



UK Health
Security
Agency

NHS

There's a vaccine to help protect you from the pain of

Shingles



Large print version

There's a vaccine to help protect you from the pain of Shingles

Information from the UK Health Security Agency and NHS

About the shingles vaccine

The NHS offers a vaccine that reduces your risk of developing shingles.

This leaflet describes the national shingles programme, the benefits of the vaccine and who is eligible.

The current vaccine for the shingles programme is called Shingrix. You will need 2 doses of Shingrix for the best protection. Your GP practice will contact you once you are eligible. You may also be able to have your Shingrix vaccines at some pharmacies.

Unlike most other infections, you don't catch shingles from someone else. Most of us had chickenpox when we were young, although some of us will not be aware that we've had it.

After you have chickenpox, the virus remains dormant living in the nerves. For most of your life you will not be aware of this, but from time to time the virus can come back and spread to the skin causing a disease called shingles.

Shingles can be very painful and tends to affect people more commonly as they get older. This can be because your immune system is weakened by increasing age, by stress or by a range of medical conditions and treatments. For some, the pain caused by shingles can last for many years. Shingles can really affect your life, stopping you from doing all the things you usually enjoy.

What causes shingles?

Shingles (also known as herpes zoster) is caused by the dormant chickenpox virus spreading to an area of skin served by one of the nerves. It results in clusters of extremely painful and itchy, fluid-filled blisters. These blisters can burst and turn into sores that eventually crust over and heal. These blisters usually affect an area on one side of the body, most commonly the chest, but sometimes also the head, face and eye.

What does shingles look like?

The shingles rash typically appears in clusters of fluid-filled blisters, they often feel extremely painful and itchy. There may be redness and a feeling of warmth around the blisters and after a few days they will begin to scab over forming a dry layer of itchy skin.

The following images show what shingles can look like:



How long does it last and how serious can it be?

The first signs of shingles can be feeling generally unwell with a tingling or burning feeling in an area of skin on one side of the body. A painful rash with fluid-filled blisters usually appears a few days after the initial symptoms.

Shingles on the body can cause severe pain. If shingles develops in the eye and eyelid, it can lead to decreased vision or even permanent blindness in that eye.

How common is shingles?

About 1 in 5 people who have had chickenpox will develop shingles. This means that every year in England and Wales, tens of thousands of people will have shingles. Although shingles can occur at any age, the risk, severity and the complications of shingles all increase with age.

Post-herpetic neuralgia (PHN)

Each year, about 14,000 people go on to develop post-herpetic neuralgia (PHN) after shingles and over 1,400 are admitted to hospital because of PHN.

Most people recover fully after a few weeks, but for some, the pain goes on for several months or even years – this is called post-herpetic neuralgia (PHN). This is a particularly unpleasant condition with severe burning, throbbing or stabbing nerve pain.

The older you are, the more likely you are to have long-lasting pain. The shingles vaccine reduces the risk of getting shingles and PHN.

Can shingles spread?

Shingles does not spread as easily as chickenpox, but the fluid in the blisters does contain the chickenpox virus. So someone who is not immune to chickenpox can catch the infection if they are in contact with this fluid.

If you have a shingles rash you should cover the rash with loose clothing to reduce the risk of spreading chickenpox. Pregnant women who have not had chickenpox, people with a weakened immune system and newborn babies should avoid direct contact with the rash.

Who will get the vaccine?

From 1 September 2023 the vaccine programme is being offered to the following:

1. healthy people 70 to 79 years of age who have not yet been vaccinated
2. people from 18 years of age with a severely weakened immune system
3. healthy people aged 60 to 70 years will become eligible for the vaccine when they turn 65 or 70 years of age

You will remain eligible for the shingles vaccine until your 80th birthday (unless you have a weakened immune system – people with a severely weakened immune system remain eligible for vaccine), but the sooner you have the vaccine the earlier you will be protected. Details of who can get the vaccine in the first five years of the programme are shown in the chart at the end of this leaflet.

You are also eligible for the Shingrix vaccine if you are aged 18 years or over and are severely immunosuppressed.

