# Topic: About the Vaccines and Vaccine Safety

## Key Things to Know About COVID-19 Vaccines

## Everyone 16 years of age and older is now eligible to get a COVID-19 vaccination. Get a COVID-19 vaccine as soon as you can. Widespread vaccination is a critical tool to help stop the pandemic.

Studies show that COVID-19 vaccines are effective at keeping you from getting COVID-19. Getting a COVID-19 vaccine will also help keep you from getting seriously ill even if you do get COVID-19.

**COVID-19 vaccination is an important tool** to help us get back to normal**.** [Learn more about the benefits of getting vaccinated](https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/vaccines/vaccine-benefits.html) at https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/vaccines/vaccine-benefits.html.

COVID-19 vaccines teach our immune systems how to recognize and fight the virus that causes COVID-19. It typically takes two weeks after vaccination for the body to build protection (immunity) against the virus that causes COVID-19. That means it is possible a person could still get COVID-19 before or just after vaccination and then get sick because the vaccine did not have enough time to provide protection.  People are considered fully protected two weeks after their second dose of the Pfizer-BioNTech or Moderna COVID-19 vaccine, or two weeks after the single-dose Johnson & Johnson’s Janssen COVID-19 vaccine.

You should keep using all the tools available to protect yourself and others until you are fully vaccinated. After you are fully vaccinated, you may be able to start doing some things you had stopped doing because of the pandemic. Learn more about what you can do when you have been fully vaccinated at https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/vaccines/fully-vaccinated.html.

### What we do not know

Although COVID-19 vaccines are effective at keeping you from getting sick, scientists **are still learning** how well vaccines prevent you from spreading the virus that causes COVID-19 to others, even if you do not have symptoms. Early data show the vaccines do help keep people with no symptoms from spreading COVID-19, but we are learning more as more people get vaccinated.

We’re also still learning **how long** COVID-19 vaccines protect people.

For these reasons, people who have been fully vaccinated against COVID-19 should keep taking precautions in public places, until we know more, like wearing a mask, staying 6 feet apart from others, avoiding crowds and poorly ventilated spaces, and washing your hands often.

### COVID-19 vaccines are safe

Millions of people in the United States have received COVID-19 vaccines, and these vaccines have undergone the most intensive safety monitoring in U.S. history. This monitoring includes using both established and new safety monitoring systems to make sure that COVID-19 vaccines are safe. These vaccines cannot give you COVID-19. [Learn more facts about COVID-19 vaccines](https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/vaccines/facts.html) at https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/vaccines/facts.html.

CDC has developed a new tool, v-safe, to help us quickly find any safety issues with COVID-19 vaccines. **V-safe** is a smartphone-based, after-vaccination health checker for people who receive COVID-19 vaccines. [Learn how the federal government is working to ensure the safety of COVID-19 vaccines](https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/vaccines/safety.html) at https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/vaccines/safety.html.

You may have side effects after vaccination, but these are normal

After COVID-19 vaccination, you may have some side effects. These are normal signs that your body is building protection. The side effects from COVID-19 vaccination, such as chills or tiredness, may affect your ability to do daily activities, and they should go away in a few days. [Learn more about what to expect after getting vaccinated](https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/vaccines/expect/after.html) at https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/vaccines/expect/after.html.

In the coming months, vaccines will become widely available

Although the vaccine supply is currently limited, the federal government is working toward making vaccines widely available for everyone at no cost. [Learn more about how COVID-19 vaccines get to you](https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/vaccines/distributing.html) at https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/vaccines/distributing.html and the [CDC’s vaccine rollout recommendations](https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/vaccines/recommendations.html.) at https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/vaccines/recommendations.html.

### Who pays for COVID-19 vaccines?

COVID-19 vaccination providers **cannot:**

* Charge you for the vaccine
* Charge you any administration fees, copays, or coinsurance
* Deny vaccination to anyone who does not have health insurance coverage, is underinsured, or is out of network
* Charge an office visit or other fee to the recipient if the only service provided is a COVID-19 vaccination
* Require additional services in order for a person to receive a COVID-19 vaccine; however, additional healthcare services can be provided at the same time and billed as appropriate

### COVID-19 vaccination providers can:

* Seek appropriate reimbursement from the recipient’s plan or program (e.g., private health insurance, Medicare, Medicaid) for a vaccine administration fee
	+ However, providers cannot charge the vaccine recipient the balance of the bill
* Providers may also seek reimbursement for uninsured vaccine recipients from the Health Resources and Services Administration’s COVID-19 Uninsured Program.

