

A Comparative Analysis of a Self-Reported Adverse Events Analysis after Receiving One of the Available SARS-CoV-2 Vaccine Schemes in Ecuador

Tipo do item Artigo de periódico

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Resumo <p>The COVID-19 pandemic has put a lot of pressure on health systems worldwide. Mass vaccination against SARS-CoV-2 has reduced morbidity and mortality worldwide. Despite their safety profiles, vaccines, as with any other medical product, can cause adverse events. Yet, in countries with poor epidemiological surveillance and monitoring systems, reporting vaccine-related adverse events is a challenge. The objective of this study was to describe self-reported vaccine adverse events after receiving one of the available COVID-19 vaccine schemes in Ecuador. A cross-sectional analysis based on an online, self-reported, 32-item questionnaire was conducted in Ecuador from 1 April to 15 July 2021. Participants were invited by social media, radio, and TV to voluntarily participate in our study. A total of 6654 participants were included in this study. Furthermore, 38.2% of the participants reported having at least one comorbidity. Patients received AstraZeneca, Pfizer, and Sinovac vaccines, and these were distributed 38.4%, 31.1%, and 30.5%, respectively. Overall, pain or swelling at the injection site 17.2% (n = 4500) and headache 13.3% (n = 3502) were the most reported adverse events. Women addressed events supposedly attributable to vaccination or immunization [ESAVIs] (66.7%), more often than men (33.2%). After receiving the first dose of any available COVID-19 vaccine, a total of 19,501 self-reported ESAVIs were informed (87.0% were mild, 11.5% moderate, and 1.5% severe). In terms of the vaccine type and brand, the most reactogenic vaccine was AstraZeneca with 57.8%, followed by Pfizer (24.9%) and Sinovac (17.3%). After the second dose, 6776 self-reported ESAVIs were reported (87.1% mild, 10.9% moderate, and 2.1% severe). AstraZeneca vaccine users reported a higher proportion of ESAVIs (72.2%) in comparison to Pfizer/BioNTech (15.9%) and Sinovac Vaccine (11.9%). Swelling at the injection site, headache, muscle pain, and fatigue were the most common ESAVIs for the first as well as second doses. In conclusion, most ESAVIs were mild. AstraZeneca users were more likely to report adverse events. Participants without a history of COVID-19 infection, as well as those who received the first dose, were more prone to report ESAVIs.</p>

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A Cross-Sectional Study of Untoward Reactions Following Homologous and Heterologous COVID-19 Booster Immunizations in Recipients Seventeen Years of Age and Older

Tipo do item Artigo de periódico
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Autor Anna Natale
Autor Michela Anna Di Palma
Autor Fabio Cannizzaro
Autor Michela Lucia Sammarco
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A cross-sectional study to assess the adverse events following immunization with CoviShield vaccine at a private medical college in South India

Tipo do item Artigo de periódico
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Resumo <p>Background: The World Health Organization had proclaimed the outbreak of the novel coronavirus (COVID-19) as a worldwide pandemic on March 11, 2020. Immunization against the disease was the need of the hour to curtail the

spread of COVID-19 pandemic. Two vaccines manufactured in India were approved for emergency use authorization initially. They are ChAdox1CoV-19 vaccine – CoviShield and Covaxin. Aims and objectives: This study aimed at assessing the occurrence of adverse effects following immunization (AEFI) among individuals who received the CoviShield vaccine. The objective of this research was to evaluate the type of AEFI among vaccinated beneficiaries and to determine the factors contributing to the development of AEFI. Materials and Methods: A cross-sectional study was done at a teaching hospital in Kerala. All beneficiaries who were administered CoviShield vaccine during the study period, that is, from January 2021 to June 2022 were incorporated in the study. Data regarding AEFI were collected from all vaccinated individuals by direct or telephonic enquiry. Results: The incidence rate of AEFI is 4.5/1000 doses (111/24925 doses). The reporting of AEFI was high among age group of 20–30 years and commonly seen in males (97.3%). The most common AEFI reported with CoviShield vaccine was fever (63%), myalgia (51%), and headache (40%). AEFI was seen commonly after administration of first dose (94%). Only 7 cases (6.3%) of serious AEFI were reported which included death, autoimmune encephalitis, Bell's palsy, hypotension, and hypersensitivity reactions. There was no significant association between age and type of AEFI ($P > 0.05$) and dose of vaccine and type of AEFI ($P > 0.05$). Conclusion: The immunization with CoviShield vaccine is safe among adults (>18 years) with lesser incidence of serious adverse effects. Higher incidence of AEFI is witnessed after administration of first dose and it was commonly seen in males.

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A cross-sectional survey of side effects after COVID-19 vaccination in Saudi Arabia: male versus female outcomes

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A First Report on Side-Effects of COVID-19 Vaccines among General Population in Sudan: A Cross-Sectional Analysis

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Resumo <p>Background: The process of mass immunization against COVID-19 may be impacted by vaccine reluctance despite intense and ongoing efforts to boost vaccine coverage. The COVID-19 vaccine is a crucial component for controlling the pandemic. To the best of our knowledge, we did not come across any study presenting the post-vaccination side-effect profile among the Sudanese population. Developing strategies to improve the vaccine acceptability and uptake necessitate evidence-based reports about vaccine's side effects and acceptance. In this regard, this study aimed at estimating the prevalence of COVID-19 vaccine side-effects among the general population in Sudan. Methodology: A cross-sectional web-based quantitative study was conducted among the general population aged ≥ 18 years and residing in the Khartoum state of Sudan. A 30-item survey tool recorded the demographics, chronic diseases, allergy to other vaccines and COVID-19 vaccine side-effects after the first, second and booster doses. The data on the onset and duration of side-effects after each dose were also recorded. The distribution of side-effect scores after each dose of COVID-19 vaccine was compared using appropriate statistical methods. Results: A total of 626 participants were approached for this study. There was a preponderance of females (57.7%), and 19% of respondents had chronic diseases. The vaccination rate against COVID-19 was 55.8% ($n = 349/626$). The prevalence of side-effects after the first, second and booster doses were 79.7, 48 and 69.4%, respectively. Pain at the injection site, headache, fatigue, exhaustion and fever were the common side-effects after the first and second doses, while pain at the injection site, fatigue, headache and muscle pain were frequently reported after the booster dose. Most of these side-effects appeared within 6 h and resolved within one or two days following the administration of the vaccine dose. The average side-effects scores were 4.1 ± 4.4 ($n = 349$), 2.2 ± 3.6 ($n = 202$) and 3.5 ± 4.1 ($n = 36$) after the first, second and booster doses, respectively. The female gender had significantly higher side-effects after primary and booster doses. The age group 18-24 years indicated higher side-effects after the first dose compared to participants with ages ranging from 31 to 40 years ($p = 0.014$). Patients with chronic disease

indicated significantly higher ($p = 0.043$) side-effects compared to those without any comorbid illness. Conclusions: This study showed a high prevalence of transient COVID-19 vaccine-related side-effects after primary and booster doses. However, these side-effects waned within 48 h. Pain at the injection site was the most common local side-effect, while fatigue, fever, headache and muscle pain were frequently reported systemic side-effects. The frequency of side-effects was more profound among females, young adults and those with comorbid conditions. These findings indicate that COVID-19 vaccines are safe and have side-effects as reported in the clinical trials of the vaccines. These results aid in addressing the ongoing challenges of vaccine hesitancy in the Sudanese population that is nurtured by widespread concerns over the safety profile.

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A Retrospective Cross-Sectional Study Assessing Self-Reported Adverse Events following Immunization (AEFI) of the COVID-19 Vaccine in Bangladesh

Tipo do item Artigo de periódico

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Autor Md. Ruhul Kuddus

Autor Md. Mustafizur Rahman

Autor Md. Moklesur Rahman Sarker

Autor Sultan Mehtap Büyüker

Autor Jakir Ahmed Chowdhury

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Autor Md. Akter Hossain

Autor Md. Shah Amran

Resumo <p>Background: The Oxford–AstraZeneca vaccine (Covishield) was the first to be introduced in Bangladesh to fight the ongoing global COVID-19 pandemic. As this vaccine had shown some side-effects in its clinical trial, we aimed to conduct a study assessing short-term adverse events following immunization (AEFIs) in Bangladesh. Method: A cross-sectional study was conducted on social and electronic media platforms by delivering an online questionnaire among people who had taken at least one dose of the COVID-19 vaccine. The collected data were then analysed to evaluate various parameters related to the AEFIs of the respondents. Results: A total of 626 responses were collected. Of these, 623 were selected based on complete answers and used for the analysis. Most of the respondents were between 30–60 years of age, and 40.4% were female. We found that a total of 8.5% of the total respondents had been infected with the SARS-CoV-2 virus. Our survey revealed that out of 623 volunteers, 317 reported various side-effects after taking the vaccine, which is about 50.88% of the total participants. The majority of participants (37.07%, 231/623) reported swelling and pain at the injection site and fever (25.84%, 162/623); these were some of the common localized and generalized symptoms after the COVID-19 vaccine administration. Conclusion: The side-effects reported after receiving the Oxford–AstraZeneca vaccine (Covishield) are similar to those reported in clinical trials, demonstrating that the vaccines have a safe therapeutic window. Moreover, further research is needed to determine the efficacy of existing vaccines in preventing SARS-CoV-2 infections or after-infection hospitalization.</p>

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A Retrospective Evaluation of Self-Reported Adverse Events Following Immunization with Different COVID-19 Vaccines in Türkiye

Tipo do item Artigo de periódico

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Resumo <p>Background: The Sinovac and BioNTech vaccines were the first to be introduced in Türkiye to fight the ongoing global COVID-19 pandemic. As these vaccines had shown some side-effects in its clinical trial, we aimed to conduct a survey study to assess the short-term adverse events following immunization (AEFIs) in Türkiye. Method: A cross-sectional study was conducted using social and electronic media platforms by delivering a pre-formed and validated online questionnaire among people who had received at least one dose of the COVID-19 vaccine. This survey study focused on mass populations from different regions in Türkiye. A total of 603 responses were collected. Among these, 602 were selected based on complete answers and used for the assessment. The collected data were then analyzed to evaluate the various parameters related to the AEFIs of the respondents. Results: Among the total 602 participants, 20.8% were male, and 78.7% were female, actively answering all of the constructive questions. Most of the respondents were between 18–30 years of age. We found that a total of 23.3% of the total respondents had been infected with the SARS-CoV-2 virus. Our survey revealed that out of 602 volunteers, the rate of experiencing physical discomfort was higher in participants who had received the Pfizer-BioNTech vaccine at all three doses than in those who had received the Sinovac vaccine. When all vaccine types were examined, the most common side effect was pain at the injection site, reported by 75.19% participants. When the side effects were compared according to vaccine types, there was a significant difference only in terms of fever. Fever rates in those who had received the Pfizer-BioNTech vaccine (20.96%) were found to be significantly higher than those who had received the Sinovac vaccine (8%). Conclusions: The studied vaccines showed minor side effects and there was no significant difference between the vaccines in terms of other side effects. Moreover, further research is needed to determine the efficacy of the existing vaccines in preventing SARS-CoV-2 infections or after-infection hospitalization.</p>

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Acute unsolicited adverse events following BNT162b2 vaccine in Saudi Arabia, a real-world data

Tipo do item Artigo de periódico

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Adverse cutaneous reactions reported post COVID -19 vaccination in Al B uraimi governorate, S ultanate of O man

Tipo do item Artigo de periódico
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Adverse drug reactions from two COVID-19 vaccines reported in Saudi Arabia

Tipo do item Artigo de periódico
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Adverse Effects of Pfizer (BioNTech), Oxford-AstraZeneca (ChAdOx1 CoV-19), and Moderna COVID-19 Vaccines among the Adult Population in Saudi Arabia: A Cross-Sectional Study

Tipo do item Artigo de periódico

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Resumo <p>The Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus-2 (SARS-CoV-2) outbreak has caused massive damage to the global healthcare system and economy. To compete with the SARS-COV-2 pandemic, several vaccines have been proposed to immunize the population. The present study aimed to investigate the adverse effects following the three doses of COVID-19 vaccination, Pfizer (BioNTech), (Oxford-AstraZeneca (ChAdOx1 CoV-19), and Moderna among the adult population in the Eastern province of Saudi Arabia. In this study, the total number of participants were 426, among them 277 (65%) were females and 149 (35%) were males. An online survey using Google forms in the English language and translated into the Arabic language was used to record the information. The questionnaire was distributed to participants who received either Pfizer-BioNTech, Oxford-AstraZeneca or Moderna vaccines. The general characteristics of participants were obtained, alongside an evaluation of the vaccination's adverse effects. The results revealed that Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 vaccines caused significantly less adverse effects than Oxford–AstraZeneca (ChAdOx1) and Moderna (p < 0.001), and females experienced more adverse effects after vaccination compared to males. Injection site pain was the most common adverse event among the participants (60.6%), followed by fatigue, headache, and pain (43.9%), muscle and joint pain (32.4%), increased body temperature and shivering (24.2%). In addition, the group of individuals under the age of sixty was more likely to experience side effects than the participants with other age groups. All three vaccines, Pfizer-BioNTech, Oxford–AstraZeneca (ChAdOx1 CoV-19) and Moderna, cause post-vaccinal adverse effects; however, Moderna and Oxford–AstraZeneca (ChAdOx1) causes adverse effects more frequently than the Pfizer-BioNTech.</p>

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Adverse effects, perceptions and attitudes related to BNT162b2, mRNA-1273 or JNJ-78436735 SARS-CoV-2 vaccines: Population-based cohort

Tipo do item Artigo de periódico

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Resumo <p>Long-term control of SARS-CoV-2 requires effective vaccination strategies. This has been challenged by public mistrust and the spread of misinformation regarding vaccine safety. Better understanding and communication of the longer-term and comparative experiences of individuals in the general population following vaccination are required. In this population-based longitudinal study, we included 575 adults, randomly selected from all individuals presenting to a Swiss reference vaccination center, for receipt of BNT162b2, mRNA1273, or JNJ-78436735. We assessed the prevalence, onset, duration, and severity of self-reported adverse effects over 12 weeks following vaccination. We additionally evaluated participants' perceptions of vaccines, trust in public health authorities and pharmaceutical companies, and compliance with public health measures. Most participants reported at least one adverse effect within 12 weeks following vaccination. Adverse effects were mostly mild or moderate, resolved within three days, and rarely resulted in anaphylaxis or hospitalizations. Female sex, younger age, higher education, and receipt of mRNA-1273 were associated with reporting adverse effects. Compared to JNJ-78436735 recipients, a higher proportion of mRNA vaccine recipients agreed that vaccination is important, and trusted public health authorities. Our findings provide real-world estimates of the prevalence of adverse effects following SARS-CoV-2 vaccination and highlight the importance of transparent communication to ensure the success of current or future vaccination campaigns.</p>

