

※There is no need to maintain a gap between this and other vaccines.
Simultaneous administration is also possible if approved by a doctor.

高齢者新型コロナウイルス感染症の予防接種を受ける方へ

For elderly individuals receiving the COVID-19 vaccination

1. Effectiveness of COVID-19 Vaccination

COVID-19 vaccination has been confirmed by multiple reports both domestically and internationally to be effective in preventing onset of the disease as well as in preventing severe illness (hospitalization). It should be noted that even those who have previously been infected can be reinfected, and additional preventive effects against disease onset from vaccination have also been confirmed. Furthermore, it has been verified that, across all age groups, the effectiveness in preventing severe illness (hospitalization) is higher than the effectiveness in preventing disease onset.

2. Before Receiving Vaccination

(1) General Precautions

- ① Please read this guide carefully and fully understand the necessity of vaccination and possible side effects.
- ② If you have any concerns or questions, please contact your vaccination doctor or the responsible department before getting vaccinated.
- ③ COVID-19 vaccinations are not mandatory; vaccinations are only administered if the individual wishes to receive them, so please ensure you are fully informed and agreeable before getting vaccinated.
- ④ If dementia or similar conditions prevent a final confirmation of the individual's consent, vaccination based on the Immunization Act cannot be performed.

(2) Individuals Who Cannot Receive Vaccinations

1. Those who clearly have a fever (37.5°C or higher) on the day of vaccination.
2. Those suffering from a severe acute illness.
3. Those who have previously experienced anaphylactic shock

※due to any component of the vaccine.

※This refers to a severe allergic reaction that usually occurs within about 30 minutes after vaccination.)

4. Those with a history of severe hypersensitivity, such as anaphylaxis, to any component of the COVID-19 vaccine.
5. Others whom a physician deems ineligible for vaccination due to their medical condition.

(3) General Precautions After Vaccination

- ① For the first 30 minutes after vaccination, sudden adverse reactions may occur, so make sure you can contact a doctor.
- ② Since side effects of the vaccination often appear within 24 hours, pay attention to your condition during this period.
- ③ It is fine to take a bath, but avoid rubbing the injection site vigorously.
- ④ On the day of vaccination, avoid strenuous exercise and heavy drinking.

3. Adverse Reactions to COVID-19 Vaccination

Various symptoms such as pain at the injection site, fatigue, headache, and fever have been observed, but most are mild to moderate, and based on the information available at this time, there are no serious safety concerns. Additionally, it is reported that younger individuals tend to experience adverse reactions at a lower rate. In domestic studies, myocarditis classified as Brighton levels 1–3 has been reported, primarily among young males. Furthermore, anaphylaxis has been reported as a serious adverse reaction in Japan; therefore, it is important to be monitored on-site for 30 minutes after vaccination and to consult a doctor if you experience symptoms such as chest pain, shortness of breath, or extreme fatigue in the days following vaccination. If you have any other questions, please contact the responsible department.

4. About the Vaccination Health Damage Relief System

If health damage occurs due to side effects from vaccinations administered by the city, resulting in the need for treatment or leaving a disability that affects daily life, you can receive support through the health damage relief system under the Vaccination Act.

[Inquiries]

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