事　務　連　絡
令和４年３月 23 日

各都道府県各種学校主管課
日本インターナショナルスクール協議会　　御中
在日ブラジル学校協議会

文部科学省大臣官房国際課

新型コロナウイルス感染症に係る予防接種の幼児児童生徒に対する実施についての学校等における考え方及び留意点等について（英語仮訳版）

この度、「新型コロナウイルス感染症に係る予防接種の幼児児童生徒に対する実施についての学校等における考え方及び留意点等について」（令和４年２月 25 日付事務連絡）の英語仮訳版を別紙のとおり作成しましたのでお送りいたします。

新型コロナウイルス感染症に際して必要な対応について適切に御判断いただくための参考資料としていただけますと幸いです。

各都道府県各種学校所管課におかれては、所轄の各種学校のうち外国人学校に対して周知くださいますようお願いします。
日本インターナショナルスクール協議会及び在日ブラジル学校協議会におかれては、加盟校に対して周知くださいますようお願いします。

（本件連絡先）
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(Tentative translation)

International Affairs Division, Minister's Secretariat
Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT)

March 23, 2022

Attn: Prefectural miscellaneous category school departments,
Japan Council of International Schools (JCIS),
Association of Brazilian Schools in Japan (AEBJ)

Tentative English version of the points regarding the implementation of vaccinations for infants and students against COVID-19 in schools

We have prepared a tentative English version of the "Points regarding the implementation of vaccinations for infants and students against COVID-19 in schools" announced on February 25, 2022 as the attached document.

We kindly share this with you because it could be utilized as a reference for your consideration about your response to COVID-19.

To Prefectural miscellaneous school departments: please send this notification to the miscellaneous schools for foreign students under your jurisdiction.
To JCIS and AEBJ: please send this notification to members of your council or association.

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(Attached document/Tentative translation)

According to a revision of the instructions given by the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare, infants and students between the ages of 5 and 11 are added to the scope of temporary vaccinations for COVID-19.

Based on this revision, we would like to inform you of the points regarding the implementation of vaccinations for infants and students against COVID-19 in schools as shown in the attached document.

This administrative notification has been prepared based on the current scientific findings. If new information and findings should be obtained, the notification may be revised.

1. Points regarding mass vaccinations at schools

Vaccinations against COVID-19 is supposed to be administered individually at medical institutions, etc. or at mass vaccinations at special locations set up by municipalities, towns, and villages.

Concerning the vaccinations for students, at present, the conducting of **mass vaccinations at schools for students** enrolled at those schools (hereinafter, "school mass vaccinations") is **not recommended due to the scarcity of opportunities for explanations to parents, the tendency for the creation of peer pressure without necessarily respecting individual dispositions towards vaccinations, and the difficulty of providing fine care to students showing physical problems after receiving the vaccination.**

However, **if the local municipality, town, or village, the administrators of the vaccinations, needs school mass vaccinations due to the particular situation in the locality, such as the difficulty for conducting individual vaccinations, school mass vaccinations can be conducted as long as sufficient attention is paid to the following points and appropriate measures are taken.**

(1) Provision of information to students and parents, obtaining parents' approval, and ensuring parents' accompanying of children

- Since it is important that explanations should be provided to students and parents about the effects of the vaccines and possible side effects and that information regarding contacts for consultation should also be made available so that they will be able to decide by themselves about vaccinations, **municipalities, towns, and villages should devise ways of providing information carefully to students and parents**. In that case, municipalities, towns, and villages should also respond to questions about the vaccination by establishing a consultation service etc.

- In particular, when conducting vaccinations for students under 16, municipalities, towns, and villages should carefully provide information to parents and obtain their consent for the vaccination.

- **Concerning vaccinations for students of elementary-school-age and younger**, even if parents sign the parental consent column in the pre-vaccination questionnaire form, **parents, relatives or other appropriate person need to accompany their children to the vaccination site.**

Reference: Handling parents' consent and accompanying children to vaccination

In the case of vaccinations of students under 16, in principle, parental consent for the vaccinations and parents' accompanying their children to the vaccination site are necessary. Regarding parental consent, parents should always confirm their consent by signing the pre-vaccination questionnaire form. However, for junior high school students and older, as long as the parents' consent can be confirmed by their signature in the parental consent column in the pre-vaccination questionnaire form on the day of the vaccination, vaccination administrators can eliminate the requirement for parents to accompany their children.

