

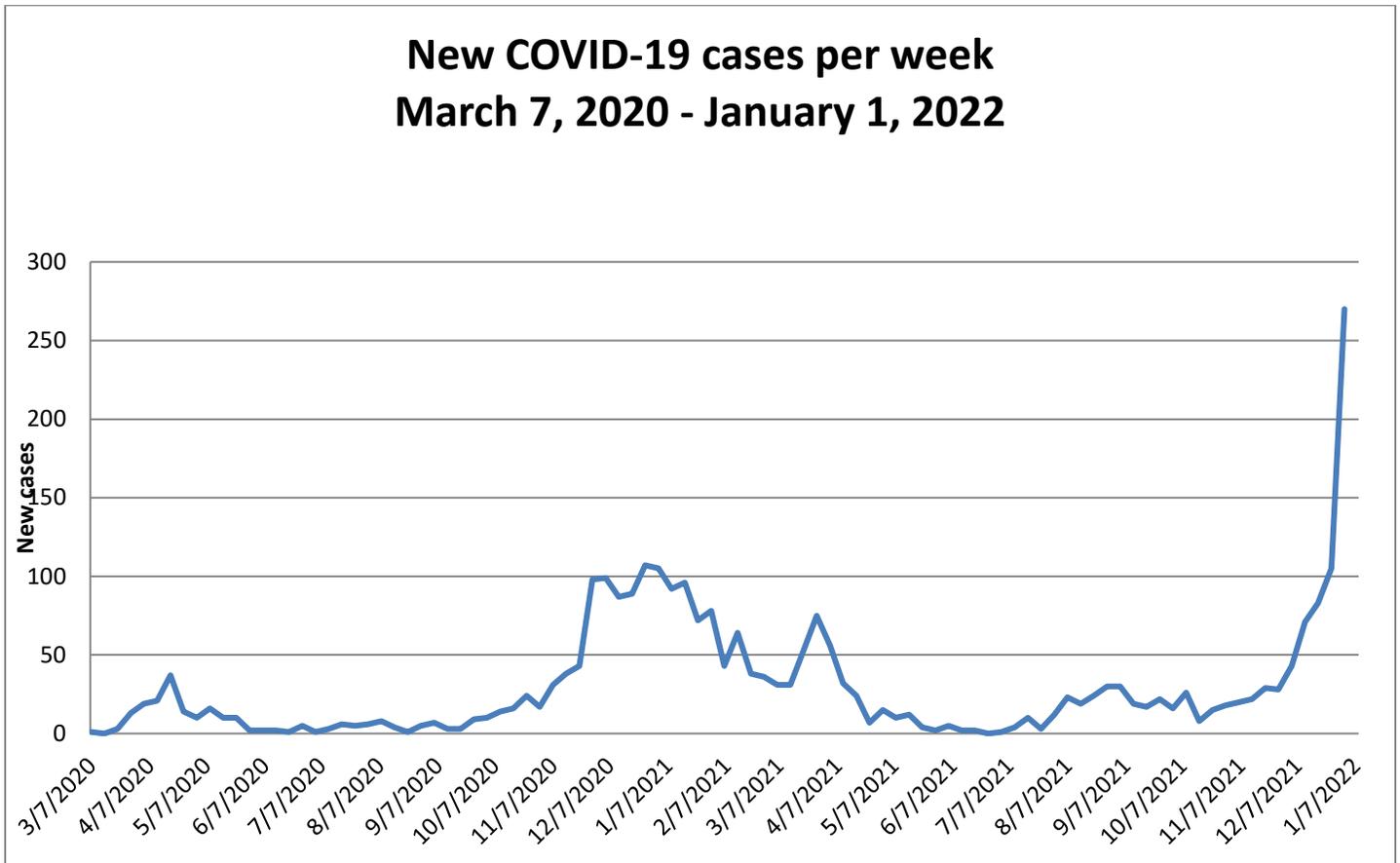
COMMUNITY UPDATE COVID-19

January 5, 2022:

The Town of Mansfield continues its community update on our website with our up to date information and important tips for the public as it relates to the COVID-19 pandemic. For more complete information, please see the town [coronavirus webpage](#).

