

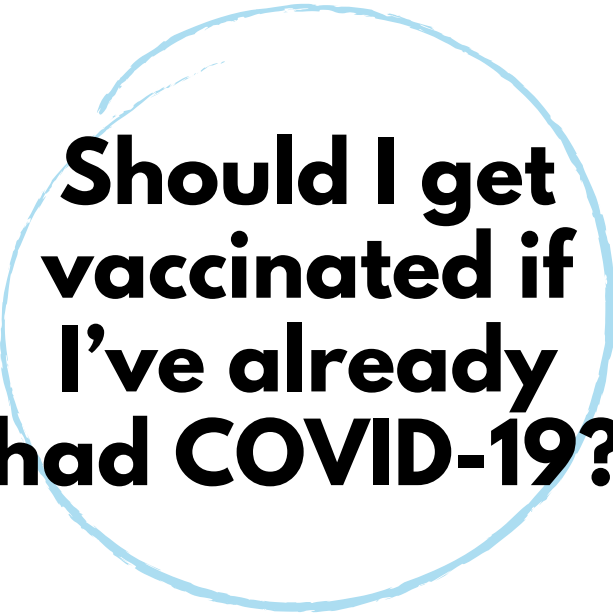
# Are the COVID-19 vaccines safe?



**Yes, COVID-19 vaccines are safe and effective.**

Although COVID-19 vaccines were developed quickly, research and development on similar vaccines has been underway for decades. All vaccine development steps were taken to ensure COVID-19 vaccine safety and effectiveness, including receiving full and rigorous FDA approval. Over 80% (hundreds of millions) of people in the United States have safely received COVID-19 vaccines.

Questions? Find more information at [cdc.gov/covid-19](https://www.cdc.gov/covid-19)



# Should I get vaccinated if I've already had COVID-19?

**Yes, you should get a COVID-19 vaccine even if you've already had COVID-19.**

Getting vaccinated after you recover from COVID-19 provides you with added protection. People who aren't vaccinated after their recovery from COVID-19 are more likely to get COVID-19 again than those who are vaccinated. Vaccination lowers your risk of getting COVID-19. If you do get COVID-19 again, vaccination significantly lowers your risk of severe illness, hospitalization, and death.

Questions? Find more information at [cdc.gov/covid-19](https://www.cdc.gov/covid-19)

# Can a flu vaccine give me flu?



**No, a flu vaccine cannot cause flu.**

The viruses in a flu shot are killed (inactivated) and can't cause flu illness. While a flu vaccine can't give you flu illness, there are potential side effects from getting a flu vaccine.

These side effects are usually mild and short-lived, especially when compared to symptoms of flu.

Questions? Find more information at [cdc.gov/flu](https://www.cdc.gov/flu)



# Why should I get a flu shot?

**Flu vaccines keep you from getting seriously sick with flu.**

Vaccines can prevent you from getting flu illness. If you do get the flu, vaccines can prevent you from becoming severely ill, especially if you have a chronic health condition like diabetes, heart disease or chronic lung disease. If you spend time around vulnerable populations like kids or seniors, you can protect them from serious illness by getting the vaccine.

Questions? Find more information at [cdc.gov/flu](https://www.cdc.gov/flu)

# Who should get the HPV vaccine?



**All children from ages 11 to 12, teens, and young adults through age 26 should get the HPV vaccine.**

Early protection works best. That's why the HPV (human papillomavirus) vaccine is recommended earlier rather than later. It protects your child long before they ever have contact with the virus. Everyone through age 26 years should get the HPV vaccine if they are not yet fully vaccinated. Those over 26 can take the vaccine after discussing their risk of infection with their doctor.

Questions? Find more information at [cdc.gov/hpv](https://www.cdc.gov/hpv)



# Does HPV cause cancer?

**Yes, HPV infections can cause several types of cancer.**

HPV infections are very common. The majority of people will get HPV at some point in their lives. While most infections will clear on their own over two years, some longer-lasting infections can lead to cervical, vulval, vaginal, anal, penile or oropharyngeal cancer. The HPV vaccine is safe and effective and can prevent over 90% of cancers caused by HPV.

Questions? Find more information at [cdc.gov/hpv](https://www.cdc.gov/hpv)

# What does the pneumococcal vaccine do for you?

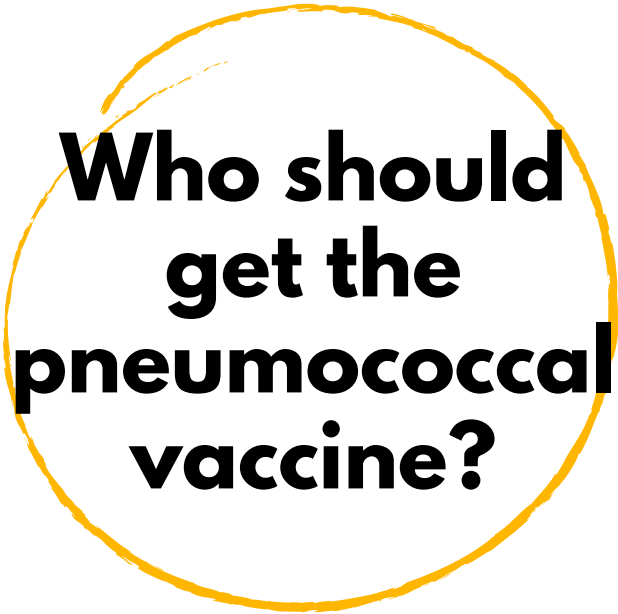


**The pneumococcal vaccine protects you from severe bacterial infection.**

Bacteria called *Streptococcus pneumoniae*, or pneumococcus, can cause infections in the blood, brain, ears, nose or lungs. Some of these infections can be life threatening, especially for children and seniors, as well as adults with certain medical conditions.