In such cases, in addition to obtaining a means of contacting the parents, at the time of the vaccination, in order to confirm whether the person to be vaccinated is suitable or not for vaccination, or needs some special attention for a vaccination, the administrator should interview the student concerned regarding the contents of the responses to the questions on the pre-vaccination questionnaire form. If necessary, it should contact the parents so as to conduct a further examination to confirm the facts related to any conditions unsuitable for the student to receive a vaccination.

In case a parent cannot accompany the student to the vaccination site due to an exceptional reason, a relative or other appropriate person who is familiar with the health condition of the student may be entrusted by the parent to accompany the student. In such a case, if it is required at the medical institution or special location administering the vaccination, a request may be made for the submission of a letter authorizing the said relative's accompanying of the student. (Guidelines regarding the administration of COVID-19 vaccinations [7th edition]).

(2) Preventing the de facto coercion for vaccinations

- Municipalities, towns, and villages **should not conduct mass vaccinations at schools during time periods when classes and other educational activities are being carried out**.

- From the viewpoint of taking due consideration of students and parents who do no not desire a vaccination, when conducting school mass vaccinations, municipalities, towns, and villages **should devise measures for reducing the psychological burden on students and parents when deciding whether to seek vaccinations by setting vaccination dates and times after regular school hours, on holidays, or during long vacation periods**.

(3) Preparation of systems that can handle mass vaccinations

- **In collaboration with local doctors' associations, medical institutions**, etc., municipalities, towns, and villages **should prepare appropriate systems that can handle the numbers of students targeted for the vaccinations**. In particular, they should take all possible measures for providing follow-up observations after the vaccinations, systems for providing first-aid, contact measures, and emergency care in case of the appearance of side effects or adverse effects. In addition, administrators need to secure appropriate staff for confirming the pre-vaccination questionnaire forms and diluting and filling the vaccine vials.

- For ensuring an adequate vaccination system to handle a large number of students, **administrators need to prepare appropriate systems, including not only calling on school doctors but also securing other local doctors and medical practitioners, and securing emergency medical supplies, and so on.**

- It is conceivable for teachers and staff at schools where mass vaccinations will be administered to distribute pre-vaccination questionnaire forms, etc., but it should be clarified beforehand what kinds of duties teachers and staff should be involved in for the mass vaccinations. However, **the execution of duties that could obstruct the conducting of educational activities and create an excessive burden on them for the operation of the school should not be required of teachers and staff**.

(4) Dealing with Immunization Stress-Related Responses (ISRR)

- Due to stress from anxiety and fear arising before and after vaccinations, reactions called the Immunization Stress-Related Responses (ISRR) may occur, as typified by acute stress reaction (particularly vasovagal reaction), at the time of the vaccination.

- Since ISRR can readily **occur particularly during adolescence and may be caused by a chain reaction among students who are affected by the reaction of other students nearby, it is necessary to prepare an environment where students can be vaccinated in a calming atmosphere and to prepare measures in case of an emergency**.

2. Handling school attendance during vaccination periods

(1) Handling attendance when students receive vaccinations at medical institutions

In cases when, for example. it is difficult for a student to select a designated day or location for a vaccination at a medical institution or a long time is required to go to the vaccination location, the school principal (including the kindergarten principal, considered the same below) may handle the case flexibly by deciding that absence for a vaccination is equivalent to the case of a student being absent from school due to a reason such as a natural disaster, etc. that cannot be attributed to the responsibility of the student or parent, and that non-attendance may therefore be permitted; the student shall not be marked absent by recording that the non-attendance is included in the "days for suspension of attendance, bereavement, etc." in the student's attendance record.

(2) Handling absences of students showing vaccination side effects

If students show cold symptoms like fever, etc. after a vaccination regardless of whether it is a side effect, steps may be taken to consider an absence as a "suspension of attendance," in accordance with provisions in Article 19 (*mutatis mutandis*) of the School Health and Safety Act. In case the symptoms are other than those of a cold like a fever, the student and parents should be asked about the student's condition, and the school principal or head of the facility should decide an appropriate response.

3. Handling vaccination history

So as not to lead to coercive vaccination, municipalities, towns, and village and schools **should not make a COVID-19 vaccination conditional for students' participation in school events**.