Severely immunosuppressed people should have 2 doses of Shingrix vaccine at least 8 weeks apart. If you were offered Zostavax before you should still have your 2 doses of Shingrix. If you have already had 2 doses, you do not need any more.

What about people who are under the eligible age for the shingles vaccine?

Younger people will be offered the vaccine when they reach the eligible age.

Shingles can occur at any age but the risk, severity and complications increase with age. Those with severely weakened immune systems are at higher risk and that is why the vaccine is recommended at an earlier age.

If you have a shingles vaccine you will be given a record card with your name and the date of the next appointment. Please keep it in a safe place.



Will there be any side effects?

The side effects from the Shingrix vaccine are usually quite mild and don't last very long. The most common side effects (occurring in at least 1 in every 10 people) are pain and redness at the injection site, general muscle aches and headache.

You may feel tired and have a fever after Shingrix vaccine. You can rest and take the normal dose of paracetamol (follow the advice in the packaging) to help make you feel better. Do not use machines or drive if you are feeling unwell.

You should feel better after a few days but if your symptoms persist for longer, you should discuss these with your GP or practice nurse.

You can report any side effects using the Yellow card scheme from the MHRA. We tell you how to do this at the end of this leaflet or visit: yellowcard.mhra.gov.uk

How safe is the Shingrix vaccine, has it been used in other countries?

Like all licensed vaccines, the shingles vaccine has been thoroughly tested and meets strict UK safety and licensing requirements.

It has been used extensively in Europe and North America for the last few years.

How effective is the vaccination?

By having the vaccination you will significantly reduce your chance of developing shingles.

In the first 5 years after the first shingles vaccination programme was introduced there were 40,500 fewer GP consultations for shingles related disease and 1,840 fewer hospitalisations.

If you do go on to develop shingles, the symptoms are likely to be milder and the illness shorter than if you had not had the vaccination. The Shingrix vaccine used in the UK has been shown to provide good protection.

This data comes from the study on the impact of the herpes zoster vaccination programme in England – which can be read on PubMed: [qrco.de/shinglesfootnote](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/36111111/)

How and when is the vaccine given?

Like most vaccinations, the vaccine will be given as an injection in your upper arm.

Shingrix is a non-live vaccine and you will need 2 doses to give you the best longer lasting protection.

For most people the second dose of Shingrix will be offered from about 6 months after the first dose. If you have a severely weakened immune system your second dose of Shingrix should be given earlier, but at least 8 weeks after dose one.

Your GP practice will let you know when to book for the second dose.

Can I have my shingles vaccine with other vaccines?

You can have your shingles vaccine at the same time as PPV or pneumococcal, seasonal flu or RSV vaccines. It is safe to do so and reduces the number of appointments you will need to get protected from these diseases.

RSV is not normally given at the same time as flu, your doctor or nurse will advise you.

Why can't I get the vaccine now?

Under the current programme, everyone from 70 to 79 years of age is eligible for shingles vaccine. The programme is being extended gradually, starting with those at highest risk, as recommended by the Joint Committee Vaccination Immunisation (JCVI). Over the next 10 years, the programme will eventually include all those from 60 years of age. If you are or have become severely immunosuppressed you are still eligible.

Individuals age 18 years or older with a severely weakened immune system are already eligible for the Shingrix vaccine.

Do I need to do anything to get the vaccination?

When you become eligible for your shingles vaccine your GP surgery will contact you to book an appointment. However, if you are worried about shingles you should contact your GP surgery for advice.

Are there people who shouldn't have the Shingrix vaccination?

If you've had a severe reaction to any of the substances that go into the vaccine, you might not be able to have it. Your GP practice will advise you.

Can the vaccine give me shingles?

The Shingrix vaccines cannot give you shingles. If you develop a rash you can contact NHS 111 or contact your GP practice for advice.

You can contact NHS111 online at 111.nhs.uk, by **NHS 111 British Sign Language (BSL) interpreter service** via www.nhs.uk/111 or by text relay on **18001 111**.

