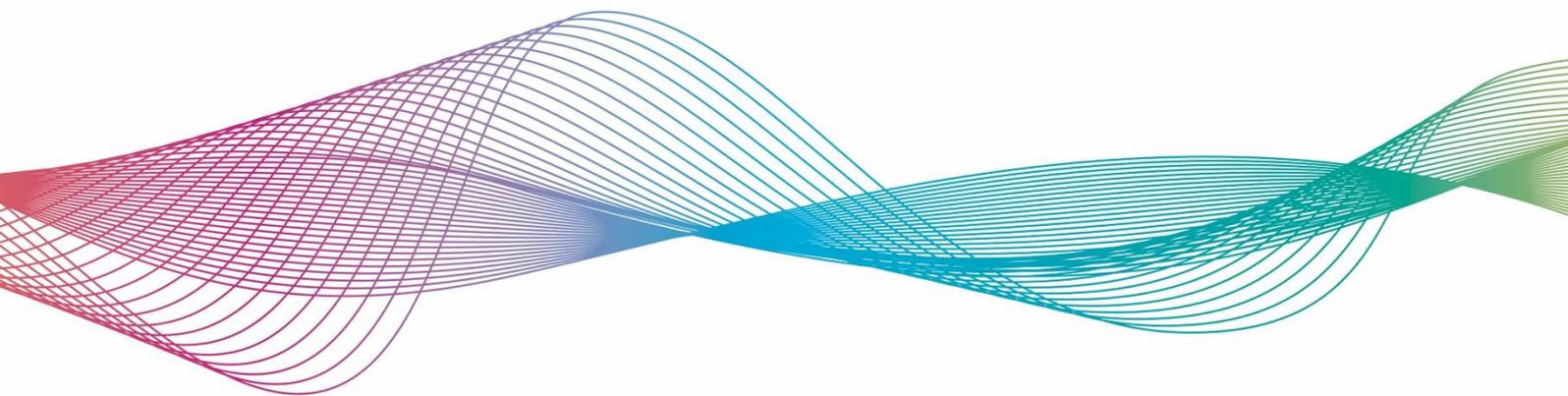


# Pharmacy information pack for Healthier Lancashire and South Cumbria COVID-19 vaccination sites

**Last updated September 2022**

Please ensure you are referring to the most up to date version of this document which can be found at the following website: <https://www.lancsmmg.nhs.uk/lancashire-and-south-cumbria-resources/lsc-covid-19-vaccination-programme/>



## Contents

<b>Introduction</b> .....	<b>3</b>
<b>Abbreviations</b> .....	<b>4</b>
<b>Links to essential resources</b> .....	<b>5</b>
Lancashire and South Cumbria resources .....	7
<b>How to handle the vaccine</b> .....	<b>8</b>
<b>Transportation of vaccine</b> .....	<b>9</b>
<b>Mutual aid</b> .....	<b>11</b>
Completing the mutual aid form .....	12
<b>How to handle vaccine incidents</b> .....	<b>13</b>
<b>Legal mechanisms for administering the vaccine</b> .....	<b>15</b>
<b>Assessing the individual</b> .....	<b>16</b>
Allergies .....	16
Immunosuppression .....	17
Pregnancy .....	17
COVID-19 vaccines received overseas .....	17
<b>Contact list</b> .....	<b>18</b>

# Introduction

This pack provides pharmacy information for COVID-19 vaccination sites. It is intended for the Lancashire and South Cumbria ICS area. It includes information on the following:

- **Links to essential resources**
- **How to handle and transport the vaccine**
- **Mutual aids of vaccines**
- **How to manage vaccine incidents**
- **The legal mechanisms under which the vaccine can be administered**
- **Sources of information which might be useful when assessing a person before administering a vaccine**

This information pack is not exhaustive. Should you need any further information or guidance on any aspect of operating a COVID-19 vaccination service, please contact the System Vaccination Operations Centre (SVOC) in the first instance (see [contacts list](#)).

In each section, we signpost to relevant national and Lancashire & South Cumbria policies, guidance and SOPs. We then highlight a few key points of note, which we have learnt to be pertinent points over our experience of delivering the vaccination programme. However, these key points of note are not exhaustive and the full resources should always be referred to. You should also refer to any SOPs and other documents produced by your organisation which relate to the vaccination programme.