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Adverse Events Associated with BNT162b2 and AZD1222 Vaccines in the Real World: Surveillance Report in a Single Italian Vaccine Center

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Resumo <p>Aim: Despite huge efforts in developing specific drugs, vaccination represents the only effective strategy against COVID-19. Efficacy and safety of the COVID-19 vaccines were established during clinical trials. Nonetheless, it is very important to perform continuous surveillance. This observational study aimed to report potential Adverse Events Following Immunization (AEFI) following the first dose of two different COVID-19 vaccines, BNT162b2 and AZD1222. Methods and Results: Subjects who underwent vaccination at the vaccine center of the University Hospital of Salerno, Italy, were interviewed using an ad hoc questionnaire. AZD-vac group (n = 175) who received AZD1222 had a higher number of AEFI than the BNT-vac group (n = 1613) who received BNT162b2 (83% vs. 42%). The most frequent AEFI associated with AZD1222 and BNT162b2 were fever and pain at the injection site, respectively. The AZD-vac group used drugs to contrast AEFI more frequently than the BNT-vac group. In the BNT-vac group, there was a higher incidence of AEFI in women than in men (26.2% vs. 15.8%, p = 0.01), while no gender-related difference was observed in the AZD-vac group. Conclusions: AZD1222 and BNT162b2 vaccines show a good safety profile. Based on our results and literature data, there are no reasons to justify the reluctance that persists towards immunization.</p>

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Adverse events following administration of COVID-19 vaccines in Saudi Arabia

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Resumo <p>Previous studies investigated the frequency of different adverse events of COVID-19 vaccines. However, this study compares these adverse events between the two main COVID-19 vaccines used in Saudi Arabia (Pfizer-BioNTech and Oxford-AstraZeneca) using telemedicine technology. A cross-sectional study was conducted among 958 individuals, 7 days after receiving either Pfizer-BioNTech or Oxford-AstraZeneca vaccines during June 2021. Immediate adverse events were reported by 1.04% and 2.09% for Pfizer-BioNTech and Oxford-AstraZeneca vaccines, respectively, with no serious events. Recipients of Pfizer-BioNTech vaccine had a higher percentage of local adverse events (24.8% versus 9.8% in AstraZeneca vaccine). The most common reported systemic adverse events in both vaccines respectively were general fatigue (23.1% and 25.1%), fever (18.5% and 27.2%), myalgia (20.6% and 20.3%), and headache (15.2% and 17.2%). No significant difference was recorded between both vaccines regarding overall systemic adverse events; however, they were more frequent following the first dose of AstraZeneca vaccine compared to Pfizer-BioNTech vaccine, while the reverse was observed for the second dose. Adverse events were more frequent in females and younger age groups for both vaccines. Most of systemic and local adverse events were mild in nature. Further cohort studies are recommended to investigate the long-term adverse events of COVID-19 vaccines.</p>

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Adverse events following COVID-19 immunisation (AEFI) at a COVID-19 vaccination centre: An observational analytical study

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Adverse events following immunization (AEFI): COVID-19 vaccine dose and characteristics in Central Java, Indonesia

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Adverse events following immunization of COVID-19 vaccine among children aged 6–11 years

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Adverse events of special interest and mortality following vaccination with mRNA (BNT162b2) and inactivated (CoronaVac) SARS-CoV-2 vaccines in Hong Kong: A retrospective study

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Adverse events reported from the COVID-19 vaccines: A descriptive study based on the WHO database (VigiBase®)

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Autor Haque Mainul
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Adverse health events experienced by the recipients of COVID-19 vaccines and the associated factors in southwestern Saudi Arabia

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Age- and Sex-Graded Data Evaluation of Vaccination Reactions after Initial Injection of the BNT162b2 mRNA Vaccine in a Local Vaccination Center in Germany

Tipo do item Artigo de periódico

Autor Manuela A Hoffmann

Autor Helmut J Wieler

Autor Peter Enders

Autor Hans-Georg Buchholz

Autor Bodo Plachter

Resumo <p>A high vaccination rate of older and particularly chronically ill people against coronavirus disease-2019 (COVID-19) is likely one of the most important factors in containing the pandemic. When Germany's vaccination campaign started on December 2020, vaccination prioritization was initially carried out starting with older population groups. Side effect rates in 1065 individuals who had received the first dose of the messenger ribonucleic acid (mRNA) vaccine BNT162b2 Tozinameran from BioNTech/Pfizer three weeks earlier were examined retrospectively. An age- and gender-graded data analysis showed clear age and gender differences with regard to vaccine-related adverse effects. In 77% of all individuals over 80 years of age, no local or systemic side effects were reported after the first vaccination, whereas in the age group up to 80 years, only 37% showed no side effects. In the whole study population, 64% of females and 73% of males reported no adverse effects. The initial vaccination with mRNA vaccine BNT162b2 shows an overall low profile of side effects. Particularly in those over 80 years, an extraordinarily good tolerance with equally good effectiveness is evident. The sex comparison showed that women suffer more often from adverse vaccination reactions. In order to achieve sufficient herd immunity, both age- and gender-dependent vaccination reactions and any difference in the maintenance of immunity should be considered in future vaccination strategies.</p>

Data 2021

DOI 10.3390/vaccines9080911

Volume 9

Páginas 911-911

Título da publicação Vaccines

Edição 8

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Allergic adverse events following immunization: Data from post-marketing surveillance in Apulia region (South of Italy)

Tipo do item Artigo de periódico

Autor Pasquale Stefanizzi

Autor Davide Ferorelli

Autor Francesco Livio Scazzi

Autor Antonio Di Lorenzo

Autor Andrea Martinelli

Autor Chiara Trinchera

Autor Lorenza Moscara

Autor Enrico Miniello

Autor Danilo Di Bona

Autor Silvio Tafuri

Data 2023-02

DOI 10.3389/fimmu.2023.1074246

Volume 14

Título da publicação Frontiers in Immunology

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An Observational Study of a Cohort of Citizens Receiving the AZD1222 Vaccine Against SARS-CoV-2

Tipo do item Artigo de periódico

Autor Pellegrino Cerino

Autor Annachiara Coppola

Autor Biancamaria Pierri

Autor Palmiero Volzone

Autor Dario Bruzzese

Autor Andrea Pierri

Autor Amedeo Ferro

Autor Daniela Schiavi

Autor Antonio Coppola

Autor Stefano Miniero

Autor Luigi Atripaldi

Autor Caterina Pirozzi

Autor Pasquale Rusciano

Autor Alessandra Macri

Autor Rita Boenzi

Autor Silvia Sale

Autor Gianfranco Brambilla

Autor Carlo Buonerba

Data 2021

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Volume 7

Título da publicação Future Science OA

Edição 8

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Analysis of COVID-19 Vaccine Type and Adverse Effects Following Vaccination

Tipo do item Artigo de periódico

Autor Alexis L. Beatty

Autor Noah D. Peyser

Autor Xochitl E. Butcher

Autor Jennifer M. Cocohoba

Autor Feng Lin

Autor Jeffrey E. Olgin
Autor Mark J. Pletcher
Autor Gregory M. Marcus
Data 2021-12
DOI 10.1001/jamanetworkopen.2021.40364
Volume 4
Páginas e2140364-e2140364
Título da publicação JAMA Network Open
Edição 12
Data de adição 25/02/2026, 10:11:44
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Analysis of Neurological Adverse Events Reported in VigiBase From COVID-19 Vaccines

Tipo do item Artigo de periódico
Autor Siddhartha Dutta
Autor Rimplejeet Kaur
Autor Jaykaran Charan
Autor Pankaj Bhardwaj
Autor Sneha R Ambwani
Autor Shoban Babu
Autor Jagdish P Goyal
Autor Mainul Haque
Data 2022-01
DOI 10.7759/cureus.21376
Título da publicação Cureus
Data de adição 25/02/2026, 10:11:45
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Analysis of participant-reported adverse events following the first dose of inactivated SARS-Cov-2 vaccine (TURKOVAC™) through telephone survey in Türkiye

Tipo do item Artigo de periódico
Autor Ateş Kara
Autor Aslihan Coskun
Autor Fehminaz Temel
Autor Pervin Özelci
Autor Selmur Topal
Autor Ihsan Ateş
Data 2023-12

DOI 10.1080/07853890.2023.2183985
Volume 55
Páginas 1070-1079
Título da publicação Annals of Medicine
Edição 1
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Assessment of acceptance, concerns and side effects towards COVID-19 vaccination among the community: A cross-sectional study from Baghdad, Iraq

Tipo do item Artigo de periódico
Autor Zahraa Albasry
Autor Anmar Al-Taie
Data 2023-03
DOI 10.1016/j.cegh.2023.101217
Volume 20
Páginas 101217-101217
Título da publicação Clinical Epidemiology and Global Health
Data de adição 25/02/2026, 10:11:44
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Assessment of Delayed Large Local Reactions After the First Dose of the SARS-CoV-2 mRNA-1273 Vaccine in Japan

Tipo do item Artigo de periódico
Autor Toshihide Higashino
Autor Yuki Yamazaki
Autor Satoko Senda
Autor Yushi Satou
Autor Yuiko Yonekura
Autor Kazuo Imai
Autor Junko Arakawa
Autor Shuichi Kawano
Autor Hiroshi Horinosono
Autor Yoshinori Miura
Data 2022
DOI 10.1001/jamadermatol.2022.2088
Título da publicação JAMA Dermatology
Data de adição 25/02/2026, 10:11:43
Data de modificação 25/02/2026, 10:11:43

Assessment of safety and adverse drug reactions of COVID vaccination in the South Indian population: An observational prospective cross-sectional study

Tipo do item Artigo de periódico

Autor Anusha Manda

Autor Pranathiya Koya

Autor Ravali Pallem

Autor Danish Mohd

Autor Keerthi Thatikonda

Autor K Venkateshwarlu

Data 2022

DOI 10.1016/j.amsu.2022.104948

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Título da publicação Annals of Medicine & Surgery

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Assessment of Sudden Sensorineural Hearing Loss After COVID-19 Vaccination

Tipo do item Artigo de periódico

Autor Eric J. Formeister

Autor Matthew J. Wu

Autor Divya A. Chari

Autor Robert Meek

Autor Steven D. Rauch

Autor Aaron K. Remenschneider

Autor Alicia M. Quesnel

Autor Ronald de Venecia

Autor Daniel J. Lee

Autor Wade Chien

Autor C. Matthew Stewart

Autor Deepa Galaiya

Autor Elliott D. Kozin

Autor Daniel Q. Sun

Data 2022-04

DOI 10.1001/jamaoto.2021.4414

Volume 148

Páginas 307-307

Título da publicação JAMA Otolaryngology–Head & Neck Surgery

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Association between ChAdOx1 nCoV-19 vaccination and bleeding episodes: Large population-based cohort study

Tipo do item Artigo de periódico
Autor Lill Trogstad
Autor Anna Hayman Robertson
Autor Siri Mjaaland
Autor Per Magnus
Data 2021-09
DOI 10.1016/j.vaccine.2021.08.055
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Páginas 5854-5857
Título da publicação Vaccine
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Data de adição 25/02/2026, 10:11:44
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Association Between the BNT162b2 Messenger RNA COVID-19 Vaccine and the Risk of Sudden Sensorineural Hearing Loss

Tipo do item Artigo de periódico
Autor Yoav Yanir
Autor Ilana Doweck
Autor Rana Shibli
Autor Ronza Najjar-Debbiny
Autor Walid Saliba
Data 2022-04
DOI 10.1001/jamaoto.2021.4278
Volume 148
Páginas 299-299
Título da publicação JAMA Otolaryngology–Head & Neck Surgery
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Association of Self-Reported Systemic Reactions Following SARS-CoV-2 Vaccination With Immunological Response in The Danish National Cohort Study of Effectiveness and Safety of SARS-CoV-2 Vaccines (ENFORCE)

Tipo do item Artigo de periódico
Autor Wendy P Bannister

Autor Dorthe Raben
Autor Palle Valentiner-Branth
Autor Martin Tolstrup
Autor Lykke Larsen
Autor Britta Tarp
Autor Mette Brouw Iversen
Autor Ole Schmeltz Søgaard
Autor Sisse Rye Ostrowski
Autor Nina Breinholt Stærke
Autor Marie Louise Jakobsen
Autor Susan Olaf Lindvig
Autor Maria Ruwald Juhl
Autor Isik Somuncu Johansen
Autor Ahmed B Mustafa
Autor Lars Østergaard
Autor Fredrikke Dam Larsen
Autor Lene Surland Knudsen
Autor Vibeke Klastруп
Autor Lothar Wiese
Autor Thomas Benfield
Autor Kristine Toft Petersen
Autor Kasper K Iversen
Autor Henrik Nielsen
Autor Joanne Reekie
Autor Jens Lundgren

Data 2023-05

DOI 10.1093/ofid/ofad248

Título da publicação Open Forum Infectious Diseases

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ASTRAZENECA AND SINOPHARM VACCINES ADVERSE EFFECTS AT FIRST AND SECOND DOSES. CROSS SECTIONAL STUDY EGYPTIAN EXPERIENCE

Tipo do item Artigo de periódico

Autor Noha El-Bassiouny

Autor Amira Kassem

Autor Mohammad Abd-Alhaseeb

Autor Marwa Tolba

Data 2022

DOI 10.21608/bfsa.2022.271642

Volume 45

Páginas 801-809
Título da publicação Bulletin of Pharmaceutical Sciences. Assiut
Edição 2
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Data de modificação 25/02/2026, 10:11:43

BNT162b2 and ChAdOx1 SARS-CoV-2 Post-vaccination Side-Effects Among Saudi Vaccinees

Tipo do item Artigo de periódico
Autor Ahmed N Alghamdi
Autor Mohammed I Alotaibi
Autor Adel S Alqahtani
Autor Daifullah Al Aboud
Autor Ahmed S Abdel-Moneim
Resumo <p> <bold>Background:</bold> Vaccination against SARS-CoV-2 is important for reducing hospitalization and mortalities. Both Pfizer-BioNTech (BNT162b2) and the Oxford-AstraZeneca (ChAdOx1 nCoV-19) vaccines are used in Saudi Arabia and in many parts of the world. Post-vaccinal side effects were recorded, so we aimed to screen different complaints after vaccination among vaccinees in Saudi Arabia. </p>
Data 2021
DOI 10.3389/fmed.2021.760047
Volume 8
Título da publicação Frontiers in Medicine
Data de adição 25/02/2026, 10:11:43
Data de modificação 25/02/2026, 10:11:43

Capillary leak syndrome following COVID-19 vaccination: Data from the European pharmacovigilance database Eudravigilance

