**Covid-19 vaccine – Frequently Asked Questions**Information correct at 11/05/21

**Getting your vaccine**

**Who will get a vaccine?**  
[People will be offered vaccinations in line with recommendations from the independent JCVI](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/covid-19-vaccination-why-you-are-being-asked-to-wait/why-you-have-to-wait-for-your-covid-19-vaccine).

The first nine priority groups (50 and overs) are being vaccinated before the end of April.

Once the nine priority groups have been offered vaccinations, people will be invited in the following order:

* 40-49 year olds
* 30-39 year olds
* 18-29 year olds

The expectation is that all adults will be vaccinated by the end of July 2021.

*A note on unpaid carers:*

The Joint Committee on Vaccination and Immunisation (JCVI) advise that unpaid carers who are not included in one of the higher priority groups, (e.g. aged over 65 or Clinically Extremely Vulnerable) are offered the COVID-19 vaccine **at the same time as adults under 65 years with long term conditions (priority 6)**, recognising the valuable role that unpaid carers play in supporting the NHS and social care.

If you are an unpaid carer please make sure you are 'registered' as a carer with your GP practice.

**How will people be invited for a vaccination?**  
The NHS will contact people when it is their turn. For most people this will be in the form of a letter; this will include all the information they need, including their NHS number.

Some services such as ours are currently also writing to patients to invite them for an appointment as we have our own dedicated vaccination team.

We know lots of people will be eager to get protected but we are asking people not to contact the NHS to get an appointment until they are contacted. The NHS is working hard to make sure those at greatest risk are offered the vaccine first and people will not be able to make an appointment until they have received their invitation.

There are four ways you might be contacted by the NHS when it is your turn to be vaccinated.

* Using a local GP service: GP services are working together in your area to vaccinate as many people as possible. You may be contacted by a different surgery to the one you usually go to.
* Local hospital services: You might be contacted to have the vaccination as an inpatient or outpatient.
* At a vaccination centre or pharmacy: If you live within 30 to 45 minutes of a vaccination centre, and haven’t already been vaccinated, you may have received a letter asking you to book an appointment online at [www.nhs.uk/covid-vaccination](file:///C:\Users\FirthS\Downloads\www.nhs.uk\covid-vaccination). Or if you can’t access the NHS website you can call 119 free of charge.
* NHS text alerts for COVID-19 vaccine: the national booking service is also sending invitations and reminders to some people by text. These will be sent using the Government’s secure Notify service and will show as being sent from ‘NHSvaccine’ with a link to the NHS.uk website.

**Do I need to know my NHS number to use the booking website/phone line?**No. It’s easier if you do have your NHS number, but if you don’t both the NHS booking website and phone line can still book appointments using other details, provided you are registered with a GP practice.

You can find your NHS number on the NHS App or at [www.nhs.uk/find-nhs-number](http://www.nhs.uk/find-nhs-number)

**Why have I not been contacted by anyone about a vaccination?**If you are in priority group 1-6 and haven’t yet been contacted, this could be for a number of reasons, but is most likely to be because you are not registered with a GP or have recently moved, and we therefore don’t have your contact details.

If you have never registered with a GP or haven’t been to a GP for a number of years, we would recommend speaking with your local practice about registering.

As well as getting access to Covid-19 vaccines, being registered with a GP also means you are invited to important health checks such as for cancer or heart disease, and can access care easier when you need it.

More information on registering with a GP is available at <https://www.nhs.uk/nhs-services/gps/how-to-register-with-a-gp-surgery/>

*For people with a learning disability*  
If you have a learning disability you will need to be on your local doctor’s learning disability register to get the jab now (Priority Group 6).

Go to your doctor’s surgery and ask the receptionist if you are on the learning disability register. If you are not on the register, you will need to make an appointment with your doctor to tell them that you have a learning disability.

Mencap have written a letter for you to take to your doctor if that makes things easier. Download it here: [www.mencap.org.uk/dontmissout](http://www.mencap.org.uk/dontmissout), or give them a call on 0808 808 1111.

You can also speak to your Leeds Learning Disability Team.

