



Mae Brechu yn achub bywydau
Vaccination saves lives

Brechhu COVID-19

Canllaw i frechiad atgyfnerthu COVID-19

Mae'r daflen hon yn egluro rhaglen frechu (coronafeirws) COVID-19 i bobl gymwys.

Beth yw coronafeirws neu COVID-19?

Mae COVID-19 yn glefyd anadlol heintus iawn a achosir gan feirws SARS-CoV-2 ac mae'n fwy difrifol mewn pobl hŷn a'r rhai sydd â chyflyrau iechyd penodol.

Pam mae angen brechiad atgyfnerthu COVID-19 ar rai pobl?

Fel rhai brechlynnau eraill, gall lefelau amddiffyniad ddechrau gwanhau dros amser. Bydd y dos atgyfnerthu yn helpu i ymestyn yr amddiffyniad a gawsoch o'ch dau ddos cyntaf a rhoi amddiffyniad tymor hwy i chi.

Bydd y pigiad atgyfnerthu yn helpu i leihau'r risg o orfod mynd i'r ysbyty oherwydd haint COVID-19 y gaeaf hwn.

Pwy fydd yn cael cynnig brechlyn atgyfnerthu COVID-19?

Bydd y pigiad atgyfnerthu yn cael ei gynnig yn gyntaf i'r rhai sy'n wynebu risg uwch o ddal COVID-19 ac sy'n debygol o ddirodd cymhlethdodau difrifol o'r haint. Dyma'r bobl mewn grwpiau blaenoriaeth:

- oedolion 16 oed a throsodd â system imiwedd gwannach na'r cyffredin
- y rhai sy'n byw mewn cartrefi gofal preswyl i oedolion hŷn
- pob oedolyn 50 oed a throsodd
- pawb rhwng 16 a 49 oed sydd â chyflyrau iechyd sylfaenol sy'n golygu eu bod yn wynebu risg uwch o COVID-19 difrifol, a gofalwyr sy'n oedolion
- gweithwyr iechyd a gofal cymdeithasol rheng flaen
- oedolion sy'n byw gydag unigolion (16 oed a throsodd) â system imiwedd gwannach na'r cyffredin

Pryd y bydd y brechlyn atgyfnerthu COVID-19 yn cael ei roi?

Mae'r pigiad atgyfnerthu yn cael ei gynnis o leiaf chwe mis ar ôl eich dos diwethaf. Fel eich dosaublaenorol, bydd y brechlyn yn cael ei roi yn rhan uchaf eich braich.

Mae'n ymddangos bod amddiffyniad rhag clefyd difrifol o'r ddau ddos cyntaf yn gostwng yn araf iawn. Felly peidiwch â phoeni os rhoddir eich brechlyn atgyfnerthu ychydig wythnosau ar ôl y chwe mis. Dylai'r dos atgyfnerthu helpu i ymestyn eich amddiffyniad i'r flwyddyn nesaf.

Sut y byddaf yn cael fy mrechiad?

Bydd y GIG yn cysylltu â chi i roi gwybod i chi pryd a ble i gael y brechlyn.

Pa frechlyn a gynigir i chi

Byddwch yn cael dos atgyfnerthu o naill ai'r brechlyn Pfizer neu Moderna*. Mae'r brechlynnau hyn eisoes wedi'u rhoi i filiynau o bobl yn y DU.

Byddwch yn cael cynnis y brechlyn cywir i chi a all fod yr un fath neu'n wahanol i'r brechlynnau a gawsoch o'r blaen.

A fyddaf yn profi unrhyw sgil-effeithiau?

Fel gyda'ch dos blaenorol, mae sgil-effeithiau yr un peth ar gyfer pob brechlyn COVID-19 a ddefnyddir yn y DU, ac maent yn cynnwys:

- cael teimlad trwm, poenus ac anesmwyth yn y fraich ar ôl y pigiad am sawl diwrnod ar ôl y brechiad
- teimlo'n flinedig
- pen tost/cur pen
- poenau cyffredinol, neu symptomau ysgafn tebyg i fflw

Efallai y cewch dwymyn ysgafn am ddau i dri diwrnod, ond mae tymheredd uchel yn anarferol a gall awgrymu bod gennych haint COVID-19 neu haint arall. Gallwch gymryd y dos arferol o barasetamol (dilynwch y cyngor ar y pecyn) a gorffwyswch i'ch helpu i deimlo'n well. Peidiwch â chymryd mwy na'r dos arferol.

