COVID-19 Vaccines
Should I get a COVID-19 vaccine during pregnancy?

Benefits to getting vaccinated
The COVID-19 vaccines available in the United States are very effective in protecting against severe illness, hospitalization, and death from COVID-19.

Getting vaccinated during pregnancy may help protect

You
Your fetus
Your family
Your community

ACOG recommends that all pregnant women be vaccinated against COVID-19. If you are pregnant and want to know more about the vaccines, talk with your obstetrician–gynecologist (ob-gyn). This conversation is not required to get a vaccine, but it may be helpful.

Risks of COVID-19 infection
Pregnant women have a higher risk of more severe illness from COVID-19 than nonpregnant women. Getting vaccinated may protect you from severe illness. Vaccination also may help protect your fetus.

It’s important to talk about your risk of getting COVID-19 and how the infection can affect your pregnancy. People who work in certain jobs, such as health care, may be at higher risk of getting COVID-19. Certain health conditions, such as diabetes mellitus or high blood pressure, also may increase your risk.

Pregnant women who get sick with COVID-19 are more likely than nonpregnant women to:

- need care in an intensive care unit (ICU)
- need a ventilator for breathing support
- die from the illness

You and your ob-gyn should talk about your risk of severe illness if you get sick.

More information: Vaccine considerations for people who are pregnant and breastfeeding

Adapted from "Why Should I Get the COVID-19 Vaccine While I’m Pregnant?" available at
acog.org/Womens-Health

Copyright March 2022 by the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists. All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, pooled on the Internet, or transmitted, in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording, or otherwise, without prior written permission from the publisher.

This information is designed as an educational aid for the public. It offers current information and opinions related to women’s health. It is not intended as a statement of the standard of care. It does not explain all of the proper treatments or methods of care. It is not a substitute for the advice of a physician. For ACOG’s complete disclaimer, visit www.acog.org/WomensHealth-Disclaimer. This Resource was supported by the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists (ACOG) and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) as a part of a financial assistance award totaling $300,000.00 with 100 percent funded by ACOG and CDC/HHS. The contents are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily represent the official views of, nor an endorsement, by CDC/HHS or the U.S. Government.