

ENGLISCH

UNDERSTANDING CORONA

Vaccination against the coronavirus will return life to normal.

CORONA VERSTEHEN

Die Corona-Schutzimpfung bringt das volle Leben zurück.



Niedersachsen. Klar.

Niedersächsische
LOTTO-SPORT-STIFTUNG
Bewegen · Integrieren · Fördern

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Dr. Hans Ulrich Schneider

Chairman of the Board of the Lower Saxony
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Dear Reader,

For more than a year, we have been preoccupied with the coronavirus pandemic. The restrictions for everyone have been significant. Social life had to be scaled down. Fears and worries increased noticeably.

Within a very short time, effective vaccines were developed – fortunately for all of us. Thanks to this rapid scientific success, there is a way back to normality. Doing sports, going out to eat with family and friends, visiting grandparents or grandchildren – all this is possible again to a large extent. Vaccination against the virus is clearly the most effective protection against COVID-19 and its spread. Vaccination is for your own protection, but also for the protection of society as a whole. In this way, we can further contain the pandemic and ease further contact restrictions. Unfortunately, not enough people have been vaccinated so far – even though there is enough vaccine available and there is now even a choice between different very high-quality vaccines.

We therefore need to inform and educate all parts of the population more effectively and thus promote vaccinations. In June 2021, the Lower Saxony Lotto Sports Foundation, together with the State Commissioner for Migration and Participation, Ms Doris Schröder-Köpf and the Refugee Council of Lower Saxony e.V., launched a vaccination campaign in 16 languages. Medical professionals explain the virus and vaccination in short videos in their respective mother tongues – Turkish, Kurdish, Arabic, French, Russian or English.

In addition, this educational brochure is intended to inform and create further confidence in vaccination. We hope that these questions and answers will alleviate any possible worries and fears you may have about the coronavirus and vaccination. It is incredibly important that as many people as possible are well informed and get vaccinated so that the virus can be stopped.

All the best and good health to you,
Boris Pistorius and Dr Hans Ulrich Schneider

Doris Schröder-Köpf

Niedersächsische Landesbeauftragte
für Migration und Teilhabe



Doris Schröder-Köpf

State Commissioner for Migration and
Participation in the State of Lower Saxony

Dear Reader,

The coronavirus pandemic has dominated all our lives for a year and a half now - both in our own private lives and in society as a whole. It continues to pose many challenges and problems for us today and in the future. However, it is safe to say that with the aid of tests and vaccinations, it has been possible to reduce the number of (severely) COVID-afflicted citizens and to revitalise society, the labour market and the economy.

In order for this to be even more successful in the future, it is very important that as many people as possible get tested and vaccinated - in the interest of their own health and that of all of us! It is equally important that there is adequate information about the topic of vaccinations. This information must be reliable and easy to understand. Citizens who have come to us from another country and do not yet have a good command of the German language are particularly dependent on this.

There are now many multilingual information services. One of these is the digital video campaign "We explain for everyone", which I, as Lower Saxony's State Commissioner for Migration and Participation, launched together with the Refugee Council of Lower Saxony and the Lower

Saxony Lotto Sports Foundation in June 2021. The government of Lower Saxony is also promoting the campaign "We are stronger when vaccinated" so that even more people are better protected against the virus.

This brochure is intended to help you make the right decision about vaccination. In it you will find all the important facts, advice and information to help you make your own personal vaccination decision. It might help to dispel one or two doubts or reservations about the protective "shot".

The booklet is available in 10 different languages. It is a rich compendium of facts checked by several doctors and experts - but for once not in digital form on the internet, but printed on paper, solidly bound into a handy reference work. Just as books will certainly never disappear, information that can be touched and leafed through is still needed today.

I hope you will enjoy reading this brochure. Above all, of course, I hope that the reading will make you richer in knowledge, so that in the end you can make your own vaccination decision based on good knowledge and with a clear conscience.

Stay healthy!
With best regards
Doris Schröder-Köpf



Table of Contents

Inhaltsverzeichnis

Why should you get vaccinated against COVID-19? Warum sollte man sich gegen COVID-19 impfen lassen?	3
Vaccinations in General Impfungen allgemein	4
General Information on Vaccination Against the Coronavirus Allgemeines zur Impfung gegen Corona	4
What happens immediately after vaccination? Was passiert direkt nach der Impfung?	5
What are the risks? Welche Risiken gibt es?	8
How can I get vaccinated? Wie kann ich mich impfen lassen?	10
Questions about the vaccination certificate Fragen zum Impfnachweis	11
Questions about vaccination services for children Fragen zu Impfangeboten für Kinder	12
Legal Questions Rechtliche Fragen	13
Glossary Coronavirus Pandemic Glossar Corona-Pandemie	14



Why should you get vaccinated against COVID-19? Warum sollte man sich gegen COVID-19 impfen lassen?

All available COVID-19 vaccines provide good protection against infection with the SARS-CoV-2 coronavirus and are highly effective against severe cases of COVID-19. Vaccination not only protects the vaccinated person, but also significantly reduces the risk of spreading the SARS-CoV-2 coronavirus to others. This will also protect people who currently cannot be vaccinated, for example children under the age of twelve. Vaccination thus contributes significantly to community protection. COVID-19 vaccination is the most effective means of containing the pandemic and will help to ease contact restrictions for everyone in the medium term.