**Why haven’t I been offered an appointment when people younger than me / in a lower priority group have?**

All GP practices are following the national directives on inviting cohorts. However, practices will have different numbers of patients in each cohort so there will be some variance in when people from different practices are offered their vaccination. It is also important to remember that age is not the only eligibility criteria: vaccinations are being offered to people of all ages who are clinically extremely vulnerable or have a health condition that puts them at increased risk from COVID-19.

**How many doses of the vaccine will be required and when?**  
Both vaccines require two doses to give the maximum protection. The latest advice is that the second dose should be given up to 12 weeks after the first doses of the COVID-19 vaccine.

We have planned the 2nd dose at 10 weeks to give some additional time in case a person was self-isolating for example.

**Why are second doses being postponed?**  
The UK Chief Medical Officers have agreed a longer timeframe between first and second doses so that more people can get their first dose quickly, and because the evidence shows that one dose still offers a high level of protection. This decision will allow us to get the maximum benefit for the most people in the shortest possible time and will help save lives. Getting both doses remains important so we would urge people to return for their second vaccination at the right time.

**How effective are the COVID-19 vaccines? And how long do they take to work?**  
The MHRA has said both vaccines are highly effective, but to get full protection people need to come back for the second dose – this is really important.  
To ensure as many people are vaccinated as quickly as possible, the Department for Health and Social Care now advises that the second dose of both the OxfordAstraZeneca and the Pfizer/BioNtech vaccine should be scheduled up to 12 weeks apart.

Protection starts around seven days after your first dose. Full protection kicks in around a week or two after the second dose, which is why it’s also important that when you do get invited, you act on that and get yourself booked in as soon as possible. Even those who have received a vaccine still need to follow social distancing and other guidance.

**Can I get a vaccine privately?**

No. Vaccinations are only available through the NHS and are free of charge. If anyone claims to be able to provide you with a vaccine for a fee, they are likely to be committing a crime and should be reported to the police online or by calling 101.

Remember:

* The NHS will never ask you for your bank account or card details
* The NHS will never ask you for your PIN or banking password
* The NHS will never arrive unannounced at your home to administer the vaccine

The NHS will never ask you to prove your identity by sending copies of personal documents such as your passport, driving licence, bills or pay slips.

**Which vaccine will I get?**

It will not be possible to give a choice between different vaccines as the healthcare professional vaccinating you will have to use the vaccine that is available at the time of your appointment.

The vaccines approved for use in the UK have met strict standards of safety, quality and effectiveness set out by the independent Medicines and Healthcare products Regulatory Agency (MHRA).

Any coronavirus vaccine that is approved must go through all the clinical trials and safety checks all other licensed medicines go through. The MHRA follows international standards of safety.

**About the vaccines**

**How do the vaccines work?**  
The vaccines work by making a protein from the virus that is important for creating  
protection. The protein works in the same way they do for other vaccines by stimulating the immune system to make antibodies and cells to fight the infection.

**How were vaccines developed so quickly?**  
Medicines including vaccines are highly regulated – and that is no different for the approved COVID-19 vaccines. There a number of enablers that have made this ground-breaking medical advancement possible and why it was possible to develop them relatively quickly compared to other medicines;

1. The different phases of the clinical trial were delivered to overlap instead of run sequentially which sped up the clinical process;
2. There was a rolling assessment of data packages as soon as they were available so experts at the MHRA could review as the trial was being delivered, ask questions along the way and request extra information as needed – as opposed to getting all information at the end of a trial;
3. clinical trials managed to recruit people very quickly as a global effort meant thousands of people were willing to volunteer.

**What’s in the vaccine?**

There are two vaccines currently being used in Leeds, Pfizer/BioNTech and Oxford-AstraZeneca. A third vaccine, Moderna, has been approved by the Medicines and Healthcare Products Regulatory Agency (MHRA) however we do not expect to receive supplies of this just yet.

The ingredients for the vaccines are publicised on the Government’s website.

* **For the Pfizer/BioNTech vaccine please use this link:** <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/regulatory-approval-of-pfizer-biontech-vaccine-for-covid-19>
* **For the Oxford-AstraZeneca vaccine please use this link:** <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/regulatory-approval-of-covid-19-vaccine-astrazeneca>
* **For the Moderna vaccine please use this link:** <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/regulatory-approval-of-covid-19-vaccine-moderna>

**Do the vaccines include any parts from foetal or animal origin?**The MHRA can confirm that the COVID-19 Vaccines do not contain any components of animal origin or of foetal origin.

