



Healthy London  
Partnership



# London Social Prescribing

Resource pack

**Covid-19 Vaccinations**  
Responding to vaccine hesitancy

---

Next review date: 1st April 2021 - the latest version will be available **here**

|   |    |
|---|----|
| Role of Social Prescribing Link Workers.....                  | 03 |
| Covid-19 Vaccines .....                                       | 05 |
| Differences between Covid-19 Vaccines .....                   | 08 |
| What to expect after the Covid-19 Vaccine .....               | 10 |
| Vaccination appointments .....                                | 12 |
| How people access the vaccine .....                           | 15 |
| Vaccine hesitancy .....                                       | 18 |
| Key concerns and communicating with your communities .....    | 22 |
| BAME and Religious communities .....                          | 25 |
| Women of child bearing age, pregnancy and breastfeeding ..... | 28 |
| Other vulnerable or at risk groups .....                      | 30 |
| Further support .....   | 31 |
| Top Tips .....  | 33 |
| FAQs & Key messages .....                                     | 34 |
| Further Reading .....   | 39 |
| Full Links and References in Resource Pack .....              | 42 |

# Role of Social Prescribing Link Workers

## Purpose of pack

A vaccine to prevent COVID-19 is likely to be **the most effective way to control the pandemic**. Scientists across the world have worked to develop vaccines which have then been rigorously tested for safety and efficacy.

**Those with a role in delivering/supporting the COVID-19 vaccine programme need to be knowledgeable, confident and competent in order to promote confidence in the vaccination programme and deliver the vaccine safely.**

The purpose of this pack is to ensure you have all the resources and information you need to hand, acting as a 'go to guide' to support you when talking with patients who are eligible for a Covid-19 vaccination but are showing signs of hesitancy.

People may be concerned about or refusing the vaccine due to worries, fears, unclear about messages or for

many other reasons. It's important to understand that people will have their point of view and it may take time to talk through their concerns. Using Motivational Interviewing techniques, listening skills and sharing factual information about Covid-19 and the vaccine may help to encourage people and offer reassurance.

*We appreciate all that you are doing to support the people in your communities, and hope you find this pack useful –*

*Thank you*

# Role of Social Prescribing Link Workers

A GP Standard Operating Procedure (Guidance) has been developed by NHS England for general practices. It outlines the general role of Social Prescribing Link Workers (SPLWs) in the pandemic response (see page 13).

## [Guidance and standard operating procedures - General practice in the context of coronavirus \(Covid-19\)](#)

The National Social Prescribing team have written a more detailed summary of your role (SPLW) and what additional support may be required from you, with the Covid-19 vaccination roll out in the national Social Prescribing Newsletter.

## **Vaccination roll-out**

SPLWs may be required by their Primary Care Network (PCN) to support COVID-19 vaccination roll-out. The most appropriate way for SPLWs to support the vaccine

roll-out is through supporting in waiting areas, picking up referrals, and helping GP's proactively identify people at risk of not receiving a vaccination they are eligible for. SPLWs should discuss their role with their associated PCN in order to ascertain if they are required to support vaccine efforts and how they can add most value.

## [Further information on the role of SPLWs in the vaccination and COVID response](#)

If you do not currently receive the newsletter or have access to the [Social Prescribing Collaboration Platform](#) – a network for news, resources and discussion; **please email [england.socialprescribing@nhs.net](mailto:england.socialprescribing@nhs.net) to join.**

# Covid-19 Vaccines

## National Covid-19 vaccination programme

Public Health England (PHE) have produced a range of [resources](#), including an NHS Staff [Comms Toolkit](#), posters, videos and other media to help reinforce and support messaging about the Covid-19 vaccine. It's free to register and download or order any of the resources. Although some of the information references communications to staff, it can also be useful when engaging with your patients too.

## What vaccines are available for COVID-19?

There are **three COVID-19 vaccines**:

- [Pfizer/BioNTech](#)
- [AstraZeneca/Oxford](#)
- [Moderna \(Available in Spring 2021\)](#)

All vaccines have been shown to be safe and offer high levels of protection, they have been given regulatory approval by the Medicines and Healthcare products Regulatory Agency (MHRA) following tests on safety and efficacy.

These vaccines will not be routinely offered to children and young people under the age of 16 years old\*.

## How long does the vaccine take to become effective?

The **MHRA have said these 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 second dose of** both the AstraZeneca/Oxford and the Pfizer/BioNTech **vaccine should be scheduled up to 12 weeks apart** (Moderna currently a 4-week window).

\*This information has been extracted from the [British Society for Immunology's A guide to vaccinations for Covid-19](#) - where does this refer to?

# Covid-19 Vaccines

## How effective is the COVID-19 vaccine?

Full protection kicks in around a week or two after **that second dose**, which is why it's also important that when people do get invited, they act on that and get themselves booked in as soon as possible.

## Can the vaccine give you the Covid-19 infection?

**No, none of the vaccines contain the actual Covid-19 virus (SARS-CoV-2)**, they are synthetic ingredients that have been designed to replicate the virus.

You cannot catch COVID-19 from the vaccine **but it is possible to have caught COVID-19 and not realise you have the symptoms until after your vaccination appointment.**

Although a mild fever can occur within a day or two of vaccination, if individuals have **any other COVID-19 symptoms** or their **fever lasts longer**; they should **stay at home and arrange to have a test.**

## Can the vaccine affect people with allergies?

People with **history of a severe allergy** to the ingredients of the vaccines **should not be vaccinated.**

**Checking for allergies is a routine part of the process before giving any vaccine or new medicine.** Having these conversations – as well as being able to deal with allergic reactions in the rare case they do happen, is a central part of training for vaccinators. **But these are new vaccines and so the NHS and the MHRA are being extra vigilant and responding quickly to ensure everyone across the NHS is totally clear on these requirements.**

# Covid-19 Vaccines

## Can you give COVID-19 to anyone if you have had the vaccine?

The vaccine cannot give you the COVID-19 virus, and a full course will reduce peoples chance of becoming seriously ill. We do not yet know whether it will stop individuals from catching and passing (transferring) on the virus, but we do expect it to reduce this risk.

It is still important to follow social distancing guidance in local areas to protect family, friends and the community.

# Differences between Covid-19 Vaccines

## What is in the vaccines and how do they work?

All of the following vaccines **DO NOT contain the actual Covid-19 virus (SARS-CoV-2)**, they are **synthetic ingredients\*** that have been designed to replicate the virus.

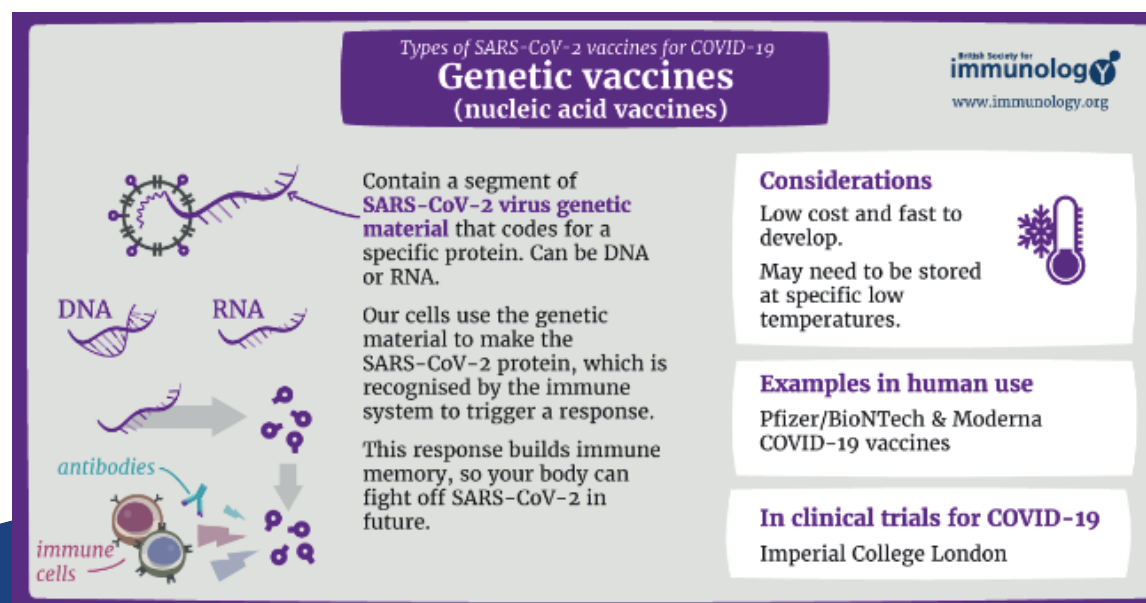
The vaccines work by making a protein from the virus that is important for creating protection. The protein works in the same way they do for other vaccines by stimulating the immune system to make antibodies and cells to fight the infection. This immune memory builds up in your body after receiving two doses of the vaccine.

