# Topic: About the Vaccines and Vaccine Safety

## Key Things to Know About COVID-19 Vaccines

### What You Need to Know

* COVID-19 vaccines are safe and effective.
* You may have side effects after vaccination. These are normal and should go away in a few days.
* It typically takes two weeks after vaccination for the body to build protection (immunity) against the virus that causes COVID-19. You are not fully vaccinated until 2 weeks after the 2nd dose of a two-dose vaccine or two weeks after a one-dose vaccine.
* Learn how to find a COVID-19 vaccine so you can get it as soon as you can at https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/vaccines/How-Do-I-Get-a-COVID-19-Vaccine.html
* People who have been fully vaccinated can start to do some things that they had stopped doing because of the pandemic.

### What We Are Still Learning

* We 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 that vaccines help keep people with no symptoms from spreading COVID-19.
* We are also still learning how long COVID-19 vaccines protect people.
* We are still learning how many people have to be vaccinated against COVID-19 before the population can be considered protected (population immunity).
* We are still learning how effective the vaccines are against new variants of the virus that causes COVID-19.

## Availability of Vaccines

### What we know

Vaccines are now more widely accessible in the U.S. Everyone ages 12 and older is recommended to get a COVID-19 vaccination.

Vaccines are now more widely accessible in the U.S. The federal government continues to work toward making vaccines **widely available for everyone at no cost.**Learn more about how COVID-19 vaccines get to you at https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/vaccines/distributing.html

Many doctors’ offices, retail pharmacies, hospitals, and clinics offer COVID-19 vaccinations. Your doctor’s office or local pharmacy may contact you with information about their vaccination plans. Parents, check with your child’s healthcare provider about whether they will offer COVID-19 vaccination.

**Find a COVID-19 Vaccine:** Search vaccines.gov, text your ZIP code to 438829, or call 1-800-232-0233 to find locations near you.

## Cost of Vaccines

### What we know

The federal government is providing the vaccine **free of charge** to all people living in the United States, regardless of their immigration or health insurance status.

COVID-19 vaccination providers **cannot**:

* Charge you for the vaccine
* Charge you directly for any administration fees, copays, coinsurance, or the balance of the bill after appropriate reimbursement
* 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 (for example, private health insurance, Medicare, Medicaid) for a vaccine administration fee
* Seek reimbursement for uninsured vaccine recipients from the Health Resources and Services Administration’s COVID-19 Uninsured Program.

## Effectiveness

### What we know

COVID-19 vaccines are effective at keeping you from getting COVID-19. After you are fully vaccinated, you can start doing some things you had stopped doing because of 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 bring you closer to enjoying the activities you have missed. Learn more about the benefits of getting vaccinated 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 2 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 vaccinated 2 weeks after their second dose of the Pfizer-BioNTech or Moderna COVID-19 Vaccine, or 2 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 can 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 are still learning

Scientists are still learning **how well vaccines prevent you from spreading the virus.**We’re also still learning **how long COVID-19 vaccines protect people.**

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 that vaccines 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 until we know more, like wearing a mask in indoor public places, avoiding large indoor gatherings, and washing your hands often. Vaccinated people do not need to wear masks outside except in crowds.

## Safety

### What we know

COVID-19 vaccines are safe and effective. Vaccines cannot give you COVID-19. You may have side effects after vaccination. These are normal, and should go away in a few days.

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. COVID-19 vaccines cannot give you COVID-19. Learn more facts about COVID-19 vaccines 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 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 at https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/vaccines/expect/after.html.

## Population Immunity

### What we know

Population 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. Population 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 population immunity varies by disease.

### What we are still learning

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.

## New Variants

**We are still learning** how effective the vaccines are against new variants of the virus that causes COVID-19.

New variants of the virus that causes COVID-19 are spreading in the United States. Current information suggest that COVID-19 vaccines authorized for use in the United States offer protection against most variants. However, some variants might cause illness in some people after they are fully vaccinated if they are circulating in the community.

## Frequently Asked Questions about COVID-19 Vaccination

### 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 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.

### Is it safe for my child to get a COVID-19 vaccine?

**Yes.** Studies show that COVID-19 vaccines are safe and effective. Like adults, children may have some side effects after COVID-19 vaccination. These side effects may affect their ability to do daily activities, but they should go away in a few days. Children 12 years and older are now eligible to get vaccinated against COVID-19. COVID-19 vaccines have been used under the most intensive safety monitoring in U.S. history, including studies in children 12 years and older. Your child cannot get COVID-19 from any COVID-19 vaccine.

### Why should my child get vaccinated against COVID-19?

COVID-19 vaccination can help protect your child from getting COVID-19. Although fewer children have been sick with COVID-19 compared to adults, children can be infected with the virus that causes COVID-19, can get sick from COVID-19, and can spread the virus that causes COVID-19 to others. Getting your child vaccinated helps to protect your child and your family. Vaccination is now recommended for everyone 12 years and older. Currently, the Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 Vaccine is the only one available to children 12 years and older.

