











COVID-19 vaccination

A guide for children and young people



Find out more at nhs/CovidVaccine

This leaflet explains the coronavirus (COVID-19) vaccination programme for eligible children and young people.

What is COVID-19 or coronavirus?

2024 COVID-19 is a very infectious respiratory disease caused by the SARS-CoV-2 virus. Very few orderen and young people with COVD-19 infection go on to have severe disease.

There is no cure for COVID-19 although some tested treatments do help to reduce



The NHS is offering COVID-19 vaccine to some children and young people. This includes those aged 12 to 17 years who need 2 doses of the vaccine 12 weeks apart or 8 weeks apart if at increased risk. All young people aged 16 and 17 years and at risk children aged 12 to 15 will be offered a booster dose 12 weeks after the second dose.

Are you at risk from COVID-19 infection?

Coronavirus can affect anyone. Some children and young people are appreater risk. This includes those who with severe neurodisabilities, severe learning difficulties, Down's syndrome and other serious conditions. You specialist or GP will tell you if you had the COVID-19 vaccination.

For most children and young people COVID-19 of usually a milder illness that rately leads to complications. For avery few the symptoms may last to longer than the usual 2 to 3 weeks. The vaccinations help to protect you against the serious complications of COVID-19.

Currently the vaccine licensed for children and young people is the Pfizer vaccine. This is what you will be offered

Will the vaccine protect me?

The COVID-19 vaccination will reduce the chance of you suffering from COVID-19 disease. It may take a few weeks for your body to build up some protection from the vaccine. You should get some protection from the first dose, but having all the doses on time will help to give better and longer lasting protection.

Like all medicines, no vaccine is completely effective – some people may still get COVID-19 despite having a vaccination, but this should be less severe. Further information is available on symptoms on NHS.UK.

The vaccines do not contain organisms that grow in he body, and so are safe for children and young people with disorders of the immune system. These people may not respond so well to the vaccine but it should offer them protection against severe disease.

Common side effects

Like all medicines, vaccines can cause side effects. Most of these are mild and short term, and not everyone gets them. With the vaccine we use in under-18s, side effects are more common with the second and booster doses.

Very common side effects include:

- having a painful, heavy feeling and tenderness in the arm where you had your injection. This tends to be worst around 1 to 2 days after the vaccine
- feeling tired
- headache
- general aches, or mild flu like symptoms

You can rest and take paracetamol (follow the dose advice in the packaging) to help make you feel better. Although feeling feverish is not uncommon for 2 to 3 days a high temperature is unusual and may indicate you have COVID-19 or another injection. Symptoms following vaccination normally last less than a week. If your symptoms seem to get worse or if you are concerned, you or your parents can call ANS 111.

Less common side effects

Recently, coses of inflammation of the heart (cyled myocarditis or pericarditis) have been reported very rarely after COVID-19 vaccines. Most of these cases have been in younger men and usually within a few days of the vaccine.

You should seek medical advice urgently if you experience:

- chest pain
- shortness of breath
- feelings of having a fast-beating, fluttering, or pounding heart

Most of these people recovered and felt better following rest and simple treatments.



If you or your parents or carers do seek advice from a doctor or nurse, make sure you tell them about your

vaccination (show them the vaccination card, if possible) so that they can assess you properly.



You or your parents and carers can also report suspected side affects to vaccines and medicines online through the Yellow (and scheme.)

coronavirus-yellowcard mhra.gov.uk

Can you catch OVID-19 from the vaccine N

You cannot satch COVID-19 from the vaccine but it is possible to have caught COVID-19 and not have the symptoms until after your vaccination appointment. The most important symptoms of COVID-19 are recent onset of any of the following:

- a new continuous cough
- a high temperature
- a loss of, or change in, your normal sense of taste or smell

If you have the symptoms above, stay at home and arrange to have a test.

What to do next

Your record card will show the details of the first dose. You will be offered a second dose after 8 or 12 weeks. You will be advised on the right timing for your second and booster doses to help give the best, and longest lasting protection for you.

Keep your record cards safe and make sure you keep your next appointment to get your second dose.

If you are not well when your appointment is due

You should not attend a vaccine appointment if you are seff-isolating, or waiting for a COVID-19 test. Ideally you should wait 2 weeks after having a positive COVID-19 test or at least 4 weeks if you are at higher risk.

How COVID-19 spread?

Control 19 is spread through droplets heathed out from the nose or mouth, particularly when speaking or coughing. It can also be picked up by touching your eyes, nose and mouth after contact with contaminated objects and surfaces.







You MUST still follow any national or local restrictions and:

- where advised wear a face mask
- wash your hands regularly
- open windows to let fresh air in

× 2021

follow the current guidance

www.gov.uk/coronavirus

Further information

You or your parents can read the product information leader for more details on your vaccine including possible side effects on the Coronavirus Yellow Card website. You can also report suspected side effects on the same website or by downloading the Yellow Card app.

Further information is available from www.nhs.uk/conditions/coronavirus-covid-19/coronavirus-vaccination/

© Crown copyright 2022. V3 COV22YPM 1M 1p JAN 2022 (APS) UK Health Security Agency gateway number: 20211043

This leaflet is also available as an Easy Read version, braille, large print, and in Albanian, Arabic, Bengali, Bulgarian, Chinese, Estonian, Greek, Gujarati, Hindi, Panjabi, Latvian, Lithuanian, Polish, Portuguese Brazilian, Romany, Romanian, Russian, Somali, Spanish, Turkish, Twi, Ukrainian and Urdu paper copies.

To order more copies of this leaflet visit www.healthpublications.gov.uk or phone: 0300 123 1002 (8am to 6pm, Monday to Friday).