



Vaccines and porcine gelatine

This leaflet describes how and why porcine gelatine is used in vaccines

The issue of pork ingredients in some vaccines has raised concerns among some groups.

This leaflet has been developed to provide information about vaccines that contain this product and the alternatives that may be available.

What is gelatine?

Gelatine is a substance derived from the collagen of animals such as chickens, cattle, pigs and fish. Collagen is found in tendons, ligaments, bones and cartilage. Porcine gelatine comes from collagen in pigs. All forms of gelatine for use in medicines are manufactured under strict hygiene and safety regulations.

Why is porcine gelatine used in vaccines?

Gelatine is used in a very wide range of medicines, including many capsules and some vaccines. Porcine gelatine is used in vaccines as a stabiliser – to ensure that the vaccine remains safe and effective during storage. Vaccine manufacturers normally test a wide range of stabilisers and choose one that is stable, good quality and available in sufficient volume. Unlike the gelatine used in foods, the product used in vaccines is highly purified and broken down into very small molecules called peptides.

Why can't vaccines be made with other stabilisers or other types of gelatine?

Developing a vaccine takes many years of laboratory testing and clinical studies to ensure that it is both safe and effective. Once the manufacturer has chosen the stabiliser for the vaccine, any change in this could require extensive laboratory and clinical studies to show that the safety and effectiveness of the vaccine has not been affected. Because of this, developing a new safe and effective vaccine with a different stabiliser may take several years or may never happen.

Which vaccines contain porcine gelatine?

In the UK routine immunisation programme, there are 2 vaccines that contain porcine gelatine:

- Fluenz[®], the nasal spray vaccine that protects children against flu
- MMR VaxPro[®], a vaccine that protects against measles, mumps and rubella

What is the view of the faith communities?

Public Health England (PHE), now part of the UK Health Security Agency (UKHSA) consulted with the Kashrut and Medicines Information Service, who said:

“It should be noted that according to Jewish laws, there is no problem with porcine or other animal derived ingredients in non-oral products. This includes vaccines, including those administered via the nose, injections, suppositories, creams and ointments.”

However, UKHSA acknowledges that there is diversity within the British Muslim and Jewish communities, and some other groups may consider medicines and vaccines containing any porcine product to be forbidden. In these circumstances, it is likely that the individual would be unable to accept many pharmaceutical products unless there was no suitable alternative and/or the product was considered life-saving.

Are there any suitable alternatives to these vaccines?

- **MMR:** in the UK we have 2 types of MMR vaccine – MMR VaxPro® and Priorix®. Priorix® does not contain gelatine and is as safe and effective as MMR VaxPro®
- **Fluenz®:** is the preferred vaccine for children, and it is quick, easy, and painless to administer. It may also be better at reducing spread of flu in the community. If you do not accept medicines or vaccines that contain porcine gelatine, a flu vaccine injection that does not contain gelatine is available

What if people don't want to have vaccines containing porcine gelatine for themselves or their children?

The final decision about whether or not to be vaccinated, or have your child vaccinated, is yours. In order to come to an informed decision you may wish to consider the evidence about the advantages and disadvantages of having yourself or your child vaccinated.

Parents not wishing their children to have the porcine gelatine-containing MMR vaccine should request the Priorix® vaccine from their GP. A full course of 2 doses will provide protection against measles, mumps and rubella. Please note that the practice may need to order this product in specially so it will be helpful to tell them your views before the appointment.

If your child is at high risk from flu due to an underlying health condition, the nasal vaccine is the preferred option. If they choose not to have the nasal spray or cannot have it for medical reasons, then they should have a flu vaccine by injection.

i If you would like further information before making your decisions about vaccinations, you may wish to talk to your doctor or practice nurse. This is particularly important if you are at high risk of the diseases that these vaccines effectively prevent.

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