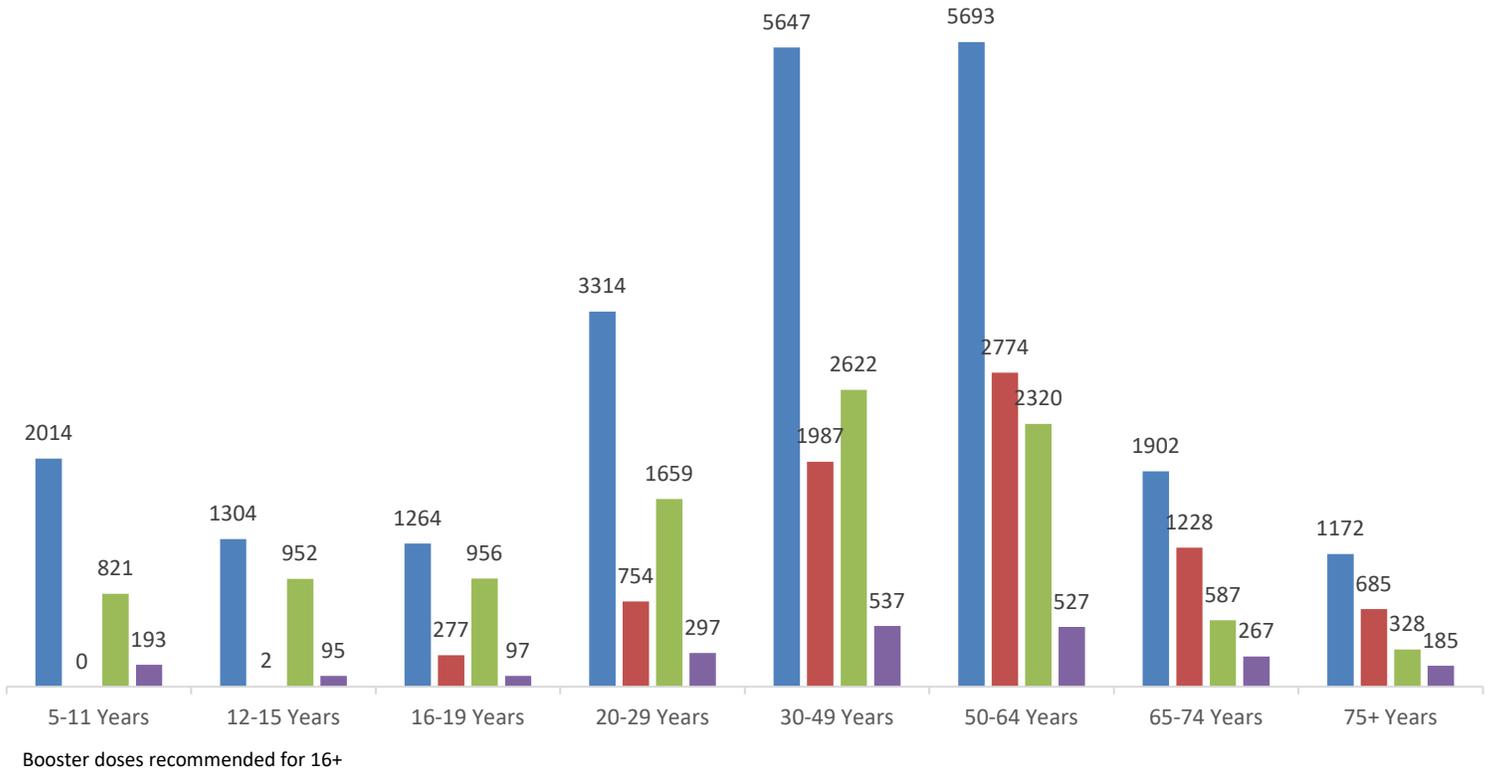
- **As of today, please see the below chart that represents our communities COVID-19 relates cases:**

<i>Mansfield Covid-19 Workflow</i>	#	
Positive COVID-19 under isolation	350	(updated 01/05 08:00)
Positive Cases recovered	2711	
Total tested positive since beginning:	3090	
Covid-19 Related Deaths	29	Last Covid death in Mansfield 12/20/21



Vaccine Distribution in Mansfield- data through December 28, 2021

■ Population ■ Individuals with booster doses ■ Fully vaccinated individual, no booster ■ Partially vaccinated individuals



- [Enable MassNotify on your smartphone](#)

Add your phone to the fight. Know if you've been exposed and help stop the spread of COVID-19.

MassNotify is a tool that works through smartphones, with a focus on privacy, to alert users who may have been exposed to COVID-19. You can enable MassNotify on your iPhone or Android phone to add another tool to our fight against the spread of COVID-19.

- By opting in, your device will share anonymous codes with other MassNotify users using your phone's Bluetooth.
- MassNotify codes contain no personal information or location data and are completely anonymous.
- If another user you've been near tests positive for COVID-19 within a 14-day period, you will be notified. If you test positive, you can easily and anonymously notify others to stop the spread of COVID-19.

[Learn how to enable MassNotify on your phone.](#)

- [Get Vaccinated Against COVID-19 for individuals age 5+](#)

People age 5+ who live, work or study in Massachusetts can be vaccinated. Sign up and be notified of appointments near you.

Use [VaxFinder.mass.gov](https://vaxfinder.mass.gov) to search for appointments at pharmacies, health care providers, and other community locations.

