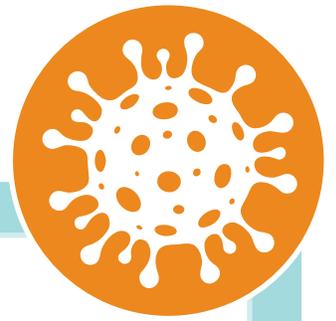


Vaccine safety



All the authorized vaccines are safe.

The U.S. Food & Drug Administration (FDA) requires strict safety testing before it authorizes any vaccine.

Tens of thousands of people — including people in Oregon— from many backgrounds took part in vaccine testing. These tests made sure the vaccines are safe and protect people of different ages, races and ethnicities.



Millions of Americans have been vaccinated, and strict ongoing checks show no safety concerns.

If you have underlying conditions, **COVID-19 vaccines are safe and especially important for you.** People with conditions such as heart disease, lung disease, diabetes and obesity are more likely to get very sick from COVID-19. People with these conditions were also part of vaccine testing.



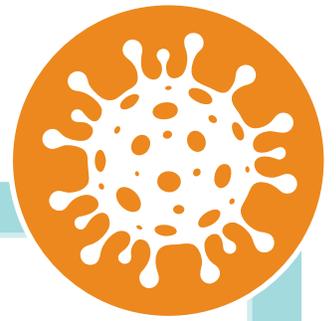
The vaccines have not yet been studied in pregnant people, but experts believe **that they are likely to be safe in pregnancy for both parent and baby.** Because pregnant people tend to get more serious illness from COVID-19 and are more likely to be hospitalized, the **Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) recommends that COVID-19 vaccines be offered to pregnant people.**



The vaccines have not yet been studied in people who are breastfeeding. Experts think that vaccines are not a risk to breastfeeding babies, so people who are breastfeeding may choose to be vaccinated.

If you have questions about getting vaccinated, discuss them with your healthcare provider.

Vaccine effectiveness



All the authorized vaccines are highly effective. This means:

- They all work very well to protect you from getting very sick with or dying from COVID-19.
- They have all shown strong protection against COVID-19 variants.
- The more vaccines we have available, the faster we can all get vaccinated, the more lives we can save.
- The best vaccine for you is the one that is available when it is your turn.

Johnson & Johnson: One dose, authorized for people 18 and older

Moderna: Two doses, 28 days apart, authorized for people 18 and older

Pfizer - BioNTech: Two doses, 21 days apart, authorized for people 12 and older



COVID-19 vaccines and fetal tissue

Vaccine makers sometimes use fetal cell lines to test or make their vaccines.

A fetal cell line is not the same as fetal tissue. Fetal cell lines are grown in laboratories from cells taken from fetuses. The cells reproduce themselves indefinitely. Vaccine makers use two fetal cell lines: one grown from cells taken from a fetus in 1972, and one grown from cells taken from a terminated fetus in 1985.

Making vaccines that rely on these cell lines does not require new abortions, because the cells grow indefinitely in the laboratory.

No fetal cell line is used **to make** Pfizer-BioNTech or Moderna vaccines. However, early in their development, a fetal cell line was used to test that they worked as intended.

A fetal cell line is used **to make** the Johnson & Johnson vaccine, but the finished vaccine does not contain any cells from fetal cell lines.