At the same time, however, in the case of students' practical training outside of school such as at a medical institution as part of their educational activities, it is possible that the necessity will arise for ascertaining students' vaccination history for some reason. At that time, it will be

important to give **sufficient consideration to the handling of such information as personal information** by making clear the aim for obtaining the information, gaining the consent of the students and parents, and taking measures to obtain the information without disclosing it to other students. In other cases as well, it is possible that the COVID-19 vaccination history will need to be obtained for health questionnaires, etc. required for health examinations; in such cases, sufficient attention should be paid in the same way to the handling of this information as personal information.

4. Prevention of discrimination and bullying

In order to prevent the occurrence of discrimination or bullying resulting from receiving or not receiving a COVID-19 vaccination, schools should:

- Not coerce students into getting vaccinated
- Not allow students to coerce other students around them to receive vaccinations
- Inform students that some people are unable to get vaccinated due to physical or other reasons or do not want to receive vaccinations and that their decisions should be respected; moreover, the understanding of parents should also be sought.

In addition, municipalities, towns, and villages should establish consultation services regarding discrimination or bullying tied to COVID-19 vaccinations.

5. Providing information about COVID-19 vaccinations

For conducting the COVID-19 vaccinations, it will be important to provide adequate information to the public regarding the effects and side effects of the vaccines, consultation service contact about the vaccinations so that they can make informed decisions by themselves about the vaccinations.

The Vaccination Office, Health Service Division, Health Service Bureau, Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare has sent the attached materials (in Japanese) for parents, etc. regarding the administration of temporary COVID-19 vaccinations to students aged 5 to 11 to the hygiene departments of prefectural governments, municipalities, towns, and villages, and special districts. **Depending on the local situation, we ask that school establishers and others provide the necessary cooperation to respond to the requests of the local hygiene departments to ensure that vaccination information can be publicized and provided at locations like schools, community centers, and other locations easily accessible to parents**. We ask that the provided materials receive **the necessary editing to specify the local contact points, and so on** at the hygiene departments so that parents can contact and

consult them.

Reference 1: Points regarding COVID-19 vaccinations for children

The websites below provide professional points, findings, etc. regarding COVID-19 vaccinations for children.

- Japan Pediatric Society
  - Points regarding COVID-19 vaccinations for children aged 5 to 11 (Committee on Immunization and Infectious Diseases, Japan Pediatric Society, January 19, 2022)
    URL: http://www.jpeds.or.jp/modules/activity/index.php?content_id=404

  - Points of underlying diseases of children as related to COVID-19 vaccinations, and underlying diseases of children that should be considered when vaccinating (Committee on Immunization and Infectious Diseases, Japan Pediatric Society, February 14, 2022)
    URL：http://www.jpeds.or.jp/modules/activity/index.php?content_id=409

- Japan Pediatric Association
  - Vaccinations for children aged 5 to 11 (Japan Pediatric Association, January 19, 2022)
    URL：https://www.jpa-web.org/blog/uncategorized/a275

Reference 2: Immunization Stress-Related Responses (ISRR)

Immunization Stress-Related Responses (ISRR) were identified by a World Health Organization (WHO) experts team; in December 2019, the WHO published a manual regarding ISSR.
URL：https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/978-92-4-151594-8

別添

2022年2月10日

ひと、くらし、みらいのために
厚生労働省
Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare

5歳から11歳のお子様と
保護者の方へ

新型コロナワクチン接種についてのお知らせ

接種費用
無料
（全額公費）

5歳以上のお子様も
新型コロナワクチンを受けることができます。

おうちの人と一緒にこの説明書を読んで、ワクチンを受けるか相談しましょう。

接種当日は母子健康手帳もご持参ください。

保護者の方へ

5歳から11歳の方も、新型コロナワクチンを受けられるようになりました。
国内の新型コロナ感染者全体に占める子どもの割合は増えています。
この説明書を読んで、ワクチンを受けるか、お子様と一緒にご検討ください。