The Oxford/AstraZeneca contains a tiny amount of ethanol but this is true of lots of things – they don’t contain any more than a banana or slice of bread does – and scholars have been clear that this is permissible.

The Government has also provided thorough descriptions of each vaccine:

* [Information for UK recipients on Pfizer/BioNTech COVID-19 vaccine](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/regulatory-approval-of-pfizer-biontech-vaccine-for-covid-19/information-for-uk-recipients-on-pfizerbiontech-covid-19-vaccine)
* [Information for UK recipients on Oxford/AstraZeneca COVID-19 vaccine](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/regulatory-approval-of-covid-19-vaccine-astrazeneca/information-for-uk-recipients-on-covid-19-vaccine-astrazeneca)
* [Information for UK recipients on Moderna Covid-19 vaccine](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/regulatory-approval-of-covid-19-vaccine-moderna)

*Advice for people who follow a vegetarian or vegan lifestyle*

* [Vegetarian Society](https://vegsoc.org/lifestyle/covid-19-vaccines/) – what you need to know about the COVID-19 vaccine
* [Vegan Society](https://www.vegansociety.com/news/news/vegan-society-response-covid-19-vaccine) – response to COVID-19 vaccine

Leaders from all the faiths have said that the vaccines are a good thing and people shouldn’t hesitate to get them.

*Advice for people who follow the Muslim faith*

Please see below further information and advice from local Imams, mosques and national bodies.

* Qari Asim, Imam of Makkah Mosque has [written this blog](https://www.leedsccg.nhs.uk/news/the-covid19-vaccine-is-vaccine-an-important-part-of-the-solution/), as well recording two videos – [one in English](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=viWlpSVSU6Q) and [one in Urdu](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=oYyJGjAkgL4)
* Leeds Grand Mosque has issued a [religious ruling (fatwa)](https://www.leedsgrandmosque.com/covid-19/fatwas/the-ruling-on-getting-the-covid-19-vaccine) to confirm that the vaccine is permissible within the Islamic faith
* Mosques and Imams National Advisory Board (MINAB) [Friday sermon (khutbah) text for mosques](http://minab.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2021/01/Minab-Khutbah.pdf)
* Information produced by the [British Islamic Medical Association (BIMA)](https://britishima.org/operation-vaccination/hub/) – this includes BIMA position statement on the Pfizer BioNTech and Oxford AstraZeneca vaccines, myths and webinars which BIMA have taken part in about the COVID-19 vaccine

*Advice for people who follow the Hindu faith*

[Neasden Temple has produced a video in Gujerati](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JGSRtXUIubk&feature=emb_logo) to explain the facts about coronavirus, providing reassurance on the safety and efficacy of the vaccine.

*For followers of the Jewish faith*

The Conference of European Rabbis have released [position statements on the Oxford-AstraZeneca vaccine](https://rabbiscer.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/12/CER-Vaccination-.pdf).

Use of human and animal products in vaccines: [https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/use-of-human-and-animal-products-in-vaccines](https://www.leedsth.nhs.uk/%20https:/www.gov.uk/government/publications/use-of-human-and-animal-products-in-vaccines)

**Can I have the vaccine during Ramadan/does the vaccine invalidate fasting?**The British Islamic Medical Association have issued specific advice urging Muslims observing Ramadan not to delay getting the vaccine, drawing on analysis from Islamic scholars which says that injections for non-nutritional purposes do not invalidate the fast.

Further information is available here: <https://britishima.org/operation-vaccination/hub/statements/#FAST>

**Can the vaccine alter your genetic material?**  
There is no evidence to suggest that individual genetic material will undergo an alteration after receiving the vaccine.