Tipo do item Artigo de periódico
Autor Rosanna Ruggiero
Autor Nunzia Balzano
Autor Raffaella Di Napoli
Autor Annamaria Mascolo
Autor Pasquale Maria Berrino
Autor Concetta Rafaniello
Autor Liberata Sportiello
Autor Francesco Rossi
Autor Annalisa Capuano
Resumo <p>Capillary leak syndrome (CLS) emerged as new adverse event after immunization (AEFI) associated to COVID-19 vaccination. CLS is a rare condition characterized by increased capillary permeability, resulting in

hypoalbuminemia, hypotension, and edema mainly in the upper and lower limbs. Our pharmacovigilance study aims to evaluate the CLS onset following receipt of COVID-19 mRNA vaccines (mRNA-1273 and BNT162b2) compared to viral vector vaccines (Ad26.COV2-S and ChAdOx1-SARS-COV-2). We carried a cross-sectional study using all Individual Case Safety Reports (ICSRs) reporting a COVID-19 vaccine as suspected drug and CLS as AEFI, which were collected in the pharmacovigilance database EudraVigilance from January 1st, 2021, to January 14th, 2022. We applied the Reporting Odds Ratio (ROR) 95% CI for the disproportionality analysis. During our study period, CLS was described as AEFI in 84 out of 1,357,962 ICRs reporting a vaccine COVID-19 as suspected drug and collected in the EV database. Overall, the ICSR reported by CLS were mainly related to the viral vector COVID-19(ChAdOx1-SARS-COV-2 = 36; Ad26.COV2-S = 9). The mRNA COVID-19 vaccines were reported in 39 ICSRs (BNT162b2 =33; mRNA-1273 =6). Majority of ICSRs were reported by healthcare professionals (71.4%). Majority of the patients were adult (58.3%) and the female gender accounted in more than 65% of ICSRs referred both to classes vaccines. In particular, women were more represented in ICSRs referred to mRNA-1273 (83.3%) and to ChAdOx1-SARS-COV-2 (72.2%). The CLS outcome was more frequently favorable in mRNA ICSRs (33,3%) than the viral vector ones (13.3%). Among the ICSRs reporting CLS with unfavorable outcome, we found also 9 fatal cases (BNT162b2 = 1; ChAdOx1-SARS-COV-2 = 4; Ad26.COV2-S = 4). From disproportionality analysis emerged a lower CLS reporting probability after vaccination with mRNA vaccines compared to viral vector-based ones (ROR 0.5, 95% CI 0.3–0.7; $p < 0.001$). Our findings, even if subject to the limitations of spontaneous reporting systems, suggest a small but statistically significant safety concern for CLS following receipt of COVID-19 viral vector vaccines, in particular with Ad26.COV2-S. Cytokine-release following T-cell activation could be involved in CLS occurrence, but a precise mechanism has been not yet identified. COVID-19 vaccines remain attentive as possible triggers of CLS.

Data 2022

DOI 10.3389/fimmu.2022.956825

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Título da publicação Frontiers in Immunology

Data de adição 25/02/2026, 10:11:43

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ChAdOx1 nCoV-19 vaccine and its self-reported adverse events: a cross-sectional study from Western Nepal

Tipo do item Artigo de periódico

Autor Arun Gautam

Autor Nixon Dangol

Autor Urza Bhattarai

Autor Sandesh Paudel

Autor Bipin Poudel

Autor Shankar Gautam

Autor Prabhat Sharma

Autor Surendra Uranw
Autor Sanjib K Sharma
Data 2021-07
DOI 10.29392/001c.25471
Volume 5
Título da publicação Journal of Global Health Reports
Data de adição 25/02/2026, 10:11:44
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Cohort Event Monitoring of Adverse Reactions to COVID-19 Vaccines in Seven European Countries: Pooled Results on First Dose

Tipo do item Artigo de periódico
Autor Monika Raethke
Autor Florence van Hunsel
Autor Nicolas H. Thurin
Autor Caroline Dureau-Pournin
Autor Dirk Mentzer
Autor Barbara Kovačić
Autor Nikica Mirošević Skvrce
Autor Evelien De Clercq
Autor Martine Sabbe
Autor Gianluca Trifirò
Autor Nicoletta Luxi
Autor Alexia Giovanazzi
Autor Saad Shakir
Autor Olaf H. Klungel
Autor Sandor Schmikli
Autor Miriam Sturkenboom
Data 2023-04
DOI 10.1007/s40264-023-01281-9
Volume 46
Páginas 391-404
Título da publicação Drug Safety
Edição 4
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Data de modificação 25/02/2026, 10:11:45

Common Adverse Events from Mixing COVID-19 Vaccine Booster in Hanoi, Vietnam

Tipo do item Artigo de periódico

Autor Pham Van Hung
Autor Thai Duy Nguyen
Autor Luu Thi Ha
Autor Phung Lam Toi
Autor Tran Hong Tram

Resumo <p>Background: Mixing vaccines was proposed as a solution to tackle supply chain interruptions during the crisis of the COVID-19 pandemic. This study aimed to investigate the safety of mixing COVID-19 vaccines for a booster dose in Hanoi, Vietnam. Method: A cross-sectional study was conducted via a telephone-based interview to identify the adverse events following COVID-19 vaccination among 719 participants in Hanoi, Vietnam. Results: In total, 45.76% of participants experienced at least one adverse event following two doses of the COVID-19 vaccine. Most of the adverse events were local effects with mild symptoms such as fever, headache, muscle pain, and/or pain at the site. In general, matching two doses in the same vaccines was not associated with the adverse events as compared to mixing vaccines (OR = 1.43, 96%CI: 0.93–2.2), except matching two doses of Pfizer (OR = 2.25, 95%CI: 1.33–3.82). Conclusion: The findings of this study suggest the overall safety of mixed vaccination. In light of the vaccine shortage, mixing vaccinations for COVID-19 prevention is a good solution. Further studies with larger cohorts and investigating immunity following mixing vaccines are needed to elucidate the mechanism.</p>

Data 2023-06

DOI 10.3390/vaccines11061097

Volume 11

Páginas 1097-1097

Título da publicação Vaccines

Edição 6

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Comparative Risk of Myocarditis/Pericarditis Following Second Doses of BNT162b2 and mRNA-1273 Coronavirus Vaccines

Tipo do item Artigo de periódico
Autor Zaeema Naveed
Autor Julia Li
Autor James Wilton
Autor Michelle Spencer
Autor Monika Naus
Autor Héctor A. Velásquez García
Autor Jeffrey C. Kwong
Autor Caren Rose
Autor Michael Otterstatter
Autor Naveed Z. Janjua
Data 2022-11

DOI 10.1016/j.jacc.2022.08.799
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Título da publicação Journal of the American College of Cardiology
Edição 20
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Comparative risk of thrombosis with thrombocytopenia syndrome or thromboembolic events associated with different covid-19 vaccines: international network cohort study from five European countries and the US

Tipo do item Artigo de periódico
Autor Xintong Li
Autor Edward Burn
Autor Talita Duarte-Salles
Autor Can Yin
Autor Christian Reich
Autor Antonella Delmestri
Autor Katia Verhamme
Autor Peter Rijnbeek
Autor Marc A Suchard
Autor Kelly Li
Autor Mees Mosseveld
Autor Luis H John
Autor Miguel-Angel Mayer
Autor Juan-Manuel Ramirez-Anguita
Autor Catherine Cohet
Autor Victoria Strauss
Autor Daniel Prieto-Alhambra
Data 2022-10
DOI 10.1136/bmj-2022-071594
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Páginas e071594-e071594
Título da publicação BMJ
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Covid Vaccine Side Effects and Covid Infection after Vaccination- A Cross Sectional Study in Hubballi, Karnataka

Tipo do item Artigo de periódico

Autor Kashavva B Andanigoudar**Autor** Dattatraya D Bant**Autor** Shalini H**Autor** Oshin U

Resumo <p>Introduction: Vaccination against Covid-19 has become the promising strategy in controlling rise in Covid cases. Covishield and Covaxin were the two vaccines initially available in India which have been administered to all those >18years of age. These vaccines exhibit a spectrum of side effects, which may affect vaccination rates. The study was conducted to estimate the frequency of side effects of Covid vaccines in India and their relationship with co-morbidities and prior Covid-19 infection. Methodology: A cross sectional questionnaire-based online survey was conducted for duration of one month among 1800 participants who had received at least one dose of Covid vaccine at KIMS Hospital, Hubballi, Karnataka, selected using systematic random sampling and information about vaccination, comorbidities and covid infection after vaccination was collected. Results: The most common side effects were fever, headache and generalised body ache. The prevalence of infection after complete vaccination with Covishield (4.45%) was higher than Covaxin (1.08%) and difference was statistically significant. The prevalence of side effects and Covid-19 infection after vaccination did not vary with co-morbidities. Conclusion: The side effects reported were not serious and the prevalence was similar in both the vaccines. The prevalence of infection still remains high after vaccination; hence Covid Appropriate Behaviour should be continued.</p>

Data 2022-02**DOI** 10.5455/njcm.20211216122011**Volume** 13**Páginas** 22-26**Título da publicação** National Journal of Community Medicine**Edição** 1**Data de adição** 25/02/2026, 10:11:45**Data de modificação** 25/02/2026, 10:11:45

Covid-19 vaccination reported side effects and hesitancy among the Syrian population: a cross-sectional study

Tipo do item Artigo de periódico**Autor** Michel Najjar**Autor** Sara Albuaini**Autor** Mohammad Fadel**Autor** Fatema Mohsen**Autor** Georjena Najjar**Autor** Dona Assaf**Autor** Ahmad Aljbawi**Autor** Yara AlAwad**Data** 2023-12**DOI** 10.1080/07853890.2023.2241351

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Título da publicação Annals of Medicine
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COVID-19 vaccine hesitancy, adverse events following immunization, and associated factors among the Ethiopian general population during the early phase of the COVID-19 vaccination program

Tipo do item Artigo de periódico
Autor Tamrat Assefa Tadesse
Autor Sisay Endale
Autor Firehiwot Amare
Autor Dawit Teshome Gebregeorgise
Autor Zenebe Negash
Autor Alfoalem Araba Abiye
Autor Shemsu Umer Hussen
Autor Amanuel Yishak Negash
Autor Melaku Tileku Tamiru
Data 2024
DOI 10.1007/s10389-023-01969-3
Volume 32
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Título da publicação Journal of Public Health
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COVID-19 Vaccine Impacts in Saudi Arabia: A Cross-Sectional Study

Tipo do item Artigo de periódico
Autor Walaa Mohammadsaeed
Autor Hanan Alrashidi
Autor Sultan M Alsharif
Autor Omaymah Aljardi
Autor Asmaa Al-Sehli
Data 2023
DOI 10.7759/cureus.40460
Título da publicação Cureus
Data de adição 25/02/2026, 10:11:43
Data de modificação 25/02/2026, 10:11:43

COVID-19 Vaccines Adverse Reactions Reported to the Pharmacovigilance Unit of Beira Interior in Portugal

Tipo do item Artigo de periódico

Autor Carina Amaro

Autor Cristina Monteiro

Autor Ana Paula Duarte

Resumo <p>Coronavirus disease 2019 is an acute respiratory disease caused by the severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2. As the virus spreads rapidly, it has become a major public health emergency, which has led to rapid vaccines development. However, vaccines can present harmful and unintended responses, which must be notified to the National Pharmacovigilance System. The aim of this study is to characterize the adverse drug reactions (ADRs) of these vaccines notified in the region covered by the Regional Pharmacovigilance Unit (RPU) of Beira Interior, in Portugal, between 1 and 31 December 2020. During this period, 4 vaccines were administered: Comirnaty®, Spikevax®, Vaxzevria® and Jcovden®. The RPU of Beira Interior received 2134 notifications corresponding to 5685 ADRs, of which 20.34% (n = 434) of the notifications were considered serious reactions. Of these, 9.52% (n = 42) resulted in hospitalization and 0.45% (n = 2) resulted in death. Among the ADRs notified, reactions at or around the injection site, myalgia, headaches and pyrexia were the most commonly notified. Most ADRs were resolved within a few hours or days without sequelae. These ADRs are in accordance with clinical trials, the summary of product characteristics (SmPC) of each vaccine and ADR notifications from other countries. However, further studies are needed to confirm these results.</p>

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Título da publicação Journal of Clinical Medicine

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COVID-19 vaccines associated with vasovagal malaise: A retrospective study in two mass vaccination centers and analysis of the WHO pharmacovigilance database

Tipo do item Artigo de periódico

Autor Basile Chrétien

Autor Rhéda Stroiazzo

Autor Leila Troussier

Autor Pierre-Yves Le Houssel

Autor Magali Jacquet

Autor Cécile Lheureux

Autor Sandy Voyer
Autor Philippe Court
Autor Charles Dolladille
Autor Joachim Alexandre
Autor Sophie Fedrizzi
Autor Xavier Humbert
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DOI 10.1080/21645515.2022.2135918

Volume 18

Título da publicação Human Vaccines & Immunotherapeutics

Edição 6

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Cutaneous adverse events related to COVID -19 vaccines: A cross-sectional questionnaire-based study of 867 patients

Tipo do item Artigo de periódico
Autor Mohammad Reza Pourani
Autor Mohammad Shahidi Dadras
Autor Mehri Salari
Autor Reem Diab
Autor Nastaran Namazi
Autor Fahimeh Abdollahimajd
Data 2022
DOI 10.1111/dth.15223

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Título da publicação Dermatologic Therapy

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Cutaneous adverse reactions after COVID -19 vaccines in a cohort of 2740 Italian subjects: An observational study

Tipo do item Artigo de periódico
Autor Teresa Grieco
Autor Patrizia Maddalena
Autor Alvisè Sernicola
Autor Rovena Muharremi
Autor Stefania Basili
Autor Domenico Alvaro

Autor Roberto Cangemi**Autor** Alfredo Rossi**Autor** Giovanni Pellacani

Resumo <p>An in-depth characterization of the incidence, morphology, and onset of COVID-19-vaccines cutaneous adverse reactions is currently lacking. The existing literature on COVID-19 vaccination-related cutaneous adverse reactions largely focused on messenger RNA vaccines and mainly included type 1 hypersensitivity reactions, such as urticaria and angioedema. Other cutaneous manifestations are still poorly characterized and have been classified as delayed hypersensitivity rash. Our prospective observational study on a sample of 2740 subjects who underwent the COVID-19 vaccination aimed at defining the prevalence of cutaneous adverse reactions and at identifying their timing of onset and their correlation with the administered dose. Vaccine-related cutaneous adverse reactions occurred in 50 subjects. Patients were asked to complete a questionnaire on the type of COVID-19 vaccine received, the time of onset of cutaneous reactions, and the dates of administration. Out of 2740 individuals who received the COVID-19 vaccination, 50 were diagnosed with cutaneous adverse reactions to vaccine, after the first dose in 28 patients, after the second in 20, and after both in two. We reported localized injection site erythema in 12 patients and generalized cutaneous reactions in 38 patients. Our study shows that cutaneous adverse reactions to COVID-19 vaccination are not common and most often occur after the first dose, recurring infrequently after the second dose. These reactions are usually easily manageable and, even in severe generalized cases, oral antihistamines and corticosteroids were sufficient for resolution. Therefore, except for immediate hypersensitivity reactions, cutaneous adverse reactions do not represent a contraindication to the completion of the vaccination cycle.</p>

