COVID-19 VACCINES
From the Lab to Your Arm

Have an Idea
Scientists come up with an idea for a vaccine. They test their idea using experiments in the lab. If the vaccine works in these experiments, the next step is clinical trials.

Clinical Trials
The vaccine is tested in humans to make sure it is safe and effective (meaning, it can actually prevent you from getting the disease). These tests are called vaccine or clinical trials. There are 3 phases of clinical trials and they can take months to years for each vaccine.

Review Data
For the COVID-19 vaccine, a committee of scientists and public health professionals review the data from clinical trials and ensure that basic standards for clinical trials are met.

Volunteers
The FDA sets the rules for companies to make sure that the people who volunteer to be tested are kept safe. Participation in these trials is completely voluntary. Volunteers agree to receive the vaccine and undergo any medical testing necessary to see whether the vaccine is safe or that it works to prevent disease.

Grant an EUA
If the data shows the COVID-19 vaccine to be safe and effective, an Emergency Use Authorization (EUA) is granted. The EUA allows for medicines and vaccines to become available in emergency situations when vaccine has to get out quickly and safely in order to prevent more deaths.

Who gets it?
Next, an advisory committee looks at all the information again to see who should get the vaccine. If the advisory committee recommends the vaccine, the recommendation is sent to the CDC for final approval.

Ship Vaccine
The vaccines are then shipped off to pharmacies/health centers to be given to patients. Even after a vaccine is licensed/approved, FDA, CDC, and other organizations continue to monitor it to make sure the vaccine remains safe and effective.

More Information
For more information visit the following websites:

What is an EUA?
The Complex Development of Vaccines

FOR MORE INFORMATION VISIT:
VACCINATE YOUR FAMILY OR CDC

This publication is supported by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) as part of Cooperative Agreement. The contents are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily represent the official views or endorsement, expressed or implied, of the CDC/HHS, or the U.S. Government.