**Does the coronavirus vaccine affect fertility?**[Fertility information sheet: medical experts and scientists agree that it is not possible for the vaccine to affect fertility](https://71633548c5390f9d8a76-11ea5efadf29c8f7bdcc6a216b02560a.ssl.cf3.rackcdn.com/content/uploads/2021/03/Covid19_fertility.pdf)

The Royal College of Obstetricians & Gynaecologists and the Royal College of Midwives issued a [press notice on 19 January](https://www.rcog.org.uk/en/news/RCOG-and-RCM-respond-to-misinformation-around-Covid-19-vaccine-and-fertility/), responding to misinformation around COVID-19 vaccine and how there’s no evidence to suggest that COVID-19 vaccines will affect fertility.

**Will the vaccines work with the new strains?**  
There is currently no evidence that the new strains will be resistant to the vaccines we have, so we are continuing to vaccinate people as normal. Scientists are looking now in detail at the characteristics of the virus in relation to the vaccines. Viruses, such as the winter flu virus, often branch into different strains but these small variations rarely render vaccines ineffective.

**How long will my vaccine be effective for?**  
We expect these vaccines to work for at least a year – if not longer, this will be constantly monitored. The vaccine has been shown to be effective and no safety concerns were seen in studies of more than 20,000 people of different ages and ethnic backgrounds. 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.

**Is one vaccine better than the other?**

Both vaccines have been shown to be safe and highly effective. No trials have been carried out to compare the vaccines: the important thing is that they will both protect you from becoming seriously ill from COVID-19.

**Are the vaccines safe?**  
Yes. The NHS will not offer any Covid-19 vaccinations to the public until independent experts have signed off that it is safe to do so. The MHRA, the official UK regulator, has said both vaccines are safe and highly effective, and we have full confidence in their expert judgement and processes. As with any medicine, vaccines are highly regulated products. There are checks at every stage in the development and manufacturing process, and continued monitoring once it  
has been authorised and is being used in the wider population.

**Were the trial participants reflective of a multi-ethnic population?**  
The trials demonstrated that the vaccines are consistently safe and effective across different ethnic groups. Full details are available in the Public Assessment Reports.

For the Pfizer trial, participants included 9.6% black/African, 26.1% Hispanic/Latino and 3.4% Asian.

For the Oxford/AstraZeneca vaccine 10.1% of trail recipients were Black and 3.5% Asian.

**Are there any known or anticipated side effects?**Like all medicines, vaccines can cause side effects. Most of these are mild and short-term, and not everyone gets them. Even if you do have symptoms after the first dose, you still need to have the second dose.

Although you may get some protection from the first dose, having the second dose will give you the best protection against the virus.

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

Feeling feverish is not uncommon and this usually resolves within 2 to 3 days and isolation is not required.

For any of these symptoms you can rest and take the normal dose of paracetamol (follow the advice in the packaging) to help make you feel better.

A high temperature is unusual and may indicate you have COVID-19 or another infection.

If your symptoms seem to get worse or if you are concerned, call NHS 111. If you do seek advice from a doctor or nurse, make sure you tell them about your vaccination (show them the vaccination card) so that they can assess you properly.

*Reporting your side effects*

You can report suspected side effects of vaccines and medicines online through the [Yellow Card scheme](https://coronavirus-yellowcard.mhra.gov.uk/) or by downloading the Yellow Card app.

Please also do advise your GP and / or other relevant clinicians so they can update their records.

You can download aftercare leaflets from the patient information menu below.

**How do we know there won’t be side effects in 5 or 10 years’ time?**

So far, thousands of people have been given a COVID-19 vaccine and reports of serious side effects, such as allergic reactions, have been very rare. No long-term complications have been reported.

Like every other vaccine in the world – and indeed like every medicine and treatment – COVID-19 vaccines may cause side effects in some people who are vaccinated.

This does not mean that every person who has a vaccine will experience side effects, or that the side effects will be particularly bad or damaging.

It’s also important to remember that no vaccine will be approved – or even be tested in a phase 3 clinical trial – if it hasn’t first passed other safety checks. At every stage of a vaccine’s development, from animals studies right through to phase 1 and phase 2 trials, safety is always being checked and side effects monitored.