At the time of writing, the following vaccines were being used in the vaccination centres and are referred to in this information pack:

- Pfizer- BioNTech
  - Comirnaty 30 microgram/dose for 12+ years (adult and adolescent)
  - Comirnaty 10 microgram/dose for 5-11 years (children)

In this pack, 'Comirnaty' will be used to refer to both preparations. If the text is only relevant to a certain preparation, it will clearly specify the relevant preparation.

- Moderna
  - Spikevax
  - Spikevax bivalent Original/Omicron (referred to as Spikevax bivalent in this pack)
- Novavax/Nuvaxovid – this will only be held and administered in a few designated sites and therefore reference to it will be limited in this information pack. Administration of this vaccine is only allowed under a Patient Specific Direction (PSD) – it will not be covered by a national protocol or Patient Group Direction (PGD).

AstraZeneca/Vaxzevria was previously used in the programme but was phased out in August 2022. You may come across people who have received this vaccine, so reference to it may be included in this information pack if relevant.

Vaccines will be referred to by their brand name throughout this pack.

# Abbreviations

ICS	Integrated Care System
LMC	Local Medical Committee
LPC	Local Pharmaceutical Committee
MHRA	Medicines and Healthcare products Regulatory Agency
PCN	Primary Care Network
PEG	Polyethylene Glycol
PGD	Patient Group Direction
PHE	Public Health England (all health protection functions now transferred to the UK Health Security Agency, UKHSA)
POM	Prescription-Only Medicine
PSD	Patient Specific Direction
SIT	Screening and Immunisation Team
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
SPC	Summary of Product Characteristics
SPS	Specialist Pharmacy Service
SVOC	System Vaccination Operations Centre
UKHSA	UK Health Security Agency (formerly Public Health England)
WDL	Wholesale Dealers Licence

# Links to essential resources

Printing online resources should be avoided – they should be accessed online at the time of need to ensure you are getting the most up to date information. We suggest you bookmark these resources for ease of access.

## Specialist Pharmacy Service COVID-19 vaccines resources:

The Specialist Pharmacy Service (SPS) provide information, guidance and SOPs on various pharmaceutical aspects of COVID-19 vaccines: <https://www.sps.nhs.uk/home/covid-19-vaccines/>

All the SPS COVID-19 vaccines guidance and SOPs can be found here: <https://www.sps.nhs.uk/articles/managing-covid-19-vaccines-guidance-and-sops/>

## The Green Book

The Green Book: <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/immunisation-against-infectious-disease-the-green-book>

The Green Book chapter 14a – COVID-19: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/covid-19-the-green-book-chapter-14a>

## The National Protocols and Patient Group Directions (PGDs)

The National Protocols: <https://www.england.nhs.uk/coronavirus/covid-19-vaccination-programme/legal-mechanisms/national-protocols-for-covid-19-vaccines/>

The Patient Group Directions (PGDs): <https://www.england.nhs.uk/coronavirus/covid-19-vaccination-programme/legal-mechanisms/patient-group-directions-pgds-for-covid-19-vaccines/>

## NHS England guidance and policies:

NHSE documents related to the COVID-19 vaccination programme can be found here: <https://www.england.nhs.uk/coronavirus/covid-19-vaccination-programme/>

SOP for roving and mobile models: <https://www.england.nhs.uk/coronavirus/publication/standard-operating-procedure-roving-and-mobile-models/>

SOP for management of COVID-19 vaccination clinical incidents and enquiries: <https://www.england.nhs.uk/coronavirus/publication/standard-operating-procedure-management-of-covid-19-vaccination-clinical-incidents-and-enquiries/>

Position statement on reducing microbial risk when transporting COVID-19 vaccines in pop-up, roving and mobile models: <https://www.england.nhs.uk/coronavirus/publication/position-statement-for-reducing-microbial-risk-when-transporting-covid-19-vaccines-in-pop-up-roving-and-mobile-models/>

