Recent public health guidance regarding receiving the COVID-19 vaccine during pregnancy:

- From the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists (ACOG) on July 30, 2021
- From the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) on August 11, 2021

Further information (referenced in FAQ #8 of the UC SARS-CoV-2 Vaccination Program Policy):

- According to the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), “pregnant people and recently pregnant people are at increased risk for severe illness from COVID-19 when compared with non-pregnant people. Severe illness includes illness that requires hospitalization, intensive care, or a ventilator or special equipment to breathe, or illness that results in death. Additionally, pregnant people with COVID-19 are at increased risk of preterm birth and might be at increased risk of other adverse pregnancy outcomes compared with pregnant people without COVID-19.” By contrast, researchers have found that COVID-19 vaccination during pregnancy may protect babies from COVID-19 infection through the placenta before birth and through breastfeeding afterwards.
- A recent study performed by UC researchers concluded that risk of very preterm birth, which occurs at less than 32 weeks of gestation, was 60 percent higher for people infected with COVID-19 at some point in their pregnancy, while the risk of giving birth at less than 37 weeks (all preterm births) was 40 percent higher in those with infection. For those who also had hypertension, diabetes and/or obesity as well as COVID-19, the risk of preterm birth rose 160 percent.
- There is currently no evidence that any vaccines, including COVID-19 vaccines, cause female or male fertility problems.
- Accordingly, American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists (ACOG) recommends that all eligible individuals, including those who are pregnant or lactating, be vaccinated.

The University strongly supports vaccination for all Students, Trainees, Personnel, and patients who do not have contraindications to one of the vaccines.