## Pfizer/BioNTech and Moderna

- This vaccine is an **mRNA vaccine** which contains a segment of the **SARS-CoV-2 virus genetic material (not actual virus)** that codes for a specific protein from the virus, which is the spike protein on the surface of the virus.
- The genetic material tells the cells to make proteins.

- When the vaccine is given, **our cells at the site of injection take up the mRNA and make the SARS-CoV-2 protein**. The body then destroys the mRNA.
- The SARS-CoV-2 protein produced is then **recognised by the immune system and triggers a specific response**.
- This response builds immune memory so that **your immune system is ready to quickly fight off SARS-CoV-2 in the future and prevent you from getting sick with COVID-19**.

*\*There is no material of foetal or animal (No pork, beef or gelatine) origin in either vaccine*





# Differences between Covid-19 Vaccines

## AstraZeneca/Oxford

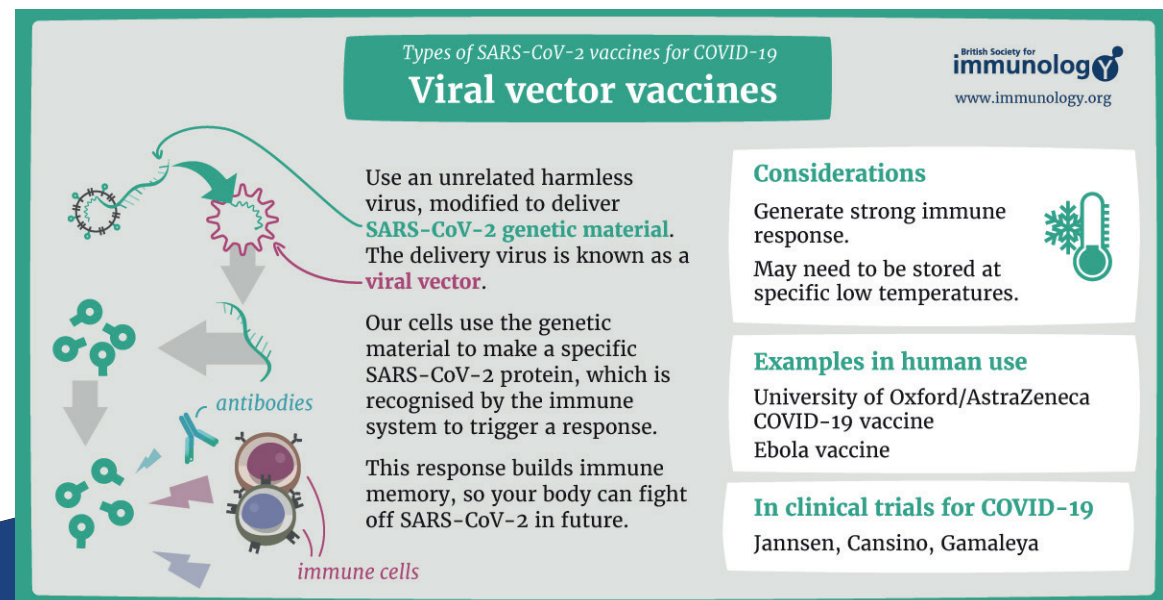
- This vaccine is a **viral vector vaccine** which **uses an unrelated and harmless virus** which has been modified **to act as a delivery system to carry the SARS-CoV-2 virus genetic material (not actual virus)**.
- The genetic material is a segment of SARS-CoV-2 DNA that codes for the specific spike protein from the SARS-CoV-2 virus.
- The delivery virus is known as a viral vector. In this vaccine, the viral vector is a weakened **chimpanzee adenovirus** (vaccine carrier), which normally causes the common cold in chimpanzees and **has been changed so it cannot grow in humans**.
- When the vaccine is given, our cells at the site of injection take up the viral vector and the SARS-CoV-2 genetic material is delivered so

the cell can make the SARS-CoV-2 protein.

- The viral vector from the vaccine is **subsequently destroyed by the body**.
- The protein produced is then recognised by the immune system and triggers a specific response.
- This response builds immune memory so that **your immune system is ready to quickly fight off SARS-CoV-2** in the future and **prevent you from getting sick with COVID-19**.

**This immune memory builds up in your body after receiving two doses of the vaccines.**

The information on pages x-xx has been extracted from the British Society for Immunology's [A guide to vaccinations for Covid-19](#) (See pages 22-31 for full details).



# What to expect after the Covid-19 Vaccine

## What are the side effects

Like all medicines, vaccines can cause side effects. Most of these are mild and short-term, and not everyone gets them. The side effects are the same for people of all demographics.

### 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**

Although feeling feverish is not uncommon for 2 to 3 days, a high temperature is unusual and may indicate someone has COVID-19 or another infection. An uncommon side effect is swelling of the glands. Individuals can rest and take the normal dose of

paracetamol (follow the advice in the packaging) to help make them feel better.

These symptoms normally last less than a week.

If symptoms seem to get worse or if individuals are concerned, they should call NHS 111. If individuals do seek advice from a doctor or nurse, they should inform them about their vaccination (show the vaccination card) so that they can assess the individual properly.

## How long will the vaccine be effective for?

The vaccines are **expected to work for at least a year – if not longer**. This will be constantly monitored.

Full and further information about what to expect after the Covid-19 vaccine is available on the [government website](#) and [PHE resource centre](#).

# What to expect after the Covid-19 Vaccine

## Can people choose the vaccine they want?

People are **not able to choose which vaccine they have** but should be reassured that **whatever vaccine they are given; it is safe and worth their while**.

*There are concerns about the difference in effectiveness rates between each vaccine; however as mentioned previously, all vaccines have been shown to be safe and offer high levels of protection, they have been given regulatory approval by the Medicines and Healthcare products Regulatory Agency (MHRA) following tests on safety and efficacy.*

*Following the clinical trials all vaccines were effective in preventing people getting sick with COVID-19. Importantly, no one who received the vaccine suffered severe disease; the vaccine prevents the most severe cases of COVID-19. (see further information [here](#))*

## Do people have to continue social distancing after each vaccine dose?

**Individuals must continue to follow the government guidelines for social distancing** after each vaccine dose.

People should be able to resume physical activities at home that are normal for them if they feel well. If their arm is particularly sore, they may find heavy lifting difficult. If they feel unwell or very tired, they should rest and avoid operating machinery or driving.

## To protect yourself and your family, friends and colleagues you still need to:

- **practice social distancing**
- **wear a face mask**
- **wash your hands carefully and frequently**
- **follow the [current guidance](#) and [Lockdown guidelines](#)**

## Reporting suspected side effects

People should report suspected side effects of vaccines and medicines online through the **[Yellow Card scheme](#)** or by downloading the Yellow Card app.



# Vaccination appointments

## The NHS Covid-19 Vaccination Booking Service

The national NHS Covid-19 Vaccination Booking Service went live in advance of booking letters arriving from Saturday 9 January 2021. The NHS service will continue to send out letters for eligible people to book their vaccine appointment\*.

**They can do this in two ways:**

- [Booking online at www.nhs.uk/covid-vaccination](https://www.nhs.uk/covid-vaccination)
- **Phoning 119.**

## How it will work

The NHS will write to eligible people (based on the Joint Committee on Vaccination and Immunisation cohorts (JCVI) offering them to book through this service.

Letters were initially sent to people aged 80 and over who live in reasonable travelling distance of the active locations. People aged 70 and over or on the Shielded Patients List (clinically extremely vulnerable) are now able to use the National Booking System to **book an**

**appointment without needing a letter, provided they are registered with a GP** (so records can be matched).

As more centres go live and supplies of the vaccine allow, the NHS intend to open more Vaccination Centres and offer vaccines to the next priority groups. In line with the process already **in place for other vaccination services, the NHS will contact people when it is their turn to book their vaccine.**

The letter that people will receive also explains that people may have also been contacted by their GP services and if they have, make it clear that they can choose to book through their GP services or through the national booking service. **It will not be possible for people to use** the NHS Covid-19 Vaccination Booking Service if they haven't received an invitation letter or get a vaccine at a Vaccination Centre or Community Pharmacy without an appointment.