Even with low incidences, vaccination is important: currently, the delta variant of SARS-CoV-2 is spreading rapidly in Germany, as it is throughout Europe. This variant is considerably more contagious than the alpha variant that has predominated until now. Study data indicate that a full vaccination also provides good protection against the delta variant. For vaccines that re-

quire two doses of vaccine for complete protection, the protection appears to be significantly lower with only one dose of vaccine.

For those who have been fully vaccinated - as well as for those who have recovered from COVID-19 - some facilitations and exemptions from current coronavirus measures are already in place. For example, they are exempt from still existing contact restrictions and can also be exempted from quarantine in certain cases. In many situations, they are equal to those who have tested negative. In the meantime, the digital vaccination record is also available. This makes it possible to document current and previous COVID-19 vaccinations with the digital vaccination card.

However, it is possible for some people to still contract and pass on the coronavirus despite vaccination, although the risk is greatly reduced. In order to protect ourselves and our fellow people as best as possible, we should all - even vaccinated and recovered people - continue to follow the so-called **AHA+L+A** formula: Keep your distance - observe hygiene - wear a face mask in everyday life - have regular ventilation - use the Corona-Warn-App.



Vaccinations in General **Impfungen allgemein**

1. What is a vaccination? **Was ist eine Impfung?**

The administration of a vaccine to protect people from infectious diseases is called vaccination. Some diseases need to be vaccinated regularly to be protected (e.g. tetanus). Against other diseases, one or two vaccinations are enough (e.g. polio or Corona).

2. How do vaccinations work? **Wie funktionieren Impfungen?**

A vaccination activates the body's own defences. This is also called the immune system. Vaccination makes the immune system produce its own substances to defend itself against disease. These substances are called antibodies.

3. Why are vaccinations important? **Warum sind Impfungen wichtig?**

Vaccination reduces the risk of getting sick. When viruses, bacteria or fungi enter the body, this is called an infection. Some infections can even lead to death. Vaccination can prevent infections, as well as damage to health that sometimes only occurs many years later.

General Information on **Vaccination Against the** **Coronavirus** **Allgemeines zur Impfung gegen** **Corona**

4. Which vaccines against Corona are licensed in Germany? **Welche Impfstoffe gegen Corona sind in Deutschland zugelassen?**

In Germany, the vaccines of the manufacturers BioNTech ("Comirnaty"), Moderna, AstraZeneca ("Vaxzevria") and Johnson & Johnson are approved.

5. How do the different vaccines work? **Wie wirken die verschiedenen Impfstoffe?**

All vaccines activate the body's own defence system, the so-called immune defence, so that it can protect itself against the virus. The body therefore produces its own defence substances that protect the body against the virus. Through vaccination, the body "learns" how to defend itself.

6. How do the vaccines differ in their effectiveness? **Wie unterscheiden sich die Impfstoffe in ihrer Wirksamkeit?**

All vaccines provide very good protection against getting seriously ill with covid-19 or



even dying from it. There are no clear differences in the effectiveness of the vaccines according to current knowledge. It is certain that all vaccines protect well after the first vaccination and very well after the second vaccination.

**7. Who is vaccinated with which vaccine?
Wer wird mit welchem Impfstoff
geimpft?**

In Germany, mainly younger people between 16 and 59 get BioNTech. BioNTech is now also approved in the EU for children and adolescents over 12 years of age. Here, we have to wait for the recommendation of the Standing Commission on Vaccination as to whether all people over the age of 12 should be vaccinated or initially only if they have a previous illness.

Moderna is currently licensed for people 18 years and older.

The vaccine Vaxzevria from the company AstraZeneca is also approved for people 18 years and older. The Standing Committee on Vaccination recommends this vaccine for people 60 years and older.

The vaccine from Johnson & Johnson is also given to people 18 years and older; here, a single vaccination is sufficient. This vaccine is also recommended by the Permanent Vaccination Commission only for persons 60 years and older.

BioNTech, Moderna and AstraZeneca (Vaxzevria), on the other hand, must each be vaccinated twice at intervals of a few weeks.

8. Can I choose which vaccine I am vaccinated with?

Kann ich mir aussuchen, mit welchem Impfstoff ich geimpft werde?

No, you cannot choose. But no one has to accept an offer of vaccination. The Corona vaccination is voluntary.

What happens immediately after vaccination?

Was passiert direkt nach der Impfung?

9. What happens in my body after vaccination?

Was passiert nach der Impfung in meinem Körper?

The body reacts to the vaccine and produces its own defence substances. Sometimes, therefore, there are reactions of the body that you also feel and that are unpleasant. Usually these reactions to the vaccination are mild and go away after a few days. Possible reactions to vaccination are: Pain and tenderness at the injection site, red skin or swelling. There may also be exhaustion, headache, fever, chills, nausea and muscle pain.

10. Why do some people feel bad after vaccination?

Warum geht es manchen Menschen nach dem Impfen schlecht?

Our bodies are all different. That is why our bodies react differently. Some people therefore feel the reactions to vaccination more strongly, many more weakly and some not at all.

11. Where do special vaccination campaigns take place?

Wo finden besondere Impfkampagnen statt?

The special vaccination campaigns take place in ... Please check the local news for information on where special vaccination campaigns are taking place.

12. Do you need proof of a negative coronavirus test before vaccination?

Ist vor der Impfung ein Corona-Test notwendig?

No, you do not. A negative coronavirus test prior to vaccination is not required and not necessary as long as you do not have any symptoms.