◎使用するワクチン

ファイザー社の5～11歳用のワクチンを使用します。子ども用のワクチンです（※）。
通常、**3週間の間隔**をあけて、合計**2回接種**します。

（※）ファイザー社の12歳以上のものに比べ、有効成分が1/3になっています。

◎接種の対象

- 5歳から11歳の方
- 特に、慢性呼吸器疾患、先天性心疾患など、重症化リスクの高い基礎疾患（※）を有するお子様は接種をおすすめしています。接種にあたっては、あらかじめかかりつけ医などとよく相談してください。

（※）日本小児科学会では、新型コロナウイルス感染症の重症化リスクが高い疾患の一覧等を公表しています。
日本小児科学会「新型コロナウイルス関連情報」
URL: https://www.jpeds.or.jp/modules/activity/index.php?content_id=333

新型コロナワクチンの効果

Q.新型コロナワクチンは、どんな効果がありますか？

A.新型コロナワクチンを受けることで、新型コロナに感染しても症状が出にくくなります。

ワクチンを受けると、体の中で新型コロナと戦う仕組み（免疫）ができます。ウイルスが体に入ってきた時に、すぐ戦える準備ができますので、新型コロナの症状が出にくくなります。5～11歳における2回接種後7日以降の発症予防効果は、90.7%と報告されています（※）。

（※）オミクロン株が出現する前のデータです。

出典:特例承認に係る報告書より

新型コロナワクチンの安全性

Q.子どもが新型コロナワクチンを受けた後は、どんな症状が出ますか？

A.注射した部分の痛みが一番多く現れます。

ワクチンを受けた後、数日以内に現れる症状は、注射した部分の痛みが一番多く、1回目で74%、2回目で71%でした。注射を受けたすぐ後よりも、受けた日の夜や次の日に痛みを感じる人が多いです。疲れた感じや発熱などは、1回目よりも2回目の後の方が多く現れ、38℃以上の発熱は1回目で2.5%、2回目で6.5%でした。ワクチンを受けた後の症状は、ほとんどが軽度または中等度であり、現時点で得られている情報からは、安全性に重大な懸念は認められないと判断されています。

■数日以内に起こることがある症状

症状が出た人の割合	症　状
50%以上	注射した部分の痛み、疲れた感じ
10～50%	頭痛、注射した部分の赤み・はれ、筋肉痛、寒気
1～10%	下痢、発熱、関節痛、嘔吐

出典:特例承認に係る報告書より

Q.若い男子ほど接種後に心筋炎を発症しやすいと聞きますが、子どもはどうでしょうか？

A.米国では、12～17歳男子に比べ5～11歳男子の方が、心筋炎が報告される割合が低いとされています。

ごくまれですが、海外では子どもでも軽症の心筋炎を発症した例が報告されています。
米国では、新型コロナワクチン接種後の心筋炎の報告率は、5～11歳の男子の方が12～15歳や16～17歳の男子より低いとされています。
ワクチン接種後4日程度の間にお子様に胸の痛み、動悸、息切れ、むくみなどの症状がみられた場合は、速やかに医療機関を受診して、ワクチンを受けたことを伝えてください。
なお、心筋炎と診断された場合は、一般的には入院が必要となりますが、多くは安静によって自然回復します。

出典:2022.1.5 ACIP Meeting

新型コロナワクチンを受けるには

◎お子様のワクチン接種には、保護者の方の同意と立ち合いが必要です。

ワクチンを受ける際には、感染症予防の効果と副反応のリスクの双方について、正しい知識を持っていただいた上で、保護者の方の意思に基づいて接種をご判断いただきますようお願いします。保護者の方の同意なく、接種が行われることはありません。
周りの方に接種を強制したり、接種していない人に対して差別的な対応をすることはあってはなりません。

◎ワクチン接種当日は可能な限り母子健康手帳をご持参ください。

子どものワクチン接種では、接種履歴は母子健康手帳で管理しているため、接種当日には可能な限り母子健康手帳をご持参ください。
その他、このお知らせが入っていた封筒の中身一式、本人確認書類（マイナンバーカード、健康保険証等）を忘れずにお持ちください。

◎ワクチンについての疑問や不安があるときはかかりつけ医などにご相談ください。

新型コロナワクチンと他のワクチンとの接種間隔などについては、かかりつけ医などにご相談ください。同時または前後2週間は、原則、他のワクチンを受けることはできません。また、お子様に基礎疾患があるときなど、ワクチンについての疑問や不安があるときも、かかりつけ医などによくご相談ください。

