

	Chinese simplified
A guide to COVID-19 vaccination	冠状病毒疫苗接种指南
All women of childbearing age, those currently pregnant or breastfeeding	所有育龄妇女，目前怀孕或哺乳的妇女
You must read this before you go for vaccination	在进行疫苗接种之前，您必须阅读此资料
The COVID-19 vaccines available in the UK have been shown to be effective and to have a good safety profile. The early COVID-19 vaccines do not contain organisms that can multiply in the body, so they cannot infect the person being vaccinated or an unborn baby in the womb.	在英国可获得的冠状病毒疫苗已被证明是有效的并且具有良好的安全性。早期的冠状病毒疫苗不含能在体内繁殖的生物，因此它们无法感染正在接种疫苗的人或子宫中未出生的婴儿。
Many vaccines can be given safely in pregnancy so why am I being advised against this vaccine?	怀孕期间可以安全地接种许多疫苗，那为什么不建议我使用这种疫苗？
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.	这些疫苗尚未在怀孕的情况下进行测试，因此，在获得更多信息之前，孕妇不应该常规的接种这种疫苗。在进行任何怀孕期间的临床研究之前，需要有非临床的证据，在此之前，通常不建议怀孕期间进行常规的疫苗接种。
Evidence from non-clinical studies of the Pfizer BioNTech vaccine has been received and reviewed by the Medicines and Healthcare products Regulatory Agency (MHRA). This evidence was also reviewed by World Health Organization and the regulatory bodies in the USA, Canada and Europe and has raised no concerns about safety in pregnancy. Non-clinical studies of the Astra-Zeneca COVID-19 vaccine have raised no concerns.	辉瑞 BioNTech 疫苗的非临床研究证据，药品和保健产品监管局（MHRA）已经收到和审查。世界卫生组织和在美国，加拿大和欧洲的监管机构也对这一证据进行了审查，并没有提出对在怀孕时接种次疫苗的安全性的担忧。 Astra-Zeneca 冠状病毒疫苗的非临床研究没有引起任何担忧。
The Joint Committee on Vaccination and Immunisation (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	疫苗接种和免疫联合委员会（JCVI）意识到，疫苗接种的潜在好处对某些孕妇尤为重要。这包括那些在感染的风险非常高，或者那些患有临床疾病而使得她们得到冠状病毒后产生严重并发症的的风险很高的人。

risk of suffering serious complications from COVID-19.	
What does this mean for me?	这对我意味着什么？
Here are the key points you should consider:	以下是您应考虑的关键点：
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> if you are pregnant you should not be vaccinated unless you are at high risk – you can be vaccinated after your baby is born 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 如果您怀孕了，除非您属于高风险群，否则不应该接种疫苗–您可以在宝宝出生后接种疫苗
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> if you have had the first dose and then become pregnant, you should delay the second dose until after your baby is born (unless you are at high risk) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 如果您已先打了第一剂的疫苗后才怀孕，那么您应该将第二剂推迟到宝宝出生后（除非您属于高风险群）
If you are pregnant and think you are at high risk, you should discuss having or completing vaccination with your doctor, nurse or midwife.	如果您怀孕并且认为自己处于高风险群，则应与医生，护士或助产士讨论是否要接种疫苗或完成疫苗接种。
Although the vaccine has not been tested in pregnancy, you may decide that the known risks from COVID-19 are so clear that you wish to go ahead with vaccination. There is no advice to avoid pregnancy after COVID-19 vaccination. Vaccination, helping to protect those most vulnerable.	虽然疫苗还没有在怀孕中进行测试，而您确定冠状病毒的已知风险非常明显，因此您希望进行疫苗接种。没有建议要在接种冠状病毒疫苗后避免怀孕。疫苗接种，有助于保护最脆弱的人群。
Breastfeeding	哺乳
There are 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 breastfeeding 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 Organization. If you are breastfeeding, you may decide to wait until you have finished breastfeeding and then have the vaccination.	没有关于冠状病毒疫苗在母乳喂养或母乳喂养婴儿中安全性的数据。尽管如此，冠状病毒疫苗仍不被认为是由母乳喂养的婴儿的风险，而母乳喂养的好处是众所周知的。因此，疫苗接种和免疫联合委员会建议在母乳喂养期间可以接种疫苗。这符合来自美国和世界卫生组织的建议。如果您正在母乳喂养，您也可能会决定等到您完成母乳喂养后再进行疫苗接种。