13. What do I need to bring to the vaccination?

Was muss ich zur Impfung mitbringen?

Please be sure to take your electronic health card (health insurance card), your identity card or passport and your yellow vaccination certificate (if you have one) with you to the vaccination appointment.

14. Who pays for the vaccination?

Wer bezahlt die Impfung?

The vaccination is free of charge, regardless of whether you have statutory or private insurance. This also applies for vaccinations administered by a general practitioner.

15. Who pays the travel costs to the vaccination centre?

Wer übernimmt die Fahrtkosten zum Impfzentrum?

Health insurance funds are to cover the taxi costs for people unable to leave their home. Some German federal states, cities and muni-

icipalities have special regulations for covering taxi costs.

16. What if I can't come to the vaccination centre?

Was ist, wenn ich nicht ins Impfzentrum kommen kann?

Mobile vaccination teams may come to your home or you may be taken to a vaccination centre. The respective federal state is responsible for whether and to what extent this is implemented on a regional level.

17. What if I don't have health insurance?

Was ist, wenn ich keine Krankenversicherung habe?

The coronavirus vaccine is free of charge, regardless of your insurance status. The costs for the vaccine are covered by the federal state.

18. What is the difference between vaccine reactions and side effects?

Was ist der Unterschied zwischen Impfreaktionen und Nebenwirkungen?

The reaction to vaccination is a good sign. It shows that the vaccination is working and the body is starting to protect itself.

Side effects are not good and can also be dangerous. But they are also extremely rare. For example, a typical but rare side effect is an allergic reaction to the vaccine.

If you get a fever after vaccination, for example, and the fever has not gone away after 3 days, you should see a doctor. Also, if you get a severe headache after being vaccinated with the Vaxzevria vaccine from AstraZeneca and it lasts for several days, you should see a doctor quickly.

19. What are the vaccine reactions?

Welche Impfreaktionen gibt es?

Possible vaccination reactions are: Pain and tenderness at the injection site, red skin or swelling. There may also be exhaustion, headache, fever, chills, nausea and muscle aches.

20. What are the side effects?

Welche Nebenwirkungen gibt es?

All side effects are extremely rare! For example, allergic reactions occur from time to time with

all vaccines. With AstraZeneca and Johnson & Johnson, blood clots occurred in an extremely small number of cases. BioNTech is still investigating whether a few cases of heart muscle inflammation were triggered by the vaccination. In addition, individual cases of acute facial nerve paralysis were observed, which in all cases disappeared after a few weeks. It is still unclear whether there is actually a connection with the vaccination.

- 21. How well am I protected by the first vaccination?**
Wie gut bin ich durch die erste Impfung geschützt?

This is still being researched in more detail. Therefore, there are no completely reliable data yet. Currently, the first vaccination provides good to very good protection against a severe or fatal course of the disease. However, this only lasts a few weeks to months, which is why (except for Johnson & Johnson, where only one vaccination is required) the second vaccination should always be given as well. When you receive the first vaccination, you will already be given the date for the second vaccination.

- 22. How well am I protected by the second vaccination?**
Wie gut bin ich durch die zweite Impfung geschützt?

The second vaccination completes the vaccination process (except for Johnson & Johnson, where only one vaccination is required). It should be done in any case, because without it, the vaccination protection acquired after the first vaccination will decrease again after a few weeks and months.

- 23. How long am I protected by the full vaccination?**
Wie lange bin ich durch die vollständige Impfung geschützt?

This is currently being researched in more detail. Experts currently say that you are still very well protected for at least half a year after the second vaccination. It is possible that the vaccination will then have to be renewed. The situation is similar for vaccinations against tetanus. This vaccination has to be renewed every 10 years.

- 24. Does my age affect the effectiveness of the vaccination?**
Beeinflusst mein Alter die Wirksamkeit der Impfung?

Yes. With increasing age, the body's own defence system weakens. However, according to the current state of knowledge about vaccination, there is still sufficient protection at an advanced age with the vaccines approved in the EU.

- 25. Can I transmit or get the virus despite being vaccinated?**
Kann ich das Virus trotz Impfung übertragen?

Yes. Even though the probability is much lower, transmission is possible. However, according to current knowledge, the course of the disease in vaccinated persons is generally mild.

- 26. Do I have to be vaccinated even if I have survived a Corona infection and am healthy again?**
Kann ich mich auch impfen lassen, wenn ich Corona hatte und wieder gesund bin?

Yes, but in this case vaccination is recommended after 6 months at the earliest, in order to stimulate the formation of the then still existing immune defence against the virus again.

- 27. Do I still have to wear a mouthguard and follow the hygiene rules after vaccination?**
Muss ich nach der Impfung noch einen Mundschutz tragen und die Hygieneregeln einhalten?

Yes. The current rules of conduct in the pandemic situation still apply. You can still transmit Corona after vaccination. Therefore, the safety rules still apply.

- 28. Can I be vaccinated with two different vaccines?**
Kann ich mit zwei verschiedenen Impfstoffen geimpft werden?

If two doses are scheduled for one vaccine, the same preparation is usually administered for both vaccinations. However, the vaccine from AstraZeneca is an exception in this regard. The Standing Committee recommends a so-called



cross-vaccination: AstraZeneca serves in this case as the first vaccination, followed by an mRNA vaccine, for example BioNTech, as the second vaccination.