**I’ve heard a lot of rumours about the vaccine – how can I find out if they are true or false?**

It is best to first check the source of the information you have received. We are aware that there are a number of rumours and misinformation and we understand why some people may feel apprehensive. The NHS has set up a webpage with lots of information on the vaccine as well as links to other trusted sources of information [**www.nhs.uk/CovidVaccine**](http://www.nhs.uk/CovidVaccine) or [**www.gov.uk/coronavirus**](http://www.gov.uk/coronavirus)

In Leeds we are developing a range of resources in different formats so you can make an informed choice about the vaccine. The vaccine is not compulsory however it does give us the greatest chance of beating COVID-19. This will help protect you and your loved ones as well as helping your NHS.

**Are there any people who shouldn’t have the vaccine?**  
People with history of a severe allergy to the ingredients of the vaccines should not be vaccinated.

[ingredients for the qualitative and quantitative composition of the Pfizer/BioNTech vaccine](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/regulatory-approval-of-pfizer-biontech-vaccine-for-covid-19/information-for-healthcare-professionals-on-pfizerbiontech-covid-19-vaccine#qualitative-and-quantitative-composition)

[ingredients for the excipient composition of the Pfizer/BioNTech vaccine](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/regulatory-approval-of-pfizer-biontech-vaccine-for-covid-19/information-for-healthcare-professionals-on-pfizerbiontech-covid-19-vaccine#pharmaceutical-particulars)”

**Can I still have the vaccine if I get slight reactions such as puffy eyes, itchy mouth etc. from fruits or dust?**Yes you can still have the vaccine. The MHRA has advised that [even those] individuals with a history of anaphylaxis to food, an identified drug or vaccine, or an insect sting can receive any COVID-19 vaccine, as long as they are not known to be allergic to any component (excipient) of the vaccine.

**Does the vaccine impact people with an underlying heart condition / compromised immune system / any other health condition differently?**The trials demonstrated that the vaccines are consistently safe for anyone with underlying health conditions as it does not contain live virus. There may be a reduced immunological response to the vaccine, however it will still provide protection and it's really important for those with a compromised immune system to be protected.

For both vaccines trial participants included a range of those from various ages, immune-compromised and those with underlying health conditions, and both found the efficacy of the vaccine translates through all the subgroups.

Details of trial participants for both vaccines are published online.

For the Pfizer/BioNTech vaccine information is available here: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/regulatory-approval-of-pfizer-biontech-vaccine-for-covid-19>

For the Oxford/AstraZeneca vaccine information is available here: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/regulatory-approval-of-covid-19-vaccine-astrazeneca>

**I take medication for my mental health. Is it safe for me to have the Covid-19 vaccine?**There are very few individuals who cannot receive the Pfizer, Moderna or AstraZeneca Covid-19 vaccines. There are only a few medicines that may affect how the vaccine works, none of which are used to treat mental health or learning disability conditions.

If you are taking medication to thin your blood we will ask some extra questions to ensure you are up to do date with your checks so you can have the Covid vaccine on that day.

This website has more information about the vaccine and people living with a severe mental illness <https://www.rethink.org/advice-and-information/covid-19-support/covid-19-vaccine-and-people-living-with-severe-mental-illness/>

**I am worried that the Oxford AstraZeneca vaccine isn’t safe as I’ve heard it might cause blood clots – should I still have it?**

The Joint Committee on Vaccination and Immunisation has updated its guidance on the Oxford AstraZeneca COVID-19 vaccine. It has recommended that people under 40 without underlying health conditions are offered an alternative vaccination where available and where this will not cause substantial delays in being vaccinated.    
   
More detailed information is available [here](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/use-of-the-astrazeneca-covid-19-vaccine-jcvi-statement-7-may-2021).

* Leaflet on [COVID-19 vaccination and blood clotting](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/covid-19-vaccination-and-blood-clotting)
* [JCVI statement on the use of the AstraZeneca Covid-19 vaccine for under 40s: 7 May 2021](https://www.gov.uk/government/news/jcvi-advises-on-covid-19-vaccine-for-people-aged-under-40)
* [MHRA response on JCVI guidance for under 40s](https://www.gov.uk/government/news/mhra-response-to-jcvi-advice-on-covid-19-vaccine-astrazeneca-for-people-aged-under-40)

**Which vaccine gives the least side effects? What if I have no side effects at all? Do most people have a stronger or a weaker reaction after their second dose of either vaccine compared to the first?**  
Different people respond differently. Most of the side effects of a vaccine relate to your own reaction to having an injection and it generating an immunological response which is how it work to protect you from the virus.