Council on Aging staff is available to assist any vaccine-eligible seniors who need help navigating the scheduling process. Please call 508-261-7368.



- [10 Things to Know About the COVID-19 Vaccine for Children Ages 5 through 11 Years](#)

1. The COVID-19 vaccine for children ages 5 through 11 is safe and effective.

The Pfizer COVID-19 vaccine for children is over 90% effective at preventing COVID-19 in children ages 5 through 11 years.

Before recommending COVID-19 vaccination for children, scientists conducted clinical trials and the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) determined the [Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 vaccine](#) met the safety and efficacy standards for emergency authorization in children ages 5 through 11 years.

2. Getting a vaccine can help protect children ages 5 years and older from spreading COVID-19 to others.

Vaccinating children ages 5 years and older can:

- **Protect the entire family** – including siblings who are not yet eligible for vaccination and family members who may be at increased risk of getting very sick if they are infected.
- **Keep them in school** and safely participating in sports, playdates, and other group activities.
- **Help slow the spread of COVID-19 in the community.**

3. A child may have some [side effects](#) after vaccination – which are normal signs their body is building protection.

In the clinical trials with children ages 5 through 11 years, no serious safety concerns were identified. Reported side effects were mild and similar to those experienced after routine vaccines.

[Possible side effects](#) among children after COVID-19 vaccination may include: Soreness at the injection site; Headaches; Muscle aches; Low-grade fevers. These side effects may affect your child's ability to do daily activities, but they should go away in a few days. Some children have no side effects.

The benefits of COVID-19 vaccination outweigh the known and potential risks.

4. The COVID-19 vaccine dose given to children ages 5 through 11 years is not the same as the dose given to adults and teens. It is based on age – not weight.

Unlike many medications, COVID-19 vaccine dosage does not vary by patient weight but by **age on the day of vaccination**. This is also true for other routinely recommended vaccines, like flu or hepatitis vaccines.

5. The COVID-19 vaccine given to adults and teens cannot be given to children ages 5 through 11.

The COVID-19 vaccine for children ages 5 through 11 years has the same [active ingredients](#) as the vaccine given to adults and teens.

The COVID-19 vaccine for children comes in a different vial with a different color cap to make it clear to vaccine providers which vaccine is for children ages 5 through 11 years and which is for people ages 12 years and older.

6. COVID-19 vaccines are being monitored for safety with the most comprehensive and intense [vaccine safety monitoring program](#) in U.S. history.

CDC monitors the safety of all COVID-19 vaccines – in addition to all other vaccines – after the vaccines are authorized or approved for use. This includes monitoring the risk of potential adverse events after vaccination – including [myocarditis and pericarditis](#) in children ages 5 through 11 years.

7. Severe reactions after vaccination are possible, but rare.

If a child [experiences a severe allergic reaction](#), vaccine providers can quickly treat it and call for emergency medical services if needed.

Reports of [myocarditis and pericarditis](#) (heart inflammation) in adolescents and young adults are rare. We don't yet know what the risk will be in younger children, but scientists are continuing to monitor this. In general, adolescents ages 12 through 17 years have a higher risk for myocarditis than children ages 5 through 11 years. Most adolescents who have developed this condition after vaccination have responded well to treatment and recovered quickly.

8. Children can safely receive other vaccines the same day they receive the COVID-19 vaccine.

The COVID-19 vaccine can be given on the same day and time as other vaccines, including flu and other routine vaccines.

[Routine vaccination](#) is an essential preventive care service that should not be delayed. Getting caught up on routine vaccinations as soon as possible will provide protection and minimize the number of healthcare visits needed to complete vaccination.

9. Vaccination can help keep children from getting seriously sick even if they do get COVID-19.

COVID-19 can make children very sick and cause children to be hospitalized. In some situations, complications from infection can lead to death.

Children with [underlying medical conditions](#) are more at risk for severe illness from COVID-19 compared with children without underlying medical conditions.

Some children who get infected with the virus that causes COVID-19 can also develop serious complications like [multisystem inflammatory syndrome \(MIS-C\)](#) — a condition where different body parts become inflamed — including the heart, lungs, kidneys, brain, skin, eyes, or gastrointestinal organs.

10. Children who have already had COVID-19 should still get the vaccine.

CDC recommends COVID-19 vaccination for everyone ages 5 years and older, including those who have already had COVID-19.

Emerging [evidence](#) indicates that people get better protection by being fully vaccinated compared with having just been infected with COVID-19.

Children should wait to be vaccinated until they meet the criteria to [stop quarantine or isolation](#).

- [Mansfield Public School COVID information and dashboard](#)

For information about the schools and COVID, please see their School Health and COVID Information webpage: <https://sites.google.com/mansfieldschools.com/covid-19/home>

For more information about how to keep kids safe in school: [School Settings | COVID-19 | CDC](#)

Why are masks important at school?