Mae'r symptomau hyn fel arfer yn para llai nag wythnos. Os yw eich symptomau fel pe baent yn gwaethygu neu os ydych chi'n bryderus, ffoniwch GIG 111 Cymru ar 111 neu eich meddygfa. Os nad yw 111 ar gael yn eich ardal chi, ffoniwch 0845 46 47. Mae galwadau i GIG 111 Cymru am ddim o linellau tir a ffonau symudol. Mae galwadau i 0845 46 47 yn costio 2c y funud ynghyd â thâl arferol eich darparwr ffôn.

* Gall AstraZeneca fod yn opsiwn os mai dyma'r brechlyn a gawsoch ar gyfer y 2 ddos cyntaf.

Sgil-effeithiau difrifol

Ledled y byd, cafwyd hefyd achosion diweddar, prin iawn o lid y galon o'r enw myocarditis neu bericarditis a adroddwyd ar ôl brechlynnau COVID-19 Pfizer a Moderna.

Gwelwyd yr achosion hyn yn bennaf mewn dynion iau o fewn sawl diwrnod ar ôl eu brechu. Roedd y rhan fwyaf o'r bobl hyn wedi gwella ac yn teimlo'n well ar ôl gorffwys a thriniaethau syml.

Dylech geisio cyngor meddygol ar unwaith os byddwch, ar ôl brechiad, yn profi:

- poen yn y frest
- prinder anadl
- teimlo'r galon yn curo'n gyflym, yn dirgrynu neu'n curo fel gordd

Pwy na ddylent gael brechiad atgyfnerthu COVID-19?

Prin iawn yw'r bobl na ddylent gael pigiad atgyfnerthu.

Os cawsoch adwaith difrifol ar ôl unrhyw ddos blaenorol, efallai y cewch eich cynghori i osgoi neu ohirio brechu pellach. Dylech drafod hyn gyda'ch meddyg neu arbenigwr.

Gallwch roi gwybod am unrhyw sgil-effeithiau ar-lein yn: **coronavirus-yellowcard.mhra.gov.uk** neu drwy'r ap Cerdyn Melyn.

Ceir rhagor o wybodaeth a thafleuni i gleifion yn: **icc.gig.cymru/pynciau/imiwneiddio-a-brechlynnau/gwybodaeth-brechlyn-covid-19**

A allwch ddal COVID-19 o hyd ar ôl cael y brechlyn?

Bydd brechiad COVID-19 yn lleihau'r siawns y byddwch yn dioddef o COVID-19. Gall gymryd ychydig ddyddiau i'ch corff ddatblygu rhywfaint o amddiffyniad o'r pigiad atgyfnerthu.

Fel pob meddyginiaeth, nid oes unrhyw frechlyn yn gwbl effeithiol – efallai y bydd rhai pobl yn dal i gael COVID-19 er iddynt gael brechiad, ond dylai hyn fod yn llai difrifol.

Os nad ydych wedi cael y brechiadau cyntaf

Os nad ydych wedi cael un o'ch dau ddos cyntaf o'r brechlyn dylech eu cael cyn gynted â phosibl.

Bydd angen y pigiad atgyfnerthu arnoch o hyd ond bydd yr amseriad yn dibynnu ar pryd y cawsoch eich dau ddos cyntaf.

Rhagor o wybodaeth

Gallwch ddod o hyd i ragor o wybodaeth am frechlynnau COVID-19, gan gynnwys eu cynnwys a sgil-ffeithiau posibl yn: [111.wales.nhs.uk/coronavirus\(2019ncov\)?locale=cy](https://111.wales.nhs.uk/coronavirus(2019ncov)?locale=cy) a www.gov.uk/government/collections/mhra-guidance-on-coronavirus-covid-19

Gallwch ddarllen y wybodaeth ar gyfer y rhai sy'n derbyn brechlynnau Pfizer a Moderna yn y DU yma: coronavirus-yellowcard.mhra.gov.uk/productinformation

I gael y daflen hon mewn fformatau eraill ewch i: iechyd.cyhoedduscymru.org/adnoddau-gwybodaeth-iechyd

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Fersiwn 1

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Mae Brechu yn achub bywydau
Vaccination saves lives

COVID-19 vaccination

A guide to the COVID-19 booster vaccination

This leaflet explains the (coronavirus) COVID-19 booster vaccination programme for eligible people.

What is coronavirus or COVID-19?