# Vaccination appointments

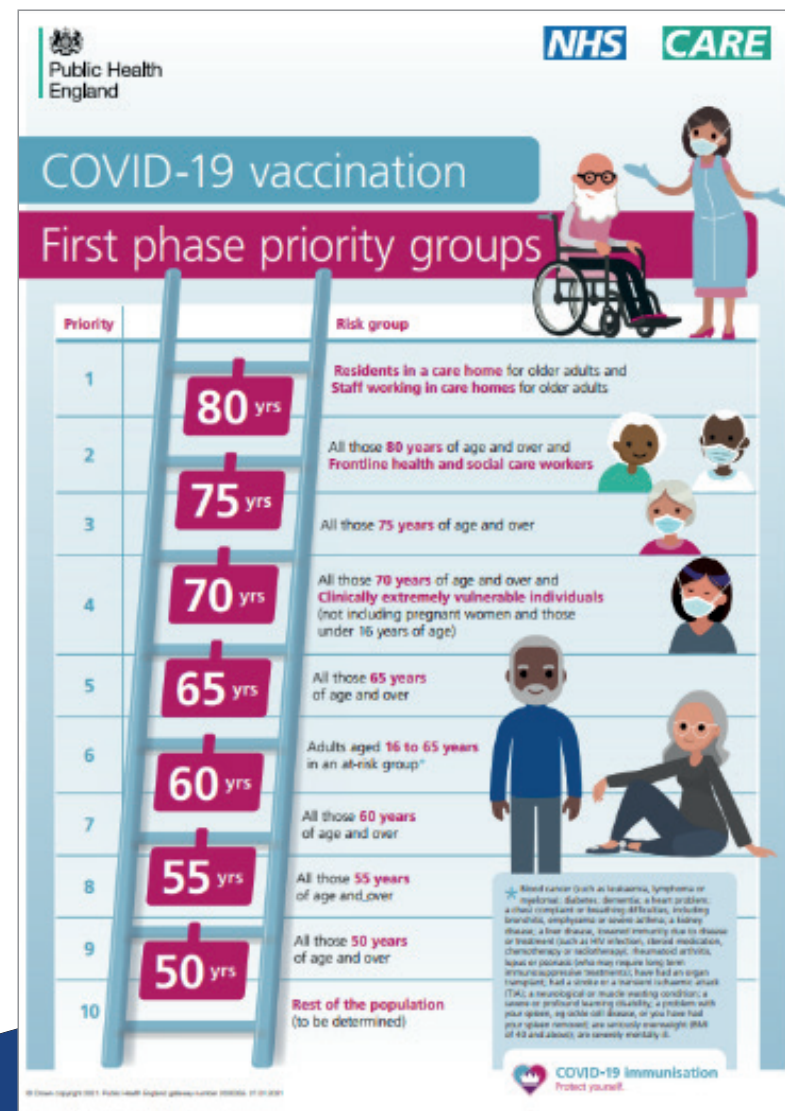
Here is an [up to date list](#) of [Covid-19 vaccination first phase priority groups](#); which includes the Risk Groups and Clinical conditions list.

You can download the PHE poster of the Covid-19 vaccination – First phase priority groups [here](#).

Local teams and the National Immunisations Management Service are making follow up calls and sending reminder letters to people who have been contacted but not yet booked an appointment.

**People currently unwell with Covid-19 and experiencing Covid-19 symptoms** should not **receive a vaccine until they have recovered** and around four weeks after onset of symptoms or four weeks from the first positive test in those who are asymptomatic.

If antibodies have already been made to the virus following natural infection, receiving COVID-19 vaccine would be expected to boost any pre-existing antibodies. For further information [click here](#).





# Vaccination appointments

The NHS encourages anyone who isn't registered with a GP, to do so; no proof of address or immigration status is needed. If people 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. [Register with a GP.](#)**

A **[record card](#)** will be provided to every person who has had their first vaccination. This **must be taken to the next appointment** for their second vaccine which will be between 3 and 12 weeks later. It is important to have both doses of the same vaccine to give you the best protection.

**Please note: The current approach only applies to people aged 70 and over and clinically extremely vulnerable.**

When the time comes to start vaccinating other priority groups, this will be by invitation only so that we can manage the supplies of vaccines available in the fairest possible way.

**People will not be able to book their second vaccine** they will be contacted by the NHS.



Don't forget your  
**COVID-19 vaccination**

**COVID-19 vaccine**


**Make sure you keep this record card with you**

For more information on the COVID-19 vaccination or what to do after your vaccination, see [www.nidirect.gov.uk/covid-vaccine](http://www.nidirect.gov.uk/covid-vaccine)

**DoH**  
[www.health-ni.gov.uk](http://www.health-ni.gov.uk)

**COVID-19 immunisation**  
Protect yourself.

**HSC** Health and Social Care



**Name**

**1** Name of vaccine: \_\_\_\_\_  
Batch no: \_\_\_\_\_ Date vaccine given: \_\_\_\_\_

Don't forget to attend your appointment to have your second dose of vaccine. You will have the best protection after two doses.

**Second appointment date:** \_\_\_\_\_

**2** Name of vaccine: \_\_\_\_\_  
Batch no: \_\_\_\_\_ Date vaccine given: \_\_\_\_\_

Public Health Agency | [www.publichealth.hscni.net](http://www.publichealth.hscni.net)

# How people access the vaccine

## What if people can't get to the Vaccination Centre?

People who are housebound will be contacted by their GP services about alternative ways to get vaccinated. People can also wait until more locations closer to where they live become available. The NHS will follow up with people that haven't booked their appointment, as a reminder.

Ensure you know where your local and neighbouring boroughs vaccination sites are located. This will be useful to keep to hand, just in case one of your clients/patients are unable to travel far. **Live vaccination sites** can be found [here](#).

Find out what transport support is available for your patients, if they require assistance.

## Why do other people have to wait for the Covid-19 vaccine?

People most at risk from the complications of COVID-19 are being offered the vaccine first.

An independent group of experts has recommended that the NHS first offers these vaccines to those at highest risk of catching the disease and of suffering serious complications or dying from COVID-19. This includes older adults in care homes and frontline health and social care workers.

When more vaccines become available, they will be offered to other people at risk as soon as possible. For more information visit the [government website](#) or [PHE resource centre](#).

# How people access the vaccine

## Call and text scams – help patients to avoid fraud

There have been a small number of reports of people being targeted by scams related to the vaccine via various such as WhatsApp, email etc.

The NHS England communications team have been working nationally with law enforcement agencies and other Government departments to understand the scale of the problem and developed joint messages in response.

Local organisations are encouraged to **use the messaging on the right**, *graphics and other assets are expected to be developed shortly*:

We are aware that some people are receiving suspicious calls and text messages offering the COVID-19 vaccination.

**Coronavirus vaccines are only available on the NHS. You can be contacted by the NHS, your employer, or a GP surgery local to you, to receive your vaccine. Remember, the vaccine is free of charge. At no point will you be asked to pay.**

- 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.



# How people access the vaccine

If you receive a call you believe to be fraudulent, hang up. If you believe you have been the victim of fraud or identity theft you should report this directly to [Action Fraud](#) on **0300 123 2040**. Where the victim is vulnerable, and particularly if you are worried that someone has or might come to your house, report it to the Police online or by calling 101.

There have also been reports of patients who have been invited by text message not trusting that the message is legitimate. If your organisation is using text messages to invite patients in, we highly recommend that these messages include personal information to build trust, for example beginning with the sentence:

**This is a message for [name], date of birth [DOB], from [organisation name].**

## Spotting fake news – What is fake news and how can you identify it?

The BBC have created this video how fake news can sometimes very closely mimic real news. This video takes a look at where fake stories come from and how they travel.

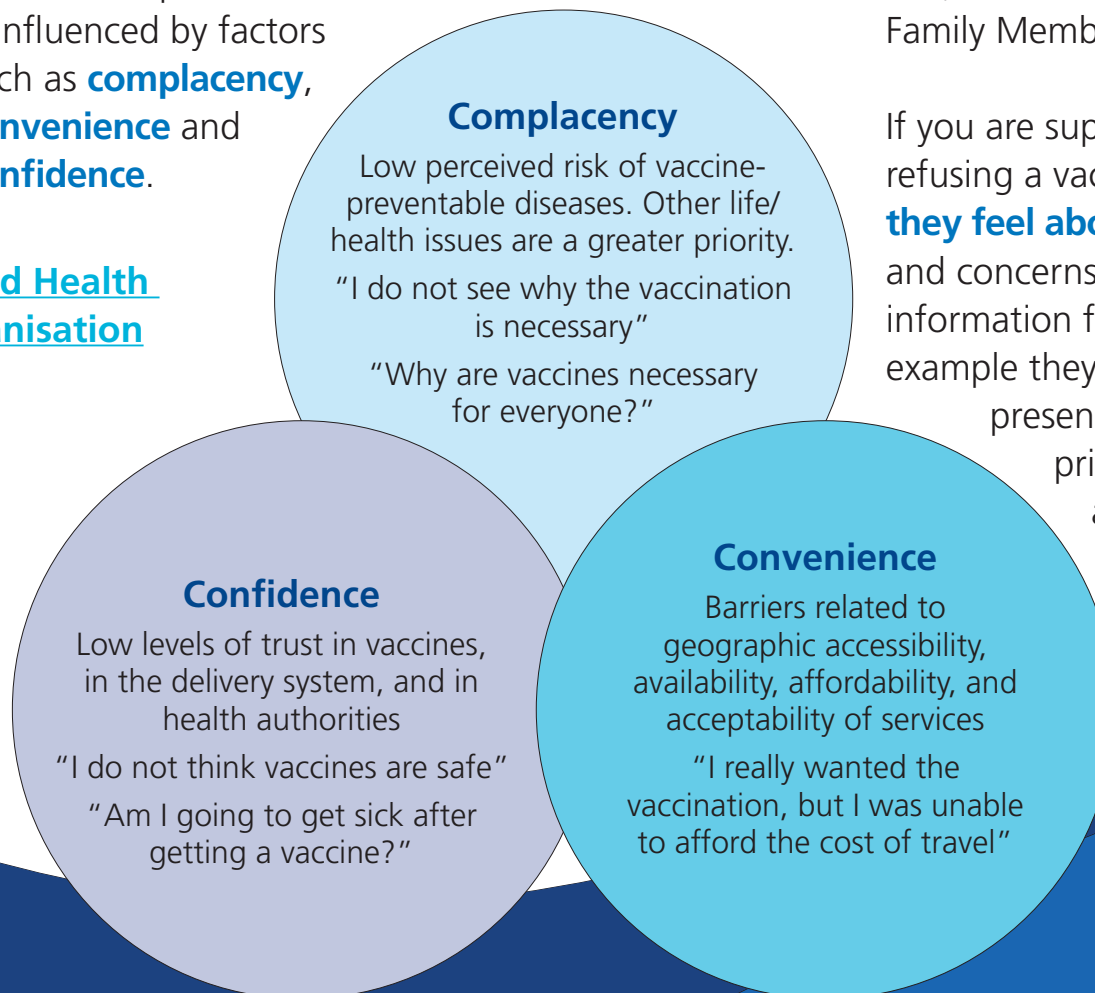
To **keep updated on the number of Covid-19 vaccinations** provided by NHS England, you can find weekly [publications of this data here](#).