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Cutaneous adverse reactions to coronavirus vaccines: A Saudi nationwide study

Tipo do item Artigo de periódico**Autor** Abrar E. Bukhari**Autor** Malak M. Almutlq**Autor** Alhanouf A. Bin Dakhil**Autor** Ghadah I. Alhetheli**Autor** Sulaiman K. Alfouzan**Autor** Mohammed A. Alqahtani**Autor** Abdullah A. Aljalfan**Autor** Mohammed A. Almutawa**Autor** Fahad S. Alsubaie

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Cutaneous reactions after COVID -19 vaccination in Turkey: A multicenter study

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Autor Arzu Kılıç
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Delayed Injection Site Reaction After mRNA-1273 Vaccination in Japan: A Retrospective, Cross-Sectional Study

Tipo do item Artigo de periódico

Autor Masaya Hibino

Autor Takuma Ishihara

Autor Mitsunaga Iwata

Autor Yohei Doi

Resumo <p>The incidence of delayed injection site reaction after the first dose of mRNA-1273 vaccine was 12.5% among females and 1.5% among males in a cohort of primarily elderly Japanese. After the second dose, 48.4% of those who could be contacted reported recurrence. The reaction may be relatively common among Asian females.</p>

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Detection of Short-Term Side Effects of ChAdOx1 nCoV-19 Vaccine: A Cross-Sectional Study in a War-Torn Country

Tipo do item Artigo de periódico

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Autor Najmaddin A H Hatem

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Autor Rabab Alsakaf

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Disentangling post-vaccination symptoms from early COVID-19

Tipo do item Artigo de periódico
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Autor Marc F. Österdahl
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Autor Somesh Selvachandran
Autor Lorenzo Polidori
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Autor Benjamin Murray
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Autor Eric Kerfoot
Autor Kerstin Klaser
Autor Michela Antonelli
Autor Alexander Hammers
Autor Tim Spector
Autor Sebastien Ourselin
Autor Claire Steves
Autor Carole H. Sudre
Autor Marc Modat
Autor Emma L. Duncan
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Does ChAdOx1-S and BNT162b2 heterologous prime-boost vaccination trigger higher rates of vaccine-related adverse events?

Tipo do item Artigo de periódico
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Autor Elfadil Elkagam
Autor Mustafa Hassanein
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Autor Khaled Alabdulkareem
Autor Hani Jokhdar
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Early Side Effects after Administration of the 1st Dose of Oxford-AstraZeneca Vaccine

Tipo do item Artigo de periódico

Autor Pramod Singh

Autor Abdul Rafae Faisal

Autor M. Hassaan Shah

Autor Ahmad Saeed

Autor Hadia Younas

Autor Usamah Saeed Butt

Autor Sudip Pudasaini

Autor Abdul Rafay Pasha

Autor Umair Rehman

Resumo

Vaccines have played a central role in minimizing new infections, the rate of hospitalizations, and the overall burden on the health sector. Fear of side-effects is the biggest and commonest reason for avoiding getting vaccinated. It is, therefore, essential to maintain the clarity and consistency of message, to support and encourage people to get vaccinated. This study aims to contribute in that regard, by registering and quantifying the early side-effects of the Oxford-AstraZeneca COVID-19 vaccine in Pakistan. This study employs a non-random cross-sectional design. Data collected from 477 participants using a structured questionnaire was used to investigate the relationship between socio-demographic characteristics and side effect profiles of the participants. Binomial Logistic Regression was used to analyze the data. Odds Ratio (OR) gives the likelihood of having a side effect versus the reference group. Significance level (α) for the probability value (p-value) is set at 0.05. Fever (30.19%) was the most commonly experienced side effect, followed closely by fatigue (22.01%). 71.11% of those with fever experienced low grade fever (99-100F) while 62.69% of body aches experienced were moderate in intensity (Grades 4-6). In general, younger people are significantly more likely ($p=0.023$) to experience side effects ($OR^{⁻¹} = 1.023$: interpreted as 1.023 times increase per unit decrease in age). Similarly, they are more likely ($p= 0.029$) to have a headache ($OR^{⁻¹} = 1.039$). Also, they are more likely ($p= 0.007$) to have a body ache ($OR^{⁻¹} = 1.038$). The Oxford-AstraZeneca COVID-19 vaccine side-effects seem to be more prevalent among younger age groups, which points to increased vaccine safety among older individuals that are usually more susceptible to severe COVID-19 infection. In addition, we found a substantially reduced number of side-effects, as compared to the clinical trials, which is an encouraging indicator for vaccine safety.

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Early solicited adverse events following the BNT162b2 mRNA vaccination, a population survey from Saudi Arabia

Tipo do item Artigo de periódico**Autor** Abdullellah M Almohaya**Autor** Farah Qari**Autor** Ghuzlan A Zubaidi**Autor** Noura Alnajim**Autor** Khadeeja Moustafa**Autor** Malak M Alshabi**Autor** Faleh M Alsubaie**Autor** Ibrahim Almutairi**Autor** Qusai Alwazna**Autor** Jaffar A Al-Tawfiq**Autor** Mazin Barry**Data** 2021**DOI** 10.1016/j.pmedr.2021.101595**Volume** 24**Páginas** 101595-101595**Título da publicação** Preventive Medicine Reports**Data de adição** 25/02/2026, 10:11:44**Data de modificação** 25/02/2026, 10:11:44

Efficacy and Short-Term Safety of COVID-19 Vaccines: A Cross-Sectional Study on Vaccinated People in the UAE

Tipo do item Artigo de periódico**Autor** Mustafa Ameen AlHamaidah**Autor** Noora Noureldin**Autor** Adham Yehia**Autor** Ibrahim Alani**Autor** Abdelaziz Al-Qussain**Autor** Osama Abdou**Autor** Akram Ashames**Autor** Zelal Kharaba**Resumo** <p>Background: The emergence of COVID-19 has been a major challenge to public health and the world economy. During a wave of COVID-19, the usage of widespread vaccination procedures and broader coverage to the whole of humanity will be made possible if the general population has access. An

intended effect of vaccination is to provide “herd immunity,” which protects those who have not been vaccinated along with those who have been. However, some concerns regarding the safety and efficacy of COVID-19 vaccines were raised. Aim: This study aims to provide evidence on the short-term safety and efficacy of four types of vaccines that are officially approved by the Ministry of Health in the United Arab Emirates (UAE). These include Sinopharm, Sputnik V, Pfizer, and AstraZeneca. Method: This study utilized a cross-sectional descriptive design. Data on the efficacy and short-term protection of COVID-19 vaccines on vaccinated citizens and residents (n = 764) of the UAE were collected between February and April 2021. Participants were conveniently approached using a Google Forms survey, where they responded to a semi-structured questionnaire pertaining to socio-demographic questions and in-depth questions related to COVID-19, including whether they suffer from any comorbidities, the most commonly encountered post-vaccination side effects, and the severity of their symptoms, using a 5-point Likert scale. Results were analyzed using SPSS version 24, calculations of p-values and descriptive statistics were used for data differentiation. Results: The majority of the participants (n = 612 or 94.4%) stated that they did not become reinfected after receiving two doses of COVID-19 vaccine. In addition, the incidence of being hospitalized after vaccination was negligible. In terms of adverse effects, the most common individually reported side effects, regardless of the vaccination type, included “pain at the site of injection”, followed by “general fatigue”, then “lethargy”. Moreover, most of these side effects occurred after the second dose of the vaccine, irrespective of the type of vaccine. Females were found to be more susceptible to the adversities of COVID-19 vaccination. The occurrence of side effects was not found to be related to the nationality/ethnicity of the vaccine recipient. Furthermore, none of the vaccines affected sleep pattern, since a significant number of respondents reported a regular sleep pattern after being vaccinated. The majority respondents who received two doses of vaccination (n = 585 or 76.6%) reported that they did not become infected post vaccination, regardless the type of vaccine received, whereas only (n = 11 or 1.9%) were reinfected with COVID-19 after 2–4 weeks. Conclusion: The findings of this study suggest that vaccines can offer short-term protection against COVID-19 reinfection. Moreover, both the first- and second-vaccination side effects were described as very mild to moderate, which indicates tolerability. These data may strengthen the public confidence in receiving vaccinations.

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Epidemiology of myocarditis and pericarditis following mRNA vaccines in Ontario, Canada: by vaccine product, schedule and interval

Tipo do item Artigo de periódico

Autor Sarah A. Buchan
Autor Chi Yon Seo
Autor Caitlin Johnson
Autor Sarah Alley
Autor Jeffrey C. Kwong
Autor Sharifa Nasreen
Autor Andrew Calzavara
Autor Diane Lu
Autor Tara M. Harris
Autor Kelly Yu
Autor Sarah E. Wilson

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Epidemiology of myocarditis and pericarditis following mRNA vaccines in Ontario, Canada: by vaccine product, schedule and interval

Tipo do item Artigo de periódico

Autor Sarah A. Buchan
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Evaluating the Adverse Events Associated with Three Doses of the COVID-19 Vaccination in Adults in the Western Region of Saudi Arabia: A Cross-Sectional Study

Tipo do item Artigo de periódico

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Autor Jehad A Aldali
Autor Badi A Alotaibi
Autor Glowi A Alasiri
Autor Aroob M Alromih
Autor Emadeldin M Elsokkary
Autor Ali Z Aldali
Autor Abdullah Almeziny

Resumo <p>The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia was one of the countries earliest affected by the coronavirus 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic and had taken precautions including compulsory COVID-19 vaccination. Both the ChAdOx1 nCoV-19 vaccine (Oxford AstraZeneca) and the BNT162b2 vaccine (Pfizer) were approved by the Saudi Ministry of Health, followed by mRNA-1273 (Moderna), all of which were used for population-wide vaccination. This study aimed to assess the short-term side effects following the COVID-19 vaccinations among participants who had received all three doses in the western region of Saudi Arabia. An online survey was distributed to the participants who received either BNT162b2, ChAdOx1 nCoV-19, or mRNA-1273 vaccines, and the type of side effects and their severity were evaluated. Fatigue and headache, pain at the site of the injection and muscle pain were the most common side effects in all three doses. However, the severity depending on the type of vaccination was significant only for the first and second dose, but not the third dose. In contrast, there was a higher percentage of participants who encountered severe side effects from the third dose compared to the first and second. Nevertheless, the majority of participants described all three doses' side effects to be moderately severe. A future evaluation could be made to access the individual types of vaccination and compare between the side effects of the BNT162b2, ChAdOx1 nCoV-19, and mRNA-1273 vaccines specifically for the booster dose.</p>

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Evaluating the Safety Profile of the CoronaVac in Adult and Elderly populations: A Phase IV Prospective Observational Study in Brazil

Tipo do item Artigo de periódico
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Autor Patrícia Emília Braga
Autor Maria da Graça Salomão

Autor Maria Beatriz Bastos Lucchesi
Autor Mayra Martho Moura de Oliveira
Autor Vera Lúcia Gattás
Autor Anderson Soares da Silva
Autor Paulo José Fortes Villas Boas
Autor Marta Heloisa Lopes
Autor José Moreira
Autor Fernanda Castro Boulos

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Evaluation and comparison of post-vaccination adverse effects among Janssen and Oxford-AstraZeneca vaccinated adult individuals in Debre Tabor Town: A cross- sectional survey in Northwest Ethiopia

Tipo do item Artigo de periódico

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Autor Zelalem Tilahun Muche

Autor Awgichew Behaile T/Mariam

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Autor Tadesse Asmamaw Dejenie

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EVALUATION COMPARISON BETWEEN ASTRAZENECA AND MODERNA VACCINE'S SIDE EFFECTS AND EFFICACY AMONG INDONESIA SOCIETY BASED ON SOCIODEMOGRAPHY

Tipo do item Artigo de periódico

Autor GENA NAFTA ARAMINDA

Autor DIANA LAILA RAMATILLAH

Resumo <p>Objective: To evaluate the potential side effects and efficacy also to find the risk factors that contributed to the side effects of both vaccines in

Indonesia. Methods: This is a prospective cross-sectional study was conducted in October-December 2021; informations collection was carried out by using a standardized questionnaire and disseminated through social media. All full-dosed AstraZeneca and Moderna vaccine participants above 18 y old were included. Results: Among 406 participants, 73.4% were female, 87.2% were in the group of 18-30 y, 80 % were Java race, and 52.6% of them had asthma. In this study, the number of participants between AstraZeneca and Moderna was almost the same (50.5% and 49.5%). The most common side effects experienced after first of AstraZeneca and Moderna vaccine were fever (65.8% and 45.3%) respectively, sore arm (77.5% and 63.6%) respectively, headache (52.7% and 40.8%) respectively, and drowsiness (64.4% and 53.7%) respectively. After the second dose were fever (26.8% and 55.2) respectively, nausea (4.8% and 18%) respectively, diarrhea (0.5% and 5%) respectively, headache (27.3 and 44.8%) respectively and allergic reaction or skin rash (1% and 6%) respectively. After the first and second dose, participants with the AstraZeneca vaccine were most likely to get infected by COVID-19 (6.3% and 4.3%), respectively. Conclusion: Both AstraZeneca and Moderna vaccines' most common side effects were mild-moderate such as fever, sore arm, headache, drowsiness, and nausea. Several risk factors contributed to the side effects, such as younger age (median: 22), and female participants, and non-overweight BMI (median: 21.8).</p>

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Evaluation of adverse effects with COVID-19 vaccination in Pakistan

