

COVID-19 Vaccine

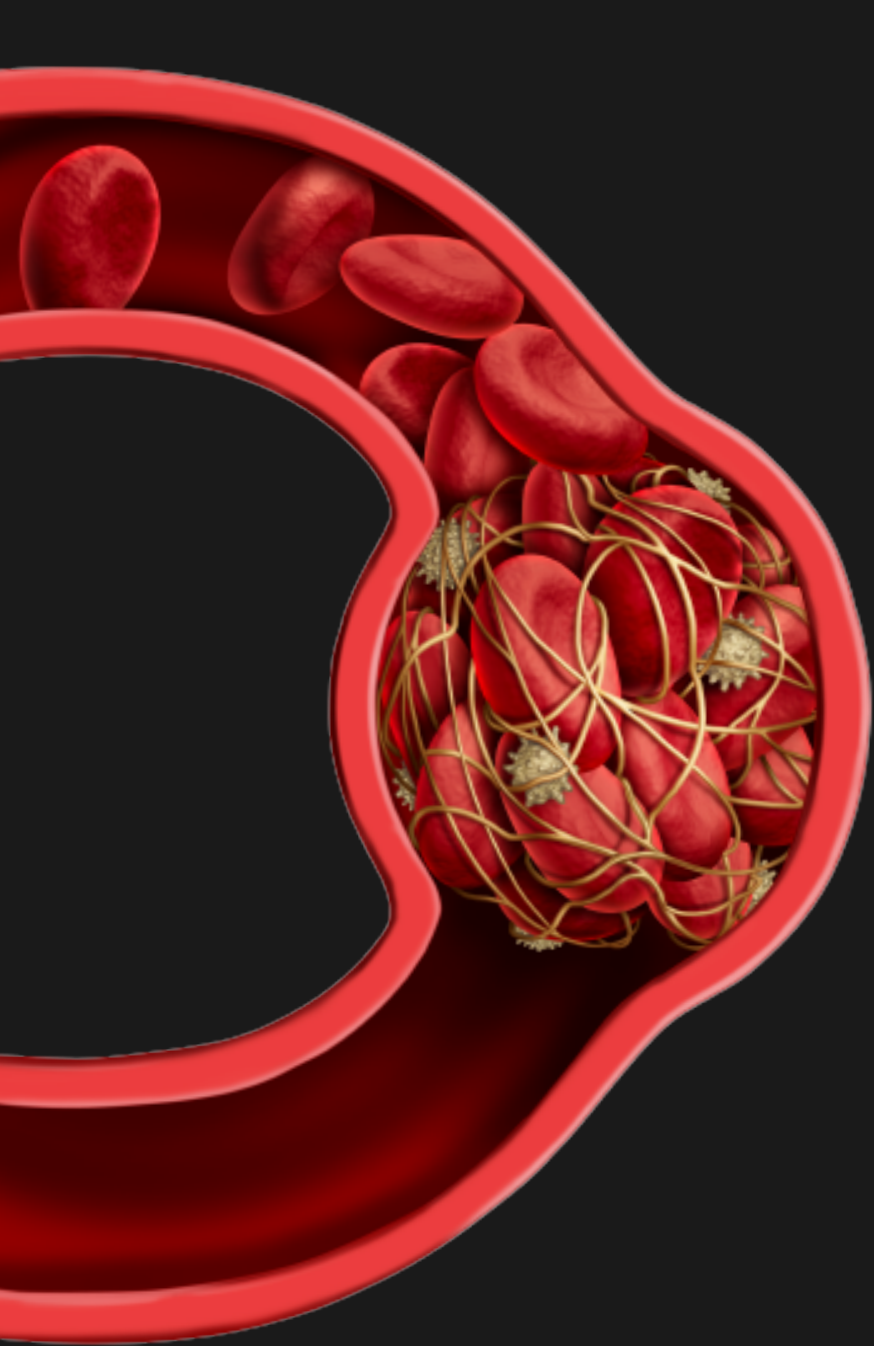


Addressing concerns about the Johnson & Johnson vaccine

The Johnson & Johnson/Janssen (J&J) vaccine was briefly put on hold to review 6 reports of a rare blood clot. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and the US Food and Drug Administration agreed with the assessment and allowed administration of the vaccine to resume.

