



MYTHS & FACTS ABOUT COVID-19 VACCINES

For the latest information about COVID-19, visit [cdc.gov/coronavirus](https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus).

MYTH #1:
Receiving COVID-19 vaccine can cause you to be magnetic.



FACTS:

- COVID-19 vaccines do not have ingredients such as iron, nickel, cobalt, lithium, as well as microelectronics, electrodes that can produce an electromagnetic field at the site of your injection.
- The typical dose for a COVID-19 vaccine is less than a milliliter (mL), which is not enough to allow magnets to be attracted to your vaccination site

FACTS:

- COVID-19 vaccines do not change or interact with your DNA in any way.
- There are two types of COVID-19 vaccines approved for use in the United States
 - Messenger RNA (mRNA) vaccines
 - Viral vector vaccine
- All COVID-19 vaccines work with the body's natural defenses to safely develop immunity to disease.

MYTH #2:
COVID-19 vaccine will alter my DNA.



MYTH #3:
COVID-19 vaccine may affect my having a baby someday.



FACTS:

- There is no current evidence that COVID-19 vaccines causes any problems with pregnancy.
- There is no evidence that COVID-19 vaccine can cause infertility.
- Like all vaccines, scientists are studying COVID-19 vaccines carefully for side effects now and will continue to study them for many years.

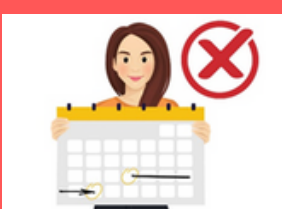
FACTS:

- None of the approved COVID-19 vaccines in the U.S. can cause a positive results on viral tests.
- COVID-19 vaccines protect most people from getting sick,
 - However, a small percentage of fully vaccinated people will still get COVID-19.
 - People may test positive for some antibody tests
 - Antibody tests indicate you have some level of protection against the virus.

MYTH #4:
Getting the COVID-19 vaccine will get me to test positive for COVID-19 on the viral test.



MYTH #5:
Being close to someone who received COVID-19 vaccine can affect my menstrual cycle.



FACTS:

- COVID-19 vaccines do not affect a woman's menstrual cycle.
- There are many things can affect menstrual cycles, including stress, changes in your schedule, problems with sleep, and changes in diet or exercise. Infections may also affect menstrual cycles.