Tipo do item Artigo de periódico

Autor Dr Sana Abbas

Autor Beenish Abbas

Autor Sidra Amir

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Resumo <p>Objectives: Vaccinations work with different mechanisms to offer protection against disease; however, process of immunity building can cause symptoms. Therefore, this study aimed to determine the immediate side effects of COVID–19 vaccination in the Pakistani Population. Methods: This cross-sectional analytical study was conducted at Foundation University College of Dentistry, Islamabad from February to April 2021. 0.5 mL per dose of the Covid-19 vaccine was administered to the candidates. These 205 candidates receiving vaccination were then interviewed investigating the adverse effects of the vaccine. Post-vaccination side effects were compared among categorical groups using the Chi-Square test, whereas post-vaccination side effects were compared with age using independent samples T-test. A p-value of ≤0.05 was statistically significant. Results: Among post-vaccination side effects, fever was reported by 69 participants, while 56 of 205 reported soreness, redness, and swelling at the injection site. It was reported by 42/205 participants to have felt chills and rigor, whereas gastrointestinal

disturbance and flu-like symptoms were reported in 55/205 and 28/205 participants, respectively. Younger participants were more likely to develop gastrointestinal disturbance and flu-like symptoms following vaccination as compared to older participants. Conclusion: Malaise, headache, and fever were observed to be the most common side effects of the vaccine, moreover there was a linear relationship between manifestations of adverse effects and history of comorbidities. doi: <https://doi.org/10.12669/pjms.37.7.4522>; How to cite this: Abbas S, Abbas B, Amir S, Wajahat M. Evaluation of adverse effects with COVID-19 vaccination in Pakistan. Pak J Med Sci. 2021;37(7):----- doi: <https://doi.org/10.12669/pjms.37.7.4522>; This is an Open Access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/3.0>), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

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Evaluation of local and systemic side effects of Turkovac vaccine in adults

Tipo do item Artigo de periódico

Autor BÜLENT NURİ KALAYCI

Autor DOĞU KARAHAN

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Evaluation of Post-Vaccination Symptoms of Two Common COVID-19 Vaccines Used in Abha, Aseer Region, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

Tipo do item Artigo de periódico

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Autor Magbool Alelyani

Autor Mohammad Y Alshahrani

Autor Awadia Gareeballah
Autor Irshad Ahmad
Autor Abdulrahman Azzawi
Autor Basem Komit
Autor Alamin Musa
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Título da publicação Patient Preference and Adherence

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Evaluation of Post–vaccination Symptoms of COVID 19 Vaccines among People in Basrah- Iraq Society

Tipo do item Artigo de periódico

Autor Aseel k. Thamer

Resumo <p>Introduction: Vaccines are one of the most effective interventions for destroying COVID-19. Many organizations have worked to establish an efficient and safe preparation in the minimum time possible. Currently, several products that differ in form and effectiveness are approved for sale. Objectives: The goal of this study was to obtain evidence on COVID-19 vaccination adverse effects. Methodology: A cross-sectional study was made between October and December 2021 to obtain data on the influence of the COVID-19 vaccine among people in the Iraq- Basrah. There were two types of questions listed. The first one covers the subject's background information, such as nationality, gender, age, educational level, and past COVID 19 infection. The second set of questions focused on information about the COVID-19 vaccines and their side effects. Result: Local site adverse reaction, Hypersensitivity reaction, bone and muscle pain, headache and fever were more common in persons received second dose than in participant received first dose. There was a significant difference in the number of people those under 60 years of age who reported fever, headache, bone and muscle pain compared to those 60 years old and over. conclusion: The COVID-19 vaccine's side effects are similar to those seen with earlier immunizations, and the most of them are tolerable.</p>

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Título da publicação Indian Journal of Forensic Medicine & Toxicology

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Evaluation of Side Effects Associated with COVID-19 Vaccines in Saudi Arabia

Tipo do item Artigo de periódico

Autor Abdulaziz Alhazmi

Autor Edrous Alamer

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Autor Mashaël Hakami

Autor Majid Darraj

Autor Siddig Abdelwahab

Autor Amani Maghfuri

Autor Abdullah Algaissi

Resumo <p>Background: Pfizer-BioNTech and Oxford-AstraZeneca are recently introduced vaccines to combat COVID-19 pandemic. During clinical trials, mild to moderate side effects have been associated with these vaccines. Thus, we aimed to evaluate short-term post-vaccination side effects. Methods: Cross-sectional, retrospective study using an online questionnaire was conducted among COVID-19 vaccines recipients in Saudi Arabia. General and demographic data were collected, and vaccine-associated side effects after receiving at least one dose of each vaccine were evaluated. Results: Our final sample consisted of 515 participants with a median age of 26 years. Most of the study participants were female (57%). Nearly 13% of the study subjects have reported previous infections with SARS-CoV-2. Oxford-AstraZeneca and Pfizer-BioNTech vaccines have been received by 75% and 25% of the study participants, respectively. Side effects associated with COVID-19 vaccines have been reported by 60% of the study subjects, and most of them reported fatigue (90%), pain at the site of the injections (85%). Conclusion: Side effects that are reported post Oxford-AstraZeneca and Pfizer-BioNTech vaccines among our study participants are not different from those that were reported in the clinical trials, indicating safe profiles for both vaccines. Further studies are needed to evaluate the effectiveness of the current vaccines in protection against SARS-CoV-2 reinfections.</p>

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Evaluation of the Most Visible Symptoms Associated with COVID-19 Vaccines Among the Residents of Makkah, Saudi Arabia: An Observational, Cross-Sectional Study

Tipo do item Artigo de periódico

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Autor Anas Alghamdi
Autor Sarah S Alharbi
Autor Eman Balahmar
Autor Ammar S Alhothali
Autor Rahaf Hashim Alsharif
Autor Naif A Jalal
Autor Hatim Makhdoom

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Eventos adversos pós-vacinação contra o SARS-CoV-2 (covid-19) no estado de Minas Gerais

Tipo do item Artigo de periódico

Autor Roberta Barros da Silva

Autor Thales Philipe Rodrigues da Silva

Autor Ana Paula Sayuri Sato

Autor Francisco Carlos Felix Lana

Autor Josianne Dias Gusmão

Autor Janaina Fonseca Almeida Souza

Autor Fernanda Penido Matozinhos

Resumo <p>OBJETIVO Analisar os eventos adversos pós-vacinação (EAPV) contra o SARS-CoV-2 (covid-19) no estado de Minas Gerais (MG). MÉTODOS Estudo epidemiológico, descritivo, com dados do e-SUS Notifica no estado de Minas Gerais durante o período de 20 de janeiro a 5 de março de 2021. Foram analisados todos os casos suspeitos de EAPV da vacina contra covid-19 no estado, totalizando 7.305 casos. Para este estudo, verificou-se a possível correlação entre os EAPV e a causalidade com o imunobiológico administrado no período estabelecido. As variáveis analisadas para os casos de EAPV foram o imunobiológico administrado (AstraZeneca ou Coronavac), o tipo de evento, a evolução do caso e o tempo em dias da administração do imunobiológico e o início dos sintomas e causalidade. Calculou-se a taxa de incidência (TI) para 100 mil doses aplicadas. RESULTADOS A ocorrência dos EAPV em decorrência da vacina contra covid-19 foi frequente (TI: 777,12) no estado. Entretanto, somente 3% foram classificados como EAPV grave, com TI de 20,85, sendo que 4,71% deles evoluíram para óbitos com TI (8,19 óbitos a cada 100 mil doses aplicadas). Dentre os óbitos analisados, 84,4% foram

classificados como condições preexistentes causadas por outros fatores e não por vacinas. Em relação aos EAPV não graves, 1,11% foram em decorrência de erros de imunização (TI: 8,62 EI a cada 100 mil doses aplicadas).
CONCLUSÃO Esse trabalho fomenta, portanto, a discussão sobre a importância dos registros dos EAPV decorrentes das vacinas contra covid-19, demonstrando sua segurança para a população.</p>

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Expectations and Prior Experiences Associated With Adverse Effects of COVID-19 Vaccination

Tipo do item Artigo de periódico

Autor Ingmar Schäfer

Autor Jan Hendrik Oltrogge

Autor Yvonne Nestoriuc

Autor Claire V Warren

Autor Stefanie Brassen

Autor Maximilian Blattner

Autor Dagmar Lühmann

Autor Alexandra Tinnermann

Autor Martin Scherer

Autor Christian Büchel

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Extension and Severity of Self-Reported Side Effects of Seven COVID-19 Vaccines in Mexican Population

Tipo do item Artigo de periódico

Autor María Elena Camacho Moll

Autor Ana María Salinas Martínez

Autor Benjamín Tovar Cisneros
Autor Juan Ignacio García Onofre
Autor Gloria Navarrete Floriano
Autor Mario Bermúdez de León

Resumo <p> A few studies examined the comparative side effects of Coronavirus Disease-19 (COVID-19) vaccines. We compared the extension and severity of self-reported side effects of seven COVID-19 vaccines [BNT162b2 (Pfizer-BioNTech), ChAdOx1 (AstraZeneca), mRNA-1273 (Moderna), CoronaVac (Sinovac Life Sciences), Gam-COVID-Vac (Gamaleya's Sputnik V), Ad5-nCoV (CanSinoBIO), and Ad26.CoV2.S (Johnson & Johnson/Janssen)] in the Mexican population. We also evaluated the association of type of vaccine, sex, age, comorbidity, and history of allergies to the extent and severity of side effects. This was a cross-sectional study carried out online between August 12 and September 3, 2021 in Mexico. The first inclusion criterion was to receive a COVID-19 vaccine and the second, being at least 18 years old. The survey link was distributed *via* multiple social media platforms. We questioned about the type of vaccine and symptoms based on short-term side effects reported in the literature. Side effect extension was classified as local, systemic, or both. We asked about the need to take medicine, stop activities/miss work, or seek medical attention. Then, a severity index was constructed based on responses. Descriptive and stepwise multivariate logistic ordinal regression analyses were used to calculate odds ratio (OR) and 95% CI for each outcome adjusted by potential confounders. The mean age was 38.9 ± 11.0 years ($n = 4,024$). Prevalence of at least one side effect varied between vaccines and by a number of doses. At dose 1, ChAdOx1 was the vaccine with the highest rate of at least one side effect (85%) followed by Gam-COVID-Vac (80%). Both were associated to greater extension (adjusted OR 2.53, 95% CI 2.16, 2.96 and adjusted OR 2.41, 95% CI 1.76, 3.29, respectively) and severity of side effects (adjusted OR 4.32, 95% CI 3.73, 5.00 and adjusted OR 3.00, 95% CI 2.28, 3.94, respectively). Young age (<50 years), female sex, comorbidity, and history of allergies were associated with greater extension and severity, independent of the type of vaccine and potential confounders. At dose 2, mRNA-1273 was the vaccine with the highest rate of side effects (88%) and the only vaccine associated to greater extension (adjusted OR 2.88, 95% CI 1.59, 5.21) and severity of symptoms (adjusted OR 3.14, 95% CI 1.82, 5.43). Continuous studies are necessary to acknowledge more post-vaccine symptoms in different populations. </p>

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Título da publicação Frontiers in Public Health

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First-dose ChAdOx1 and BNT162b2 COVID-19 vaccines and thrombocytopenic, thromboembolic and hemorrhagic events in Scotland

Tipo do item Artigo de periódico

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Autor T Shi
Autor E Vasileiou
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Autor C McCowan
Autor U Agrawal
Autor S A Shah
Autor L D Ritchie
Autor J Murray
Autor J Pan
Autor D T Bradley
Autor S J Stock
Autor R Wood
Autor A Chuter
Autor J Beggs
Autor H R Stagg
Autor M Joy
Autor R S M Tsang
Autor S de Lusignan
Autor R Hobbs
Autor R A Lyons
Autor F Torabi
Autor S Bedston
Autor M O'Leary
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Autor C Robertson
Autor A Sheikh

Resumo <p>Reports of ChAdOx1 vaccine-associated thrombocytopenia and vascular adverse events have led to some countries restricting its use. Using a national prospective cohort, we estimated associations between exposure to first-dose ChAdOx1 or BNT162b2 vaccination and hematological and vascular adverse events using a nested incident-matched case-control study and a confirmatory self-controlled case series (SCCS) analysis. An association was found between ChAdOx1 vaccination and idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura (ITP) (0–27 d after vaccination; adjusted rate ratio (aRR) = 5.77, 95% confidence interval (CI), 2.41–13.83), with an estimated incidence of 1.13 (0.62–1.63) cases per 100,000 doses. An SCCS analysis confirmed that this was unlikely due to bias (RR = 1.98 (1.29–3.02)). There was also an increased risk for arterial thromboembolic events (aRR = 1.22, 1.12–1.34) 0–27 d after vaccination, with an SCCS RR of 0.97 (0.93–1.02). For hemorrhagic events 0–27 d after vaccination, the aRR was 1.48 (1.12–1.96), with an SCCS RR of 0.95 (0.82–1.11). A first dose of ChAdOx1 was found to be associated with small increased risks of ITP, with suggestive evidence of an increased risk of arterial thromboembolic and hemorrhagic events. The attenuation of effect found in the SCCS analysis means that there is the potential for overestimation of the

reported results, which might indicate the presence of some residual confounding or confounding by indication. Public health authorities should inform their jurisdictions of these relatively small increased risks associated with ChAdOx1. No positive associations were seen between BNT162b2 and thrombocytopenic, thromboembolic and hemorrhagic events.</p>

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Glaucoma cases reported post-COVID-19 vaccination : A VAERS database analysis

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Autor Rohan Bir Singh

Autor Uday Pratap Singh Parmar

Autor Parul Ichhpujani

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Global Safety Assessment of Adverse Events of Special Interest Following 2 Years of Use and 772 Million Administered Doses of mRNA-1273

Tipo do item Artigo de periódico

Autor Veronica Urdaneta

Autor Daina B Esposito

Autor Priyadarshani Dharia

Autor Margot Stam Moraga

Autor Kate Anteyi

Autor Titi Oduyebo-Omosho

Autor Melissa Rossi

Autor Paul Burton

Autor José M Vega

Autor Rachel Dawson

Autor Walter Straus

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Guillain-Barré Syndrome after COVID-19 Vaccination in the Vaccine Safety Datalink

Tipo do item Artigo de periódico

Autor Kayla E Hanson

Autor Kristin Goddard

Autor Ned Lewis

Autor Bruce Fireman

Autor Tanya R Myers

Autor Nandini Bakshi

Autor Eric Weintraub

Autor James G Donahue

Autor Jennifer C Nelson

Autor Stan Xu

Autor Jason M Glanz

Autor Joshua T B Williams

Autor Jonathan D Alpern

Autor Nicola P Klein

Data 2021

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Guillain-Barré syndrome is infrequent among recipients of the BNT162b2 mRNA COVID-19 vaccine

Tipo do item Artigo de periódico

Autor Miguel García-Grimshaw

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Autor Laura E. Hernández-Vanegas

Autor Melissa Figueroa-Cucurachi

Autor Orlando Paredes-Ceballos

Autor Gustavo Reyes-Terán

Autor Guillermo Carbajal-Sandoval

Autor Santa Elizabeth Ceballos-Liceaga

Autor Antonio Arauz

Autor Sergio Iván Valdés-Ferrer

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Hospital-based observational study of neurological disorders in patients recently vaccinated with COVID-19 mRNA vaccines