# Vaccine Hesitancy

## What is vaccine hesitancy?

- **A delay in acceptance** or refusal of vaccines, despite availability of vaccination services
- **Complex and context** specific, varying across time, place and vaccine
- Is influenced by factors such as **complacency**, **convenience** and **confidence**.

## World Health Organisation



## Conversations with clients/patients

People will be receiving information about the Covid-19 vaccine from various sources; such as social media platforms (Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, WhatsApp etc.), Community Groups (i.e. Faith/Support groups) Family Members and friends etc.

If you are supporting a patient who is hesitant of or refusing a vaccination; **it's important to find out what they feel about the vaccine**. Explore their worries and concerns, and identify where they have got their information from, and what their fears may be. For example they could have a **needle phobia**, or at present, they may feel they have other pressing priorities at home, work or with family, and their current practices of social distancing are enough.

# Vaccine Hesitancy

It's important to listen to their reasons for not wanting the vaccine and be non-judgemental about their response. We can't dismiss people's thoughts and feelings, as this is what they currently believe.

**Having questions about vaccines is very normal – and it's ok to be hesitant.**

Providing factual information will support conversations with individuals and will help them to make an informed decision about the vaccine. Signpost people to the most up to date information and facts from PHE and NHS England (NHSE), the Government website or their local authority and other resources throughout this pack.

## Common questions

**"I am worried about catching the virus from the vaccine"**

*It is not possible to catch the virus from the vaccine as we only inject a small protein/part of the virus and never the whole virus.*

**"I am worried about side effects"**

*It is normal to feel out of sorts after vaccination. You may get redness, swelling or a fever however these are all evidence that your immune system is working well against the vaccine and generating memory.*

**"Why do some people get disease even after vaccination?"**

*Although vaccines work well, there is still a small chance that you can get the disease. However, if this is the case the disease tends to be less severe.*

# Vaccine Hesitancy

The NHS have provided a short script to support staff when making follow up conversations with patients who have not yet come forward for whatever reason for their vaccination but are eligible.

## Intro

"I understand completely – we know some people have concerns and need more information"

***"I might be able to answer some of the questions you have, can I talk to you about it for a little while?"***

## Safety

"These vaccines have a really good safety record – we wouldn't be able to give them if they didn't"

***"They were tested on thousands of people of different ages, ethnic backgrounds and with different health conditions before being approved, and have now been given to 11 million people like you in England alone"***

"Some people do have side effects but in almost all cases these are really mild and go away within a day or two"

***"Most importantly, they can keep you safe from getting seriously ill if you get coronavirus – it's the best way we have of keeping you safe and getting back to being able to do the things you want to do"***

"We're working really hard to make sure that it's as safe as possible when you come to a vaccination service too – all the staff will be wearing PPE, surfaces are being disinfected regularly and social distancing will be in place"

***"There is no evidence at all that the vaccine makes you infertile" (Only mention when relevant)***

# Vaccine Hesitancy

## Ingredients

“Neither vaccine has any ingredients from animals or human”

***“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” (Only mention when relevant)***

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

***“Scholars have been clear that injections don’t invalidate the fast so you don’t need to worry if your second dose is during Ramadan” (Only mention when relevant)***

## Don’t need it

“There are thousands of people in hospital at the moment who probably thought that Covid wouldn’t affect them much too – the average age of people in intensive care is 60 but people much younger have been seriously ill and died too”

***“Just because you’ve had Covid doesn’t mean you can’t get it again, and the next time it could affect you worse. The vaccine is the only way to get a high level of protection and keep yourself and others safe”***

# Key concerns and communicating with your communities

**Some of the key concerns people have, including NHS staff, are summarised below, with some examples of how your organisation and you can help counteract them:**

**Safety concerns** – this includes worries over side effects, the general safety of vaccines, and the ingredients used. Your organisation can help in this by sharing the content developed by PHE and others on your social media and internal channels, and ensuring key staff are equipped with the information they need to reassure colleagues and patients about the safety of the vaccine.

**Not being first** – some people who are unsure say they want to wait until others have had the vaccine first. Vaccinating organisations can help in this by sharing the stories of those who have already been vaccinated on social media and internally.

**Do I need it?** – a small number of people don't think coronavirus poses enough of a risk to them, and so they don't need a vaccine. Vaccinating organisations can help in this by being clear in invitations why staff and patients are in a priority group.

**Will it work?** – a smaller number of people are not convinced that the vaccine will be effective. As above, all organisations can help in this by sharing the content developed by PHE and others through your staff-facing channels and with key internal influencers.

[The British Society for Immunology have also created a range of resources to help engage and inform the public about the immunology of Covid-19 – Connect on Coronavirus: public engagement resources](#)

# Key concerns and communicating with your communities

The table below is a summary of the key concerns of commonly hesitant groups and which messages should be highlighted in communications to which groups. This information comes from insight gathered by PHE and Multicultural Marketing Consultancy.

| Community                 | Key Concern(s)  | Key things to highlight in communications  |
|---------------------------|---|--|
| Black African / Caribbean | General mistrust, intentions of the vaccine, side effects | Details on who was involved in clinical trials<br>Clarity on side effects and safety |
| Muslim                    | Ingredients of the vaccine                                | Clarity on ingredients   |
| Polish                    | General mistrust, intentions of the vaccine               | Details on MHRA approval<br>Details on how the vaccine was developed so quickly      |
| Ultra Orthodox Jewish     | Ingredients in the vaccine and permissible by religion    | Clarity on ingredients<br>Support from faith leaders                                 |

