COVID-19 Vaccine: It's our shot, Hoosiers

Learn more or find a vaccination site near you at OurShot.IN.gov.
Save time by making an appointment, but walk-ins are welcome.

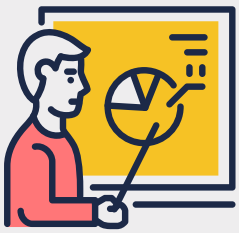
Here's a breakdown of how the vaccine is working in Indiana:

BEST reasons to get vaccinated

Once you're fully vaccinated (two weeks after the last dose), you can start doing many of the activities you stopped because of the pandemic:

- If you are fully vaccinated, you can participate in many of the activities that you did before the pandemic.
- To maximize protection from the Delta variant and prevent possibly spreading it to others, wear a mask indoors in public if you are in an area of substantial or high transmission.
- Wearing a mask is most important if you have a weakened immune system or if, because of your age or an underlying medical condition, you are at increased risk for severe disease, or if someone in your household has a weakened immune system, is at increased risk for severe disease, or is unvaccinated. If this applies to you or your household, you might choose to wear a mask regardless of the level of transmission in your area.
- You should continue to wear a mask where required by laws, rules, regulations, or local guidance.

Learn more from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention:
https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/vaccines/fully-vaccinated.html



Vaccine by the numbers

All three vaccines available in Indiana have been studied by experts and are safe and effective. COVID-19 vaccines are highly successful in preventing severe illness and death.

- Each of the three vaccines is **99** *percent effective at preventing severe illness and death.*
- Unvaccinated Hoosiers make up **98%** of COVID-19 cases in Indiana

Know the risks of hospitalization if you are infected with COVID-19:

FULLY vaccinated	NOT vaccinated
1 in 18,795	**1 in 237**
YOUR ODDS OF BEING HOSPITALIZED AFTER BEING FULLY IMMUNIZED	YOUR ODDS OF BEING HOSPITALIZED WITHOUT VACCINATION (JAN 18-NOW)

Learn more at **OurShot.IN.gov.**

IT'S OUR SHOT, HOOSIERS
COVID-19 VACCINE

Indiana Department of Health

8/9/2021

COVID-19 Vaccine: It's our shot, Hoosiers

Learn more or find a vaccination site near you at OurShot.IN.gov.
Save time by making an appointment, but walk-ins are welcome.

Experts continue to study the vaccines

A serious reaction to any of the three vaccines is rare. If one does happen, it's reported to the Vaccine Adverse Event Reporting System (VAERS) and studied by medical experts. For example, that's how the risk of rare but serious blood clots with low platelets from Johnson & Johnson vaccine was discovered. It is important to keep in mind the low risk of this rare adverse event compared to the greater risk of getting COVID-19.

Know the risk:

Risk of getting blood clots with low platelets from Johnson & Johnson:

- **1 per million** for men of all ages and women 50 and older.
- **Seven per million** for women ages 18-49

Risk of getting blood clots from a COVID-19 infection:

- **165,000 per million**

The mRNA vaccines like Pfizer and Moderna have not shown any increased risk of clotting.

- **Myocarditis and Pericarditis Following mRNA COVID-19 Vaccination:** These reports are rare, given the hundreds of millions of vaccine doses administered, and have been reported after mRNA COVID-19 vaccination, particularly in adolescents and young adults. View the latest information.
- **The CDC and FDA are monitoring reports of Guillain-Barré Syndrome (GBS) in people who have received the J&J/Janssen vaccine.**

What the vaccine doesn't do

- **The vaccine won't change your DNA.** The vaccine simply teaches our immune system how to make a protein that will trigger an immune response if infected. It doesn't change the make-up of your cell's DNA.
- **There is no evidence that COVID-19 vaccines cause fertility problems or problems trying to get pregnant.** Although the overall risk of severe illness is low, pregnant people are at an increased risk for severe illness from COVID-19 when compared with non-pregnant people. Additionally, pregnant individuals with COVID-19 might be at increased risk of adverse pregnancy outcomes, such as preterm birth, compared with pregnant women without COVID-19.
- **The vaccines don't contain a microchip** or any other sort of device. It is not a tracking mechanism.
- **A COVID-19 vaccine can't make you sick with COVID-19.** None of the authorized and recommended COVID-19 vaccines contain the live virus that causes COVID-19. **You may have some side effects, which are normal signs that your body is building protection.** These side effects may affect your ability to do daily activities, but they should go away in a few days. Some people have no side effects.
- **After you get a COVID-19 vaccine, you won't test positive for COVID-19 on a viral test.** 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. If your body develops an immune response to vaccination, you may test positive on some antibody tests. Antibody tests indicate you had a previous infection and that you may have some protection against the virus.
- **An allergic reaction to the vaccine is rare.** The CDC recommends that people get vaccinated even if they have a history of severe allergic reactions not related to vaccines or injectable medications—such as food, pet, venom, environmental, or latex allergies. People with a history of allergies to oral medications or a family history of severe allergic reactions may also get vaccinated. Risk of an anaphylactic reaction has been reported to be 2.5-5 per million. **Talk with your healthcare provider.**

Who can get the vaccine?

The Pfizer vaccine is approved and available for anyone age 12 and older. The Moderna and Johnson & Johnson (Janssen) vaccines are approved and available for anyone age 18 and older.