

Grand Prairie and Irving COVID-19 Vaccine Provider Location Frequently Asked Questions

How to register for a vaccination given by a State of Texas provider?

COVID-19 vaccine allotment continues to expand in the state, and under the Texas Department of State Health Services guidelines, all adults are eligible to receive a vaccine and should register. Persons can register for the vaccine:

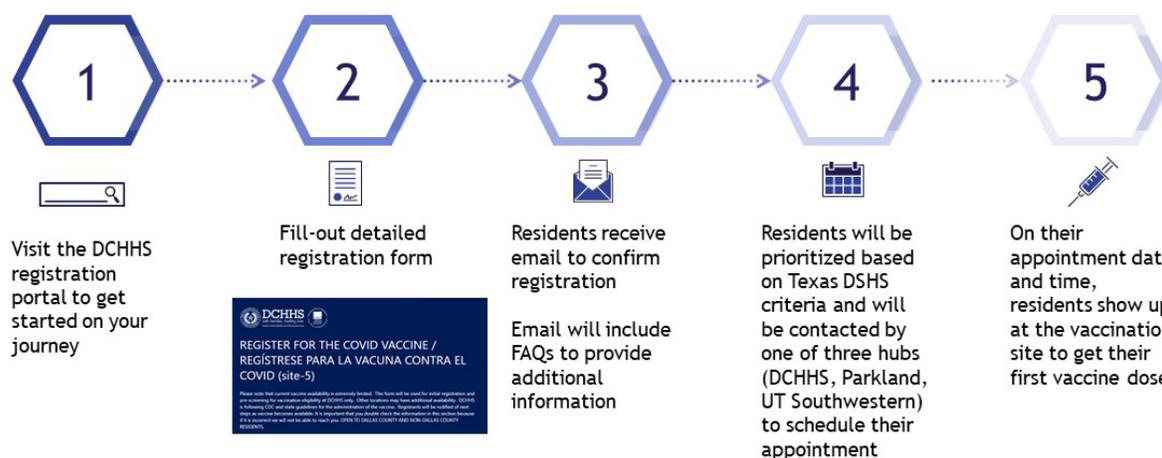
Online: <https://www.DallasCounty.org/covid-19/covid-19-Vaccination.php> or www.TarrantCounty.com/CovidVaccine.

By Phone: Dallas County: 1-855-IMMUNE9 (8639) or Tarrant County: (817) 248-6299.

What is the online vaccine registration process?

1. Visit the Dallas County Health and Human Services (DCHHS) registration portal, <https://www.DallasCounty.org/covid-19/covid-19-Vaccination.php>, to get registered, or, Tarrant County at www.TarrantCounty.com/CovidVaccine.
2. Fill out the detailed registration form.
3. Individuals will receive an email to confirm registration.
4. Individuals will be prioritized based on Texas Department of State Health Services (DSHS) criteria and will be contacted by the Dallas or Tarrant counties with an appointment location and time.
5. On their appointment date and time, residents come to the vaccine site with their QR code on their mobile device or a printed copy to receive their vaccine dose. Do not share the individualized QR code.

What to expect in your vaccination journey



If I live in Grand Prairie or Irving and sign up on the Dallas County registration page, will I be assigned to The Theatre at Grand Prairie vaccine provider location?

The registration system attempts to match people with the closest location, but you may not be assigned to The Theatre at Grand Prairie provider location. You will be assigned to a location that has the vaccine ready for you.

Will the Theatre at Grand Prairie provider location give Grand Prairie or Irving residents a priority?

No, appointments are assigned when vaccines are available, and applicants qualify per the state's approved phase distribution process. Currently the state is administering vaccines for people in Phase 1A, 1B, 1C, as well as school and childcare personnel only.

Do I need to show proof of residency?

No, The Theatre at Grand Prairie provider location and other state sites in the area are open to all Texans, regardless of where you live.

How long do I have to wait between doses?

Depending on the vaccine you receive, there may be 21-28 days between the first and second dose. After you receive the first dose, it is important that you wait for the designated time to get the second dose. The effectiveness of the vaccine is highest when the doses are spaced appropriately. Follow up information will be provided to everyone who receives the first dose of COVID-19 vaccine to ensure they receive the correct second dose.

How do I get my second dose?