# Key concerns and communicating with your communities

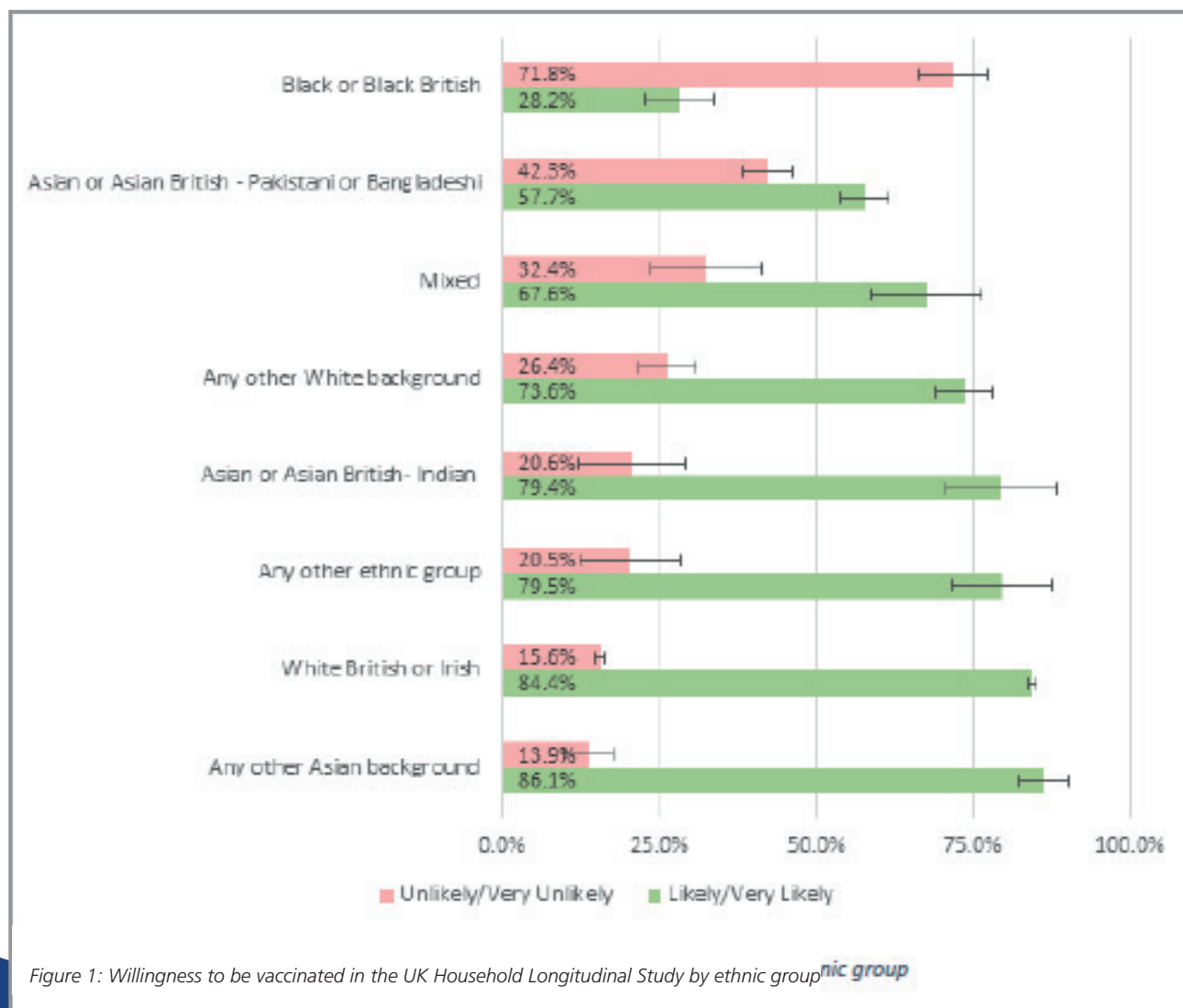


Figure 1. is taken from the paper 'Factors influencing COVID-19 vaccine uptake among minority ethnic groups 17.12.20' prepared by the ethnicity subgroup of the Scientific Advisory Group for Emergencies (SAGE).

[Click here for further reading.](#)



# BAME and Religious communities

## Considerations for communicating with Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic communities about the vaccine

The key messages about the vaccine are the same for all. However, some communities may have specific concerns which should be taken into consideration when delivering messages about the vaccine.

The Health Service Journal (HSJ) have published an article about the [reasons for covid hesitancy in black communities](#) which provides an insight in to why people may be reluctant based on previous history and experiences.

Religious organisations have released position statements to their communities and created dedicated pages on their websites to provide guidance about the current vaccines for eligible/at-risk individuals:

- The British Islamic Medical Association [Pfizer/BioNTech Covid-19](#) and [Oxford-AstraZeneca](#)
- London Colney Islamic Centre have [created a video](#) to address key misconceptions regarding Covid-19 and the vaccines. Three points from an Islamic perspective are also covered.
- [Fasting and covid-19 vaccinations](#) analysis from Islamic scholars says that injections for non-nutritional purposes do not invalidate the fast.
- The Conference of European Rabbis [Recommending Covid-19 vaccines](#)
- [Board of Deputies of British Jews – Advocacy for the community](#)
- The Catholic Church – [Update on Covid-19 and Vaccination](#)
- The Church of England – [Covid-19 Vaccines update December 2020](#)
- The Inter Faith Network – [Faith Communities and Covid – Responding together at a time of need](#)

# BAME and Religious communities

## Translated resources

The following information is currently available in Albanian, **Arabic, Bengali, Chinese, Farsi, Gujarati, Hindi, Kurdish, Nepali, Punjabi, Polish, Romanian, Somali, Spanish, Tagalog, Turkish and Urdu.**

- [Guide for healthcare workers](#)
- [COVID-19 vaccination: guide for older adults](#)
- [What to expect after your COVID-19 vaccination](#)
- [Why you are being asked to wait](#)
- [Women of childbearing age, currently pregnant or breastfeeding](#)

**Race Equality Foundation** – have written and audio translated materials of the guidance on coronavirus and other information to support those with dementia, their families and carers. The materials have been translated into the following languages: Arabic, Bengali, Chinese, Gujarati, Kurdish, Punjabi, Portuguese, Polish, Somali and Urdu – [Covid-19 translated materials and resources](#)

## Vaccine information videos in community languages

NHS doctors, nurses and other frontline staff have come forward to help reassure communities that COVID-19 vaccines are safe, effective and have been independently tested to the highest standards.

In a series of [short videos](#), they explain how the vaccine is given, and give clear evidence that the vaccines work and are safe. It is hoped that the videos will be shared among friends, families, faith and community groups via WhatsApp, text message and on social media.

There is a section on [Commslink](#) in FutureNHS Collaboration Platform, which includes social media assets designed for communicating with BAME audiences including, infographics, quote cards and video.

# BAME and Religious communities

[South Asian Health Foundation](#) have put together some resources and links in South Asian Languages to follow for advice during the Coronavirus Pandemic.

[BAME celebrities call out vaccine misinformation](#)

[Doctors of the World](#) have also created **Covid-19 guidance** translated in **over 60 languages**.

# Women of child bearing age, pregnancy and breastfeeding

There are concerns about the possible effects from the Covid-19 vaccines on fertility, harm to women during pregnancy or who are breastfeeding.

## Fertility

The Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists and Royal College of Midwives have released a statement *"to reassure people that there is no evidence to suggest that Covid-19 vaccines will affect fertility. Claims of any effect of Covid-19 vaccinations on fertility is speculative and not supported by data..."* you can find the [full statement here](#).

## Pregnancy

The vaccines have not yet been tested in pregnancy, so until more information is available, those who are pregnant should not routinely have this vaccine. Non-clinical evidence is required before any clinical studies in pregnancy can start, and before that, it is usual to not recommend routine vaccination during pregnancy.

The JCVI has recognised that the potential benefits of vaccination are particularly important for some pregnant women. This includes those who are at very high risk of catching the infection or those with clinical conditions that put them at high risk of suffering serious complications from COVID-19.

**In these circumstances, you should discuss vaccination with your doctor or nurse, and you may feel that it is better to go ahead and receive the protection from the vaccine.**



# Women of child bearing age, pregnancy and breastfeeding

## Breastfeeding

There is no data on the safety of COVID-19 vaccines in breastfeeding or on the breastfed infant. Despite this, **COVID-19 vaccines are not thought to be a risk to the breastfeeding infant**, and the benefits of breast-feeding are well known. Because of this, the JCVI has recommended that the vaccine can be received whilst breastfeeding. This is in line with recommendations in the USA and from the World Health Organisation.

## What this means for women in these groups

*Here are the key points for patients to consider:*

- **If you are pregnant** you should **not be vaccinated** unless you are at high risk – you can be vaccinated after your pregnancy is over

- If you are pregnant but think you are at high risk, **you should discuss having or completing vaccination with your doctor or nurse**.
- If you have had the first dose and then become pregnant **you should delay the second dose until after the pregnancy** is over (unless you are at high risk)

Although the vaccine has not been tested in pregnancy, people may decide that the known risks from COVID-19 are so clear that they wish to go ahead with vaccination. There is no advice to avoid pregnancy after COVID-19 vaccination. If women are breastfeeding, they may decide to wait until they have finished breastfeeding and then have the vaccination.

# Other vulnerable or at risk groups

## Adults with Learning Disabilities

You may be contacting and supporting people with learning disabilities; to support them with their understanding of the Covid-19 vaccination PHE have created an easy read guide that you can share or walk through with your patients.

Click here for the [full version](#).

Guy's and St Thomas' NHS Foundation Trust have also created a great Covid-19 vaccinations [Easy Read](#) guide too.

**Corona Bee Game** is an evidence-based 'serious' game that challenges the common myths and misconceptions that are barriers to vaccine uptake. This could be a useful resource to use with patients. For further information [click here](#).

## Older Adults

Information is also available for older adults who are in the 'eligible' group category; it includes answers to common questions

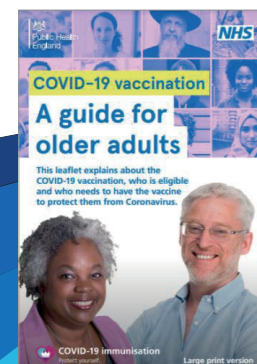
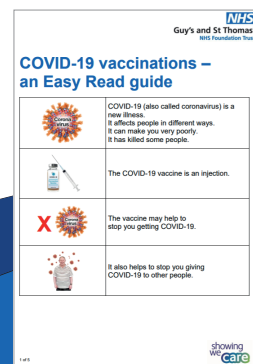
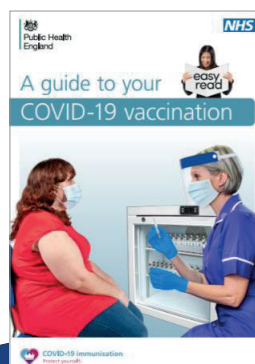
that may be asked and further details about the vaccination process. The guidance is available in a large print version too, [click here](#) for further information.