For more information call the COVID-19 hotline at 1-800-962-1253

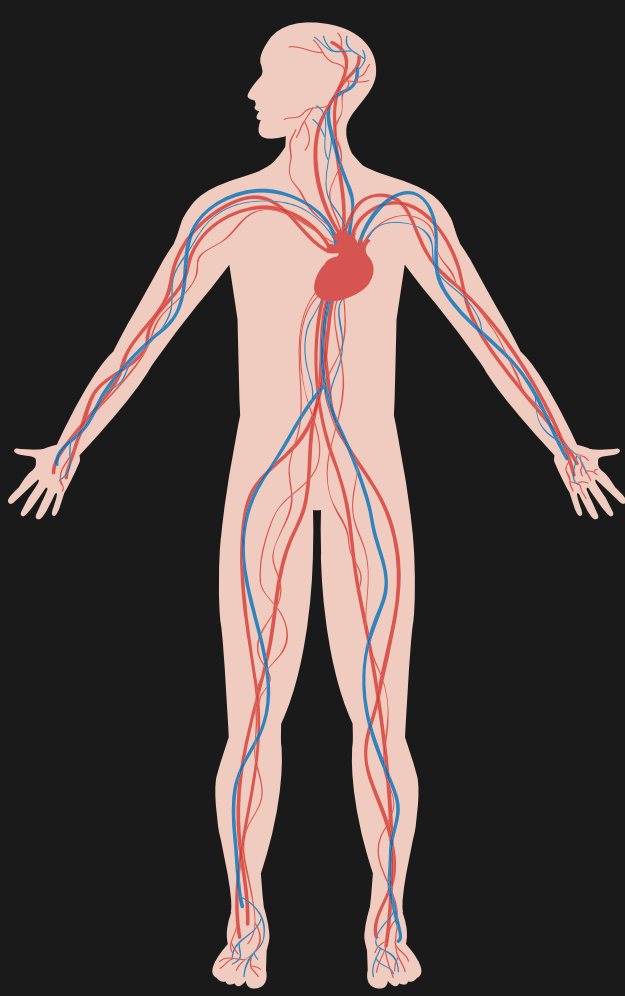
What type of blood clots were found?



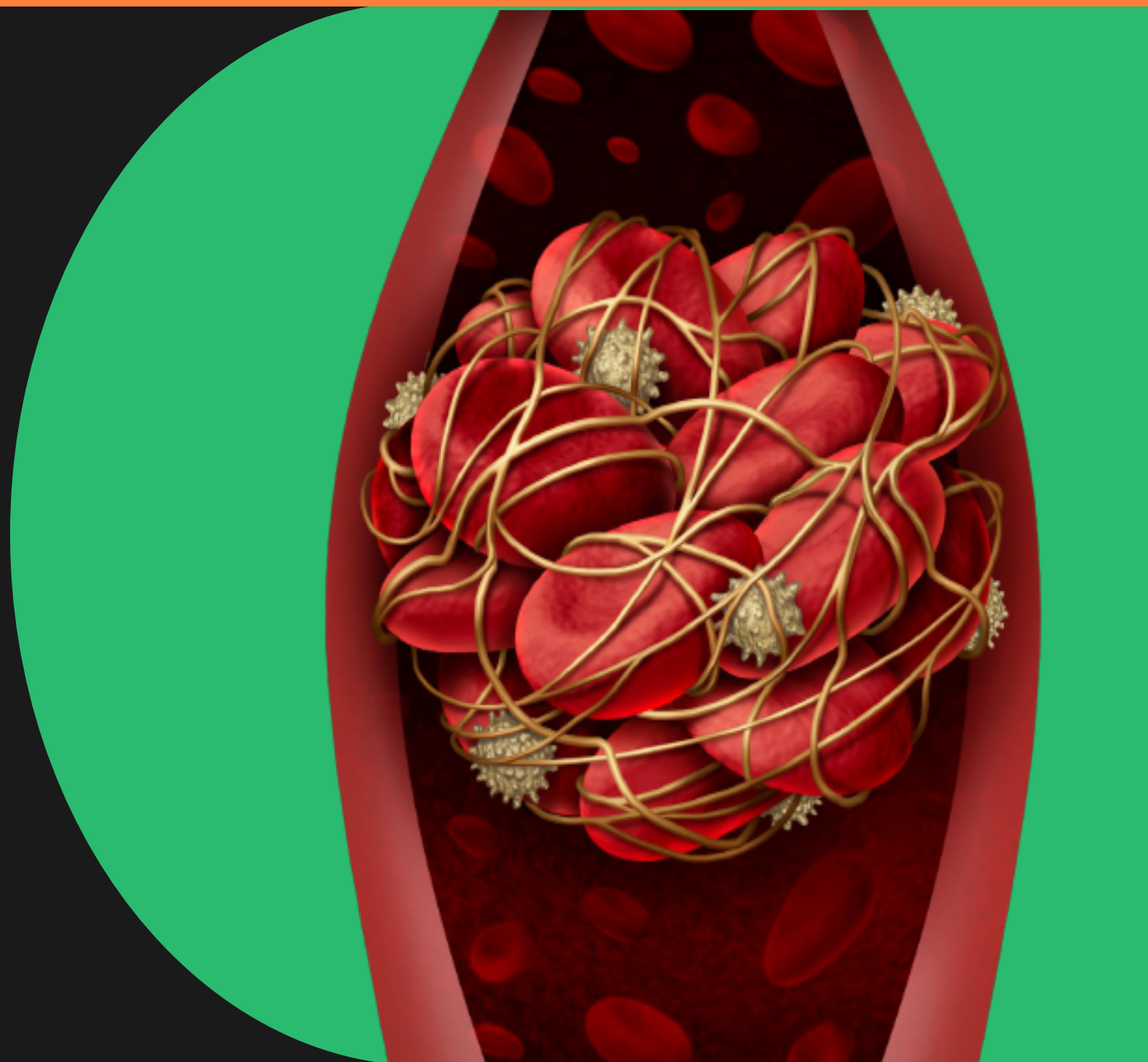
The type of blood clot that formed in these people is a **RARE** type that forms along with a low platelet count. Platelets are cells in the blood stream that help control bleeding. Blood clots with low platelets have not been found among people who got the Moderna or Pfizer COVID-19 vaccines.