Tipo do item Artigo de periódico
Autor Jasmine Shimin Koh
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Autor Hui Jin Chiew
Autor Yihui Goh
Autor Kok Pin Yong
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Autor Benjamin Yong-Qiang Tan
Autor Leonard Leong Litt Yeo
Autor Amy May Lin Quek
Autor Isabel Siow
Autor Monica Saini
Autor Jasmyn Angon
Autor Sharmini Rathakrishnan
Autor Geraldine Jiangyan Chen
Autor Andrew Che-Fai Hui
Autor Aftab Ahmad
Autor Moe Pearl Shwe
Autor Kevin Tan
Autor Raymond Chee Seong Seet
Autor Mingshi Cai
Autor Si Min Kuo
Autor Ling Li Foo
Autor Thirugnanam Umapathi

Data 2021
DOI 10.1016/j.jns.2021.120030
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Immunogenicity and Reactogenicity of Ad26.COVS.2 in Korean Adults: A Prospective Cohort Study

Tipo do item Artigo de periódico

Autor Hakjun Hyun

Autor Min Joo Choi

Autor Jung Yeon Heo

Autor Yu Bin Seo

Autor Eliel Nham

Autor Jin Gu Yoon

Autor Hye Seong

Autor Ji Yun Noh

Autor Hee Jin Cheong

Autor Woo Joo Kim

Autor Ju-Yeon Choi

Autor Young Jae Lee

Autor Hye Won Lee

Autor Sung Soon Kim

Autor Byoungguk Kim

Autor Joon Young Song

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Incidence and Risk Factors of Immediate Hypersensitivity Reactions and Immunization Stress-Related Responses With COVID-19 mRNA Vaccine

Tipo do item Artigo de periódico

Autor Kazuo Imai

Autor Fumika Tanaka

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Autor Kotoba Esaki

Autor Junko Arakawa

Autor Takashi Nishiyama

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Autor Takao Sugiura

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Autor Seigo Yamada

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Autor Nobujiro Abe
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Autor Shigeaki Aono
Autor Toshimitsu Ito
Autor Tetsuo Yamamoto
Autor Yasunori Mizuguchi
Data 2022-10
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Título da publicação The Journal of Allergy and Clinical Immunology: In Practice
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Incidence of Guillain-Barré Syndrome After COVID-19 Vaccination in the Vaccine Safety Datalink

Tipo do item Artigo de periódico
Autor Kayla E. Hanson
Autor Kristin Goddard
Autor Ned Lewis
Autor Bruce Fireman
Autor Tanya R. Myers
Autor Nandini Bakshi
Autor Eric Weintraub
Autor James G. Donahue
Autor Jennifer C. Nelson
Autor Stan Xu
Autor Jason M. Glanz
Autor Joshua T. B. Williams
Autor Jonathan D. Alpern
Autor Nicola P. Klein
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Incidence of Myopericarditis and Myocardial Injury in Coronavirus Disease 2019 Vaccinated Subjects

Tipo do item Artigo de periódico
Autor Rosemary Farahmand
Autor Caitlin A. Trottier
Autor Joseph P. Kannam
Autor Kalon K.L. Ho
Data 2022-02
DOI 10.1016/j.amjcard.2021.10.022
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Título da publicação The American Journal of Cardiology

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Increased risk of myocarditis and pericarditis and reduced likelihood of severe clinical outcomes associated with COVID-19 vaccination: a cohort study in Lombardy, Italy

Tipo do item Artigo de periódico
Autor Giovanni Corrao
Autor Matteo Franchi
Autor Danilo Cereda
Autor Francesco Bortolan
Autor Olivia Leoni
Autor Eugenio Vignati
Autor Giovanni Pavesi
Autor Andrea Gori
Data 2022-11
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Low Rates of Urologic Side Effects Following Coronavirus Disease Vaccination: An Analysis of the Food and Drug Administration Vaccine Adverse Event Reporting System

Tipo do item Artigo de periódico
Autor Hanson Zhao
Autor Colby Souders
Autor Maude Carmel
Autor Jennifer T Anger
Data 2021
DOI 10.1016/j.urology.2021.04.002
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Título da publicação Urology
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Minor to Moderate Side Effects of Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 Vaccine Among Saudi Residents: A Retrospective Cross-Sectional Study

Tipo do item Artigo de periódico
Autor Nagla A El-Shitany
Autor Steve Harakeh
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Autor Basma G Eid
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Autor Ahlam A Alahmadi
Autor Nibal A Hassan
Autor Nariman Sindi
Autor Samar A Alghamdi
Autor Hailah M Almohaimeed
Autor Zuhair M Mohammedsaleh
Autor Turki M Al-Shaikh
Autor Mohammed S Almuhayawi
Autor Soad S Ali
Autor Manal El-Hamamsy
Data 2021
DOI 10.2147/IJGM.S310497
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Título da publicação International Journal of General Medicine
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Motivational Factors and Post Vaccination Symptoms among COVID-19 Vaccinated Beneficiaries at a Tertiary Care Hospital, West Bengal, India: A Cross-sectional Study

Tipo do item Artigo de periódico

Autor Nabanita Chakraborty

Autor Maumita De

Autor Jhuma Sarkar

Resumo <p>Introduction: Since the emergence of Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic, there has been an intense burden on the health system and economy worldwide with millions of people being affected leading to several deaths. In this scenario vaccination seems to be a hope to control the pandemic. However, fear of adverse events following immunisation sometimes makes people hesitant about vaccination. Aim: To assess the spectrum of post vaccination symptoms and also to identify the motivational factors along with their determinants at a tertiary care hospital, West Bengal, India. Materials and Methods: A cross-sectional study was conducted in the COVID-19 Vaccination Centre at Nil Ratan Sircar Medical College and Hospital, Kolkata West Bengal, India (tertiary care hospital), from August 2021 to November 2021. A total of 448 vaccinated beneficiaries were enrolled in the study. Data collection was done by an online questionnaire, sent to the participants in their registered mobile numbers. Descriptive statistics and Chisquare tests were used for data analysis. Results: Among 448 study participants, 262 (58.5%) were in 18- 44 years of age group, 248(55.4%) female, 384 (85.7%) Hindu, 132 (29.5%) medical or paramedical students, 290 (64.7%) passed graduation and above and 306 (68.3%) belonged to nuclear family. About 228 (50.9%) beneficiaries reported post vaccination symptoms. Most common being local pain at injection site, found among 150 (65.8%) out of them. Most common motivational factors of COVID-19 vaccination were found to be fear of COVID-19 infection, reported by 274 (61.2%) participants, which showed significant difference with various age groups (p-value=0.001), religions (p-value=0.030), occupations (p-value<0.001) and educations (p-value=0.002). Statistical significant (p<0.05) differences were also found according to age, gender, co-morbidities, interval between vaccination and past COVID-19 infection and type of COVID-19 vaccine in relation to onset of post vaccination symptoms. Conclusion: Following COVID-19 immunisation minor adverse events were reported. Monitoring of those adverse events will help in further responding and prompt action. Also, the knowledge about motivational factors is expected to reduce vaccine hesitancy among unvaccinated people.</p>

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No increased incidence of venous thrombosis or pulmonary embolism after SARS-CoV-2 vaccination in Germany

Tipo do item Artigo de periódico
Autor C. Tanislav
Autor J. Rosenbauer
Autor R. Zingel
Autor K. Kostev
Data 2022-06
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Observed versus expected rates of myocarditis after SARS-CoV-2 vaccination: a population-based cohort study

Tipo do item Artigo de periódico
Autor Zaeema Naveed
Autor Julia Li
Autor Michelle Spencer
Autor James Wilton
Autor Monika Naus
Autor Héctor Alexander Velásquez García
Autor Michael Otterstatter
Autor Naveed Zafar Janjua
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Oral Adverse Events Following COVID-19 Vaccination: Analysis of VAERS Reports

Tipo do item Artigo de periódico
Autor Abanoub Riad
Autor Ave Pöld
Autor Elham Kateeb
Autor Sameh Attia

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Perceptions of COVID-19 Vaccines Side Effects

Tipo do item Artigo de periódico

Autor Zamira Shabani

Autor Arketa Guli

Autor Julian Kraja

Autor Arlinda Ramaj

Autor Nertila Podgorica

Resumo <p>BACKGROUND: Vaccines are one of the best interventions developed for eradicating COVID-19. In Albania, COVID-19 vaccination uses different types of vaccines: Pfizer, AstraZeneca, CoronaVac, and Sputnik V. Like any other vaccine, these have side effects too. AIM: This study was carried out to identify the perception of the side effects of vaccines. METHODS: A quantitative study using a cross-sectional survey was conducted between April and September 2021 to collect data on the effects of the COVID-19 vaccine among individuals in Shkodra region. Data were collected online through a self-administered survey created on Google Forms which had been randomly delivered to individuals (aged ≥ 18 years) using social media sites (Email and WhatsApp). All data collected were analyzed with Microsoft Office Excel 2010, using the exact Fisher's test and χ^2 test. RESULTS: This study included 292 citizens, out of which 200 were female and 92 were male; 62% were from urban areas and 38% from rural areas of Shkodra region. The random sample of the citizens who took part in this study is 44.5% (18–30 years old). A massive percentage of the participants, 66.4%, had received the second dose of the vaccine. Our study shows that 55.8% of these citizens have had side effects after the first vaccination dose, and only 43.8% have had side effects after the second dose. About 80.6% of the participants were well informed about the type of vaccine they got. CONCLUSIONS: Side effects from vaccines were reported. Injection site pain and fatigue were the most common first dose side effects (55.8%). The same side effects were reported for the second dose. The side effects were presented during the first 12 h after the vaccination in most cases. Side effects were more prevalent in people ≥ 50 years old. Older people have a higher probability to have more side effects from the COVID vaccine. There is no statistically significant relationship between gender and the presence of the side effect from the COVID vaccine. People living in urban areas have a higher probability to have side effect from COVID vaccine comparing with people living in rural areas. People being vaccinated with Pfizer vaccine have a higher probability to admit the presence of side effects.</p>

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Post-authorization safety surveillance of Ad.26.COV2.S vaccine: Reports to the Vaccine Adverse Event Reporting System and v-safe, February 2021–February 2022

Tipo do item Artigo de periódico
Autor Emily Jane Woo
Autor Julianne Gee
Autor Paige Marquez
Autor James Baggs
Autor Winston E Abara
Autor Michael M McNeil
Autor Rositsa B Dimova
Autor John R Su
Data 2023
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Potential adverse effects of COVID19 vaccines among Iraqi population; a comparison between the three available vaccines in Iraq; a retrospective cross-sectional study

Tipo do item Artigo de periódico
Autor Hind B. Almufty
Autor Shinah A. Mohammed
Autor Arshad M. Abdullah
Autor Muayad A. Merza
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Prevalence and risk factors of adverse effects after the first COVID-19 booster dose: evidence from Greece

Tipo do item Artigo de periódico**Autor** Petros Galanis**Autor** Aglaia Katsiroumpa**Autor** Irene Vraka**Autor** Vanessa Chrysagi**Autor** Olga Siskou**Autor** Olympia Konstantakopoulou**Autor** Theodoros Katsoulas**Autor** Paris Gallos**Autor** Daphne Kaitelidou**Data** 2023**DOI** 10.1016/j.vacun.2023.05.005**Volume** 24**Páginas** 210-217**Título da publicação** Vacunas**Edição** 3**Data de adição** 25/02/2026, 10:11:43**Data de modificação** 25/02/2026, 10:11:43

Prevalence and Risk Factors of Adverse Effects and Allergic Reactions after COVID-19 Vaccines in a Mexican Population: An Analytical Cross-Sectional Study

Tipo do item Artigo de periódico**Autor** Jesús Maximiliano Granados Villalpando**Autor** Sergio de Jesus Romero Tapia**Autor** Guadalupe del Carmen Baeza Flores**Autor** Jorge Luis Ble Castillo**Autor** Isela Esther Juarez Rojop**Autor** Frida Isabel Lopez Junco**Autor** Viridiana Olvera Hernández**Autor** Sergio Quiroz Gomez**Autor** Jesús Arturo Ruiz Quiñones**Autor** Crystell Guadalupe Guzmán Priego

Resumo <p>Vaccinations have helped to control the COVID-19 pandemic; however, few studies focus on the adverse effects and allergic reactions of these vaccines and fewer have a scope in the Latin American population. The objective of this study was to assess the associations between vaccinations, sex, age, allergic reactions, and adverse effects. This was an analytical cross-sectional study conducted between 1 July and 1 October 2022. The sample consisted of 443 surveyed participants, with a total of 1272 COVID-19 vaccine doses. Seven vaccines (Pfizer BioNTech, Oxford-AstraZeneca, CanSino, Moderna, Johnson and Johnson, Sinovac, and Sputnik V) were evaluated. A total of 12.6% of those surveyed had at least one allergic reaction posterior to vaccination, and females had a greater chance of developing one ($p < 0.001$, OR 3.1). The most common allergic reaction was chest pain, and Pfizer-BioNTech and Oxford-AstraZeneca were associated with the onset of allergic reactions ($p < 0.005$). A total of 54.6% of those surveyed developed adverse effects, the most common of which were myalgia, fever, cephalaea, asthenia or adynamia, and arthralgia; moreover, older age was associated with the onset of adverse effects ($p < 0.5$). This study concludes that the BNT162b2 (Pfizer BioNTech) and ChAdOX1 nCOV-19 (Oxford-AstraZeneca) vaccines are strongly associated with the onset of allergic reactions, with ORs of 1.6 (CI 95%, 1.18 to 2.3) and 1.87 (CI 95%, 1.35 to 2.6), respectively. In addition, females have a greater chance of developing allergic reactions associated with COVID-19 vaccinations, and there was a relation found between older age and a greater prevalence of comorbidities, adverse effects after vaccination, and COVID-19 infection after vaccination.</p>

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Título da publicação Vaccines

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Prevalence of Adverse Reactions to Different COVID-19 Vaccinations among Karachi Residents

Tipo do item Artigo de periódico

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Autor Afreen Bhatti

Autor Tayyaba Mumtaz

Autor Urooj Zafar

Autor Samreen Khurram

Resumo <p>Background: Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic emerged in Karachi and rapidly spread throughout Pakistan Since February 26, 2020.  Objectives: Vaccination is currently one of the most effective COVID-19 eradication approach. The purpose of this study was to gather data on the adverse effects of the COVID-19 vaccine. Methodology: It was an observational study that was carried out between the 11th and 23rd of April

2021, and the participants were Karachi residents. We looked at the proportion of self-reported local and systemic adverse effects within seven days of immunization in people who filled out Google forms and received one or two doses of the vaccine. Results: The vaccination ratio for male was slight higher than females. Participants aged between 51 to 60 years and 41 to 50 years had higher number of vaccinations. Sinopharm is by far the most widely used vaccine. After the first dose of vaccination, the majority of participants complained of fever, chills, muscle pain, and arm pain, whereas after the second dose, the majority of participants had no symptoms, with a few participants complaining of fever, chills, diarrhea, and muscle pain. Conclusion: The first and second doses' post-vaccination adverse effects were mild and predictable, and there were no hospitalizations; this data can help lessen vaccine hesitancy.