What if I miss my vaccination? Can I have it later?

For most people the shingles vaccine will be offered until they become 80 years of age. However, if you have a severely weakened immune system, the vaccine can be given up to any age.

For the best protection you should have the vaccine or complete the course at the recommended time. Contact your GP practice to make another appointment.

Am I eligible for Shingrix vaccine if I have had Zostavax before?

If you were given Zostavax as part of the routine immunisation programme when you were between 70 and 79 years of age then you do not need 2 doses of the Shingrix vaccine now.

Don't delay, if you are eligible, try to have your vaccine as soon as possible.

Remember, when you become eligible for immunisation you should make an appointment to have your vaccine as soon as possible to ensure you have the best protection.

Further information

If you would like more information before or after you have the vaccination, speak to your GP or practice nurse. You can also visit the NHS website at: www.nhs.uk/shingles

To read about the shingles vaccine Shingrix[®] visit:
www.medicines.org.uk/emc/product/12054/pil

A reminder of eligibility for people aged over 70, 65 and severely immunosuppressed

If you have a severely weakened immune system (severely immunosuppressed) you will be offered the shingles vaccine from 18 years of age

If you were born after 1 September 1953 and before 31 August 1958 you can have your vaccine after your 70th birthday, from then you will be eligible until you turn 80

If you were born after 1 September 1958 and before 31 August 1963 you can have your vaccine after your 65th birthday, from then you will be eligible until you turn 80

Charts of who can get the vaccine

The following charts show details of who can get the vaccine in the first five years of the programme:

You become eligible on your 70th birthday

Dates of birth	Programme start date	Programme year
1 September 1953 – 31 August 1954	1 September 2023	Year 1
1 September 1954 – 31 August 1955	1 September 2024	Year 2
1 September 1955 – 31 August 1956	1 September 2025	Year 3
1 September 1956 – 31 August 1957	1 September 2026	Year 4
1 September 1957 – 31 August 1958	1 September 2027	Year 5

You become eligible on your 65th birthday

Dates of birth	Programme start date	Programme year
1 September 1958 – 31 August 1959	1 September 2023	Year 1
1 September 1959 – 31 August 1960	1 September 2024	Year 2
1 September 1960 – 31 August 1961	1 September 2025	Year 3
1 September 1961 – 31 August 1962	1 September 2026	Year 4
1 September 1962 – 31 August 1963	1 September 2027	Year 5

Summary

Shingles

- is a common disease that can cause long-lasting, severe pain
- can cause a severe itchy rash with blisters
- can occur at any age but the risk, severity and complications increase with age

The vaccine

- is significantly reducing the number of cases
- will reduce the severity of symptoms in vaccinated people if they develop the disease
- has been used extensively in other countries such as the US and Canada

Having your routine shingles vaccination is a good way of looking after your health so that you can get on with enjoying life without the pain of shingles.

You can report suspected side effects of vaccines and medicines through the Yellow Card Scheme. This can be done online by visiting yellowcard.mhra.gov.uk or by calling the Yellow Card hotline on **0800 731 6789** (lines open 9am to 5pm Monday to Friday). You can also use the QR code by downloading the Yellow Card app.



Further information



Shingles Support Society

Website: shinglessupport.org.uk

Confidential helpline: **0845 123 2305**
(at times between 9am and 9pm)

Call: **020 7607 9661**
(Monday to Friday, 12pm to 8pm)

Enquiries: **0300 030 9333**



Facial Palsy

Website: facialpalsy.org.uk



PainConcernHelpline

Telephone: **0300 123 0789**

Email: help@painconcern.org.uk

Website: www.painconcern.org.uk

For more information visit:
www.nhs.uk/vaccinations

This large print leaflet and a standard version is also available in braille, easy read, BSL, audio and translated into a number of community languages.

The leaflet can be ordered or downloaded from:

[find-public-health-resources.service.gov.uk](https://www.find-public-health-resources.service.gov.uk),

by calling: **0300 123 1002** or by textphone: **0300 123 1003**

(lines are open 8am to 6pm Monday to Friday).

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