### How do I get a vaccine?

There are several places you can look for a vaccination provider. You can visit **Vaccines.gov** or check your state health department or local pharmacy’s website. Visit How Do I Get a COVID-19 Vaccine to learn more at https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/vaccines/How-Do-I-Get-a-COVID-19-Vaccine.html

### What is the update on the Johnson & 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 what you need to know. Read the CDC/FDA statement at https://www.cdc.gov/media/releases/2021/fda-cdc-lift-vaccine-use.html

### Can I choose which COVID-19 vaccine I get?

Yes. All currently authorized and recommended COVID-19 vaccines are safe and effective, and CDC does not recommend one vaccine over another. The most important decision is to get a COVID-19 vaccination as soon as possible. Widespread vaccination is a critical tool to help stop the pandemic.

People should be aware that a risk of a rare condition called thrombosis with thrombocytopenia syndrome (TTS) has been reported following vaccination with the J&J/Janssen COVID-19 Vaccine. TTS is a serious condition that involves blood clots with low platelet counts. This problem is rare, and most reports were in women between 18 and 49 years old. For women 50 years and older and men of any age, this problem is even more rare. There are other COVID-19 vaccine options available for which this risk has not been seen (Pfizer-BioNTech, Moderna).

Learn more about your COVID-19 vaccination including how to find a vaccination location, what to expect at your appointment, and more at https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/vaccines/your-vaccination.html.

### What are the most common side effects after getting a COVID-19 vaccine?

After getting vaccinated, you might have some side effects, which are normal signs that your body is building protection. Common side effects are pain, redness, and swelling in the arm where you received the shot, as well as tiredness, headache, muscle pain, chills, fever, and nausea throughout the rest of the body. These side effects could affect your ability to do daily activities, but they should go away in a few days. Learn more about what to expect after getting a COVID-19 vaccine at https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/vaccines/expect/after.html

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

Yes, if you are pregnant, you can receive a COVID-19 vaccine.

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 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 at https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/vaccines/fully-vaccinated.html

### 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 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, 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 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 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 at https://www.fda.gov/media/144638/download

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

General information

**Name:** NJ-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 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 at https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/vaccines/safety/JJUpdate.html#symptoms-list-question.html

Read the CDC/FDA statement 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 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.

### Can I get vaccinated against COVID-19 while I am currently sick with COVID-19?

No. People with COVID-19 who have symptoms should wait to be vaccinated until they have recovered from their illness and have met the criteria for discontinuing isolation; those without symptoms should also wait until they meet the criteria before getting vaccinated. This guidance also applies to people who get COVID-19 before getting their second dose of vaccine.

## 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 and can help stop common myths and rumors.

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

It can be difficult to know which sources of information you can trust. Before considering vaccine information on the Internet, check that the information comes from a credible source and is updated on a regular basis. Learn more about finding credible vaccine information at https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/vac-gen/evalwebs.html

### Do any of the COVID-19 vaccines authorized for use in the United States shed or release any of their components?

**No.**Vaccine shedding is the term used to describe the release or discharge of any of the vaccine components in or outside of the body. Vaccine shedding can only occur when a vaccine contains a weakened version of the virus. None of the vaccines authorized for use in the United States contain a live virus.

The mRNA and viral vector vaccines are the two types of currently authorized COVID-19 vaccines available.

Learn more about how mRNA COVID-19 vaccines work at https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/vaccines/different-vaccines/mrna.html

Learn more about how viral vector vaccines work at https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/vaccines/different-vaccines/viralvector.html

### 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 get 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.

### 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 and recommended for use in the United States: messenger RNA (mRNA) vaccines and a viral vector vaccine. Both mRNA and viral vector COVID-19 vaccines deliver instructions (genetic material) to our cells to start building protection against the virus that causes COVID-19. However, the material never enters the nucleus of the cell, which is where our DNA is kept. This means the genetic material in the vaccines cannot affect or interact with our DNA in any way. All COVID-19 vaccines work with the body’s natural defenses to safely develop immunity to disease.

Learn more about how mRNA COVID-19 vaccines work at https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/vaccines/different-vaccines/mrna.html

Learn more about how viral vector vaccines work at https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/vaccines/different-vaccines/viralvector.html

### Can CDC mandate that I get a COVID-19 vaccine?

**No.** The federal government does not mandate (require) vaccination for people. Additionally, CDC does not maintain or monitor a person’s vaccination records. Whether a state or local government or employer, for example, can require or mandate COVID-19 vaccination is a matter of state or other applicable law. Please contact your state government or employer if you have other questions about COVID-19 vaccination mandates.

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

**No.** None of the authorized and recommended COVID-19 vaccines cause you to test positive on viral tests, which are used to see if you have a **current infection**. Neither can any of the COVID-19 vaccines currently in clinical trials in the United States.

If your body develops an immune response to vaccination, which is the goal, 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.

### 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.

COVID-19 vaccines 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 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.

### Can being near someone who received a COVID-19 vaccine affect my menstrual cycle?

**No.** Your menstrual cycle cannot be affected by being near someone who received a COVID-19 vaccine.

Many things can affect menstrual cycles, including stress, changes in your schedule, problems with sleep, and changes in diet or exercise. Infections may also affect menstrual cycles.

## 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

Frequently Asked Questions about COVID-19 Vaccination 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

Information about the Moderna COVID-19 Vaccine

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

Myths and Facts about COVID-19 Vaccines

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