Mutual aid and the transfer of COVID-19 vaccines between NHS vaccination sites: <https://www.england.nhs.uk/coronavirus/publication/mutual-aid-and-the-transfer-of-covid-19-vaccines-between-hospital-hubs-vaccination-centres-and-local-vaccination-services/>

## SPCs:

- Comirnaty
  - [Comirnaty 30 microgram/dose for 12+ years \(adult and adolescents\)](#)
  - [Comirnaty 10 microgram/dose for 5-11 years \(children\)](#)
- [Spikevax](#)
- [Spikevax bivalent](#)
- [Nuvaxovid](#)
- [Vaxzevria](#) (phased out in August 2022)

## FutureNHS:

The FutureNHS website has a designated site for the COVID-19 vaccination programme: <https://future.nhs.uk/CovidVaccinations/grouphome> - you may need to register with your nhs.net email address to access. It contains various documents to assist vaccination sites across the 3 delivery programmes (Hospital Hubs, Vaccination Centres and Local Vaccination Services (PCNs and Community Pharmacies)).

FutureNHS maintains a cohort eligibility and operational status document, which is reviewed regularly and updated in line with operational changes. It provides an easy-to-use table on eligible cohorts and the recommended vaccines:

<https://future.nhs.uk/connect.ti/CovidVaccinations/view?objectId=31770448>

All clinical updates can be found here:

<https://future.nhs.uk/connect.ti/CovidVaccinations/view?objectId=26623152>

All operational bulletins can be found here:

<https://future.nhs.uk/CovidVaccinations/view?objectID=37035504>

FutureNHS also hosts resources for people with immunosuppression, including operational notes, clinical resources, communication resources and template letters:

<https://future.nhs.uk/CovidVaccinations/view?objectId=31859760>

## Other resources:

COVID-19 vaccination: information for healthcare practitioners from the UK Health Security Agency: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/covid-19-vaccination-programme-guidance-for-healthcare-practitioners>

COVID-19 vaccinations received overseas: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/covid-19-vaccinations-received-overseas>

## Lancashire and South Cumbria resources

The following Lancashire and South Cumbria SOPs and documents are available and should be referred to in conjunction with this information pack. See [website](#) for the most up to date versions (<https://www.lancsmmg.nhs.uk/lancashire-and-south-cumbria-resources/lsc-covid-19-vaccination-programme/>).

- SOP for filling in the Mutual Aid request form for COVID-19 vaccinations
- Mutual aid request form
- SOP for monitoring the total transportation time of thawed undiluted Comirnaty 30 microgram and Spikevax COVID-19 vaccines
- Transportation label

# How to handle the vaccine

Each vaccine has different storage and handling requirements. The SPC for each product should be referred to.

## Useful resources

SPCs:

- Comirnaty
  - [Comirnaty 30 microgram/dose for 12+ years \(adult and adolescents\)](#)
  - [Comirnaty 10 microgram/dose for 5-11 years \(children\)](#)
- [Spikevax](#)
- [Spikevax bivalent](#)
- [Nuvaxovid](#)
- [Vaxzevria](#) (phased out August 2022)

The Specialist Pharmacy Service (SPS) website has published information on the [cold chain management](#) of COVID-19 vaccines. They have also published articles outlining the characteristics of each vaccine: <https://www.sps.nhs.uk/articles/understanding-the-characteristics-of-covid-19-vaccines/>

## Key points

- Comirnaty, Spikevax and Spikevax bivalent will be received at sites thawed, which reduces the expiry date of the unopened vial – refer to the relevant current SPC for details of thawed expiry dates. Vials can be used until 23:59 on the day of expiry.
- On receipt of thawed Comirnaty 30 microgram, Spikevax and Spikevax bivalent vaccine, a local pre-printed transportation label should be affixed to the packaging and the relevant detail recorded, as per the Lancashire and South Cumbria SOP for monitoring the total transportation time of thawed undiluted Comirnaty 30 microgram for adults and adolescents and Spikevax Covid-19 vaccines – see the section on ‘Transportation of vaccine’ for further details.
- All attempts should be made on receipt to determine the delivery journey time. Comirnaty 30 microgram is allowed 48 hours total transportation time once thawed and Spikevax and Spikevax bivalent are allowed 12 hours total transportation time once thawed - this includes the delivery journey, therefore the ability to transport onwards depends on knowing how long the delivery journey took. See below for the importance of this. Where unknown, it can be assumed the delivery time to you took 6 hours, and you have 42 hours remaining for Comirnaty 30 microgram and 6 hours for Spikevax and Spikevax bivalent for onwards transportation.
- If your site receives frozen vaccine (usually applies to hospital hubs and some mass vaccination centres only), follow the SPS SOPs for ordering, receipt and storage of COVID-19 vaccines: <https://www.sps.nhs.uk/articles/ordering-receipt-and-storage-of-covid-19-vaccines/>

