

CDC FAQ's COVID-19 Vaccination

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.

Below are answers to commonly asked questions about COVID-19 vaccination. CDC also has information for busting common vaccine myths available in facts about COVID-19 vaccines.

How do I get a vaccine?

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

What is the update on the Johnson & Johnson Janssen COVID-19 Vaccine?

CDC and FDA have recommended a pause in the use of Johnson & Johnson's (J&J/Janssen) COVID-19 Vaccine in the United States out of an abundance of caution, effective Tuesday, April 13. The Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP) will hold its second emergency meeting to discuss J&J/Janssen COVID-19 Vaccine on April 23, 2021. People who have received the J&J/Janssen COVID-19 Vaccine within the past three weeks who develop severe headache, abdominal pain, leg pain, or shortness of breath should seek medical care right away. <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/vaccines/safety/JJUpdate.html>

Can I choose which COVID-19 vaccine I get?

You should get any COVID-19 vaccine that is available when you are eligible. Do not wait for a specific brand. All currently authorized and recommended COVID-19 vaccines are safe and effective, and CDC does not recommend one vaccine over another.

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 <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 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.

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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 vaccination. Learn more about vaccination considerations for people who are pregnant or breastfeeding <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/vaccines/recommendations/pregnancy.html>.

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.

<https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/need-extra-precautions/people-with-medical-conditions.html>.

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.

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>

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:

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

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

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

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Who is paying for the COVID-19 vaccines?

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, 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 (i.e., 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
<https://www.hrsa.gov/coviduninsuredclaim>.

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

- Two Pfizer-BioNTech vaccine doses should be given 3 weeks (21 days) apart
<https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/vaccines/different-vaccines/Pfizer-BioNTech.html>
- Two Moderna vaccine doses should be given 1 month (28 days) apart
<https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/vaccines/different-vaccines/Moderna.html>
- Johnson & Johnson's Janssen (J&J/Janssen) COVID-19 vaccine requires only one dose
<https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/vaccines/different-vaccines/Janssen.html>

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 <https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/covid-19/info-by-product/clinical-considerations.html#Administration>. 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 immediate or severe allergic reaction to a COVID-19 vaccine or to any of the

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ingredients in the vaccine <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/vaccines/safety/allergic-reaction.html>. Learn more about vaccination considerations for people with underlying medical conditions <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 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 <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/hcp/disposition-in-home-patients.html>; 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.

<https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/vaccines/faq.html>

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