

Coronavirus

**PROTECT YOURSELF
AND OTHERS**

Last update: 30.6.2021

COVID-19 vaccination now also possible for young people aged 12 and over

Find out more now

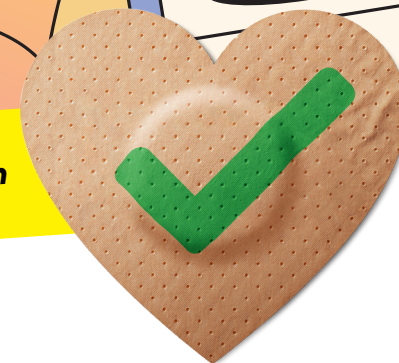


Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft
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Swiss Confederation

Bundesamt für Gesundheit BAG
Office fédéral de la santé publique OFSP
Ufficio federale della sanità pubblica UFSP
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Learn more:
foph-coronavirus.ch/vaccination
or phone 0800 88 66 44





Now you can make up your mind too

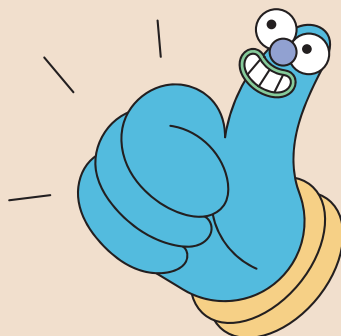
The coronavirus has affected our lives a lot. The COVID-19 vaccination is another important step back to a normal life. So far, only adults have been able to have the vaccination for the coronavirus. But now young people between the ages of 12 and 15 can also be vaccinated. You'll find plenty of information in the next few sections. Make up your own mind and find out whether you also want to have the vax.

Is the vaccination safe and effective?

Yes. Swissmedic, the Swiss Agency for Therapeutic Products, has thoroughly examined the vaccine for COVID-19. The studies involved people in different age groups, including young people. The vaccine is safe and effective, so it has been authorised in Switzerland. A lot of adults all over the world have already been vaccinated, but not many young people yet. For this reason, further investigations are being done on an ongoing basis to find out even more about the vaccination and possible reactions among young people.

Who should have the vaccination? Why does it make sense?

- The vaccination prevents you from becoming seriously ill after contact with the virus. It also protects you from other health problems after a coronavirus infection. Both these things are very rare among people of your age.

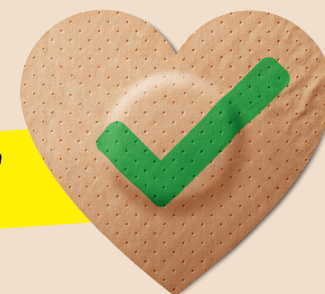


- You meet a lot of people at school and in your free time. This also means you're more likely to have contact with someone carrying the virus. If you've been vaccinated, you no longer have to go into quarantine. Thanks to the vaccination, you are unlikely to become infected, so you won't have to go into isolation either.
- People who have been vaccinated are less likely to spread the virus to others.

The vaccination is recommended for adults. Now you can also have the vaccination if you want to protect yourself.

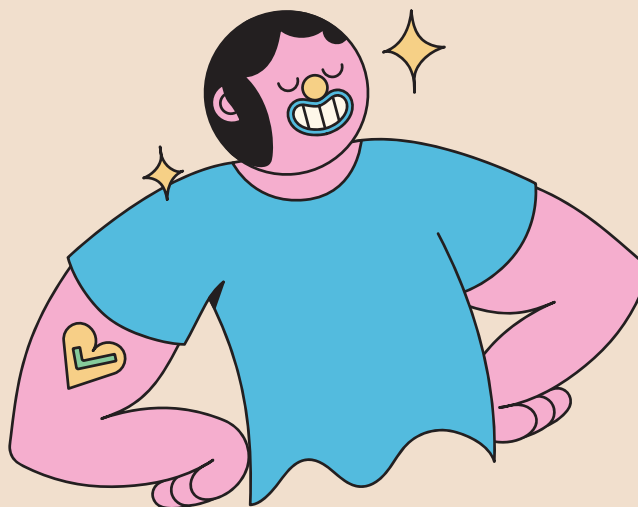
The vaccination makes particular sense if you have a chronic illness or if you live with someone who has a weakened immune system, for example because they're sick or having treatment.

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National COVID-19 vaccination
infoline **0800 88 66 44**



Make up your own mind

There's a lot of inaccurate and even fake information about the COVID-19 vaccination on the internet and social media. At foph-coronavirus.ch/vaccination, you'll find all the important information from the Federal Office of Public Health about the COVID-19 vaccination. If you have questions, talk to your parents, other people you trust or medical professionals, or call the infoline.