**29. What are the benefits of vaccination?
Welche Vorteile habe ich durch eine
Impfung?**

You are protected against a severe or fatal course of the coronavirus disease.

Infection with the corona virus is much less likely due to vaccination.

You are much less likely to infect someone else with the corona virus yourself.

Apart from the health benefits, you can do many leisure activities that would not be possible without vaccination. You can go to cafés again, meet friends and enjoy more free time if you have proof of vaccination.

**30. What if I have been tested positive after a first vaccination dose?
Was ist, wenn ich nach einer ersten
Impfdosis positiv getestet werde?**

If you test positive after a vaccination, this could be due to the following reasons: The person who was vaccinated could have been infected shortly before the vaccination. This is because the average time between infection and the appearance of signs of illness (incubation period) is 5 to 6 days.

**What are the risks?
Welche Risiken gibt es?**

**31. Are there people who have a greater risk of infection than others?
Gibt es Menschen, die ein größeres
Infektionsrisiko haben als andere?**

Old and sick people have a much higher risk of becoming seriously ill or dying from Covid 19. People who have a lot of contact with other people have a greater risk of infection. This includes, for example, doctors, nurses, people in collective accommodation, the police or teachers.

**32. Why are people in collective accommodation vaccinated earlier than other people?
Warum werden Menschen in
Sammelunterkünften früher als andere
Menschen geimpft?**

People in collective accommodation are at high risk of contracting the Corona virus because of the large number of people living together in a small space. This makes keeping a distance extremely difficult. It is therefore especially important to protect these people very well.

33. Do I have to self-isolate even if I am vaccinated?

Muss ich nach der Impfung in Quarantäne?

No. If you have already been vaccinated twice and proof thereof, you do not have to self-isolate. However, in the case of new variants spreading, those who have been vaccinated twice must also undergo self-isolation if they come from an area of variants of concern or have been on holiday there.

34. Can I be vaccinated if I am pregnant?

Kann ich geimpft werden, wenn ich schwanger bin?

At present, general vaccination in pregnancy is not recommended, as there are currently no data on the use of COVID-19 vaccines in pregnancy. If there is a high risk of a severe course of COVID-19 for the pregnant woman due to a previous illness, vaccination may be offered in individual cases after careful consideration of the benefits and risks and after detailed information.

35. Who should not be vaccinated?

Wer sollte nicht geimpft werden?

People who feel ill and have a raised temperature, for example, should not be vaccinated until they are well again.

36. Does vaccination make you infertile?

Macht die Impfung unfruchtbar?

No. There is no scientific evidence that vaccination makes people infertile.

37. Can mothers who are breastfeeding get vaccinated against COVID-19?

Können sich Mütter in der Stillzeit gegen COVID-19 impfen lassen?

Only few data are currently available on vaccination for breastfeeding mothers. The Standing Committee on Vaccination regards it as unlikely that vaccination of the breastfeeding mother poses a risk to the infant.

38. Why have some vaccines been stopped?

Wieso kam es bei manchen Impfstoffen zu einem Impfstopp?

There was a vaccine freeze because they wanted to do more research on possible complications from some vaccines first. The safety of all people is always the most important thing. That is why research is being done so thoroughly.

(RKI)

The Robert Koch Institute

The Robert Koch Institute (RKI) is the biomedical lead research institution of the German Federal Government. The RKI's central task is public health care.



How can I get vaccinated? Wie kann ich mich impfen lassen?

39. Do I have to register to be vaccinated? Muss ich mich anmelden, um geimpft zu werden?

Yes. In Lower Saxony there are several ways to register:

The hotline number is: 0800 99 88 665.

The hotline is available from Monday to Saturday between 8 am and 8 pm.

The hotline is closed on Sundays and public holidays.

Online vaccination portal:

<https://www.impfportal-niedersachsen.de>

You can also call your family doctor or doctors in the area directly. Many doctors vaccinate against Corona in their practice. As a rule, you also have to register there beforehand and there will be a waiting time of a few weeks. In accommodation for refugees, the social workers help with registration.

At *Arztauskunft Niedersachsen* you can search for doctors who speak many different languages:

<https://www.arztauskunft-niedersachsen.de>

40. Who answers my questions about vaccination? Gibt es ein Beratungsgespräch zum Impfen?

Before a vaccination, everyone is entitled to a medical consultation. This is true wherever they have a vaccination, in their GP practice as well as in a vaccination centre. Any questions you have will be discussed. If you have not yet decided on a vaccination, you can contact your family doctor for a consultation.

(STIKO)

Die Ständige Impfkommission (The Standing Committee on Vaccination)

The Standing Commission on Vaccination (STIKO) develops vaccination recommendations for Germany. The commission consists of 16 volunteer experts. The committee deals with questions on vaccinations and infectious diseases and makes vaccination recommendations.



Questions about the vaccination certificate

Fragen zum Impfnachweis

- 41.** What is the yellow vaccination certificate?
Was ist der gelbe Impfpass?

The yellow vaccination certificate of the World Health Organisation WHO (also called "International Certificate of Vaccination or Prophylaxis") is an internationally recognised and recommended document that shows which vaccinations you have already received.

- 42.** What is the digital vaccination certificate?
Was ist der digitale Impfnachweis?

The digital vaccination certificate (or vaccination record) is an additional way to document vaccinations against the coronavirus. Vaccinated people can use it to digitally manage information such as the vaccination date and the vaccine on their smartphone (either through the CovPass-App or the Corona-Warn-App).