ご相談先など

◎新型コロナワクチンに関する相談先

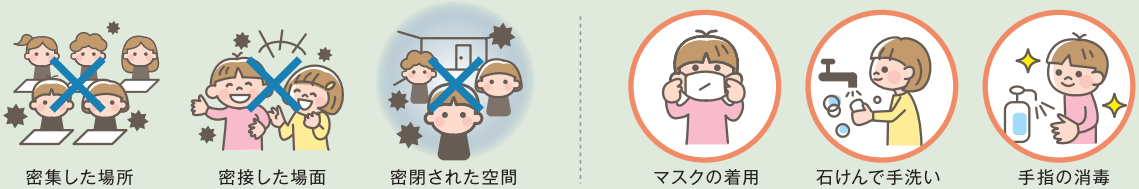
ワクチン接種後に、体に異常があるとき	ワクチンを受けた医療機関やかかりつけ医、市町村や都道府県の窓口
ワクチン接種全般に関するお問い合わせ	市町村の窓口

◎予防接種健康被害救済制度について

予防接種では健康被害（病気になったり障害が残ったりすること）が起こることがあります。極めてまれではあるものの、なくすことはできないことから、救済制度が設けられています。
新型コロナワクチンの予防接種によって健康被害が生じた場合にも、予防接種法に基づく救済（医療費・障害年金の給付など）が受けられます（※）。申請に必要となる手続きなどについては、住民票がある市町村にご相談ください。

（※）その健康被害が、接種を受けたことによるものであると厚生労働大臣が認定したときは、市町村により給付が行われます。認定にあたっては、予防接種・感染症・医療・法律の専門家により構成される国の疾病・障害認定審査会により、因果関係を判断する審査が行われます。

ワクチンを受けた人もいれば、受けていない人もいます。ワクチンを受けた後も、今までのように、しっかり手洗い・消毒、マスクなどの感染予防対策を続けましょう。



子どもに対する新型コロナワクチンの有効性・安全性などの詳しい情報については、厚生労働省のホームページをご覧ください。

厚労 コロナ ワクチン 子ども 検索

ホームページをご覧になれない場合は、お住まいの市町村等にご相談ください。

ひと、くらし、みらいのために
厚生労働省
Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare

2022年2月10日

5歳から11歳のお子様へ

新型コロナワクチン接種についてのお知らせ

新型コロナワクチンをなぜ受けるの？

人の体の中に新型コロナウイルスが入りこみ仲間が増えると、
ねつ、だるさ、せき、息ぐるしさ、頭のいたみ、味覚の変化などがおきて、
体の調子が悪くなります。
ワクチンを受けると、体の中で新型コロナウイルスとたたかう用意ができるので、ウイルスが体に入っても、体の調子が悪くなりにくくなります。

新型コロナワクチンを受けるときは、どんなことに注意すればいいの？

受ける前

37.5℃以上のねつがあるときや、体の調子が悪いときは、
ワクチンを受けられないので、そのことをおうちの人に伝えましょう。

受ける時

ワクチンは肩の近くに注射します。
肩を出しやすい服で、受けに行きましょう。

受けた後

◎ワクチンを受けた後、15分以上はすわって様子をみましょう。
（30分様子をみる場合もあります）

◎当日はおふろに入るなど、いつも通りの生活をするのは問題ありませんが、激しい運動はやめましょう。

◎ワクチンを受けると、以下の症状が出ることがありますが、2～3日で自然とよくなることがわかっています。

- ○ねつ
- ○気持ちわるさ
- ○だるさ
- ○おなかをこわす
- ○頭のいたみ
- ○さむけ

こんな症状が出たら、おうちの人や周りの大人に知らせましょう。

●受けたすぐ後

- ○体のかゆさ
- ○せき

●受けた日や4日くらいの間

- ○ねつ
- ○頭のいたみ
- ○胸のいたみ
- ○息くるしさ
- ○だるさ
- ○さむけ
- ○胸がドキドキした感じ

このワクチンは3週間の間をあけて2回受けてください。

守ってほしい、大切なこと。

ワクチンを早く受けている人や、ワクチンを受けられない理由がある人など、様々な人がいます。ワクチンを受けている、受けていないといった理由で周りの人を悪く言ったり、いじめたりすることは、絶対にあってはなりません。