In the coming months, doctors’ offices, retail pharmacies, hospitals, and clinics will offer COVID-19 vaccine. Your doctor’s office or local pharmacy may have contacted you with information about their vaccination plans. Use this tool to find more information on how to get vaccinated in your area:

How Do I Get a Vaccine?

Search vaccine providers near you

[VaccineFinder](https://vaccinefinder.org/search/) at https://vaccinefinder.org/search/

**- OR -**

Check your state or territory's health department

Select State / Territory

When You’ve Been Fully Vaccinated

After you are fully vaccinated for COVID-19, you may be able to start doing some things that you had stopped doing because of the pandemic.

### COVID-19 vaccines and herd immunity

### What we know

Herd immunity means that enough people in a community are protected from getting a disease because they’ve already had the disease or because they’ve been vaccinated. Herd immunity makes it hard for the disease to spread from person to person. It even protects those who cannot be vaccinated, like newborns or people who are allergic to the vaccine. The percentage of people who need to have protection to achieve herd immunity varies by disease.

### What we do not know

We are still learning **how many people** have to be vaccinated against COVID-19 before most people can be considered protected. As we know more, CDC will continue to update our recommendations for both vaccinated and unvaccinated people.

### COVID-19 vaccines and new variants of the virus

**We are still learning** how effective the vaccines are against new variants of the virus that causes COVID-19. Early data show the vaccines may work against some variants but could be less effective against others. We are learning more each day about the characteristics of new variants. CDC will share updates as soon as they are available.

## Frequently Asked Questions about COVID-19 Vaccination

### When will the vaccine be available to me?

Because the supply of COVID-19 vaccine in the United States is currently limited, CDC is providing recommendations to federal, state, and local governments about who should be vaccinated first. CDC’s recommendations are based on those of the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP), an independent panel of medical and public health experts.

Each state has its own plan for deciding which groups of people will be vaccinated first. You can contact your state health department for more information on its plan for COVID-19 vaccination.

The goal is for everyone to be able easily to get a COVID-19 vaccination as soon as large quantities of vaccine are available. As the vaccine supply increases, more groups will be added to receive vaccination. [Learn more about CDC recommendations for who should get vaccinated first](https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/vaccines/recommendations.html) at https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/vaccines/recommendations.html.

### If I am pregnant, can I get a COVID-19 vaccine?

Yes, if you are pregnant, you might choose to be vaccinated. Based on how COVID-19 vaccines work, experts think they are unlikely to pose a specific risk for people who are pregnant. However, there are currently limited data on the safety of COVID-19 vaccines in pregnant people because these vaccines have not been widely studied in pregnant people. Systems are in place to continue to monitor vaccine safety, and so far, they have not identified any specific safety concerns for pregnant people. Clinical trials to evaluate the safety and efficacy of COVID-19 vaccines in pregnant people are underway or planned.

You might want to have a conversation with your healthcare provider to help you decide whether to get vaccinated. While a conversation with your healthcare provider might be helpful, it is not required before to vaccination. [Learn more about vaccination considerations for people who are pregnant or breastfeeding](https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/vaccines/recommendations/pregnancy.html) at https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/vaccines/recommendations/pregnancy.html.

If you are pregnant and have received a COVID-19 vaccine, we encourage you to enroll in v-safe**,**CDC’s smartphone-based tool that provides personalized health check-ins after vaccination. A v-safe pregnancy registry has been established to gather information on the health of pregnant people who have received a COVID-19 vaccine.

### How long does protection from a COVID-19 vaccine last?

We don’t know how long protection lasts for those who are vaccinated. What we do know is that COVID-19 has caused very serious illness and death for a lot of people. If you get COVID-19, you also risk giving it to loved ones who may get very sick. Getting a COVID-19 vaccine is a safer choice.

Experts are working to learn more about both natural immunity and vaccine-induced immunity. CDC will keep the public informed as new evidence becomes available.

### Do I need to wear a mask and avoid close contact with others if I have gotten 2 doses of the vaccine?

It depends. For now, fully vaccinated people can gather indoors without physical distancing or wearing masks with:

* Other people who are fully vaccinated
* Unvaccinated people from one other household, unless any of those people or anyone they live with has an increased risk for severe illness from COVID-19

Until more is known, fully vaccinated people should continue to wear masks and stay 6 feet apart from other people in other settings, like when they are in public or visiting with unvaccinated people from multiple households.

[Additional recommendations can be found for When You’ve Been Fully Vaccinated](https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/vaccines/fully-vaccinated.html.) at https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/vaccines/fully-vaccinated.html.