- 43.** Where and when can I get the digital vaccination certificate?
Wo und ab wann bekommt man den digitalen Impfnachweis?

The digital vaccination certificate can be obtained directly after vaccination from the doctor or the vaccination centre. Alternatively, you can also have the digital certificate issued at a pharmacy after your vaccination.

- 44.** What does the digital vaccination certificate cost for users?
Was kostet der digitale Impfpass?

The digital vaccination certificate is free of charge.

- 45.** Do I always have to carry proof that I have been vaccinated or have recovered?
Muss ich den Nachweis, dass ich geimpft oder genesen bin, immer mitführen?

Until further clarification, it is recommended that proof of vaccination against COVID-19 is carried with your original vaccination card or the confirmation of vaccination.

- 46.** Can I safely travel within Europe with the digital vaccination certificate?
Kann man mit dem digitalen Impfnachweis innerhalb Europas problemlos reisen?

With the CovPass, Germany implements the European certificate in Germany. Germany is also already connected to the so-called European gateway server. This means that the certificates can be used throughout the EU as well as in Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway and Switzerland.

- 47.** What can I do if I have lost my certificate?
Was mache ich, wenn ich ein Zertifikat verloren habe?

If you have lost your vaccination certificate in the form of your vaccination card or the replacement certificate for the coronavirus vaccination, please contact the respective vaccination centre or the vaccination doctor.



Questions about vaccination services for children Fragen zu Impfangeboten für Kinder

48. Is there a vaccination recommendation for children?

Gibt es eine Impfpflicht für Kinder?

Yes, on 19 August 2021, the Standing Committee on Vaccination (STIKO) published a general vaccination recommendation for children and adolescents aged 12 years and older after evaluating new data and an extensive risk-benefit analysis.

49. Why should children be vaccinated? Warum sollten Kinder geimpft werden?

The Corona vaccine also provides safe and effective protection against severe COVID-19 illness for children aged 12 years and older.

50. Which vaccine is recommended for my children?

Mit welchem Impfstoff kann ich meine Kinder impfen lassen?

Children between 12 and 17 years of age can be vaccinated with one of the approved mRNA vaccines (Comirnaty® from BioNTech/Pfizer or Spikevax® from Moderna). Before vaccination, appropriate medical information and, if necessary, the consent of the parents or guardians are necessary

51. Will children under 12 be vaccinated against COVID-19?

Werden schon Kinder unter 12 gegen COVID-19 geimpft?

No, no vaccine has yet been developed and approved for children under twelve. But the good news is: at least the manufacturers BioNTech/Pfizer and Moderna are working hard to ensure that children under twelve can also be vaccinated and benefit from protection.

52. Where can I have my children vaccinated?

Wo kann ich meine Kinder impfen lassen?

Children and adolescents aged 12 and over can get vaccinated at the same places as adults.

53. Can I have my children vaccinated in other federal states?

Kann ich meine Kinder in anderen Bundesländern impfen lassen?

Yes. Children can also be vaccinated in other federal states.

54. Who exactly vaccinates in Germany? Wer genau impft in Deutschland?

In Germany, vaccination centres also vaccinate with mobile vaccination teams, general practitioners and specialists in private practice, from 7.6.2021 doctors in companies and private doctors.



**55. What are mobile vaccination teams?
Was sind mobile Impfteams?**

Mobile vaccination teams are part of a vaccination centre and are teams of doctors who travel, for example, to nursing and old people's homes, to collective accommodation for refugees or also to residential areas where a particularly large number of people live in a confined space. They vaccinate directly on site under medical conditions.

**56. Where can I get more information?
Wo gibt es weiterführende Informationen?**

*More information is available here:
www.niedersachsen.de/Coronavirus
www.zusammengegencorona.de
www.impfen-gegen-corona.eu
www.covid.nds-fluerat.org*

**Legal Questions
Rechtliche Fragen**

**57. Is vaccination voluntary?
Ist die Impfung freiwillig?**

Yes. In Germany, people always decide for themselves whether they want to be vaccinated or not.

**58. Will I be punished if I do not get vaccinated?
Werde ich bestraft, wenn ich mich nicht impfen lassen will?**

No. No one is punished. Vaccination is voluntary.

**59. Does the vaccination affect ongoing asylum procedures?
Hat die Impfung Auswirkungen auf ein laufendes Asylverfahren?**

No. Whether you get vaccinated or not is not punished and has no effect on an ongoing asylum procedure.

Glossary Coronavirus Pandemic
Glossar Corona-Pandemie

A/a

- die **Absonderung**, -en | segregation
 das **Abstandhalten** Sg. | keeping your distance
 die **Abstandsregel**, -n | social distancing regulation
 die **AHA-Regeln** Pl. | AHA rules
 (Keep your distance! Observe hygiene! Wear a face mask in everyday life!)
 - **aktuell** | current
 die **Alltagsmaske**, -n | cloth face mask
 die **Altersgruppe**, -n | age group
 die **Anmeldung**, -en | registration
 - **ansteckend** | contagious
 die **Ansteckungsgefahr**, -en | risk of infection
 die **Ansteckungsrate**, -n | infection rate
 das **Ansteckungsrisiko**, -en | risk of infection
 der **Ansteckungsweg**, -e | infection route
 der **Antikörper**, - | antibody (Abwehr-Stoff)(antigen)
 die **Apotheke**, -n | pharmacy
 die **App**, -s | app (App is short for „application“)
 der **Arzt**, *e m. | doctor
 die **Ärztin**, -nen f. | doctor
 die **Arztshelferin**, -nen f. | medical assistant
 die **Arztpraxis**, -en | doctor's surgery
 die **Arztauskunft**, *e | search for doctors
 die **Atem-Schutz-Maske**, -n | face mask
 die **Auffrischungsimpfung**, -en | booster shot
 die **Ausbreitung**, -en | spread
 die **Ausgangssperre**, -n | curfew
 das **Ausgehverbot**, -e | curfew
 die **Ausnahmenverordnung**, -en | regulation of exceptions
 die **Ausreisesperre**, -n | ban on leaving the country