Vaccines protect against most types of pneumococcal bacteria, and are the best way to prevent pneumococcal disease.

Questions? Find more information at [cdc.gov/pneumococcal](https://www.cdc.gov/pneumococcal)



# Who should get the pneumococcal vaccine?

**Children under 5,  
Seniors over 65,  
and those with certain medical conditions  
should get the vaccine.**

Anyone can get pneumococcal disease, but some people, like children and seniors, are at increased risk. In addition, those with medical conditions like chronic heart, lung or kidney disease, diabetes, weakened immune system, cochlear implants, CSF leak, or sickle cell disease are at increased risk for pneumococcal disease and should get vaccinated. Adults who are smokers or have alcoholism are also at increased risk.

Questions? Find more information at [cdc.gov/pneumococcal](https://www.cdc.gov/pneumococcal)



# Who should get the shingles vaccine?



**All adults 50 and older should get two doses of the shingles vaccine (Shingrix).**

Older adults should get the vaccine to prevent shingles and its painful complications. Adults 19 and older who have weakened immune systems should also get two doses of Shingrix, as they have a higher risk of getting shingles and related complications. You should still get Shingrix even if you've had shingles, received Zostavax, or received the chickenpox vaccine.

Questions? Find more information at [cdc.gov/shingles](https://www.cdc.gov/shingles)

# How well does the shingles vaccine work?

For adults with healthy immune systems, **the shingles vaccine (Shingrix) is more than 90% effective at preventing shingles and its complications.**

Immunity stays strong for years after vaccination. In adults with weakened immune systems, studies show that Shingrix is 68%-91% effective in preventing shingles, depending on their illness.

Questions? Find more information at [cdc.gov/shingles](https://www.cdc.gov/shingles)

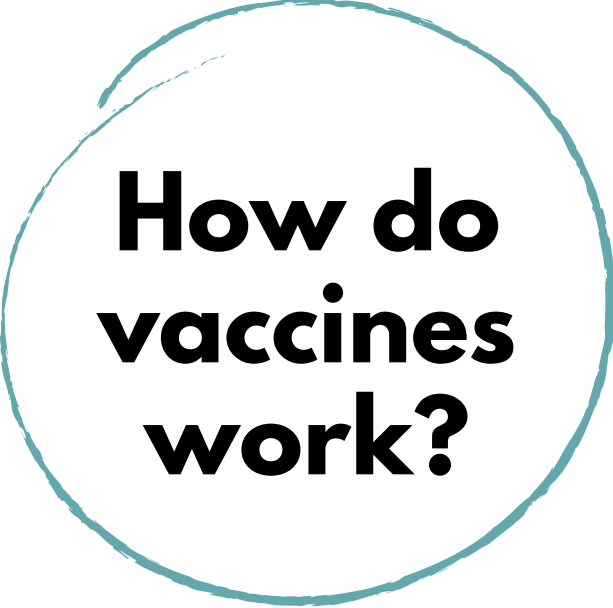
# Are vaccines safe?



**Yes, vaccines are safe. They are held to high standards and are rigorously tested before they reach you.**

Every vaccine goes through rigorous and lengthy safety testing. This includes testing the vaccine through clinical trials. The FDA then analyzes the data and manufacturing process before deciding if they will approve the vaccine. Approved vaccines are then closely reviewed before being recommended by the CDC. Each batch is tested for quality and safety. The vaccine continues to be monitored in people for as long as it is used.

Questions? Find more information at [hhs.gov/immunization](https://www.hhs.gov/immunization)



# How do vaccines work?

**Vaccines prepare your immune system to fight off dangerous diseases.**

When you get a vaccine, it sparks your immune response, helping your body fight off and remember the germ. That way, if the germ ever invades again, your body will be able to recognize and attack it. Vaccines help your immune system fight infections faster and more effectively, and provide long-lasting immunity to serious diseases without the risk of serious illness.

Questions? Find more information at [hhs.gov/immunization](https://www.hhs.gov/immunization)

# Where can I get vaccinated?



**Getting vaccinated is easy!  
Check with your doctor or  
local pharmacy to get started.**

You can get most recommended vaccines at the local pharmacy, doctor's offices, health centers, health departments, and travel clinics. Most vaccines are covered by health insurance. If you don't have insurance, try calling a few pharmacies and ask what they charge for vaccines — prices can vary. Local health departments are also a great resource for finding free and low-cost vaccines.

Questions? Find more information at [hhs.gov/immunization](https://www.hhs.gov/immunization)



# Find vaccines near you!

- For COVID-19 vaccines, check **vaccines.gov**
- For all vaccines, check your doctor's office or local pharmacy
- For free or low-cost vaccines, check your local health department. You can find your local health department by searching **odh.ohio.gov/find-local-health-districts**

Questions? Find more information at **[hhs.gov/immunization](https://hhs.gov/immunization)**