**Can I have the vaccine if I’m pregnant?**

The Joint Committee on Vaccination and Immunisation (JCVI) has issued new advice on COVID-19 vaccination for pregnant women. The JCVI has advised that pregnant women should be offered the COVID-19 vaccine at the same time as the rest of the population, based on their age and clinical risk group. For further information on this, please visit [the gov.uk website](http://www.gov.uk/government/news/jcvi-issues-new-advice-on-covid-19-vaccination-for-pregnant-women)  
  
The Pfizer and Moderna vaccines are the preferred vaccines for pregnant women of any age, because of more extensive experience of their use in pregnancy. Pregnant women who commenced vaccination with AstraZeneca, however, are advised to complete with the same vaccine N.B: Pfizer and Moderna being the preferred vaccines does not mean that AZ is unsafe – just that the data on their use is much greater due to their use in the U.S.

**Can I have the vaccine if I am breastfeeding?**

The Joint Committee on Vaccination and Immunisation (JCVI) has recommended that the vaccines can be given to women who are breastfeeding as there are no known risks to them or their baby. This is in line with recommendations from the World Health Organisation.

For further information please visit [the gov.uk website](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/covid-19-vaccination-women-of-childbearing-age-currently-pregnant-planning-a-pregnancy-or-breastfeeding/covid-19-vaccination-a-guide-for-women-of-childbearing-age-pregnant-planning-a-pregnancy-or-breastfeeding)

**I’m currently ill with COVID-19, can I get the vaccine?**  
People currently unwell and experiencing COVID-19 symptoms should not receive the COVID-19 vaccine until they have recovered. The guidance says this should be at least four weeks after the start of symptoms or from the date of a positive Covid-19 test.

**Should people who have already had COVID-19 get vaccinated?**  
Yes, if they are in a priority group identified by JCVI. The MHRA have looked at this and decided that getting vaccinated is just as important for those who have already had Covid-19 as it is for those who haven’t.

**Do I have to be nil by mouth before taking the vaccine?**No, you can eat and drink as normal before receiving your vaccine.

**Would it enhance or reduce protection if the second dose was a different vaccine type?**The University of Oxford started a clinical trial looking at this on 4 February. It will test participants’ immune responses to receiving one shot of the AstraZeneca (which uses a harmless virus to carry a key coronavirus gene into cells) and one shot of the Pfizer (which uses RNA instructions to trigger an immune response). “Mixing and matching” would help improve the speed of roll out and potentially boost immune responses.

**I have had my flu vaccine, do I need the COVID-19 vaccine as well?**  
The flu vaccine does not protect you from COVID-19 so as you are eligible for both  
vaccines you should have them both. It is not essential to leave time between the flu and Covid vaccines but it is recommended that there should be a gap of a week.

**Will the COVID-19 vaccine protect me from flu?**  
No, the COVID-19 vaccine will not protect you against the flu. If you have been offered a flu vaccine, please try to have this as soon as possible to help protect you, your family and patients from flu this winter.

**Will we have to keep social distancing even after we’ve been vaccinated, and why?**

The COVID-19 vaccine is given as 2 doses, and it is important to have both. Your body builds up better protection to COVID-19 symptoms when the vaccine is given in two, smaller doses, with time in between.

The COVID-19 vaccine should protect you from becoming sick, but it won’t stop you from infecting other people. So, it is really important that you continue to remember hands, face, space. Wash your hands, cover your face and keep your distance from people. During the winter when people tend to spend more time indoors, it is a good idea to have a flow of air, for example by opening windows sometimes.

**If I have any questions about the vaccine who should I speak to? Or where should I go?**

You should use trusted sources of information such as [www.nhs.uk/CovidVaccine](http://www.nhs.uk/CovidVaccine) or [www.gov.uk/coronavirus](http://www.gov.uk/coronavirus). When you are invited in for your vaccine you can ask the healthcare professional looking after you for more information. It is important that you avoid sharing information that does not come from a trusted source or appears to have been forwarded many times, such as on WhatsApp.