### If I have already had COVID-19 and recovered, do I still need to get vaccinated with a COVID-19 vaccine?

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. [Learn more about why getting vaccinated is a safer way to build protection than getting infected](https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/vaccines/vaccine-benefits.html) at https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/vaccines/vaccine-benefits.html.

If you were treated for COVID-19 with monoclonal antibodies or convalescent plasma, you should wait 90 days before getting a COVID-19 vaccine. Talk to your doctor if you are unsure what treatments you received or if you have more questions about getting a COVID-19 vaccine.

Experts are still learning more about how long vaccines protect against COVID-19 in real-world conditions. CDC will keep the public informed as new evidence becomes available.

### What are the ingredients in COVID-19 vaccines?

Vaccine ingredients can vary by manufacturer. To learn more about the ingredients in authorized COVID-19 vaccines, see

## Information about the Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 Vaccine

General information

**Name:**BNT162b2

**Manufacturer:** Pfizer, Inc., and BioNTech

**Type of vaccine:** mRNA

[Learn more about how COVID-19 vaccines work](https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/vaccines/about-vaccines/how-they-work.html)at https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/vaccines/about-vaccines/how-they-work.html and [get a better understanding of COVID-19 mRNA vaccines](https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/vaccines/different-vaccines/mrna.html) at https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/vaccines/different-vaccines/mrna.html.

**Number of shots:** 2 shots, 21 days apart

**How given:** Shot in the muscle of the upper arm

**Does not contain:**

* Eggs
* Preservatives
* Latex

For a full list of ingredients, see [Pfizer’s COVID-19 Vaccine Fact Sheet for Recipients and Caregivers](https://www.fda.gov/media/144414/download) at https://www.fda.gov/media/144414/download.

## Information about the Moderna COVID-19 Vaccine

General information

**Name:**mRNA-1273

**Manufacturer:** ModernaTX, Inc.

**Type of vaccine:** mRNA

[Learn more about how COVID-19 vaccines work](https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/vaccines/about-vaccines/how-they-work.html%20and%20get%20a%20better%20understanding%20of%20COVID-19%20mRNA%20vaccines%20at%20https%3A/www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/vaccines/different-vaccines/mrna.html)at https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/vaccines/about-vaccines/how-they-work.html and get a better understanding of COVID-19 mRNA vaccines at https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/vaccines/different-vaccines/mrna.html.

**Number of shots:** 2 shots, one month (28 days) apart

**How given:** Shot in the muscle of the upper arm

**Does not contain:**

* Eggs
* Preservatives
* Latex

For a full list of ingredients, see [Moderna’s COVID-19 Vaccine Fact Sheet for Recipients and Caregivers](https://www.fda.gov/media/144638/download) at https://www.fda.gov/media/144638/download.

## Information About Johnson & Johnson’s Janssen COVID-19 Vaccine

General information

**Name:**JNJ-78436735

**Manufacturer:** Janssen Pharmaceuticals Companies of Johnson & Johnson

**Type of vaccine:** Viral vector

[Learn more about how COVID-19 vaccines work](https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/vaccines/about-vaccines/how-they-work.html) at https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/vaccines/about-vaccines/how-they-work.html and [get a better understanding of COVID-19 viral vector vaccines](https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/vaccines/different-vaccines/viralvector.html) at https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/vaccines/different-vaccines/viralvector.html.

**Number of shots:** 1 shot

**How given:** Shot in the muscle of the upper arm

**Does not contain:**

* Eggs
* Preservatives
* Latex

For a full list of ingredients, see the [Fact Sheet for Recipients and Caregivers for the J&J/Janssen COVID-19 vaccine](https://www.fda.gov/media/146305/download) at https://www.fda.gov/media/146305/download.

J**ohnson & Johnson’s Janssen COVID-19 Vaccine**: CDC and FDA have recommended that use of Johnson & Johnson’s Janssen (J&J/Janssen) COVID-19 Vaccine resume in the United States, effective April 23, 2021. However, women younger than 50 years old especially should be aware of the rare risk of blood clots with low platelets after vaccination, and that other COVID-19 vaccines are available where this risk has not been seen. If you received a J&J/Janssen vaccine, [here is updated information on the J&J vaccine](https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/vaccines/safety/JJUpdate.html#symptoms-list-question.html) at https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/vaccines/safety/JJUpdate.html#symptoms-list-question.html

[Read the CDC/FDA statement](https://www.cdc.gov/media/releases/2021/fda-cdc-lift-vaccine-use.html) at https://www.cdc.gov/media/releases/2021/fda-cdc-lift-vaccine-use.html

## Frequently Asked Questions about COVID-19 Vaccination Continued

### How many doses of COVID-19 vaccine will I need to get?

The number of doses needed depends on which vaccine you receive. To get the most protection:

* Two Pfizer-BioNTech vaccine doses should be given 3 weeks (21 days) apart.
* Two Moderna vaccine doses should be given 1 month (28 days) apart.
* Johnson & Johnsons Jansen (J&J/Janssen) COVID-19 vaccine requires only one dose.