## Guidance on shielding

The clinically extremely vulnerable will get priority access to vaccinations against COVID-19 before the general population and in line with the priority ordering set by the JCVI. Read the guidance on shielding and protecting people who are clinically extremely vulnerable from Covid-19 [here](#).

## Finding my NHS Number

AN NHS number is not necessarily required for booking appointments however would be useful. People can find their number on the NHS App or via the website [click here](#).



# Further support

There may be more activity happening in your local area than you realise! Many sectors and organisations have recruited (including volunteers) or redeployed staff to support the efforts of the Covid-19 vaccination programme; and equally created information and guidance to support specific groups and cases to ensure people have the facts they need.

## Covid-19 Vaccine Community Champion / Connector Schemes

Volunteer programmes have been established in boroughs across the country; one example is the [Covid-19 Health Champions programme](#) in Newham.

The roles are wide ranging and there may be more to add to this list! Make contact your local [Health Watch](#) to find out how they may be involved with supporting local communities too.

## Bereavement support

People may be needing bereavement support, especially if they have a loved one or acquaintance who is dying/has died from Covid-19. There are services and information available you can connect people to:

**Hospice UK:** [\*Caring for your dying relative at home with Covid-19\*](#)

**NHS:** [\*Bereavement advice and support during coronavirus\*](#)

**Thrive London:** [\*Support after sudden bereavement during the Covid-19 pandemic - Toolkit\*](#)

**Department of Health & Social Care - Guidance for funerals:** [\*Covid-19: guidance for arranging or attending a funeral during the coronavirus pandemic\*](#)

**At a Loss.org:** [\*Grieving Alone & Together: Responding to the loss of your loved one during the Covid-19 pandemic\*](#)



# Further support

## Support for people with Long Term Conditions

Charities and groups established to support people with long term conditions will have created guidance and fact sheets for people who are living with a long term condition, see below a list of examples that are in line with the [up to date list of Covid-19 vaccination first phase priority groups](#); which includes the [Risk Group](#) and [Clinical conditions list](#).

Asthma – [Asthma UK](#)

Cancer – [Macmillan](#)

Diabetes – [Diabetes UK](#)

Heart problem – [British Heart Foundation](#)

Kidney disease – [Kidney Care UK](#)

Liver disease – [British Liver Trust](#)

HIV – [National Aids Trust](#)

Muscular Dystrophy – [Muscular Dystrophy UK](#)

Neurological conditions – [Brain and Spine Foundation](#)

Rheumatoid arthritis, Lupus or Psoriasis – (who may require long term immunosuppressive treatments  
[Specialist Pharmacy Service](#))

Stroke or Transient Ischaemic Attack (TIA) –

[Stroke Association](#)

Sickle cell disease – [Sickle Cell Society](#)

Severe mental health illness – [Rethink Mental Illness](#)

Seriously overweight (BMI 40 and above) –

[Public Health England](#)

## Other conditions\*

Cystic Fibrosis – [Cystic Fibrosis Trust](#)

Multiple sclerosis – [MS Society](#)

COPD – [British Lung Foundation](#)

\*Please add additional conditions and organisations as you need; there may be local charities that also offer guidance and support.



# Top tips

**To support your conversations with patients, it might be helpful to run through the following list of 'Top Tips' that can help you prepare in advance of an appointment / call, or when you're supporting at a vaccination centre / GP practice; there are also tips about ensuring you are supported too!**

1. Develop your confidence; it may feel like a big responsibility to support people through the vaccination process. Reading through this pack and the resources available to you, will leave you well equipped to start these conversations.
2. Use Motivational Interviewing techniques; ask simple and non-judgemental questions "How do you feel about the Covid-19 vaccination?"
3. Explore peoples worries and concerns; appreciate that these are their feelings and fears. Talk through the possible causes.
4. Help find solutions; what is stopping them from attending an appointment? Help to find ways around what the issues may be i.e. transport, family pressures, fear of needles etc.
5. Planting the seed – introduce information; if people continue to be hesitant, provide them with information and resources they can return to in their own time. Sometimes people need more time to reflect and decide once they have more knowledge.
6. Have information to hand; create your own pack of resources that will make you feel prepared. You may need to relay a lot of information to people about the vaccination process, or need to know where vaccination sites are etc. Your local area may also have covid-19 vaccine community champions or connector schemes you can link in with, these may be managed by your local authority or voluntary and community services (VCS).
7. Take the opportunity to get to know people such as your colleagues and patients, you'll have a great opportunity when stewarding at vaccination sites. Think about how you may be able to generate Social Prescribing referrals when at vaccine sites (covid-19 safe ways of distributing leaflets, GDPR safe ways of recording referrals on paper etc).
8. Keep connected; ensure to keep in contact with your peer support group, manager and/or supervisor. Maintaining communications with your colleagues and peers is important, don't struggle – reach out.
9. Talk through your own concerns; if you are worried about the vaccine or experience similar challenges to those of your patients, speak to your GP for further information and reassurance.

# FAQ's & Key messages

**Below is a combined list of frequently asked questions and key messages. This list may evolve over time and you might want to start adding your own experiences to this too; no question is a silly question and often more than one person will be thinking it!**

## **How does the vaccine work?**

The vaccine works 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.

Is the NHS confident the vaccine is 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 Medicines and Healthcare products Regulatory Agency (MHRA), the official UK regulator, have said these 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.

## **Are there any side effects?**

For these vaccines, like lots of others, the MHRA have identified that some people from all demographics might feel slightly unwell, but they report that no significant side effects have been observed in the millions of people who have now been vaccinated.

All patients from all demographics will be provided with information on the vaccine they have received, how to look out for any side effects, and what to do if they do occur, including reporting them to the MHRA.

## **Are there any materials of human or animal origin in the vaccine?**

No. There is no material of foetal or animal (No pork, beef or gelatine) origin in any of the vaccines. A detailed review of the vaccines and their ingredients are published on the MHRA's [website](#).

# FAQ's & Key messages

## Are there microchips in the vaccine?

No, the vaccines do not contain microchips or any other nano-particles.

## Can people pick what vaccine they want?

No. Any vaccines that the NHS will provide will have been approved because they pass the MHRA's tests on safety and efficacy, so people should be reassured that whatever vaccine they get, it is safe and worth their while.

## Can I get one privately?

No. Vaccinations are only available through the NHS. You can be contacted by the NHS, your employer, or a GP surgery local to you, to receive your vaccine. Remember, the vaccine is free of charge.

## Why are you postponing second doses?

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 after two weeks – 89% for the Pfizer/BioNTech vaccine and 74% for the Oxford/AstraZeneca vaccine.

## What happens if a person has the first jab but not the second?

Both vaccines have been authorised on the basis of two doses because the evidence from the clinical trials shows that this gives the maximum level of protection.

The evidence doesn't show any risk to not having the second dose other than not being as protected as you otherwise would be. We would urge everyone to show up for both of their appointments for their own protection as well as to ensure we don't waste vaccines or the time of NHS staff.

# FAQ's & Key messages

## Can you give Covid-19 to anyone if you have the vaccine?

The **vaccine cannot give you COVID-19 infection**, and a full course will reduce your chance of becoming seriously ill. We do not yet know whether it will stop you from catching and passing on the virus, but we do expect it to reduce this risk. So, it is still important to follow the guidance in your local area to protect those around you.

## Were the trial participants reflective of a multi-ethnic population?

The Public Assessment Reports contain all the scientific information about the trials and information on trial participants.

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 trial recipients were Black and 3.5% Asian.

There is no evidence either of the vaccines will work differently in different ethnic groups.

## Were the vaccines tested on high-risk groups?

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.

## 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.

Are there any groups that shouldn't have the vaccine? People with history of a severe allergy to the ingredients of the vaccines should not be vaccinated.

# FAQ's & Key messages

The MHRA have updated their guidance to say that pregnant women and those who are breastfeeding can have the vaccine but should discuss it with a clinician to ensure that the benefits outweigh any potential risks.

## **Are there different vaccines for different age groups?**

No, the vaccines will be made available for people over the age of 16 years old; and will be administered to people in line with the up-to-date list of Covid-19 vaccination first [phase priority groups](#); which includes the Risk Group and Clinical conditions list.

## **Do vulnerable people travel to get the vaccine or does it come to them?**

We are planning a mixed approach to ensuring that people who are eligible can get the vaccine safely. For care home residents and those who can't leave home, this will involve roving community teams coming to them.

## **What time will the opening hours of vaccination centres be?**

Standard opening times for vaccination centres will be 8am – 8pm, seven days a week. To test the system and make

sure the space is safe for visitors and staff, most vaccination centres in the first day or days may open slightly later.

## **What if people can't get to the Vaccination Centre?**

People who are housebound will be contacted by their GP services about alternative ways to get vaccinated. People can also wait until more locations closer to where they live become available. The NHS will follow up with people that haven't booked their appointment, as a reminder.

