

CHECKLIST WHEN YOU ARE OFFERED CORONAVIRUS VACCINE

On the day of vaccination, **do not** turn up for vaccination if you:

- Have symptoms of a cold, fever above 38 °C or other signs of infectious disease.
- Are in quarantine or for results from a coronavirus test
- Are isolated due to COVID-19 (wait until 3-4 weeks after recovery to take the vaccine)
- Have been vaccinated with another vaccine in the last 7 days
- Are pregnant and do not belong to a risk group for severe coronavirus disease.
- Notify the vaccination site as soon as possible. The vaccination will then be postponed.

Extra precautions or an individual assessment may be needed if you answer yes to any of these questions. See the information below and contact a doctor if you are unsure.

- Do you have an increased bleeding tendency?
- Have you had an allergic reaction to this vaccine or its ingredients before?
- Have you previously had a severe (life-threatening) allergic reaction to other vaccines, food, medicines, or anything else?
- Are you pregnant and at risk for severe coronavirus disease?
- Do you use beta blockers?

INFORMATION ABOUT PRECAUTIONS AND INDIVIDUAL ASSESSMENT

Increased bleeding tendency: If you take blood-thinning medication, you can be vaccinated as normal. There is little risk of significant bleeding when the vaccine is injected into the arm. Inform the vaccination site that you use this type of medication so that they are prepared to help you if there are signs of bleeding at the injection site. In that case, it will help to apply pressure to the area.

Examples of common medicines prescribed in this group are Marevan, Eliquis, Pradaxa, Xarelto, Lixiana, Albyl-E, Aspirin, Acetylsalicylic acid, Plavix, Clopidogrel, Persantin, Brilique, Heparin, Fragmin and Klexane.

If you have an increased bleeding tendency due to an underlying disease, contact your doctor for assessment. If you have haemophilia and are being treated with a coagulation factor, you should be vaccinated on the same day as the last dose of coagulation factor.

Previous allergic reaction to coronavirus vaccine or severe allergic reaction to other vaccines, food, medicine, etc. : Contact your doctor for assessment. If the doctor recommends a vaccine, there may be a need for increased preparedness to deal with any allergic reactions, as well as an extended observation period after vaccination.

Pregnancy in risk groups: Currently, only women in the prioritised groups are offered vaccines. If you are one of these and are pregnant, consult your doctor to assess whether it is possible to shield yourself from infection. If shielding is not possible, you and your doctor can weigh the risk of a severe COVID-19 disease course against a possible, unknown risk of vaccination for the mother and child.

Breastfeeding: The effect of the vaccine on breastfeeding women has not been studied but it is unlikely that vaccination of the mother involves any risk to a breastfed child. Women who breastfeed can be vaccinated and do not need to stop breastfeeding after vaccination.

Beta-blockers: Healthcare professionals should be aware that you are taking this type of medication so that they can give you the best possible help if you have an allergic reaction. You do not have an increased risk of allergic reactions, but may need more of the medication used to treat allergies.

Examples of common beta-blockers are Metoprolol, Selo-Zok, Seloken, Bloxazoc, Atenolol, Bisoprolol, Emconcor, Brevibloc and Raploc.