Your personal decision is important

Vaccination is voluntary. There are arguments for and against getting vaccinated. Weigh them up carefully and make your own assessment of the risks and benefits. In other words, think about whether the vaccination makes sense for you. What's your situation? How's your health? How are the people close to you doing? What's your day-to-day situation at school or work?

Inform yourself properly and talk to other people, for example your parents, and then decide with them or on your own whether you want to have the vaccination. If you're unsure, you can also wait and see.



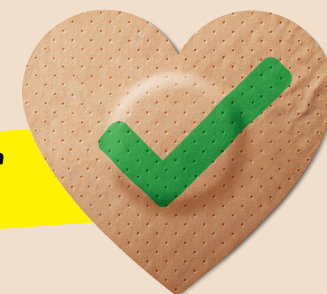
What is a vaccination actually?

Vaccinations protect you from many diseases that can have serious health consequences. They imitate infections and help your body build up defences against viruses and bacteria without you getting sick. You have probably been vaccinated against various diseases already, as a child or even more recently.

Where and when can I be vaccinated?

You can find out where and when you can get the vaccination on your canton's website or infoline, or from your doctor or pharmacist.

foph-coronavirus.ch/vaccination
National COVID-19 vaccination
infoline 0800 88 66 44



What does the vaccination involve?

You're given an injection in your upper arm and then a plaster is put over it. After around four weeks, you will have a second jab to make sure you're as fully protected as possible.

How will I feel after the vaccination?

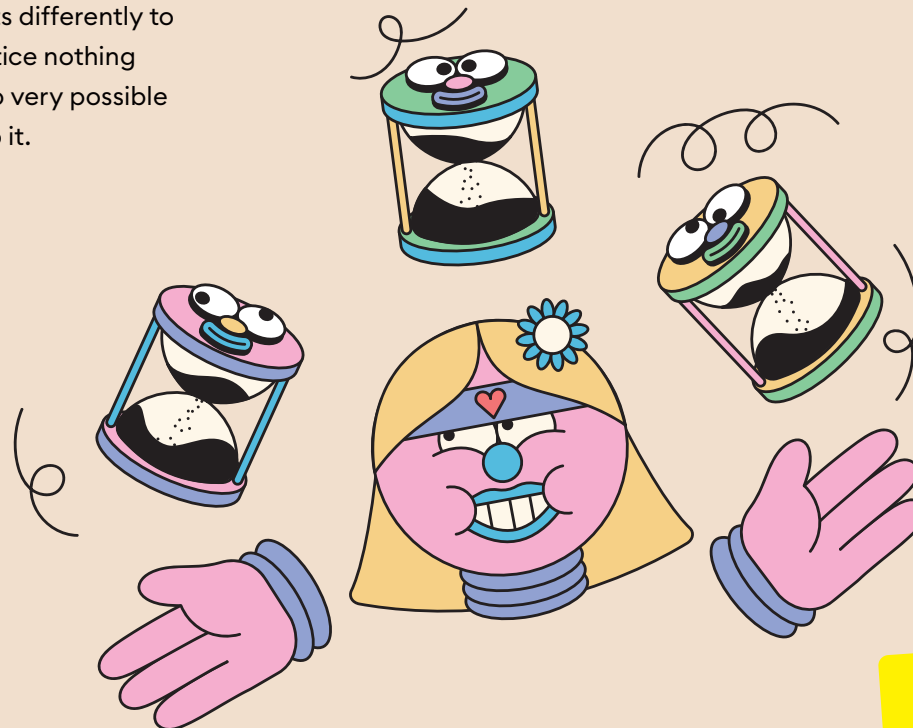
After the vaccination, your body builds up protection against the coronavirus and your immune system starts working hard. Each person reacts differently to the vaccination. It may be that you notice nothing at all after the vaccination. But it's also very possible that you'll feel your body's reactions to it.

The most frequent reactions are:

- Pain/reddening at the injection site
- Headache
- Tiredness
- Aching muscles and joints
- A feeling of being feverish, a high temperature or shivering

While these reactions are unpleasant for young, healthy people, they're not dangerous. They are not a reason to worry and should quickly disappear. Don't try to do too much for the two days after your vaccination and listen to your body: if it needs rest, take it easy.

If you're still feeling the effects of the vaccination after several days, talk to your doctor.



How long does the vaccination protect me for?

At the moment, experts are doing research to find out how long the vaccination will protect you. According to the latest science, protection from contracting the disease lasts for at least twelve months – longer than if you've had COVID-19. There's currently no indication of any significant decline in protection against severe cases of the disease after that. But it might be that you'll need another vaccination later on.

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