B/b

- der **Barcode**, -s | barcode
 (machine-readable code on goods and packaging)
 der **Betriebsarzt**, *e m. | company doctor
 die **Betriebsärztin**, -nen f. | company doctor
 die **Behelfsmaske**, -n | cloth face mask
 der **Behelfs-Mund-Nasen-Schutz**, -e | cloth mouth-nose protection
 der **Bevölkerungsschutz**, -e | civil protection
 das **Bundesgesundheitsministerium** Sg. | Federal Ministry of Health
 der **Bürgertest**, -s | citizens' test

C/c

- die **Chipkarte**, -n | chip card
 - **coronafrei** | coronavirus free
 die **Coronakrise**, -n | coronavirus crisis
 die **Corona-Impfverordnung**, -en | coronavirus vaccination regulation
 der **Corona-Test**, -s | coronavirus test
 die **Coronakrise**, -n | coronavirus crisis
 das **Corona-Virus**, -en | coronavirus
 die **Coronavirus-Pandemie**, -n | coronavirus pandemic
 die **Corona-Warn-App**, -s | Corona-Warn-App

- **COVID-19** | COVID-19
 die **COVID-19-Schutzmaßnahme**, -n | COVID-19 protective measure
 die **COVID-19-Erkrankung**, -en | COVID-19 disease
 das **COVID-Zertifikat**, -e | COVID certificate
 die **CovPass-App**, -s | CovPass-App

D/d

- der **Datenschutz** Sg. | data protection
 die **Delta-Variante**, -n | delta variant
 die **Desinfektion**, -en | disinfection
 das **Desinfektionsmittel**, - | disinfectant
 - **desinfizieren** | to disinfect
 das **digitale -n COVID-Zertifikat**, -e | digital COVID certificate
 der **digitale -n Impfnachweis**, -e | digital vaccination record
 - **dokumentieren** | to record
 die **Drei-G-Regel**, -n | 3G rule (vaccinated, recovered, tested)

E/e

- die **Eindämmung**, -en | containment
 die **Einreiseregeln** Pl. | entry regulations
 der **Einreisestopp**, -s | entry ban
 das **Einreiseverbot**, -e | entry ban
 die **Einreise-Verordnung**, -en | entry regulation
 die **Einschränkung**, -en | restriction
 der **Einweghandschuh**, -e | disposable glove
 die **elektronische -n Gesundheitskarte**, -n | electronic health card
 die **Epidemie**, -n | epidemic
 der **Epidemiologe**, -n | epidemiologist
 die **Erkrankung**, -en | disease
 der **Erfolg**, -e einer **Behandlung** | treatment success
 der **Erreger**, - | pathogen
 die **Erst- und Folgeimpfung**, -en | first and follow-up vaccination
 die **Erstimpfung**, -en | first vaccination
 der **Erwachsene**, -n m. | adults
 die **Erwachsene**, -n f. | adults

F/f

- die **Fall-Zahl**, -en | number of corona cases
 - **Falsch negativ** | false negative
 - **Falsch positiv** | false positive
 die **FFP2-Maske**, -n | FFP2 mask (A FFP2 mask is a filter mask. Almost no droplets get through the filter.)
 - **freiwillig** | voluntary
 die **Freiwilligkeit**, -en | voluntariness
 die **Fruchtbarkeit**, -en | fertility

G/g

- der **Geimpfte**, -n m. | vaccinated person
 die **Geimpfte**, -n f. | vaccinated person
 das **gelbe -n Heft**, -e | yellow vaccination
 der **Genesene**, -n m. | recovered person
 die **Genesene**, -n f. | recovered person
 der **Genesenennachweis**, -e | proof of recovery
 das **Genesenenzertifikat**, -e | recovery certificate
 der **gesundheitliche -n Schaden**, * | health issues
 das **Gesundheitsamt**, *er | Health Department
 der **Getestete**, -n | tested person

H/h

- das **Handdesinfektionsmittel**,*-* | hand sanitizer
 die **Handhygiene** Sg. | hand hygiene
 die **häusliche -n Absonderung**,*-en* | self-isolation
 die **häusliche -n Isolierung**,*-en* | self-isolation
 der **Heranwachsende**,*-n m.* | adolescent
 die **Heranwachsende**,*-n f.* | adolescent
 die **Hospitalisierungsrate**,*-n* | hospitalisation rate
 die **Hospitalisierungsinzidenz**,*-en* | hospitalisation incidence
 die **Hotline**,*-s* | hotline
 der **Hotspot**,*-s* | hotspot (a region with an acutely increased local incidence of a disease)
 die **Hygiene** Sg. | hygiene
 die **Hygienemaßnahme**,*-n* | hygiene measure
 die **Hygieneregeln** Pl. | hygiene regulations
 die **Hygienevorschrift**,*-en* | hygiene regulation