# Transportation of vaccine

All vaccines must be transported according to the terms of their marketing authorisations. Comirnaty 30 microgram, Spikevax and Spikevax bivalent all have special requirements regarding transporting the thawed vaccine. The time these thawed vials spend in transit needs to be monitored carefully as they are only allowed to be transported for a certain number of hours – Comirnaty 30 microgram can be transported for a maximum of 48 hours and Spikevax and Spikevax bivalent for a maximum of 12 hours. Some of this time will already have been taken up during delivery to the site. The remaining time available for onward transportation is important for any mutual aids (see next section) or when transporting vials to administer vaccines at sites other than the designated delivery site, for example household visits or pop-up vaccine sites.

## Useful resources

For further information on transporting vials for use at an end user location, see the following:

- [NHS England and NHS Improvement SOP: Roving and mobile models](#) for information on administration of vaccine outside of the vaccination base, for example at care homes, households, temporary vaccine clinics, vaccination buses and drive-through clinics. Section 4 includes a section on considerations for moving the vaccine.
- SPS article on [transporting COVID-19 vaccines](#) – the example SOP can be used for all vaccines available.
- [SPS SOP Transporting COVID-19 vaccines whilst maintaining the cold chain](#) for information on how to transport vaccines using cool boxes and links to other resources on this topic.
- [The Green Book chapter 3](#) for generic information on maintaining the vaccine cold chain.
- [Lancashire and South Cumbria SOP for monitoring the total transportation time of thawed undiluted Comirnaty 30 microgram for adults and adolescents and Spikevax COVID-19 vaccines](#) (under 'Transportation of vaccine').

## Key points

- The marketing authorisations for Comirnaty 30 microgram, Spikevax bivalent and Spikevax have restrictions on the number of hours allowed for transportation within the shelf life of the **unpunctured / undiluted** vial at 2-8°C:
  - Comirnaty 30 microgram can be transported for up to 48 hours in total
  - Spikevax bivalent and Spikevax can be transported for up to 12 hours in totalBoth can be transported an unlimited number of times. As they will usually be delivered to sites thawed, some of the time allowed will have been used by the journey from the wholesaler. Every attempt should be made to determine the journey time from wholesaler to the site. If unknown, it can be assumed that the journey took 6 hours to reach you, and this should be deducted from the total allowed transportation time allowed within the relevant marketing authorisation.
- For Comirnaty 10 microgram, the **undiluted** vial can be moved an unlimited number of times, within its 10-week expiry at 2-8°C. Therefore, determining the journey time from the wholesaler is not required.

- Transportation of **diluted / punctured** vials should only be carried out under specific circumstances when an assessment of the risk of microbial contamination and proliferation versus risk of wastage and loss of opportunities to administer vaccine has been considered by the PCN Clinical Director. Refer to the [NHSE&I position statement on reducing microbial risk when transporting COVID-19 vaccines in pop up, roving and mobile models](#). Transportation of diluted / punctured vials should be in a cool box maintained at 2 to 8°C.
  - For Comirnaty 30 microgram, Spikevax bivalent and Spikevax:
    - Diluted or punctured vials must be used within 6 hours of dilution / puncturing.
    - Any time spent roving with a diluted or punctured vial must be within the time left for transportation.
  - For Comirnaty 10 microgram:
    - Diluted vials must be used within 12 hours of dilution.
    - Transportation of the diluted vial is allowed for up to 6 hours.
- If transporting individual vials or part-boxes, they must be appropriately packed to minimise movement and ensure that the vials remain upright.
- The [Lancashire and South Cumbria SOP for monitoring the total transportation time for thawed undiluted Comirnaty 30 microgram for adults and adolescents and Spikevax COVID-19 vaccines](#) specifies use of a label to be affixed to the original packaging to facilitate monitoring of transportation time – this label can be obtained by contacting SVOC and its use is mandatory for Comirnaty 30 microgram, Spikevax bivalent and Spikevax in the Lancashire and South Cumbria area.
- Transportation for mutual aid requires additional considerations regarding packaging of the vials – see the next section for further details.