## **Can staff receive a vaccination**

Yes, to minimise waste, vaccination sites have also been ensuring unfilled appointments are used to vaccinate healthcare workers who have been identified at highest risk of serious illness from Covid-19. Increased supply means that vaccination can also now immediately be expanded for frontline health and social care workers, including those working in primary care, independent providers and voluntary organisations like hospices.

[illegible]

# Further Reading

If you want to read through other resources in addition to the [NHS England and Public Health England guidance and information](#); you may want to check out the following organisations and websites:

## [The British Society for Immunology](#)

The [British Society for Immunology](#) and the Academy of Medical Sciences (AMS) have rapidly convened an expert group to collate and review what is currently known about the immunology of COVID-19, and to identify immunology research priorities in response to the COVID-19 outbreak.

[Celebrate Vaccines](#) is the British Society for Immunology's campaign to champion the critical role of vaccination and vaccine research in advancing global health. Our goal is to use the expert voice of the immunology community to strengthen public understanding of vaccines, supporting everyone to make informed decisions about vaccination.

## [Health Education England](#)

[Covid-19 Vaccination](#) – An e-learning resource designed to support the training of the health and care workforce involved in delivering the Covid-19 vaccination programme.

[Joint Committee on Vaccination and Immunisation \(JCVI\)](#) – The JCVI advises UK health departments on immunisation.

## [Department of Health and Social Care](#)

Statement from the UK Chief Medical Officers on the prioritisation of first doses of COVID-19 vaccines

## [Royal College of Nursing](#)

Covid-19 and vaccination FAQs

## [London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine](#)

Vaccine FAQs

# Further Reading

## University of Oxford

[Vaccine Knowledge Project](#)

## Vaccine Confident Project

[Vaccine Confidence Project](#) and [videos](#)

## Anxiety UK

[Needle and Injection Phobia booklet](#)

## Doctors of the world

Translated health information – [Covid-19 guidance available in over 60 languages](#)

## NHS England & Improvement

Covid-19 vaccination programme – [Primary Care Guidance](#)

## Public Health England

Addressing health inequalities – [Health Equity Assessment Tool \(HEAT\)](#) in conjunction with [Health equity audit guide for screening providers](#)

[and commissioners](#) provides a helpful framework to identify practical action to systematically address health inequalities in the vaccination roll out and communications strategy.

## Inclusion Health Groups

You can have an impact on health by ensuring that your relationship with individuals from inclusion health groups is appropriate to allow you to provide the necessary support read through [Inclusion Health: Applying 'All Our Health'](#) the for more information.



# **To all who read and use this resource pack...**

**“We value your time and appreciate your support to ensure people within your community feel confident and understand the vaccine programme”**

# **To all who have supported the creation of this resource pack...**

**“Thank you for sharing and connecting us to the valuable resources and programme teams that helped to shape this document”**



# Full Links & References in Resource Pack

If you have problems with accessing any of the hyperlinks in this pack, please use full links below:

## PAGE 4

<https://www.england.nhs.uk/coronavirus/publication/managing-coronavirus-covid-19-in-general-practice-sop/>

<https://future.nhs.uk/socialprescribing/view?objectId=90305157#90305157>

<https://future.nhs.uk/socialprescribing/grouphome>

## PAGE 5

<https://coronavirusresources.phe.gov.uk/covid-19-vaccine/resources/>

<https://coronavirusresources.phe.gov.uk/covid-19-vaccine/resources/nhs-staff-comms-toolkit/>

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/regulatory-approval-of-pfizer-biontech-vaccine-for-covid-19>

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/regulatory-approval-of-covid-19-vaccine-astrazeneca>

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/regulatory-approval-of-covid-19-vaccine-moderna/information-for-uk-recipients-on-covid-19-vaccine-moderna>

[https://www.immunology.org/sites/default/files/BSI resource\\_A guide to vaccinations for COVID19.pdf](https://www.immunology.org/sites/default/files/BSI resource_A guide to vaccinations for COVID19.pdf)

## PAGE 8

<https://www.pfizer.co.uk/behind-science-what-mrna-vaccine>

## PAGE 9

<https://www.gavi.org/vaccineswork/what-are-viral-vector-based-vaccines-and-how-could-they-be-used-against-covid-19>

<https://www.research.ox.ac.uk/Article/2020-07-19-the-oxford-covid-19-vaccine>

[https://www.immunology.org/sites/default/files/BSI resource\\_A guide to vaccinations for COVID19.pdf](https://www.immunology.org/sites/default/files/BSI resource_A guide to vaccinations for COVID19.pdf)

## PAGE 10

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/covid-19-vaccination-what-to-expect-after-vaccination/what-to-expect-after-your-covid-19-vaccination>

[https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/951769/PHE\\_COVID-19\\_vaccination\\_guide\\_what\\_to\\_expect\\_after\\_your\\_vaccination\\_English\\_v2.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/951769/PHE_COVID-19_vaccination_guide_what_to_expect_after_your_vaccination_English_v2.pdf)

## PAGE 11

[https://www.immunology.org/sites/default/files/BSI resource\\_A guide to vaccinations for COVID19.pdf](https://www.immunology.org/sites/default/files/BSI resource_A guide to vaccinations for COVID19.pdf)

<https://www.gov.uk/coronavirus>

# Full Links & References in Resource Pack

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/england-lockdown-stay-at-home-posters>

<https://coronavirus-yellowcard.mhra.gov.uk/>

## PAGE 12

<http://www.nhs.uk/covid-vaccination>

<https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/covid-19-vaccination-programme#leaflets-and-posters>

## PAGE 13

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/covid-19-vaccination-care-home-and-healthcare-settings-posters/covid-19-vaccination-first-phase-priority-groups>

[https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/956104/PHE\\_COVID\\_vaccination\\_priority\\_poster.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/956104/PHE_COVID_vaccination_priority_poster.pdf)

[https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/965177/COVID-19\\_vaccination\\_programme\\_guidance\\_for\\_healthcare\\_workers\\_26\\_February\\_2021\\_v3.4.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/965177/COVID-19_vaccination_programme_guidance_for_healthcare_workers_26_February_2021_v3.4.pdf)

<https://www.nhs.uk/nhs-services/gps/how-to-register-with-a-gp-surgery/>

## PAGE 14

<https://www.publichealth.hscni.net/publications/covid-19-vaccination-record-card>

<https://coronavirusresources.phe.gov.uk/covid-19-vaccine/resources/nhs-staff-comms-toolkit/>

## PAGE 15

<https://www.england.nhs.uk/coronavirus/publication/vaccination-sites/>

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/covid-19-vaccination-why-you-are-being-asked-to-wait>

[https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/951774/PHE\\_COVID-19\\_vaccination\\_guide\\_why\\_do\\_I\\_have\\_to\\_wait\\_English\\_v2.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/951774/PHE_COVID-19_vaccination_guide_why_do_I_have_to_wait_English_v2.pdf)

## PAGE 17

<https://www.actionfraud.police.uk/covid19>

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/av/technology-46149888>

<https://www.england.nhs.uk/statistics/statistical-work-areas/covid-19-vaccinations/>

## PAGE 18

[https://www.euro.who.int/\\_data/assets/pdf\\_file/0004/329647/Vaccines-and-trust.PDF](https://www.euro.who.int/_data/assets/pdf_file/0004/329647/Vaccines-and-trust.PDF)

<https://www.guysandstthomas.nhs.uk/resources/patient-information/all-patients/overcoming-your-fear-of-needles.pdf>

## PAGE 22

<https://www.immunology.org/coronavirus/connect-coronavirus-public-engagement-resources>

# Full Links & References in Resource Pack

## PAGE 24

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/factors-influencing-covid-19-vaccine-uptake-among-minority-ethnic-groups-17-december-2020>

## PAGE 25

[https://www.hsj.co.uk/coronavirus/theyre-not-going-to-offer-us-anything-good-first-the-reasons-for-covid-hesitancy-in-black-communities/7029416.article?mkt\\_tok=eyJpIjoiTnpBNFpEazJOMk0xWW1NMCIslInQoiIHQlJgeXo5dlwwNWpCUzIzanJT1EzclRCbFRKUmlCeG54WUNEcDc3MlRlajgwUlwwdXErU0d4UGVNbnJnUVVwK2RHTnVWME1VQUJXVXZiV0VURFwaTdVaFU5WDJkWXNENFM4MVphNU5SSmRiZ1NrN3REa1RianMOR1N1ODJqK0ozZnlifQ%3D%3D&adredir=1](https://www.hsj.co.uk/coronavirus/theyre-not-going-to-offer-us-anything-good-first-the-reasons-for-covid-hesitancy-in-black-communities/7029416.article?mkt_tok=eyJpIjoiTnpBNFpEazJOMk0xWW1NMCIslInQoiIHQlJgeXo5dlwwNWpCUzIzanJT1EzclRCbFRKUmlCeG54WUNEcDc3MlRlajgwUlwwdXErU0d4UGVNbnJnUVVwK2RHTnVWME1VQUJXVXZiV0VURFwaTdVaFU5WDJkWXNENFM4MVphNU5SSmRiZ1NrN3REa1RianMOR1N1ODJqK0ozZnlifQ%3D%3D&adredir=1)