I/i

- **immun** | immune (insensitive, resistant, immunised)
 die **Immunabwehr** Sg. | immune response
 die **Immunisierung**,*-en* | immunisation (Strengthening the body's defences against infections)
 die **Immunologie**,*-n* | immunology
 die **Immunreaktion**,*-en* | immune response
 der **Immunschutz**,*-e* | immune protection
 die **Immunschwäche**,*-n* | immunodeficiency
 das **Immunsystem**,*-e* | immune system
 das **Impfangebot**,*-e* | vaccination offer
 die **Impfaukunftspflicht**,*-en* | obligation to provide vaccination information
 die **Impfbescheinigung**,*-en* | vaccination certificate
 die **Impfbereitschaft**,*-en* | willingness to get vaccinated
 die **Impfdosis**,*-en* | vaccination dose
 - **impfen** | to vaccinate
 der **Impfgegner**,*-m.* | anti-vaccinationist
 die **Impfgegnerin**,*-nen f.* | anti-vaccinationist
 das **Impfheft**,*-e* | vaccination certificate
 die **Impfkampagne**,*-n* | vaccination campaign
 die **Impfkommission**,*-en* | Vaccination Committee
 der **Impfnachweis**,*-e* | proof of vaccination
 der **Impfpass**,*,-e* | vaccination certificate
 die **Impfpflicht**,*-en* | compulsory vaccination
 die **Impfpriorisierung**,*-en* | vaccination prioritisation
 das **Impfprotokollierungssystem**,*-e* | vaccination protocol system
 die **Impfquote**,*-n* | vaccination rate
 die **Impfreaktion**,*-en* | vaccination response
 das **Impfregister**,*-* | vaccination register
 der **Impfschutz**,*-e* | immunisation
 der **Impfskeptiker**,*-m.* | vaccination sceptic
 die **Impfskeptikerin**,*-nen f.* | vaccination sceptic
 der **Impfstatus**,*-* | vaccination status
 der **Impfstoff**,*-e* | vaccine
 die **Impfstoffknappheit**,*-en* | vaccine shortage
 der **Impfstopp**,*-s* | vaccination stop
 die **Impfstrategie**,*-n* | vaccination strategy
 der **Impftermin**,*-e* | vaccination appointment

- die **Impfung**,*-en* | vaccination
 - **impfwillig** | willing to be vaccinated
 die **Impfwilligkeit**,*-en* | willingness to be vaccinated
 der **Impfzeitpunkt**,*-e* | time of vaccination
 das **Impfzentrum**,*-en* | vaccination centre
 das **Impfzertifikat**,*-e* | vaccination certificate
 die **Infektion**,*-en* | infection
 die **Infektionskette**,*-n* | chain of infection
 die **Infektionskrankheit**,*-en* | infectious disease
 die **Infektionsrate**,*-n* | rate of infection
 das **Infektionsrisiko**,*-en* | risk of infection
 das **Infektionsschutzgesetz**,*-e* | infection Protection Act
 die **Infektionswelle**,*-n* | wave of infections
 die **Infektiosität**,*-en* | infectiousness
 - **infizieren** | to infect
 der **Infizierte**,*-n m.* | infected person
 die **Infizierte**,*-n f.* | infected person
 die **Information**,*-en* | information
 die **Inkubationszeit**,*-en* | incubation (The time between infection with a pathogen and the appearance of the first symptoms.)
 die **Intensivpflegestation**,*-en* | intensive care ward
 die **Inzidenz**,*-en* | incidence (The number of new cases within a group of people and a given period)
 der **Inzidenzwert**,*-e* | incidence rate
 die **Inzidenzstufe**,*-n* | incidence level
 die **Isolation**,*-en* | isolation

J/j

- der **Jugendliche**,*-n m.* | adolescent
 die **Jugendliche**,*-n f.* | adolescent

K/k

- die **KN95-Maske**,*-n* | KN95 mask (A KN95 mask is a particle-filtering respirator mask.)
 die **Kinderimpfung**,*-en* | child vaccination
 der **Kinderwunsch**,*,-e* | wish for child
 der **Kontakt**,*-e* | contact
 die **Kontaktbeschränkung**,*-en* | contact limitation
 die **Kontaktperson**,*-en* | contact person
 die **Kontaktsperre**,*-n* | contact ban
 die **Kontaktübertragung**,*-e* | contact transmission
 das **Kontaktverbot**,*-e* | contact ban
 das **Krankenhaus**,*,-er* | hospital
 die **Krankenversicherung**,*-en* | health insurance
 die **Krankenversicherungskarte**,*-n* | health insurance card
 das **Krankheitsanzeichen**,*-* | symptoms

L/l

- die **Landesbehörde**,*-n* | Regional Authority
 das **Landesgesundheitsministerium** Sg. | Regional Ministry of Health
 die **Latenzzeit**,*-en* | latency (Time between infection with a pathogen and the appearance of the first symptoms of the disease.)
 der **Lockdown**,*-s* | lockdown (Measure within the framework of infection protection to combat pandemic infection chains)
 die **Lockerung**,*-en* | easing