# Mutual aid

Sites are allocated vaccine based on nationally and locally determined allocation principles and are expected to utilise only the vaccines allocated to them. However, it is recognised that in some limited circumstances, it may be necessary to transfer vials between vaccination sites. Supply of medicines across a legal boundary i.e. from one legal entity to another, is subject to regulatory control and requires the supplying site to hold a Wholesale Dealers Licence (WDL) from the MHRA. However, the mutual aid policy provides exemptions from the requirement to hold a WDL, where a medicine is to be used for vaccination against coronavirus. Mutual aid is designed and approved for use in exceptional circumstances only and in accordance with the policy referred to below, only when there is significant risk that booked patients would otherwise go unvaccinated or unused vaccine would be wasted.

## Useful resources

- The national policy for mutual aids should be referred to, prior to requesting any mutual aids: [Mutual aid and the transfer of COVID-19 vaccines between NHS vaccination sites](#)
- [Lancashire and South Cumbria SOP – Mutual aids](#) (under ‘Mutual aids’)
- Lancashire [Mutual aid request form](#) (under ‘Mutual aids’)
- The SPS website contains some useful information on supplying medicines across legal boundaries, how this relates to COVID-19 vaccines, and some logistical considerations – see the webpage [regulatory-compliant supply of COVID-19 vaccines by one NHS organisation to another: advice for senior pharmacists](#).
- The SPS has also published a Q&A on [supply of vaccines under mutual aid](#).

## Key points

- Mutual aid should be used in exceptional circumstances only and only if it meets one of the following criteria:
  - Where there is likely to be significant wastage of vaccine AND where the wastage will occur through no fault of the applicant party; **or**
  - Where there has been a failure of delivery of vaccines (or where the vaccine arrives and is not suitable for administration) AND where the applicant party had previously been formally notified of the expected delivery; **or**
  - Where equipment failures which could not have been foreseen have caused vaccine to become unsuitable for administration
- Supply of mutual aid should always be in original cartons – this is so the post-thaw expiry date is visible (individual vials are **not** labelled with the post-thaw expiry date).
- Vials should not be removed from the manufacturer’s original carton. Supply of less than a full carton is allowed, only if some vials from an opened carton have already been issued and the remainder can be supplied in that carton labelled with the correct expiry date. Part boxes should be packed appropriately to ensure the vials remain upright and movement is minimised.
- Each mutual aid should be individually assessed and approved by both the dispatching and the receiving site lead pharmacists, who are professionally responsible for safeguarding the quality and integrity of the vaccine and vials.

- Maintenance of the cold chain and transportation time (for Comirnaty 30 microgram, Spikevax bivalent and Spikevax) need to be considered once the mutual aid has been agreed and when moving the vaccine – see section on transportation of vaccine.

## Completing the mutual aid form

- The donor site should complete the donor, vaccine and approvals sections.
- The recipient site should complete the recipient section.
- The donor and recipient responsible pharmacists must enter their names in the approval section, to indicate that they approve the vaccine to be moved, under the circumstances entered on the form. This section is considered in lieu of a signature and should only be completed by the responsible pharmacists. Only NHS or organisational emails should be used – a mutual aid cannot be approved using generic email providers.
- Ensure the form is fully completed before returning to the SVOC Bookings and Allocations team – incomplete forms cannot be approved and will be returned.
- Vaccine should not be moved until approval has been received by the ICS lead pharmacist or their deputy(ies). This will be via email to all parties, with a fully approved mutual aid form attached, with the details of the lead pharmacist authorising the move added.