If you receive a vaccine that requires two doses, you should **get your second shot as close to the recommended interval as possible.**However, your second dose may be given up to 6 weeks (42 days) after the first dose, if necessary. You should **not** get the second dose earlier than the recommended interval.

### If I have an underlying condition, can I get a COVID-19 vaccine?

People with underlying medical conditions can receive a COVID-19 vaccine as long as they have not had [an](https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/vaccines/safety/allergic-reaction.html)immediate or severe allergic reaction to a COVID-19 vaccine or to any of the ingredients in the vaccine. [Learn more about vaccination considerations for people with underlying medical conditions](https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/vaccines/recommendations/underlying-conditions.html) at https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/vaccines/recommendations/underlying-conditions.html. Vaccination is an important consideration for adults of any age with certain underlying medical conditions because they are at increased risk for severe illness from COVID-19.

## Myths and Facts about COVID-19 Vaccines

Now that there are authorized and recommended COVID-19 vaccines in the United States, accurate vaccine information is critical.

### How do I know which sources of COVID-19 vaccine information are accurate?

It can be difficult to know which sources of information you can trust. [Learn more about finding credible vaccine information](https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/vac-gen/evalwebs.html) at https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/vac-gen/evalwebs.html.

### Can a COVID-19 vaccine make me sick with COVID-19?

**No.** None of the authorized and recommended COVID-19 vaccines or COVID-19 vaccines currently in development in the United States contain the live virus that causes COVID-19. This means that a COVID-19 vaccine **cannot** make you sick with COVID-19.

There are several different types of vaccines in development. All of them teach our immune systems how to recognize and fight the virus that causes COVID-19. Sometimes this process can cause symptoms, such as fever. These symptoms are normal and are a sign that the body is building protection against the virus that causes COVID-19. [Learn more about how COVID-19 vaccines work](https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/vaccines/about-vaccines/how-they-work.html) at https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/vaccines/about-vaccines/how-they-work.html.

It typically takes a few weeks for the body to build immunity (protection against the virus that causes COVID-19) after vaccination. That means it’s possible a person could be infected with the virus that causes COVID-19 just before or just after vaccination and still get sick. This is because the vaccine has not had enough time to provide protection.

### After getting a COVID-19 vaccine, will I test positive for COVID-19 on a viral test?

**No.** Neither the recently authorized and recommended vaccines nor the other COVID-19 vaccines currently in clinical trials in the United States can cause you to test positive on [viral tests](https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/testing/diagnostic-testing.html), which are used to see if you have a **current infection**.​

If your body develops an immune response—the goal of vaccination—there is a possibility you may test positive on some antibody tests. Antibody tests indicate you had a **previous infection** and that you may have some level of protection against the virus. Experts are currently looking at how COVID-19 vaccination may affect antibody testing results.

### Will a COVID-19 vaccination protect me from getting sick with COVID-19?

**Yes.** COVID-19 vaccination works by teaching your immune system how to recognize and fight the virus that causes COVID-19, and this protects you from getting sick with COVID-19.

Being protected from getting sick is important because even though many people with COVID-19 have only a mild illness, others may get a severe illness, have long-term health effects, or even die. There is no way to know how COVID-19 will affect you, even if you don’t have an increased risk of developing severe complications. [Learn more about how COVID-19 vaccines work](https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/vaccines/about-vaccines/how-they-work.html) at https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/vaccines/about-vaccines/how-they-work.html.

### Will a COVID-19 vaccine alter my DNA?

**No.** COVID-19 vaccines do not change or interact with your DNA in any way.

There are currently two types of COVID-19 vaccines that have been authorized for use in the United States: messenger RNA (mRNA) vaccines and viral vector vaccines.

The Pfizer-BioNTech and Moderna vaccines are mRNA vaccines, which teach our cells how to make a protein that triggers an immune response. The mRNA from a COVID-19 vaccine never enters the nucleus of the cell, which is where our DNA is kept. This means the mRNA cannot affect or interact with our DNA in any way. Instead, COVID-19 mRNA vaccines work with the body’s natural defenses to safely develop immunity to disease. [Learn more about how COVID-19 mRNA vaccines work](https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/vaccines/different-vaccines/mrna.html) at https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/vaccines/different-vaccines/mrna.html.