M/m

- die **Maske**,*-n* | face mask
 die **Maskenpflicht**,*-en* | mandatory face mask
 die **medizinische -n Maske**,*-n* | surgical face mask
 der **Mindestabstand**,*,"e* | minimum physical distance
 das **mobile -n Impfteam**,*-s* | mobile vaccination team
 der **mRNA-Impfstoff**,*-e* | mRNA vaccine (With mRNA vaccines, no pathogens or their components (antigens) are used to build up the vaccine protection.)
 die **Mund-Nasen-Bedeckung**,*-en* | face covering
 der **Mund-Nasen-Schutz**,*-e* | face covering
 der **Mutant**,*-en* | mutant (a genetically modified living being)
 die **Mutation**,*-en* | mutation (change, transformation)
 - **mutieren** | to mutate (change, alter, transform, transmute)

N/n

- die **Nebenwirkung**,*-en* | side effect
 der **negative -n PCR-Test**,*-s* | negative PCR test
 die **Neuinfektion**,*-en* | new infection
 die **Neuinfektionszahl**,*-en* | number of new infections

O/o

- die **OP-Maske**,*-n* | surgical mask

P/p

- die **Pandemie**,*-n* | pandemic
 der **PCR-Test**,*-s* | PCR test
 (a molecular biological diagnostic procedure to determine an infection, hereditary disease or paternity by means of a smear, especially from the mouth, nose and throat.)
 das **Präparat**,*-e* | preparation
 das **Pflege- und Altersheim**,*-e* | nursing and retirement home
 der **positive -n PCR-Test**,*-s* | positive PCR test
 die **Präventionsmaßnahme**,*-n* | prevention measure
 der **Privatarzt**,*,"e m.* | private doctor
 die **Privatärztin**,*-nen f.* | private doctor
 die **Produktinformation**,*-en* | product information

Q/q

- der **QR-Code**,*-s* | QR code („Quick Response“: A QR code is a code that consists of black and white fields.)
 die **Quarantäne**,*-n* | quarantine
 die **Quarantänestation**,*-en* | quarantine station
 die **Quarantänepflicht**,*-en* | mandatory quarantine
 die **Quarantänezeit**,*-en* | time in quarantine

R/r

- der **R-Wert**,*-e* | the „R“ stands for the reproduction number, which indicates the average number of people who are infected with the coronavirus by a single infected person. The R number could there fore also be called the infection rate.
 die **räumliche -n Distanzierung**,*-en* | social distancing
 die **Regelung**,*-en* | regulation
 das **Risiko**,*-en* | risk
 das **Risikogebiet**,*-e* | risk area
 die **Risikogruppe**,*-n* | risk group

S/s

- die **Sammelunterkunft**,*,"e* | collective accommodation
 Sars-CoV-2 | Sars-CoV-2 (viral infectious disease)
 die **Schulschließung**,*-en* | school closure
 der **Schutz gegen Corona Sg.** | protection against the coronavirus
 die **Schutzimpfung**,*-en* | vaccination
 die **Schutzmaßnahme**,*-n* | protective measure
 die **Schutzverordnung**,*-en* | protection ordinance
 die **Schwangere**,*-n* | pregnant woman
 die **Schwangerschaft**,*-en* | pregnancy
 der **Selbsttest**,*-s* | self-test
 der **Shutdown**,*-s* | shutdown (Shutting down public life as a measure of mass quarantine)
 der **Sicherheitsabstand**,*,"e* | safety distance
 die **Sieben-Tage-Inzidenz**,*-en* | 7-day incidence
 das **Social Distancing Sg.** | social distancing
 der **soziale -n Kontakt**,*-e* | social contact
 die **Ständige Impfkommission (STIKO) Sg.** | Standing Committee on Vaccination (STIKO)
 die **Stillzeit**,*-en* | lactation period
 das **Symptom**,*-e* | symptom

T/t

- die **Terminvergabe**,*-n* | appointment allocation
 das **Testergebnis**,*-se* | test result
 der **Testnachweis**,*-e* | proof of testing
 die **Testnachweispflicht**,*-en* | mandatory proof of testing
 die **Testpflicht**,*-en* | mandatory testing
 das **Testzertifikat**,*-e* | test certificate
 die **Triage**,*-n* | triage (The prioritisation of high numbers of patients in mass accidents, disasters and pandemics)
 - **triagieren** | to triage (The prioritisation of high numbers of patients in mass accidents, disasters and pandemics)

V/v

- das **Vakzin**,*-e* | vaccine (technical term for vaccine)
 der **Vektorimpfstoff**,*-e* | vector vaccine
 der **Verabreichungsort**,*-e* | place of administration
 der **Versicherte**,*-n m.* | insured person
 die **Versicherte**,*-n f.* | insured person
 die **Vertragsarztpraxis**,*-en* | contracted doctor's surgery
 der **Virologe**,*-n m.* | virologist
 die **Virologin**,*-nen f.* | virologist
 das **Virus**,*-en* | virus
 die **Viruserkrankung**,*-en* | viral disease
 die **Virusvariante**,*-n* | virus variant
 die **Vorerkrankung**,*-en* | pre-existing condition
 die **Vorkehrung**,*-en zur Rückverfolgung* | provisions on contact tracing

W/w

- die **Welt-Gesundheits-Organisation Sg.** (WHO) | World Health Organization (WHO)
 die **Wirksamkeit**,*-en* | effectiveness

Z/z

- die **Zweitimpfung**,*-en* | second vaccination

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*Every vaccination counts for your own protection.
Für den eigenen Schutz zählt jede Impfung.*



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