the intended population.

Reference <https://www.fda.gov/drugs/development-approval-process-drugs#:~:text=Developed%20and%20Approved,-.FDA%20Approval%3A%20What%20it%20means,risks%20for%20the%20intended%20population.>

Prepared by Genevieve Yhap-Zebro, BSN,RN,CSN