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Título da publicação Journal of Pharmaceutical Research International

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Prevalence of common adverse events experienced following COVID-19 vaccination and its associated factors in Ghana: Cross-sectional study design

Tipo do item Artigo de periódico

Autor Naa A A Boi-Dsane

Autor Bartholomew Dzudzor

Autor Yakubu Alhassan

Autor Justice M K Aheto

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Título da publicação Health Science Reports

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Prevalence of Side Effects of the AstraZeneca COVID-19 Vaccine: A Multicenter Experience From Pakistan

Tipo do item Artigo de periódico

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Autor Javeria Ali

Autor Syed Mushhood Ali

Autor Aqsa Syed Iftikhar

Autor Ahsan Ali Siddiqui

Autor Adeeba Salahuddin Khan

Autor Javeria Ahmed Qamar

Autor Khadija Sohail

Autor Adnan Anwar

Autor Atif A Hashmi

Data 2023

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Título da publicação Cureus

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Profiling COVID-19 Vaccine Adverse Events by Statistical and Ontological Analysis of VAERS Case Reports

Tipo do item Artigo de periódico

Autor Wenxin Guo

Autor Jessica Deguise

Autor Yujia Tian

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Autor Rohit Goru

Autor Qiuyue Yang

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Autor Jiangan Xie

Autor Yongqun He

Resumo <p>Since the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic, vaccines have been developed to mitigate the spread of SARS-CoV-2, the virus that causes COVID-19. These vaccines have been effective in reducing the rate and severity of COVID-19 infection but also have been associated with various adverse events (AEs). In this study, data from the Vaccine Adverse Event Reporting System (VAERS) was queried and analyzed via the Cov19VaxKB vaccine safety statistical analysis tool to identify statistically significant (i.e., enriched) AEs for the three currently FDA-authorized or approved COVID-19 vaccines. An ontology-based classification and literature review were conducted for these enriched AEs. Using VAERS data as of 31 December 2021, 96 AEs were found to be statistically significantly associated with the Pfizer-BioNTech, Moderna, and/or Janssen COVID-19 vaccines. The Janssen COVID-19 vaccine had a higher crude reporting rate of AEs compared to the Moderna and Pfizer COVID-19 vaccines. Females appeared to have a higher case report frequency for top adverse events compared to males. Using the Ontology of Adverse Event (OAE), these 96 adverse events were classified to different categories such as behavioral and neurological AEs, cardiovascular AEs, female reproductive system AEs, and immune system AEs. Further statistical comparison between different ages, doses, and sexes was also performed for three notable AEs: myocarditis, GBS, and thrombosis. The Pfizer vaccine was found to have a closer association with myocarditis than the

other two COVID-19 vaccines in VAERS, while the Janssen vaccine was more likely to be associated with thrombosis and GBS AEs. To support standard AE representation and study, we have also modeled and classified the newly identified thrombosis with thrombocytopenia syndrome (TTS) AE and its subclasses in the OAE by incorporating the Brighton Collaboration definition. Notably, severe COVID-19 vaccine AEs (including myocarditis, GBS, and TTS) rarely occur in comparison to the large number of COVID-19 vaccinations administered in the United States, affirming the overall safety of these COVID-19 vaccines.

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Psychological and Psychiatric Events Following Immunization with Five Different Vaccines against SARS-CoV-2

Tipo do item Artigo de periódico

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Autor Marisa Morales-Cárdenas

Autor Liz Nicole Toapanta-Yanchapaxi

Autor Erwin Chiquete

Autor Isaac Núñez

Autor Santa Elizabeth Ceballos-Liceaga

Autor Guillermo Carbajal-Sandoval

Autor Carla Toledo-Salinas

Autor David Alejandro Mendoza-Hernández

Autor Selma Cecilia Scheffler-Mendoza

Autor José Antonio Ortega-Martell

Autor Daniel Armando Carrillo-García

Autor Noé Hernández-Valdivia

Autor Alonso Gutiérrez-Romero

Autor Javier Andrés Galnares-Olalde

Autor Fernando Daniel Flores-Silva

Autor José Luis Díaz-Ortega

Autor Gustavo Reyes-Terán

Autor Hugo López-Gatell

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Autor José Rogelio Pérez-Padilla

Autor Antonio Arauz

Autor Miguel García-Grimshaw

Autor Sergio Iván Valdés-Ferrer

Resumo <p>Background: Despite the high number of vaccines administered against severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) worldwide, the information on the psychological/psychiatric adverse events following immunization (AEFI) with these newly developed vaccines remains scarce. Objective: To describe the frequency of psychological/psychiatric symptoms among recipients of five different anti-SARS-CoV-2 vaccines and to explore the factors associated with their development reported in the nationwide Mexican registry of AEFI against SARS-CoV-2. Methods: Descriptive study of all the psychological/psychiatric symptoms, including anxiety, panic attacks, insomnia, and agitation reported to the Mexican Epidemiological Surveillance System from 21 December 2020 to 27 April 2021, among adult (≥ 18 years old) recipients of 7,812,845 doses of BNT162b2, ChAdOx1 nCov-19, rAd26-rAd5, Ad5-nCoV, or CoronaVac. The factors associated with their development are determined by multivariate regression analysis. Results: There were 19,163 AEFI reports during the study period; amongst them, 191 (1%) patients had psychological/psychiatric symptoms (median age of 41 years, interquartile range of 32–54; 149 [78%] women) for an observed incidence of 2.44 cases per 100,000 administered doses (95% confidence interval [CI] 2.12–2.82), 72.8% of psychiatric AEFIs were reported among recipients of BNT162b2. The median time from vaccination to symptom onset was 35 min (interquartile range: 10–720). Overall, the most common psychological/psychiatric symptoms were anxiety in 129 (67.5%) patients, panic attacks in 30 (15.7%), insomnia in 25 (13%), and agitation in 11 (5.7%). After adjusting for the confounding factors, the odds for developing psychological/psychiatric symptoms were higher for those concurrently reporting syncope (odds ratio [OR]: 4.73, 95% CI: 1.68–13.33); palpitations (OR: 2.47, 95% CI: 1.65–3.70), and dizziness (OR: 1.59, 95% CI: 1.10–2.28). Conclusion: In our population, psychological/psychiatric symptoms were extremely infrequent AEFIs. No severe psychiatric AEFIs were reported. Immunization stress-related responses might explain most of the detected cases.</p>

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Título da publicação Vaccines

Edição 8

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Psychological factors associated with reporting side effects following COVID-19 vaccination: A prospective cohort study (CoVAccS – Wave 3)

Tipo do item Artigo de periódico

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Autor Julius Sim

Autor Susan M Sherman

Autor Richard Amlôt

Autor Megan Cutts

Autor Hannah Dasch
Autor Nick Sevdalis
Autor G James Rubin
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DOI 10.1016/j.jpsychores.2022.111104
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Public Health Surveillance for Adverse Events Following COVID-19 Vaccination in Africa

Tipo do item Artigo de periódico
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Autor Youssef Razouqi
Autor Mohamed Farah Yusuf Mohamud
Autor Zuhail Ebrahim Mhgoob
Autor Tunde Ajayi
Autor Lazare Ntirenganya
Autor Morounke Saibu
Autor Babatunde Lawal Salako
Autor Nusirat Elelu
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Autor Folorunso O. Fasina
Autor Rasha Mosbah

Resumo <p>Local, national, and international health agencies have advocated multi-pronged public health strategies to limit infections and prevent deaths. The availability of safe and effective vaccines is critical in the control of a pandemic. Several adverse events have been reported globally following reception of different vaccines, with limited or no data from Africa. This cross-sectional epidemiological study investigated adverse events following COVID-19 vaccination in Africans from April–June, 2021 using a structured online questionnaire. Out of 1200 participants recruited, a total of 80.8% (n = 969) respondents from 35 countries, including 22 African countries and 13 countries where Africans live in the diaspora, reported adverse events. Over

half of the vaccinees were male (53.0%) and frontline healthcare workers (55.7%), respectively. A total of 15.6% (n = 151) reported previous exposure to SARS-CoV-2, while about one-fourth, 24.8% (n = 240), reported different underlying health conditions prior to vaccination. Fatal cases were 5.1% (n = 49), while other significant heterogenous events were reported in three categories: very common, common, and uncommon, with the latter including enlarged lymph nodes 2.4% (n = 23), menstrual disorder 0.5% (n = 5), and increased libido 0.2% (n = 2). The study provided useful data for concerned authorities and institutions to prepare plans that will address issues related to COVID-19 vaccines.

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Título da publicação Vaccines

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Qualitative Assessment of Early Adverse Effects of Pfizer–BioNTech and Sinopharm COVID-19 Vaccines by Telephone Interviews

Tipo do item Artigo de periódico

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Autor Rami Alqassieh

Autor Aiman Suleiman

Autor Mohammed Qussay Al-Sabbagh

Autor Maram AbuHalaweh

Autor Duaa AlKhader

Autor Rozan Abu-Nejem

Autor Roa'a Nabulsi

Autor Mohammad Al-Tamimi

Autor Mallak Alwreikat

Autor Mazen Alnouti

Autor Bayan Suleiman

Autor Moh'd Yousef

Autor Mohammad El Jarbeh

Autor Abdel-Ellah Al-Shudifat

Autor Ahmad Alqassieh

Autor Isam Bsisu

Resumo <p>Vaccines are considered the best approach for countering the COVID-19 pandemic. In this study, we compared early side effects associated with vaccination with the Sinopharm and Pfizer–BioNTech COVID-19 vaccines. Participants of this observational cohort were interviewed based on semi-structured telephone interviews, with enquiries about side effects that developed after vaccination with each dose of these vaccines. Overall, 1004

participants were enrolled, of which 51.1% received Sinopharm vaccine and 48.9% received the Pfizer–BioNTech vaccine. After the first dose, 46.3% of participants had an adverse reaction, with injection site pain most commonly being reported (33.2%). Participants who received the Pfizer–BioNTech vaccine had significantly higher frequencies of all types of adverse reactions ($p < 0.01$), with no significant differences in the duration of adverse reactions between the two vaccines. Regarding the second dose, 48.6% of participants had adverse reactions, with injection site pain being most commonly reported (29%). Those who received the Pfizer vaccine reported higher frequencies of all adverse reactions ($p < 0.01$). However, a longer duration of adverse reactions was seen among Sinopharm vaccine recipients as compared to Pfizer–BioNTech vaccine recipients ($p = 0.01$). In conclusion, early adverse effects are reported following all types of vaccines but these are more likely to be encountered following the administration of new-generation vaccines. These side effects are mostly mild and treatable.

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Título da publicação Vaccines

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Reactogenicity after heterologous and homologous COVID-19 prime-boost vaccination regimens: descriptive interim results of a comparative observational cohort study

Tipo do item Artigo de periódico

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Autor Nikoletta Zeschick

Autor Thomas Kühlein

Autor Philipp Steininger

Autor Klaus Überla

Autor Isabelle Kaiser

Autor Christine Gall

Autor Maria Sebastião

Autor Susann Hueber

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Reactogenicity and Immunogenicity of the Pfizer and AstraZeneca COVID-19 Vaccines

Tipo do item Artigo de periódico
Autor Waleed H. Mahallawi
Autor Walaa A. Mumena
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Título da publicação Frontiers in Immunology
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Reactogenicity of COVID-19 Vaccines in Patients With a History of COVID-19 Infection: A Survey Conducted in Pakistan

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Reactogenicity within 2 weeks after mRNA COVID-19 vaccines: Findings from the CDC v-safe surveillance system

Tipo do item Artigo de periódico
Autor Johanna Chapin-Bardales
Autor Tanya Myers
Autor Julianne Gee
Autor David K. Shay
Autor Paige Marquez
Autor James Baggs
Autor Bicheng Zhang

Autor Charles Licata
Autor Tom T. Shimabukuro
Data 2021-11
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Real-life safety profile of mRNA vaccines for COVID-19: An analysis of VAERS database

Tipo do item Artigo de periódico
Autor Greta Santi Laurini
Autor Nicola Montanaro
Autor Massimiliano Broccoli
Autor Giulia Bonaldo
Autor Domenico Motola
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Real-Time Survey of Vaccine Safety of the mRNA-1273 SARS-CoV-2 Vaccine in Workplace Vaccination at Keio University

Tipo do item Artigo de periódico
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Autor Azusa Hara
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Autor Daisuke Sugiyama
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Resumo <p>The mRNA-1273 Moderna COVID-19 vaccine was introduced to combat the COVID-19 global pandemic in 2020. Although the safety of the vaccine has been investigated worldwide, real-world safety data is scarce in Japan. An online, real-time survey of adverse events following immunization (AEFIs) with mRNA-1273 was conducted in the setting of a workplace vaccination program at the School of Pharmacy, Keio University from 26 June 2021, to 11 June 2022. Participants were requested to take four surveys during a seven-day follow-up period after each of the first, second, and third booster doses. The maximum number of responses, from 301 respondents, was obtained on day 0 (vaccination date) for the first dose. 98% of respondents reported local and systemic AEFIs for the second dose on day 1. No noticeable difference in local reactions was seen among the three doses. Females reported more AEFIs than males, and the young group (18–29 years) reported a higher rate than the middle age group (≥ 30 years) after the first dose. Age and gender differences in rates decreased at the second and third doses. This survey confirmed that the safety profile of mRNA-1273 in a real-world setting was similar to that derived from the clinical trials, and that the agent was well-tolerated.</p>

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Título da publicação Vaccines

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Report of Adverse Effects Following Population-Wide COVID-19 Vaccination: A Comparative Study between Six Different Vaccines in Baja-California, Mexico

Tipo do item Artigo de periódico

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Autor Diego F. Ovalle-Marroquín

Autor Jesús René Machado-Contreras

Autor Omar Ceballos Zuñiga

Autor Verónica Bejarano-Ramírez

Autor Cipriano Aguilar-Aguayo

Autor Adrián Medina-Amarillas

Autor Santa Elizabeth Ceballos-Liceaga

Autor Oscar E. Zazueta

Resumo <p>After emergency authorization, different COVID-19 vaccines were administered across Mexico in 2021, including mRNA, viral vector, and inactivated platform vaccines. In the state of Baja-California, 3,516,394 doses

were administered, and 2285 adverse events (AE) were registered in the epidemiological surveillance system in 2021. Incidence rates per 100,000 doses were calculated for total, mild (local and systemic), and severe AE for each vaccine. Symptoms were compared between mRNA and viral vector/inactivated virus vaccines. The overall incidence rate for all AE was 64.98 per 100,000 administered doses; 79.05 AE per 100,000 doses for mRNA vaccines; and 56.9 AE per 100,000 doses for viral vector/inactivated virus vaccine platforms. AE were at least five times higher in recipients of the AstraZeneca vaccine from the Serum Institute of India (AZ from SII). Local injection site symptoms were more common in mRNA vaccines while systemic were more prevalent in viral vector/inactivated virus vaccines. Severe AE rates were similar across all administered vaccines (0.72–1.61 AE per 100,000 doses), except for AZ from SII, which documented 12.6 AE per 100,000 doses. Among 32 hospitalized severe cases, 28 (87.5%) were discharged. Guillain–Barré Syndrome was the most common serious AE reported (n = 7). Adverse events rates differed among vaccine manufacturers but were consistent with clinical trials and population-based reports in the literature.</p>