The good news is, the vaccine safety systems that are in place found this small number of health problems quickly so that the data could be reviewed by experts.

Understanding the risk of blood clots

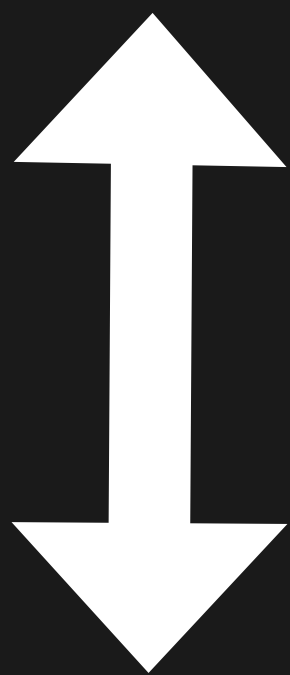


People can get blood clots from **many different things** such as medication, infections, after surgery, or as a result of unhealthy habits such as smoking or drinking alcohol. So, it is important to understand the low risk of blood clots from the J & J vaccine.



Comparing risk of blood clots from the vaccine to other common causes

LOWER RISK

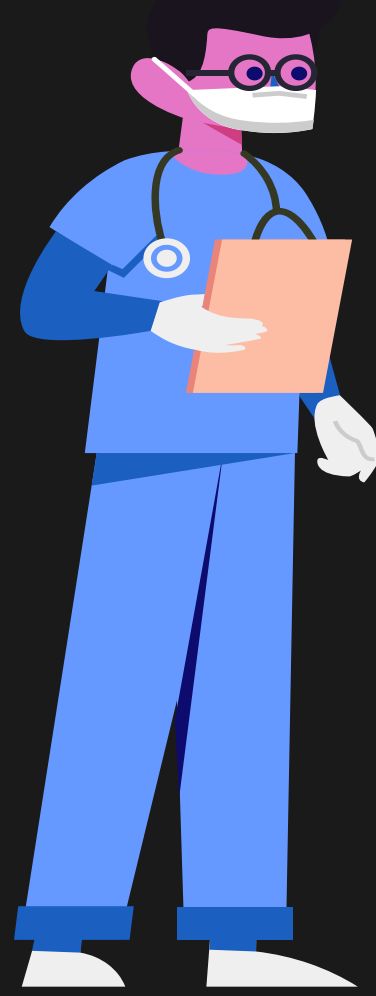


HIGHER RISK



Johnson & Johnson Vaccine	17 cases	8 million doses
Birth Control Pill	500-1,200 cases	1 million women
Cigarette Smoking	1,763 cases	1 million smokers
COVID-19 Infection	165,000 cases	1 million infected

What to be aware of after receiving the J&J vaccine



For **three weeks after you get the vaccine**, watch for symptoms of a blood clot with low platelets. These include:

- Severe headache or blurry vision
- Shortness of breath
- Chest pain
- Leg swelling
- Belly pain
- Bruises or tiny blood spots under the skin

See a healthcare provider **RIGHT AWAY** if you have one or more of these symptoms!