

	Irish
A guide to COVID-19 vaccination	Treoir maidir le vacsaíniú in aghaidh COVID-19
All women of childbearing age, those currently pregnant or breastfeeding	Gach bean atá in aois leanaí a bheith acu, atá torrach faoi láthair nó atá ag tabhairt cothú cíche
You must read this before you go for vaccination	Ní mór duit an treoir seo a léamh sula bhfaigheann tú vacsaíniú
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.	Léiríodh gurb éifeachtach atá na vacsaíniú atá ar fáil sa Ríocht Aontaithe in aghaidh COVID-19 agus go bhfuil dea-phróifíl sábháilteachta acu. Níl aon orgánaigh a iolraíonn sa chorp ann sna luathvacsaíniú in aghaidh COVID-19. Dá bhrí sin, ní féidir leo an duine atá á vacsaíniú ná leanbh neamhbheirthe sa bhroinn a ionfhabhtú.
Many vaccines can be given safely in pregnancy so why am I being advised against this vaccine?	Is féidir a lán vacsaíniú a thabhairt go sábháilte le linn toirchis. Cén fáth a bhfuiltear ag moladh dom gan an vacsaín seo a fháil, mar sin?
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.	Níor tástáladh na vacsaíniú ar mhná torracha go fóill. Dá bhrí sin, níor cheart do mhná torracha an vacsaín seo a fháil de ghnáth go dtí go gcuirtear tuilleadh faisnéise ar fáil. Éilítear fianaise neamhchliniciúil sular féidir aon staidéir chliniciúla ar mhná torracha a thosú agus is é an gnás nach moltar gnáthvacsaíniú le linn toirchis sula ndéantar na staidéir sin.
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.	Rinne an Ghníomhaireacht Rialála Cógas agus Táirgí Cúram Sláinte (MHRA) fianaise ó staidéir neamhchliniciúla ar vacsaín Pfizer BioNTech a fháil agus a athbhreithniú. Rinne an Eagraíocht Dhomhanda Sláinte agus na comhlachtaí rialála i Stáit Aontaithe Mheiriceá, i gCeanada agus san Eoraip athbhreithniú ar an fhianaise sin fosta agus níor tarraingíodh aon ábhair imní anuas á rá nach bhfuil an vacsaín sábháilte do mhná torracha. Níor tarraingíodh aon ábhair imní anuas

	i staidéir neamhchliniciúla a rinneadh ar vacsaín Astra-Zeneca in aghaidh COVID-19.
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 risk of suffering serious complications from COVID-19.	Aithníonn an Comhchoiste um Vacsaíniú agus Imdhíonadh (JCVI) gur tábhachtaí fós do roinnt ban torrach na buntáistí féideartha a bhaineann le vacsaíniú. Áirítear leo sin mná atá in ardbhaol an ionfhabhtaithe agus mná a bhfuil riochtaí cliniciúla orthu a fhágann go bhfuil siad in ardbhaol aimhréidheanna tromchúiseacha a fhulaingt de bharr COVID-19.
What does this mean for me?	Cén éifeacht atá aige sin orm?
Here are the key points you should consider:	Seo iad na príomhnithe ba cheart duit a chur san áireamh:
<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"> níor cheart duit vacsaín a fháil má tá tú torrach, seachas más duine ardriosca thú – is féidir leat vacsaín a fháil tar éis bhreith an linbh
<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"> más rud é go bhfuil an chéad dáileog faighte agat agus go n-éiríonn tú torrach ina dhiaidh sin, ba cheart duit an dara dáileog a chur siar go dtí dáta tar éis bhreith an linbh (seachas más duine ardriosca thú)
If you are pregnant and think you are at high risk, you should discuss having or completing vaccination with your doctor, nurse or midwife.	Más rud é go bhfuil tú torrach agus go measann tú gur duine ardriosca thú, ba cheart duit a phlé le do dhochtúir, le haltra nó le cnáimhseach cé acu ba cheart nó nár cheart duit an vacsaíniú a chríochnú.
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.	Cé nár tástáladh an vacsaín ar mhná torracha go fóill, is féidir go gcinneadh tú go bhfuil na rioscaí aitheanta a bhaineann le COVID-19 chomh soiléir sin gur mhaith leat dul ar aghaidh agus an vacsaín a fháil. Níl aon chomhairle ann á rá gur cheart do mhná toircheas a sheachaint tar éis dóibh vacsaín in aghaidh COVID-19 a fháil. Vacsaíniú, ag cabhrú leis na daoine is leochailí a chosaint.
Breastfeeding	Cothú cíche

<p>There are no data on the safety of COVID-19 vaccines in breastfeeding or on the breastfed infant.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>If you are breastfeeding, you may decide to wait until you have finished breastfeeding and then have the vaccination.</p>	<p>Níl aon sonraí ar fáil faoi cé chomh sábháilte is atá vacsaíní in aghaidh COVID-19 le linn cothú cíche nó don naíonán a bhfuil cothú cíche á thabhairt dó nó di.</p> <p>Dá ainneoin sin, ní mheastar vacsaíní in aghaidh COVID-19 a bheith ina riosca don naíonán a bhfuil cothú cíche á thabhairt dó nó di. Ina theannta sin, is maith is eol na buntáistí a bhaineann le cothú cíche. Dá bharr sin, mhol JCVI gur féidir an vacsaín a thabhairt do bhean agus í ag tabhairt cothú cíche. Tá an chomhairle sin ar aon dul le moltaí a rinneadh i Stáit Aontaithe Mheiriceá agus a rinne an Eagraíocht Dhomhanda Sláinte.</p> <p>Má tá tú ag tabhairt cothú cíche, is féidir gurbh fhearr leat gan an vacsaín a fháil sula gcríochnaíonn tú cothú cíche a thabhairt.</p>
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