THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, SAN FRANCISCO

PROTOCOL FOR PREVENTION, DETECTION, AND MANAGEMENT OF VACCINE ADVERSE EVENTS

1. Individuals with a history of severe, immediate hypersensitivity reactions to a specific vaccine or component of the vaccine, or with a personal or family history of anaphylaxis, should not receive the vaccine.

2. Individuals with a history of significant, immediate reactions to previous doses of the same vaccine should not receive additional doses.

3. Individuals with a history of significant, immediate reactions to previous doses of a different vaccine should not receive additional doses of the same vaccine.

4. Individuals with a history of significant, immediate reactions to previous doses of a different vaccine should not receive additional doses of the same vaccine.

5. Individuals with a history of significant, immediate reactions to previous doses of a different vaccine should not receive additional doses of the same vaccine.

6. Individuals with a history of significant, immediate reactions to previous doses of a different vaccine should not receive additional doses of the same vaccine.

7. Individuals with a history of significant, immediate reactions to previous doses of a different vaccine should not receive additional doses of the same vaccine.

8. Individuals with a history of significant, immediate reactions to previous doses of a different vaccine should not receive additional doses of the same vaccine.

9. Individuals with a history of significant, immediate reactions to previous doses of a different vaccine should not receive additional doses of the same vaccine.

10. Individuals with a history of significant, immediate reactions to previous doses of a different vaccine should not receive additional doses of the same vaccine.

BRIEFS ON VACCINE ADVERSE EVENTS

The occurrence of adverse events following vaccination is a normal and expected part of vaccine safety. Adverse events can be mild, severe, or fatal. They can occur immediately or days, weeks, or months after vaccination. Vaccine adverse events can range from mild reactions like fever or soreness at the injection site to severe reactions like anaphylaxis or Guillain-Barré syndrome.

Mild adverse events are common and typically resolve on their own. Severe adverse events are rare but important to monitor. If a severe adverse event occurs, healthcare providers should report it to the Vaccine Adverse Event Reporting System (VAERS)

Follow-up and Monitoring

Healthcare providers should monitor vaccinated individuals for signs and symptoms of adverse events. This includes observing individuals for a period of time after vaccination and tracking their health status. If an adverse event occurs, healthcare providers should follow established protocols to manage and report the event.

Conclusion

Vaccine adverse events are a normal part of vaccine safety. Healthcare providers should be familiar with the signs and symptoms of vaccine adverse events and follow established protocols to manage and report them. By doing so, we can continue to ensure the safety and effectiveness of vaccines.

-----------------------------------------------

8/21
ਪੰਜਾਬੀ

ਜੇਕਰ ਤੁਹਾਡੇ ਕੋਈ ਹੋਰ ਸਵਾਲ ਹਨ ਤਾਂ ਤੁਹਾਨੂੰ ਖੋਜਕਾਰ ਜਾਂ ਖੋਜਸਹਾਇਕ ਪੁਛਣ ਦੇ ਇਹ ਚਾਹੀਦੇ ਹਨ।

ਇਸਦੇ ਅਤੀਰਕਤ, ਤੁਸੀਂ ਸੰਸਥਾਗਤ ਸਮੀਖਾਣ ਬੋਰਡ (Institutional Review Board, IRB) ਨਾਲ ਸੰਪਰਕ ਕਰ ਸਕਦੇ ਹੋ, ਜੋ ਖੋਜ ਪ੍ਰਯੋਜਨਾਵਾਂ ਦੀ ਸੁਰੱਖਿਆ ਦੀ ਸੁਰੱਖਿਆ ਬਾਅਦ ਹੈ। ਤੁਸੀਂ IRB (ਸੰਸਥਾਗਤ ਸਮੀਖਾਣ ਬੋਰਡ) ਦੇ ਰਿਕਾਰਡ ਮੇਲਹਾਸ ਦੀ ਮੁੱਖ ਮੰਤਵ ਮੱਠਾਨ ਤੇ ਸੋਮਵਾਰ ਤੋਂ ਸ਼ੁਕਰਵਾਰ ਸੀਰੇ 8:00 ਦੌਰਾ ਤੋਂ ਸੰਭਵ 5:00 ਦੌਰਾ ਵਿਚ (415) 476-1814 'ਚੇ ਵਾਲ੍ਹਾ ਵੱਲੋਂ, ਤਾਂ UCSF Human Research Protection Program, Box 1288, 490 Illinois Street, Floor 6, San Francisco, CA 94143, 'ਚੇ ਪੈਸੀ ਘੱਟੇ ਵੇ ਤਾਂ irb@ucsf.edu 'ਚੇ ਕੀਮੇਲ ਬੇਲ ਵੇ ਸੰਪਰਕ ਵਾਲੇ।

ਅਨੁਵਾਦ ਅਤੇ ਜਾਣਕਾਰੀ ਲਈ (415) 476-1814 'ਚੇ ਕਾਲ ਕਰੋ ਅਤੇ irb@ucsf.edu 'ਚੇ ਈਮੇਲ ਕਰੋ।

ਭਾਗੀਦਾਰ ਸੱਧਾ ਕ੍ਰਿਕਟ ਦੇ ਉਸਮਾਨਵ

ਭਾਗੀਦਾਰ ਸੱਧਾ

ਭਾਗੀਦਾਰ ਸੱਧਾ ਦਾ ਨਿਮਤੀ

ਭਾਗੀਦਾਰ ਸੱਧਾ