# How to handle vaccine incidents

## Useful resources

This NHS England and NHS Improvement SOP describes the process which should be followed when incidents arise:

- [Standard operating procedure: Management of COVID-19 vaccination clinical incidents and enquiries](#)

The following document contains information on responding to cold chain breaches, compromised vaccines, responding to errors in vaccine preparation and administration, revaccination considerations and duty of candour and individual consent:

- [PHE Vaccine incident guidance: responding to vaccine errors](#)

The following SPS webpage provides additional information on managing temperature excursions:

- [Managing temperature excursions for COVID-19 vaccines](#)

## Key points

### Cold chain events

- No vaccines should be used or discarded until the event has been investigated and advice provided by the Screening and Immunisation Team.
- All cold chain events should be reported to SVOC pharmacy ([mlcsu.svocpharmacylsc@nhs.net](mailto:mlcsu.svocpharmacylsc@nhs.net)) and the Lancashire and South Cumbria Screening and Immunisation Team (SIT) ([england.lancashiresit@nhs.net](mailto:england.lancashiresit@nhs.net)).
- If any individuals have received a compromised vaccine, the SIT must be informed immediately for further advice.
- Whilst awaiting advice and what action to take from SIT:
  - Clearly label and quarantine the affected vaccines in a cold chain compliant fridge. Do not use the vaccines.
  - If there is any doubt that a fridge is not functioning correctly, the fridge itself should be quarantined and reviewed by an engineer.
  - Consider whether the next scheduled clinic/appointment will have the required vaccines available – refer to the mutual aid policy if required and get in touch with the SVOC Bookings and Allocations team if necessary and as soon as possible.
  - Calculate the duration and temperature of the cold chain breach. The time period should be calculated from the last recorded in range temperature prior to the cold chain breach, until recorded back in range.

### Cold chain management

- Sites should consider registering with NW Electricity as a priority business so that they will be informed when there is an unexpected power cut in the area or when an interruption to the power supply is expected.

- Sites should consider the use of SD cards as a secondary recording device and to ensure fridges are fitted with batteries so that secondary recordings are still taken in the event of a power failure. These can then be downloaded when there has been a temperature breach and on a scheduled basis.
- It is strongly recommended that sites also consider the use of data loggers set to record the temperature every 10 minutes, to provide data on the temperatures within the refrigerator.

### **Clinical incidents**

- Clinical incidents should be reported immediately to SVOC and to your organisation's own clinical incident reporting system

# Legal mechanisms for administering the vaccine

As vaccines are prescription only medicines (POM), they must be prescribed prior to administration or administered under an alternative legal mechanism. For vaccination sites in Lancashire and South Cumbria, this is usually under the national protocol or a patient group direction (PGD). Nuvaxovid can only be administered under a patient specific direction (PSD).

## Useful resources

- The SPS website provides guidance on the relevant legal mechanisms for COVID-19 vaccines, offers a priority order for the options, and provides advice on their application to different professional groups: [The legal mechanisms available for giving COVID-19 vaccines and their application](#)
- The SPS website should be read in conjunction with the NHS England document on the legal mechanisms for administering the COVID vaccines: [Summary of the legal mechanisms for administering the COVID-19 vaccine\(s\)](#)
- The national protocols and PGDs for COVID-19 vaccines can be found on the NHS England website: [Legal mechanisms](#)

## Key points

- People who fall outside of the national protocols and PGDs will need to be clinically assessed by a prescriber. If they conclude that the person should be vaccinated, this will need to be administered under a patient specific direction (PSD). **PSDs cannot be accepted at mass vaccination sites.** PCN-led sites may choose to administer the vaccine under the authority of PSDs signed by a GP in their locality but this would need to be undertaken in agreement with their LPC and LMC.
- Staff must read and sign the PGD or national protocol that they are working under prior to undertaking any activity. This needs to be repeated each time the PGD or national protocol is updated.

# Assessing the individual

The [national protocols](#) and [PGDs](#) should be followed in the first instance when deciding if an individual is eligible for vaccination. They provide exclusion and inclusion criteria, and special precautions and considerations for vaccinating individuals.

