

Advil® can be used to help reduce fever and relieve pain after COVID-19 vaccination

The appropriate use of antipyretics/analgesics, like Advil® (ibuprofen), is recommended by public health authorities to help relieve symptoms that may be experienced following vaccination.^{1,2} This is consistent with the fact that in the late-stage COVID-19 vaccine studies, participants were allowed to use antipyretics/analgesics to treat symptoms.³⁻⁶



1

Advil® is a well-established medicine that safely and effectively reduces fever and provides pain relief when used as directed.⁷

2

The appropriate use of antipyretics/analgesics is recommended by the CDC and NHS to **help relieve pain and fever symptoms that may be experienced following COVID-19 vaccination.**^{1,2}

3

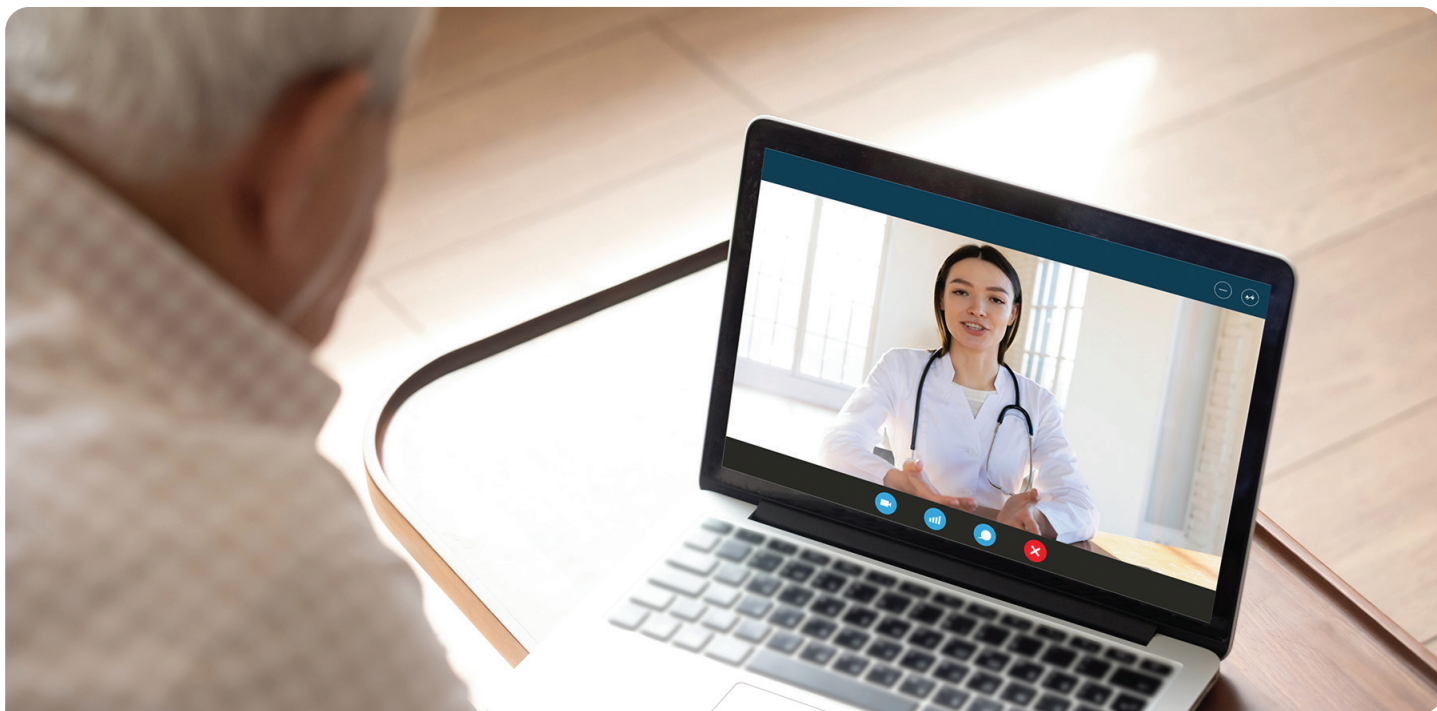
The protocols for the late-stage clinical trials of the Pfizer-BioNTech, Moderna-NIAID, AstraZeneca, and Janssen COVID-19 vaccines **did not prevent participants from taking pain-relieving medications, if needed, after vaccination.**³⁻⁶