COVID-19 is a very infectious respiratory disease caused by the SARS-CoV-2 virus and is more serious in older people and those with certain health conditions.

Why do some people need a COVID-19 booster vaccination?

Like some other vaccines, levels of protection may begin to wane over time. This booster dose will help extend the protection you gained from your first two doses and give you longer term protection.

The booster will help to reduce the risk of you needing admission to hospital due to COVID-19 infection this winter.

Who will be offered a COVID-19 booster vaccine?

The booster will first be offered to those at higher risk of catching COVID-19 and likely to suffer serious complications of the infection. People in priority groups are:

- adults aged 16 years and over who are immunosuppressed
- those living in residential care homes for older adults
- all adults aged 50 years and over
- all those aged 16 to 49 years with underlying health conditions that put them at higher risk of severe COVID-19, and adult carers
- frontline health and social care workers
- adult household contacts (aged 16 or over) of immunosuppressed individuals

When will the COVID-19 booster vaccine be given?

The booster is being offered at least six months after your last dose. Like your previous doses, the vaccine will be given in your upper arm.

Protection against severe disease from the first two doses seems to decline very slowly. So don't worry if your booster vaccine is given a few weeks after the six months time-point. The booster dose should help to extend your protection into the next year.

How will I get my vaccination?

The NHS will be in contact with you to let you know when and where to have the vaccine.

Which vaccine will you be offered?

You will be given a booster dose of either Pfizer or Moderna vaccine*. These vaccines have already been given to millions of people in the UK.

You will be offered the right vaccine for you which may be the same or different from the vaccines that you had before.

Will I experience any side effects?

As with your previous dose's, common side effects are the same for all COVID-19 vaccines used in the UK, and include:

- having a painful, heavy feeling and tenderness in the arm where you had your injection for several days after the vaccine
- feeling tired
- headache
- general aches, or mild flu like symptoms

A mild fever may occur for two to three days but a high temperature is unusual and may indicate you have COVID-19 or another infection. You can take the normal dose of paracetamol (follow the advice in the packaging) and rest to help you feel better. Do not exceed the normal dose.

These symptoms normally last less than a week. If your symptoms seem to get worse or if you are concerned, call NHS 111 Wales on 111 or your GP surgery. If 111 is not available in your area, call 0845 46 47. Calls to NHS 111 Wales are free from landlines and mobiles. Calls to 0845 46 47 cost 2p per minute plus your telephone provider's usual access charge.

* AstraZeneca may be an option if this is the vaccine that you had for the first 2 doses.

Serious side effects

Worldwide, there have also been recent, very rare cases of inflammation of the heart called myocarditis or pericarditis reported after Pfizer and Moderna COVID-19 vaccines.

These cases have been seen mostly in younger men within several days after vaccination. Most of these people recovered and felt better following rest and simple treatments.

You should seek medical advice urgently if, after vaccination, you experience:

- chest pain
- shortness of breath
- feelings of having a fast-beating, fluttering, or pounding heart

Who shouldn't have a COVID-19 booster vaccination?

There are very few people who should not have a booster.

If you had a severe reaction after any previous dose you may be advised to avoid or delay further vaccination. You should discuss this with your doctor or specialist.

You can report any side effects online at: **coronavirus-yellowcard.mhra.gov.uk** or via the Yellow Card app.

Further information and patient leaflets can be found at: **phw.nhs.wales/covid-19-vaccination**

Can you still catch COVID-19 after having the vaccine?

The COVID-19 vaccination will reduce the chance of you suffering from COVID-19. It may take a few days for your body to build up some protection from the booster.

Like all medicines, no vaccine is completely effective – some people may still get COVID-19 despite having a vaccination, but this should be less severe.

If you have not had the first vaccinations

If you have not yet had either of your first two doses of the vaccine you should have them as soon as possible.

You will still need the booster but the timing of it will depend on when you had your first two doses.

More information

You can find out more information about COVID-19 vaccines, including their contents and possible side effects at: [111.wales.nhs.uk/coronavirus\(2019ncov\)](https://111.wales.nhs.uk/coronavirus(2019ncov)) and www.gov.uk/government/collections/mhra-guidance-on-coronavirus-covid-19

You can read the information for UK recipients of the Pfizer and Moderna vaccines here: coronavirus-yellowcard.mhra.gov.uk/productinformation

For other formats of this leaflet visit: publichealthwales.org/HealthInformationResources

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