## Useful resources

- The national protocols and PGDs are based on information contained within the Green Book chapter 14a and this should be referred to for further information: [Green Book chapter 14a](#)
- The UKHSA provide additional information on the vaccine programme and includes useful information on how to manage inadvertent vaccine administration errors: [COVID-19 vaccination: information for healthcare practitioners](#)

## Allergies

### Useful resources

Excipients for all vaccines can be found in section 6.1 of the relevant SPC. The SPS website also has further information about advising individuals with allergies on their website:

- Spikevax: <https://www.sps.nhs.uk/articles/advising-individuals-with-allergies-on-their-suitability-for-covid-19-vaccine-moderna/>
- Comirnaty: <https://www.sps.nhs.uk/articles/advising-individuals-with-allergies-on-their-suitability-for-covid-19-vaccine-pfizer-biontech/>

[The Green Book chapter 14a](#) table 5 outlines the management of patients with a history of allergy.

The British Society for Allergy and Clinical Immunology (BASCI) have produced the following vaccine allergy FAQs for GPs: [Vaccine Allergy FAQs for GPs](#)

### Key points

- Note that as per the Green Book chapter 14a table 5, there are only 2 circumstances when a COVID-19 vaccination would be contra-indicated due to allergies – prior anaphylaxis reaction to COVID-19 vaccine or prior systemic allergic reaction to a component of the vaccine. Excipients of the vaccines can be found in the SPCs. Particular caution should be taken with the following excipients:
  - PEG (polyethylene glycol) – this is found in the Comirnaty 30 microgram, Comirnaty 10 microgram, Spikevax bivalent and Spikevax vaccines. Further information on PEG allergies can be found in the [Green Book chapter 14a](#).
  - Polysorbate 80 – this is found in Vaxzevria and Nuvaxovid vaccines. Further information on polysorbate 80 allergies can be found in the [Green Book chapter 14a](#).
  - Trometamol and trometamol hydrochloride – this is found in Comirnaty 10 microgram, Spikevax bivalent and Spikevax vaccines. This excipient is found in

some contrast media, and so those who report an allergy to contrast media should be questioned about the nature and severity of their reaction and either be administered an alternative vaccine if possible or referred to an allergy specialist and consideration given to vaccination under medical supervision in hospital if the severity of the reaction warrants this.

- If in doubt, in the first instance PCN sites should contact their PCN lead pharmacist and mass vaccination sites should contact their trust pharmacists.

## Immunosuppression

### Useful resources

Clinical resources for assessing individuals who may require additional doses due to being immunosuppressed can be found on the FutureNHS website. Operational notes, system notes and other useful resources can also be found here.

<https://future.nhs.uk/CovidVaccinations/view?objectId=31859760>

## Pregnancy

### Useful resources

As well as the information provided in the Green Book, the Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists (RCOG) have produced information for healthcare professionals on COVID-19 infection in pregnancy, which includes a section on vaccination and pregnancy.

[Coronavirus \(COVID-19\) infection and pregnancy](#)

## COVID-19 vaccines received overseas

### Useful resources

If an individual attends for vaccination and declares that they have received vaccination overseas, the following document should be referred to, before deciding whether to proceed with vaccination or not.

[COVID-19 vaccinations received overseas](#)

# Contact list

SVOC pharmacy: [mlcsu.svocpharmacylsc@nhs.net](mailto:mlcsu.svocpharmacylsc@nhs.net)

SVOC main contact: 01772 529500 [healthierlsc.svoc-info.c19vacc@nhs.net](mailto:healthierlsc.svoc-info.c19vacc@nhs.net)

Bookings and Allocations team at SVOC: 01772 529500

[healthierlsc.bookingsandallocations@nhs.net](mailto:healthierlsc.bookingsandallocations@nhs.net). Use this email for requesting mutual aids.

Screening and Immunisation Team, NHS England and NHS Improvement (North West) [england.lancashiresit@nhs.net](mailto:england.lancashiresit@nhs.net). Use this email to report any temperature excursions and vaccine incidents, copying in SVOC pharmacy.

If you have any questions or comments about this information pack, please contact the SVOC pharmacy on the email address above.

## Get to know us or get in touch

 [mlcsu](#)

 [Midlands and Lancashire Commissioning Support Unit](#)

 [midlandsandlancashirecsu.nhs.uk](http://midlandsandlancashirecsu.nhs.uk)