

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:

- Gather indoors with fully vaccinated people without wearing a mask or staying 6 feet apart
- Visit friends and family in long-term care facilities in your loved one's room without a mask on; physical contact is OK again

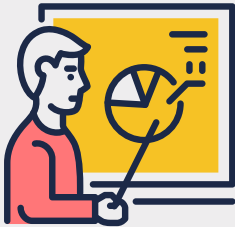


- Students can stay in school because they won't have to quarantine, even if they're a close contact of someone with COVID-19 or were exposed while participating in sports. You don't have to quarantine if you are exposed to COVID-19 (except in rare cases where congregate living is involved), unless you have symptoms of COVID-19.
- You're protected and have little chance of being infected so you're less likely to give the virus to others.

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 **99.3%** of COVID-19 cases in Indiana



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

FULLY vaccinated



1 in 50,394

YOUR ODDS OF BEING
HOSPITALIZED AFTER BEING
FULLY IMMUNIZED

NOT vaccinated



1 in 525

YOUR ODDS OF BEING
HOSPITALIZED WITHOUT
VACCINATION (JAN 18-NOW)

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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. 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.
- **7 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.

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 cells' 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.
- **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/or were immunized.
- **The vaccine provides protection even if you've had COVID-19.** The odds of getting COVID-19 again increases with time as natural immunity decreases. Variant viruses (such as the B.1.1.7 variant) have been reported in Indiana. Vaccination can help reduce the chances of both reinfection and infection from a COVID-19 variant strain.
- **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.