4

The use of medicines such as ibuprofen to relieve symptoms of pain and fever that some people might experience following vaccine injections is well documented.⁸⁻¹⁰

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People should carefully read and **follow the post-vaccination information or instructions provided to them at the time of vaccination, including any recommendations about the use of antipyretics/analgesics, like Advil[®], to relieve pain or fever symptoms** that some people might experience following a COVID-19 vaccination. If they have any questions, they should consult their healthcare provider.



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We are committed to consumer safety and helping you serve your patients. We will continue to monitor developments related to the use of antipyretics/analgesics, like Advil[®], in patients with COVID-19, as well as COVID-19 vaccinations, and will provide updates as they are available. To learn more, please visit www.GSKHealthPartner.com.

References: **1.** CDC. What to expect after getting a COVID-19 vaccine. <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/vaccines/expect/after.html>. 2020. Accessed February 17, 2021. **2.** NHS UK. Coronavirus (COVID-19) vaccine. <https://www.nhs.uk/conditions/coronavirus-covid-19/coronavirus-vaccination/coronavirus-vaccine/>. 2020. Accessed February 17, 2021. **3.** Pfizer, BioNTech. A phase 1/2/3 study to evaluate the safety, tolerability, immunogenicity, and efficacy of RNA vaccine candidates against COVID-19 in healthy individuals. Study intervention PF-07302048, protocol C4591001. https://pfe-pfizercom-d8-prod.s3.amazonaws.com/2020-11/C4591001_Clinical_Protocol_Nov2020.pdf. Updated 2020. Accessed February 17, 2021. **4.** Moderna. A phase 3, randomized, stratified, observer-blind, placebo-controlled study to evaluate the efficacy, safety, and immunogenicity of mRNA-1273 SARS-CoV-2 vaccine in adults aged 18 years and older. Protocol mRNA-1273-P301, amendment 3. <https://www.modernatx.com/sites/default/files/mRNA-1273-P301-Protocol.pdf>. Updated August 20, 2020. Accessed February 17, 2021. **5.** AstraZeneca. A phase III randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled multicenter study in adults to determine the safety, efficacy, and immunogenicity of AZD1222, a non-replicating ChAdOx1 vector vaccine, for the prevention of COVID-19. Protocol D8110C00001, amendment 2. <https://docs.house.gov/meetings/IF/IF02/20200930/111063/HHRG-116-IF02-20200930-SD010.pdf>. Updated September 17, 2020. Accessed February 17, 2021. **6.** Janssen Vaccines & Prevention B.V. A randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled phase 3 study to assess the efficacy and safety of Ad26.COV2.S for the prevention of SARS-CoV-2-mediated COVID-19 in adults aged 18 years and older. Protocol VAC31518COV3001; phase 3, amendment 3. <https://www.jnj.com/coronavirus/ensemble-1-study-protocol>. Updated December 14, 2020. Accessed February 17, 2021. **7.** Data on file. GSK. Warren, NJ. **8.** Immunization Action Coalition. Medical management of vaccine reactions in adults in a community setting. <https://www.immunize.org/catg.d/p3082.pdf>. Accessed February 17, 2021. **9.** Aoki FY, Yassi A, Cheang M, et al. Effects of acetaminophen on adverse effects of influenza vaccination in health care workers. *CMAJ*. 1993;149(10):1425-1430. **10.** Ezeanolue E, Harriman K, Hunter P, Kroger A, Pellegrini C. General Best Practice Guidelines for Immunization. Best Practices Guidance of the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP). www.cdc.gov/vaccines/hcp/acip-recs/general-recs/downloads/general-recs.pdf. Accessed February 17, 2021.



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