Persons who received their first dose at the Grand Prairie, Irving Joint Vaccination Site should return on the date listed on their CDC card during the same appointment time as their first dose. If an individual was vaccinated at a different site, they should return to the same location they received their first dose on the date indicated on their CDC card.

Who chooses who gets vaccinated first?

The federal Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP) has met and issued guidance on who should receive the vaccine first in the U.S. Similarly, (DSHS) has a committee, Expert Vaccine Allocation Panel (EVAP), to recommend how the vaccine should be distributed in Texas. Effective March 29, the DSHS announced all adults are eligible to receive a vaccine. DCHHS is following CDC and state guidelines for the administration of the vaccine. As more vaccines are made available, additional groupings will be added until everyone is covered. If you are not sure if you are eligible, below is a more detailed definition of the state's vaccine rollout definitions:

Phase 1A First Tier

1. Paid and unpaid workers in hospital settings working directly with patients who are positive or at high risk for COVID-19. Such as but not limited to:
 - a) Physicians, nurses, respiratory therapists and other support staff (custodial staff, etc.).
 - b) Additional clinical staff providing supporting laboratory, pharmacy, diagnostic and/or rehabilitation services.
 - c) Others having direct contact with patients or infectious materials.
2. Long-term care staff working directly with vulnerable residents. Includes:
 - a) Direct care providers at nursing homes, assisted living facilities and state supported living centers.
 - b) Physicians, nurses, personal care assistants, custodial and food service staff.
3. EMS providers who engage in 9-1-1 emergency services like pre-hospital care and transport

4. Home health care workers, including hospice care, who directly interface with vulnerable and high-risk patients.
5. Residents of long-term care facilities.

Phase 1A Second Tier

1. Staff in outpatient care settings who interact with symptomatic patients. Such as but not limited to:
 - a) Physicians, nurses and other support staff (custodial staff, etc.).
 - b) Clinical staff providing diagnostic, laboratory and/or rehabilitation services.
 - c) Non-9-1-1 transport for routine care.
 - d) Health care workers in corrections and detention facilities.
2. Direct care staff in freestanding emergency medical care facilities and urgent care clinics.
3. Community pharmacy staff who may provide direct services to clients, including vaccination or testing for individuals who may have COVID-19.
4. Public health and emergency response staff directly involved in administration of COVID-19 testing and vaccinations.
5. Last responders who provide mortuary or death services to decedents with COVID-19. Includes:
 - a) Embalmers and funeral home workers who have direct contact with decedents.
 - b) Medical examiners and other medical certifiers who have direct contact with decedents.
6. School nurses who provide health care to students and teachers.

Phase 1B

1. People 65 years of age and older
2. People 16 years of age and older with at least one chronic medical condition that puts them at increased risk for severe illness from the virus that causes COVID-19, such as but not limited to:
 - o Cancer
 - o Chronic kidney disease
 - o COPD (chronic obstructive pulmonary disease)
 - o Heart conditions, such as heart failure, coronary artery disease or cardiomyopathies
 - o Solid organ transplantation
 - o Obesity and severe obesity (body mass index of 30 kg/m² or higher)
 - o Pregnancy
 - o Sickle cell disease
 - o Type 2 diabetes mellitus

Phase 1C

1. People 50 to 64 years of age

On March 3, following a federal directive, DSHS announced school and child care personnel were eligible to get vaccinated.

On March 29, the state's Expert Vaccine Allocation Panel recommended opening vaccination to everyone who falls under the current Food and Drug Administration emergency use authorizations. All vaccines are authorized for people age 18 and older. However, the Pfizer vaccine is authorized for people 16 and older.

Who will be giving the vaccines at The Theatre at Grand Prairie location?

Vaccines will be administered by Grand Prairie and Irving EMS.

What is the status of the COVID-19 vaccines that are being developed?

There are currently several vaccines under development. The FDA has granted an Emergency Use Authorization (EUA) to the Pfizer, Moderna and Johnson & Johnson vaccines and may choose to give other vaccines the same approval based on the careful review of the safety data. Additional COVID-19 vaccines in development are expected to be available in 2021.

How effective are the approved vaccines?

Two COVID-19 vaccines (produced by Pfizer and Moderna Therapeutics), report being 95 percent effective.

How will we know these COVID-19 vaccines are safe?