<https://britishima.org/pfizer-biontech-covid19-vaccine/>

<https://britishima.org/covid19-vaccine-az/>

<https://britishima.org/operation-vaccination/hub/statements/#FAST>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cbYr2Zc8N2I>

<https://rabbiscer.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/12/CER-Vaccination-.pdf>

<https://www.bod.org.uk/board-of-deputies-president-praises-vaccine-teams-as-roll-out-begins/>

<https://www.cbcew.org.uk/home/our-work/health-social-care/coronavirus-guidelines/update-on-covid-19-and-vaccination/>

[https://www.churchofengland.org/sites/default/files/2020-12/COVID\\_19\\_Vaccines\\_update\\_v1.0.pdf](https://www.churchofengland.org/sites/default/files/2020-12/COVID_19_Vaccines_update_v1.0.pdf)

<https://www.interfaith.org.uk/news/faith-communities-and-covid-responding-together-at-a-time-of-need-a-statement>

## PAGE 26

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/covid-19-vaccination-guide-for-healthcare-workers>

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/covid-19-vaccination-guide-for-older-adults>

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/covid-19-vaccination-what-to-expect-after-vaccination>

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/covid-19-vaccination-why-you-are-being-asked-to-wait>

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/covid-19-vaccination-women-of-childbearing-age-currently-pregnant-planning-a-pregnancy-or-breastfeeding>

<https://raceequalityfoundation.org.uk/health-care/covid-19-translated-materials-resources/>

<https://www.england.nhs.uk/london/our-work/covid-19-vaccine-communication-materials/>

<https://future.nhs.uk/CommsLink/view?objectId=24858064>

# Full Links & References in Resource Pack

## PAGE 27

<https://www.sahf.org.uk/covid19>

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=b2Ald\\_Ahbl&feature=youtu.be](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=b2Ald_Ahbl&feature=youtu.be)

<https://www.doctorsoftheworld.org.uk/coronavirus-information/>

## PAGE 28

<https://www.rcog.org.uk/en/news/RCOG-and-RCM-respond-to-misinformation-around-Covid-19-vaccine-and-fertility/>

## PAGE 29

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/covid-19-vaccination-women-of-childbearing-age-currently-pregnant-planning-a-pregnancy-or-breastfeeding>

## PAGE 30

[https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/951000/PHE\\_11843\\_Covid-19\\_Easy-read\\_leaflet.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/951000/PHE_11843_Covid-19_Easy-read_leaflet.pdf)

<https://www.guysandstthomas.nhs.uk/resources/patient-information/easy-read/COVID-vaccinations---an-easy-read-guide.pdf>

<http://www.coronabeegame.co.uk/>

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/covid-19-vaccination-guide-for-older-adults>

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/guidance-on-shielding-and-protecting-extremely-vulnerable-persons-from-covid-19/guidance-on-shielding-and-protecting-extremely-vulnerable-persons-from-covid-19#cev>

<https://www.nhs.uk/find-nhs-number/what-is-your-name>

## PAGE 31

<https://www.newham.gov.uk/coronavirus-covid-19/covid-health-champions#:~:text=Keeping%20Newham%20Safe%20during%20COVID,latest%20advice%20about%20COVID%2D19.>

<https://www.healthwatch.co.uk/your-local-healthwatch/list>

[https://www.hospiceuk.org/docs/default-source/echo/covid-19-echo/covid-19\\_care-at-home\\_guide\\_final.pdf?sfvrsn=2](https://www.hospiceuk.org/docs/default-source/echo/covid-19-echo/covid-19_care-at-home_guide_final.pdf?sfvrsn=2)

<https://www.nhs.uk/conditions/coronavirus-covid-19/social-distancing/bereavement-advice-and-support/>

<https://thriveldn.co.uk/resources/support-after-sudden-bereavement/>

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/covid-19-guidance-for-managing-a-funeral-during-the-coronavirus-pandemic/covid-19-guidance-for-managing-a-funeral-during-the-coronavirus-pandemic>

<https://www.ataloss.org/Pages/FAQs/Category/coronavirus-pandemic>

<https://indd.adobe.com/view/b95ee34d-e6fa-440a-97ce-fcb3433769cc>

## PAGE 32

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/covid-19-vaccination-care-home-and-healthcare-settings-posters/covid-19-vaccination-first-phase-priority-groups>

<https://www.asthma.org.uk/coronavirus/>

# Full Links & References in Resource Pack

<https://www.macmillan.org.uk/coronavirus/cancer-and-coronavirus>

[https://www.diabetes.org.uk/about\\_us/news/coronavirus](https://www.diabetes.org.uk/about_us/news/coronavirus)

<https://www.bhf.org.uk/informationsupport/heart-matters-magazine/news/coronavirus-and-your-health>

<https://www.kidneycareuk.org/news-and-campaigns/coronavirus-advice/>

<https://britishlivertrust.org.uk/new-advice-for-clinically-extremely-vulnerable-people/>

<https://www.nat.org.uk/hiv-covid19>

<https://www.muscular dystrophyuk.org/get-the-right-care-and-support/coronavirus-information-and-advice-for-people-with-muscle-wasting-conditions/>

<https://www.brainandspine.org.uk/coronavirus-covid-19/>

<https://www.sps.nhs.uk/articles/using-covid-19-vaccines-in-patient-taking-immunosuppressive-medicines/#:~:text=Use%20in%20patients%20taking%20immunosuppressive,be%20vaccinated%20against%20COVID%2D19.>

<https://www.stroke.org.uk/finding-support/information-coronavirus-stroke-survivors>

<https://www.sicklecellsociety.org/coronavirus-and-scd/>

<https://www.rethink.org/advice-and-information/covid-19-support/covid-19-vaccine-and-people-living-with-severe-mental-illness/>

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/excess-weight-and-covid-19-insights-from-new-evidence>

<https://www.cysticfibrosis.org.uk/life-with-cystic-fibrosis/coronavirus/updates-and-faqs>

<https://www.mssociety.org.uk/care-and-support/ms-and-coronavirus-care-and-support>

<https://www.blf.org.uk/support-for-you/coronavirus>

## PAGE 34

<https://www.gov.uk/government/news/welcome-to-our-new-mhra-website>

## PAGE 35

<https://www.gov.uk/government/news/statement-from-the-uk-chief-medical-officers-on-the-prioritisation-of-first-doses-of-covid-19-vaccines>

<https://coronavirusresources.phe.gov.uk/covid-19-vaccine/resources/nhs-staff-comms-toolkit/>

## PAGE 36

<https://coronavirusresources.phe.gov.uk/covid-19-vaccine/resources/nhs-staff-comms-toolkit/>

## PAGE 37

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/covid-19-vaccination-care-home-and-healthcare-settings-posters/covid-19-vaccination-first-phase-priority-groups>

# Full Links & References in Resource Pack

<https://coronavirusresources.phe.gov.uk/covid-19-vaccine/resources/nhs-staff-comms-toolkit/>

## PAGE 39

<https://www.immunology.org/coronavirus/connect-coronavirus-immunology-and-covid-19>

<https://www.immunology.org/celebrate-vaccines/public-engagement/videos>

<https://www.e-lfh.org.uk/programmes/covid-19-vaccination/>

<https://www.gov.uk/government/groups/joint-committee-on-vaccination-and-immunisation>

<https://www.gov.uk/government/news/statement-from-the-uk-chief-medical-officers-on-the-prioritisation-of-first-doses-of-covid-19-vaccines>

<https://www.rcn.org.uk/get-help/rcn-advice/covid-19-and-vaccination>

<https://www.lshtm.ac.uk/research/centres/vaccine-centre/vaccine-faqs>

## PAGE 40

<https://vk.ovg.ox.ac.uk/vk/>

<https://www.vaccineconfidence.org/>

<https://www.youtube.com/user/VaccineTrust>

<https://www.anxietyuk.org.uk/products/anxiety-condition/simple-phobias/needle-injection-phobia-booklet-instant-download/>

<https://www.doctorsoftheworld.org.uk/coronavirus-information/>

<https://www.england.nhs.uk/coronavirus/covid-19-vaccination-programme/primary-care-guidance/>

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/health-equity-assessment-tool-heat/health-equity-assessment-tool-heat-executive-summary>

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/nhs-population-screening-a-health-equity-audit-guide/health-equity-audit-guide-for-screening-providers-and-commissioners>

[https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/inclusion-health-applying-all-our-health/inclusion-health-applying-all-our-health?mc\\_cid=07739a32b8&mc\\_eid=97594f25c3](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/inclusion-health-applying-all-our-health/inclusion-health-applying-all-our-health?mc_cid=07739a32b8&mc_eid=97594f25c3)