Masks can help limit the spread of germs from one person to another, especially indoors.



 [cdc.gov/coronavirus](https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus)

Should my child wear a mask to school if the school has made it optional?

Yes, masking indoors is one of the best ways to prevent the spread of COVID-19. If mask use is optional, students can still wear masks to protect themselves.



 [cdc.gov/coronavirus](https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus)

Is it safe for my child to wear a mask for a long time?

Yes, studies have shown that masks are safe and effective and that wearing a mask does not increase risk from germs or carbon dioxide levels for children.



 [cdc.gov/coronavirus](https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus)

Parents: CDC recommends schools require everyone ages 2 years & older wear a mask whether they are vaccinated or not. Encourage your child to keep wearing a mask to school to help slow the spread of COVID-19.

For more on this and other school-related topics: <https://bit.ly/3jxfhbK>.

- [COVID-19 Vaccine Booster Shots](#)

Find out when you are eligible for a COVID-19 Booster:

- You can check if you're eligible for a booster at <http://mass.gov/BoosterCheck>
- If you are eligible, visit <http://vaxfinder.mass.gov> for a list of locations to receive a booster (or call 2-1-1)
- More info on the boosters can be found at [COVID-19 booster frequently asked questions | Mass.gov](#)
- [Requesting a copy of your COVID-19 vaccination record](#)

There are several options to request a copy of your COVID-19 Vaccination Record. Please go to [Requesting a copy of your COVID-19 vaccination record | Mass.gov](#) for more information.

- [Mask Advisory for Vaccinated and Unvaccinated Residents](#)

Effective December 21, 2021: In response to the spread of the Delta variant and the emerging Omicron variant, the Department of Public Health now advises that all residents, regardless of vaccination status, wear a mask or face covering when indoors (and not in your own home). The DPH particularly urges this recommendation if you have a weakened immune system, or if you are at increased risk for severe disease because of your age or an underlying medical condition, or if someone in your household has a weakened immune system, is at increased risk for severe disease, or is unvaccinated.

This advisory may change based on public health data and further guidance from the CDC.

- [Testing for COVID-19](#)

CDC's online COVID-19 Viral Testing Tool can help you understand your COVID-19 testing options. Get started: <https://bit.ly/covid-testing-tool>.

Testing is our best tool to identify those who have been exposed and slow the uptick in cases. You should get tested for COVID-19 if you have symptoms or you've been exposed to someone with COVID-19, even if you're fully vaccinated. If you've had COVID-19 in the past 3 months and you've been exposed to someone with COVID-19, you don't need to get tested if you don't have new symptoms. Testing is encouraged regardless of vaccination status. <https://www.mass.gov/covid-19-testing>

The Town of Mansfield does not have any public testing or self-test kits available at this time. Please check the [Mansfield Health Department Coronavirus Information webpage](#) for updates.

- [COVID-19 Self-tests](#)

Self-tests may be used if you have COVID-19 symptoms or have been exposed or potentially exposed to an individual with COVID-19.

Even if you don't have symptoms and have not been exposed to an individual with COVID-19, using a self-test before gathering indoors with others can give you information about the risk of spreading the virus that causes COVID-19. This is especially important before gathering with [unvaccinated children](#), [older individuals](#), those who are [immunocompromised](#), or [individuals at risk of severe disease](#). More information can be found here: [Self-Testing | CDC](#)

There are CDC videos available to learn more about self-tests.

[How To Use a Self-Test - YouTube](#)

[How To Interpret Self-Test Results - YouTube](#)

- [Bristol county identified as an area of high transmission](#)

Bristol county has been identified by the CDC as an area of high transmission for COVID-19. The CDC recommends all people, no matter their vaccination status, wear masks indoors and in crowded outdoor settings in areas of substantial or high transmission. More information can be found [here](#).

County	COVID transmission level
Barnstable	High
Berkshire	High
Bristol	High
Dukes	High
Essex	High
Franklin	High
Hampden	High
Hampshire	High
Middlesex	High
Nantucket	High
Norfolk	High
Plymouth	High
Suffolk	High
Worcester	High

Bristol County, Massachusetts

[State Health Department](#) [↗](#)

7-day Metrics | [7-day Percent Change](#)

Community Transmission ● High

Everyone in **Bristol County, Massachusetts** should wear a mask in public, indoor settings. Mask requirements might vary from place to place. Make sure you follow local laws, rules, regulations or guidance.

[How is community transmission calculated?](#)

January 5, 2022

Cases	6,268
Case Rate per 100k	1,108.95
% Positivity	N/A
Deaths	39
% of population ≥ 5 years of age fully vaccinated	65.1%
New Hospital Admissions	186

Data from [CDC COVID Data Tracker](#)