The U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has a known and proven process for the verification of vaccines, and while these COVID-19 vaccines have been made available quickly, no step in the safety and efficacy process was skipped. The FDA issued EUAs for the first COVID-19 vaccines, only after enough scientific data was shown to indicate the vaccines safety and efficacy in a clear and compelling manner. The current vaccines, even those with EUAs, continue through a trial phase, where they are tracking their volunteers to learn more about the long-term outcomes of taking the vaccine.

Can the vaccine give you the virus?

The initial vaccines being considered, both Pfizer and Moderna, do not contain live virus, which means they cannot give someone COVID-19. Additionally, recipients of the vaccine are not contagious and cannot spread COVID-19.

Note: It is possible for someone to be infected with COVID-19 prior to receiving the vaccine. They would be contagious as any other person infected with COVID-19 and could still test positive on a COVID-19 diagnostic PCR, or rapid test. An uninfected vaccine recipient, however, would not test positive on a PCR or rapid test, but could test positive on an antibody-based test.

What companies are manufacturing the COVID-19 vaccine, and how are the vaccines different?

Vaccine Manufacturer	Technology	Dose and Interval
Pfizer	m-RNA	Two doses 21 days apart
Moderna Therapeutics	m-RNA	Two doses 28 days apart
Johnson & Johnson	Viral Vector (non-replicating)	Single dose
AstraZeneca	Viral Vector (non-replicating)	Two doses 28 days apart

Will there be enough COVID-19 vaccine for everyone?

Though the initial supply of the COVID-19 vaccine will be limited, additional doses of the vaccine will be available as manufacturing and distribution ramp up. Initial doses are being allocated for critical populations, including health care workers, other essential workers, and people more likely to develop severe disease, like older adults and those with underlying health conditions. See DSHS allocation resources:

Phase 1A: [COVID-19 Vaccine Allocation Guiding Principles and Health Care Workers Definition](#)

Phase 1B: [COVID-19 Vaccine Allocation for Phase 1B Definition](#)

Phase 1C: [COVID-19 Vaccine Allocation Phase 1C Definition](#)

March 3, State announced [school and childcare personnel](#) are eligible to be vaccinated.

March 29, State announced [all adults are eligible](#) to receive the vaccine.

Do I need a vaccine if I already had COVID-19?

Yes. The vaccine is recommended for people who previously have been infected with COVID-19. Vaccination of persons with current [SARS-CoV-2](#), the virus responsible for COVID-19, infection should be deferred until the person has recovered from acute illness and they can discontinue isolation. While there is no minimum interval between infection and vaccination, current evidence suggests reinfection is uncommon in the 90 days after initial infection. Persons with documented acute SARS-CoV-2 infection in the preceding 90 days may delay vaccination until near the end of this period, if desired.

Can I choose which vaccine I want to take?

Perhaps when the supply of vaccines from all manufacturers becomes readily available. The vaccines will roll out across the country as they are approved for use by the FDA. Once there are multiple vaccines available, you will be able to inquire with providers to see which vaccine they have on hand, but individual providers may offer or only make one vaccine option available.

Once people start taking the COVID-19 vaccine, will we need to keep wearing masks and social distancing?

Until a vast majority of the public is inoculated with the vaccine, and more is learned about the immunity produced by the vaccines, people need to continue the current preventative measures to stop the spread of the virus. While the vaccine is the most important tool in controlling the pandemic, it is not a magic bullet that can end the pandemic right away. However, as more and more people get the vaccine and/or develop natural immunity, we will get to the point where masks and social distancing are no longer needed.

Can my child get the COVID-19 vaccine?

At this time, the Pfizer vaccine is authorized under the EUA for people aged 16 and older. The Moderna vaccine is authorized under the EUA for people age 18 and older.

Will the COVID-19 vaccines require special handling?

Each vaccine has different storage and preparation requirements. Public health staff who handle vaccines are trained on storing, handling and preparing them safely to ensure the viability of every vaccine dose.

What will the COVID-19 vaccine cost?

The vaccine is free. Operation Warp Speed, a federal program, is paying all the costs associated with vaccinations.

Is getting a COVID-19 vaccine immunization mandatory?

COVID-19 vaccinations are voluntary, but it is **strongly** recommended that all eligible persons receive the vaccine.

How many doses of vaccine will I need?

It is important to understand which vaccine you are receiving. The majority of the vaccines will require two doses.

Is there any proof we need to show if we've had a COVID-19 vaccine shot?

Those receiving COVID-19 vaccine will have the immunization noted on their official [IMMTRAC vaccine record](#).