Johnson & Johnson’s Janssen COVID-19 vaccine is a viral vector vaccine. Viral vector vaccines use a modified version of a different, harmless virus (the vector) to deliver important instructions to our cells to start building protection. The instructions are delivered in the form of genetic material. This material does not integrate into a person’s DNA. These instructions tell the cell to produce a **harmless** piece of virus that causes COVID-19. This is a spike protein and is only found on the surface of the virus that causes COVID-19. This triggers our immune system to recognize the virus that causes COVID-19 and to begin producing antibodies and activating other immune cells to fight off what it thinks is an infection. [Learn more about how viral vector vaccines work](https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/vaccines/different-vaccines/viralvector.html) at https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/vaccines/different-vaccines/viralvector.html.

At the end of the process, our bodies have learned how to protect against future infection from COVID-19. That immune response and the antibodies that our bodies make protect us from getting infected if the real virus enters our bodies.

### Is it safe for me to get a COVID-19 vaccine if I would like to have a baby one day?

**Yes.**If you are trying to become pregnant now or want to get pregnant in the future, you may receive a COVID-19 vaccine when one is available to you.

There is currently no evidence that COVID-19 vaccination causes any problems with pregnancy, including the development of the placenta. In addition, there is no evidence that fertility problems are a side effect of any vaccine, including COVID-19 vaccines.

Like all vaccines, scientists are studying COVID-19 vaccines carefully for side effects now and will continue to study them for many years.

## Additional Information for People Worried about COVID-19 Vaccination

### Additional FAQs about COVID-19 Vaccine Safety

How do CDC and FDA monitor safety?There are systems in place that allow CDC and FDA to watch for safety issues:

**CDC:** V-safe— A new smartphone-based, after-vaccination health checker for people who receive COVID-19 vaccines. **V-safe** uses text messaging and web surveys from CDC to check in with vaccine recipients following COVID-19 vaccination. **V-safe** also provides second vaccine dose reminders if needed, and telephone follow-up to anyone who reports medically significant (important) adverse events.

**CDC and FDA: Vaccine Adverse Event Reporting System (VAERS)** —
The national system that collects reports from healthcare professionals, vaccine manufacturers, and the public of adverse events that happen after vaccination. Reports of adverse events that are unexpected, appear to happen more often than expected, or have unusual patterns are followed up with specific studies.

### Is it safe to get a COVID-19 vaccine if I have allergies?

If you have ever had a severe or immediate allergic reaction to any ingredient in a COVID-19 vaccine, you should **not** get vaccinated. If you have had an allergic reaction to other vaccines or injectable medications, talk to your doctor or nurse. You may still get vaccinated if you have severe allergies to oral medications, food, pets, insect stings, latex, or things in the environment like pollen or dust.

### Is there a microchip in the vaccine so the government can track me?

No, the government is not using the vaccine to track you. There may be trackers on the vaccine shipment boxes to protect them from theft, but there are no trackers in the vaccines themselves. State governments track where you got the vaccine and which kind you received using a computerized database to make sure you get all recommended doses at the right time. You will also get a card showing that you have received a COVID-19 vaccine.

## CDC source information

[Key Things to Know About COVID-19 Vaccines](https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/vaccines/keythingstoknow.html)

https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/vaccines/keythingstoknow.html

[Frequently Asked Questions about COVID-19 Vaccination](https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/vaccines/faq.html) https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/vaccines/faq.html

[Information about the Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 Vaccine](https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/vaccines/different-vaccines/Pfizer-BioNTech.html)

https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/vaccines/different-vaccines/Pfizer-BioNTech.html

[Information about the Moderna COVID-19 Vaccine](https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/vaccines/different-vaccines/Moderna.html)

https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/vaccines/different-vaccines/Moderna.html

[Information About Johnson & Johnson’s Janssen COVID-19 Vaccine](https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/vaccines/different-vaccines/Janssen.html)

https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/vaccines/different-vaccines/Janssen.html

[Myths and Facts about COVID-19 Vaccines](https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/vaccines/facts.html)

https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/vaccines/facts.html

[Additional Information for People Worried about COVID-19 Vaccination](https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/downloads/vaccines/toolkits/AdditionalFAQ_COVID-19Vaccination-508.pdf)

https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/downloads/vaccines/toolkits/AdditionalFAQ\_COVID-19Vaccination-508.pdf