



## Covid vaccine consent form for children and young people

Covid-19 is an illness that lots of people are catching at the moment.

Most people won't get very poorly from coronavirus but some people have to go to hospital. There is a very small chance that some people might die from it, but for healthy children the risk it is tiny, less than 1 in a million.



One way to help adults stay safe is to get a covid vaccine. The vaccines should stop people getting very poorly, but for children the chance of getting ill is already very small even if you do catch it.



It will take about 2 weeks for the vaccine to start working. During the first 10 days after being vaccinated, you are slightly more likely to catch covid, so if you are getting the vaccine to try and protect a vulnerable household member, try to keep your distance in the first 10 days if possible.



The vaccine cannot stop people from getting covid. If you do catch it, you can pass it on just as easily whether you are vaccinated or not. So this vaccine is to help the person receiving it and is not able to help your family or your school.



If you or your parent or carer is worried about you having the vaccine, you can talk to your doctor.

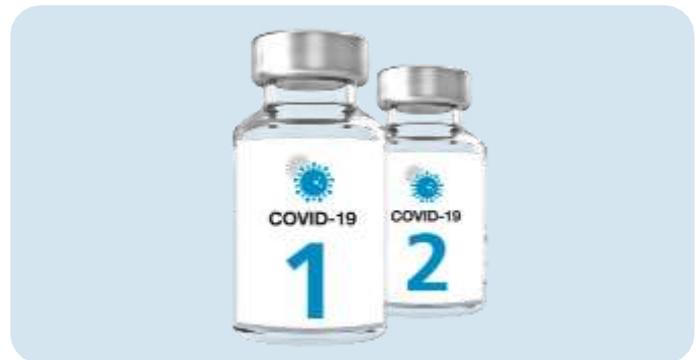
If you have already had covid, then your natural immunity will be stronger and last much better than vaccine-immunity, so you don't need to take the vaccine (about half of secondary school children have already had it).



You can't catch covid directly from the vaccine. But in the first 10 days after being vaccinated, you are *more* likely to catch covid, so if you are getting the vaccine, try to keep away from anyone vulnerable if possible.



The government have only advised one jab for children because it has been shown in other countries that side effects are often worse after a second dose.



After your vaccine your arm might be a bit sore for a short time. You might also feel tired or have a headache.

This is called having side effects.

You can ask your parent or carer to give you some painkillers like paracetamol for this.



More serious side effects are rare, such as heart inflammation (myocarditis) or blood clots. But these problems have been seen in countries that are vaccinating children, such as Israel and the US.

We don't yet know if these side effects could affect health in adult life.





## Consent to have the covid vaccine if you are 12 to 15 years old

I confirm I have parental responsibility for the named child.

I have understood the information provided to me about the coronavirus vaccination

Yes, I consent to my child receiving the vaccine

YES

OR

No, I do NOT consent to my child receiving the vaccine

NO

Signature of parent / carer:

S Yourname 

Date: \_\_ / \_\_ / \_\_\_\_



Yes, I consent to receiving the vaccine myself

YES

OR

No, I do NOT consent to receiving the vaccine

NO

Signature of child / young person:

S Yourname 

Date: \_\_ / \_\_ / \_\_\_\_

I DO / DO NOT (please delete) consent for my child to make their own decision after full discussion with a medical professional.

Signature of parent / carer:

## Office use only – new consent is required for each dose

Date of COVID-19 vaccination	Site of injection (please circle)		Batch number/ expiry date	Brand of Vaccine	Immuniser name and signature (please print)	Where administered (school, home, GP etc)
First	L arm	R arm				
Second	L arm	R arm				Has fresh consent been obtained?

Immunisation Checklist	Yes	No
Details correct on consent form / consent given?		
Child /parent understands disease and benefits of vaccination?		
Any reactions to previous vaccinations, including any chest pain? (this would contra-indicate a 2 <sup>nd</sup> dose)		
Advice on possible side-effects and their management provided and patient information leaflet given?		
Well today?		
Any possibility of pregnancy?		
Any known allergies?		
Reasonable adjustments discussed and considered		

## Gillick guidelines checklist

The information below is required by the immunising clinician if the consent form is not signed by a parent/carer and the young person wants to receive the immunisation. A young person has competency to consent when they:	Yes	No
Understand which immunisation is to be given?		
Understands what Covid-19 is?		
Understand the risks of not having the vaccine and the possible side-effects of the vaccine, including rare but serious risks such as myocarditis.		
Can retain the information?		
Can use or weigh up the information provided as part of their own decision making process?		
The child/young person is free from any pressure or inducement to consent?		
Can communicate that decision to the healthcare professional?		
Healthcare Professional comments/actions/additional notes:		