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Reported Adverse Effects and Attitudes among Arab Populations Following COVID-19 Vaccination: A Large-Scale Multinational Study Implementing Machine Learning Tools in Predicting Post-Vaccination Adverse Effects Based on Predisposing Factors

Tipo do item Artigo de periódico

Autor Ma'mon M. Hatmal

Autor Mohammad A. I. Al-Hatamleh

Autor Amin N. Olaimat

Autor Rohimah Mohamud

Autor Mirna Fawaz

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Autor Mohamed Lounis

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Autor Rasheed K. Dana

Autor Hamzeh J. Al-Ameer

Autor Mutasem O. Taha

Autor Khalid M. Bindaayna

Resumo <p>Background: The unprecedented global spread of coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) has imposed huge challenges on the healthcare facilities, and impacted every aspect of life. This has led to the development of several vaccines against COVID-19 within one year. This study aimed to assess the attitudes and the side effects among Arab communities after receiving a COVID-19 vaccine and use of machine learning (ML) tools to predict post-vaccination side effects based on predisposing factors. Methods: An online-based multinational survey was carried out via social media platforms from 14 June to 31 August 2021, targeting individuals who received at least one dose of a COVID-19 vaccine from 22 Arab countries. Descriptive statistics, correlation, and chi-square tests were used to analyze the data. Moreover, extensive ML tools were utilized to predict 30 post vaccination adverse effects and their severity based on 15 predisposing factors. The importance of distinct predisposing factors in predicting particular side effects was determined using global feature importance employing gradient boost as AutoML. Results: A total of 10,064 participants from 19 Arab countries were included in this study. Around 56% were female and 59% were aged from 20 to 39 years old. A high rate of vaccine hesitancy (51%) was reported among participants. Almost 88% of the participants were vaccinated with one of three COVID-19 vaccines, including Pfizer-BioNTech (52.8%), AstraZeneca (20.7%), and Sinopharm (14.2%). About 72% of participants experienced post-vaccination side effects. This study reports statistically significant associations ($p \leq 0.01$) between various predisposing factors and post-vaccinations side effects. In terms of predicting post-vaccination side effects, gradient boost, random forest, and XGBoost outperformed other ML methods. The most important predisposing factors for predicting certain side effects (i.e., tiredness, fever, headache, injection site pain and swelling, myalgia, and sleepiness and laziness) were revealed to be the number of doses, gender, type of vaccine, age, and hesitancy to receive a COVID-19 vaccine. Conclusions: The reported side effects following COVID-19 vaccination among Arab populations are usually non-life-threatening; flu-like symptoms and injection site pain. Certain predisposing factors have greater weight and importance as input data in predicting post-vaccination side effects. Based on the most significant input data, ML can also be used to predict these side effects; people with certain predicted side effects may require additional medical attention, or possibly hospitalization.</p>

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Título da publicação Vaccines

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Reported Side Effects of COVID-19 Vaccination among Adults in Saudi Arabia: A Cross-Sectional Study

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Autor Almoez M. Mohammed
Autor Mohamaed O. Mohamaed
Autor Atallah Alenezi
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Título da publicação SAGE Open Nursing

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Reporting at Least One Adverse Effect Post-COVID-19 Vaccination From Primary Health Care in Muscat

Tipo do item Artigo de periódico

Autor Thamra S Al Ghafri

Autor Lamyia Al Balushi

Autor Zainab Al Balushi

Autor Fatma Al Hinai

Autor Said Al Hasani

Autor Huda Anwar

Autor Muna Al Lawati

Autor Saud Al Harthi

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Reporting suspected adverse reactions to COVID-19 vaccines in Portugal: side effects per vaccine type, gender, and age up to July 2021

Tipo do item Artigo de periódico

Autor Carla Pires

Resumo <p>dverse drug reactions (ADRs) of COVID-2019 vaccines require close monitoring. This study aimed to describe and discuss the most frequent ADRs of COVID-2019 vaccines and their prevalence per age group, gender, and vaccine type in Portugal up to 22 July 2021. ADR reports of COVID-19 vaccines were collected from a public report of INFARMED, I.P. (the Portuguese Medicines Agency). There were 11,314 ADRs notified per 11,002,983 COVID-19 vaccines administered in Portugal - 1 ADR per 1,000 vaccines administered and 0.4 serious ADR per 1,000 vaccines administered. The most commonly reported ADRs were myalgia, headache, pyrexia, pain at the injection site, and fatigue. More ADRs occurred in women and younger

individuals. A slightly higher percentage of reported ADRs occurred with Vaxzervria. In conclusion, ADRs were mainly related to non-serious reactions. COVID-19 vaccines maintain a favourable safety profile in Portugal, although the types and prevalence of ADRs are likely to differ between different types of COVID-19 vaccines. Men may need to be motivated to more frequently report ADRs. Keywords: COVID-19; adverse drug reactions; vaccination; COVID-19 vaccines; pharmacovigilance

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Retinal Vascular Occlusion after Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus Vaccination

Tipo do item Artigo de periódico

Autor Rohan Bir Singh

Autor Uday Pratap Singh Parmar

Autor Rudraksh Gupta

Autor Antonio Jacobo Vega Garcia

Autor Wonkyung Cho

Autor Kanwar Partap Singh

Autor Aniruddha Agarwal

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Título da publicação Ophthalmology Science

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Risk of myocarditis and pericarditis after the COVID-19 mRNA vaccination in the USA: a cohort study in claims databases

Tipo do item Artigo de periódico

Autor Hui-Lee Wong

Autor Mao Hu

Autor Cindy Ke Zhou

Autor Patricia C Lloyd
Autor Kandace L Amend
Autor Daniel C Beachler
Autor Alex Secora
Autor Cheryl N McMahonill-Walraven
Autor Yun Lu
Autor Yue Wu
Autor Rachel P Ogilvie
Autor Christian Reich
Autor Djeneba Audrey Djibo
Autor Zhiruo Wan
Autor John D Seeger
Autor Sandia Akhtar
Autor Yixin Jiao
Autor Yoganand Chillarige
Autor Rose Do
Autor John Hornberger
Autor Joyce Obidi
Autor Richard Forshee
Autor Azadeh Shoaibi
Autor Steven A Anderson

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Título da publicação The Lancet

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Risks of myocarditis, pericarditis, and cardiac arrhythmias associated with COVID-19 vaccination or SARS-CoV-2 infection

Tipo do item Artigo de periódico

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Autor Sharon Dixon

Autor Francesco Zaccardi

Autor Manu Shankar-Hari

Autor Peter Watkinson

Autor Kamlesh Khunti

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Autor Carol A. C. Coupland

Autor Keith M. Channon

Autor Nicholas L. Mills

Autor Aziz Sheikh

Autor Julia Hippisley-Cox

Resumo <p> Although myocarditis and pericarditis were not observed as adverse events in coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) vaccine trials, there have been numerous reports of suspected cases following vaccination in the general population. We undertook a self-controlled case series study of people aged 16 or older vaccinated for COVID-19 in England between 1 December 2020 and 24 August 2021 to investigate hospital admission or death from myocarditis, pericarditis and cardiac arrhythmias in the 1–28 days following adenovirus (ChAdOx1, <italic>n</italic> = 20,615,911) or messenger RNA-based (BNT162b2, <italic>n</italic> = 16,993,389; mRNA-1273, <italic>n</italic> = 1,006,191) vaccines or a severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) positive test (<italic>n</italic> = 3,028,867). We found increased risks of myocarditis associated with the first dose of ChAdOx1 and BNT162b2 vaccines and the first and second doses of the mRNA-1273 vaccine over the 1–28 days postvaccination period, and after a SARS-CoV-2 positive test. We estimated an extra two (95% confidence interval (CI) 0, 3), one (95% CI 0, 2) and six (95% CI 2, 8) myocarditis events per 1 million people vaccinated with ChAdOx1, BNT162b2 and mRNA-1273, respectively, in the 28 days following a first dose and an extra ten (95% CI 7, 11) myocarditis events per 1 million vaccinated in the 28 days after a second dose of mRNA-1273. This compares with an extra 40 (95% CI 38, 41) myocarditis events per 1 million patients in the 28 days following a SARS-CoV-2 positive test. We also observed increased risks of pericarditis and cardiac arrhythmias following a positive SARS-CoV-2 test. Similar associations were not observed with any of the COVID-19 vaccines, apart from an increased risk of arrhythmia following a second dose of mRNA-1273. Subgroup analyses by age showed the increased risk of myocarditis associated with the two mRNA vaccines was present only in those younger than 40. </p>

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Título da publicação Nature Medicine

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ROCCA cohort study: Nationwide results on safety of Gam-COVID-Vac vaccine (Sputnik V) in the Republic of San Marino using active surveillance

Tipo do item Artigo de periódico

Autor Zeno Di Valerio

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Autor Giorgia Soldà

Autor Marco Montalti

Autor Jacopo Lenzi
Autor Marcello Forcellini
Autor Edoardo Barvas
Autor Susanna Guttmann
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Autor Emanuel Raschi
Autor Rossano Riccardi
Autor Maria Pia Fantini
Autor Aurelia Salussolia
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Safety of COVID-19 vaccines

Tipo do item Artigo de periódico

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Autor Tagreed H. Hatem

Autor Kawthar F. Nassir

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Autor Abdullah T. Dahham

Autor Dimah Shaban

Autor Luma A. Al Khames Aga

Autor Manhal Y. R. Agha

Autor Muaamar Traqchi

Resumo <p>This study is aimed to identify the adverse effects associated with three types of coronavirus disease 2019 vaccines. Approximately 1736 individuals agreed to participate in this study. The participants involved in the study were individuals who had received the first dose or full course (two doses) of the vaccine at least 30 days before the survey. A direct and interactive web-based system interview with a paper and electronic version of the questionnaire was used for all participants. A total of 1736 randomized individuals were identified. The reactogenicity of the vaccines including pain, redness, urticaria, and swelling at the site of the injection was reported in 34.56% of the participants. Local site reaction was reported in more individuals who had Pfizer and AstraZeneca vaccines than those who received the Sinopharm vaccine. The systemic events were more common with AstraZeneca and Pfizer vaccines, symptoms reported were fatigue, body pain, headache, muscle pain, fever, and gastrointestinal side effects. There were no correlations between age or gender, and the duration of the adverse effects for the three vaccines.

Swelling and severe allergic reaction of the eyelids, severe hypotension, generalized body aches, shortness of breath, weakness and numbness on the injected arm, acute hyperglycemia, severe chest pain, and fever more than 39°C were among the unusual signs and symptoms reported by the participants. Pfizer, AstraZeneca, and Sinopharm vaccines were found to be safe and Sinopharm vaccine showed a lower prevalence of adverse effects compared with the other vaccines. The duration and severity of adverse effects were not affected by age or gender. Unusual side effects should be closely monitored to establish determine they are linked to the immunization.</p>

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Título da publicação Journal of Medical Virology

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Sars-cov-2 vaccination and associated side effects among Saudi general population

Tipo do item Artigo de periódico

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Autor Lujain Bin Othman

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Autor Nasser Alwaqdi

Autor Abdullah Alamri

Autor Faris Alzahrani

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Título da publicação Medical Science

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SARS-CoV-2 vaccination and myocarditis or myopericarditis: population based cohort study

Tipo do item Artigo de periódico

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Autor Jørgen Vinsløv Hansen

Autor Emil Fosbøl

Autor Emilia Myrup Thiesson
Autor Morten Madsen
Autor Reimar W Thomsen
Autor Henrik T Sørensen
Autor Morten Andersen
Autor Jan Wohlfahrt
Autor Gunnar Gislason
Autor Christian Torp-Pedersen
Autor Lars Køber
Autor Anders Hviid
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Self-reported adverse events after 2 doses of COVID-19 vaccine in Korea

Tipo do item Artigo de periódico

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Autor Hyungjun Kim

Autor Seontae Kim

Autor Soon-Young Seo

Autor Enhi Cho

Autor Yeon-Kyeng Lee

Resumo <p>OBJECTIVES: In Korea, a national coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) vaccination program was implemented, including 4 vaccines against COVID-19. A text messaging-based survey, in addition to a passive adverse event reporting system, was launched to quickly report unusual symptoms post-vaccination. This study compared the frequency of adverse events after COVID-19 vaccination based on the vaccine type and the type of 2-dose regimen (homologous or heterologous).METHODS: Self-reported adverse events were collected through a text-message survey for 7 days after each vaccination. This study included 50,950 vaccine recipients who responded to the survey at least once. Informed consent to receive surveys via text was obtained from the vaccine recipients on the date of first vaccination.RESULTS: The recipients of mRNA vaccines reported local and systemic reactions 1.6 times to 2.8 times more frequently after dose 2 than after dose 1 ($p<0.001$), whereas ChAdOx1-S recipients reported significantly fewer local and systemic reactions after dose 2 than after dose 1 ($p<0.001$). Local and systemic reactions were approximately 2 times and 4 times more frequent for heterologous vaccination than for BNT162b2/BNT162b2 and ChAdOx1-S/ChAdOx1-S regimens, respectively. Young

individuals, female, and those receiving heterologous vaccine regimens including ChAdOx1-S/BNT162b2 vaccines reported more adverse events than older participants, male, and those with homologous vaccine regimens. CONCLUSIONS: Although a heterologous regimen, youth, and female sex were associated with a higher risk of adverse reactions after COVID-19 vaccination, no critical issues were noted. Active consideration of heterologous schedules based on the evidence of efficacy and safety appears desirable.

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Self-Reported Allergic Adverse Events Following Inactivated SARS-CoV-2 Vaccine (TURKOVAC™) among General and High-Risk Population

Tipo do item Artigo de periódico

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Autor Aslihan Coskun

Autor Fehminaz Temel

Autor Pervin Özelci

Autor Selmur Topal

Autor İhsan Ates

Resumo <p>TURKOVAC™ is a whole-virion inactivated COVID-19 vaccine which was developed and granted emergency use and conditional marketing authorization in December 2021 in Türkiye. The objective of this study is to assess the distribution and the severity of allergic adverse events following the administration of the vaccine as the primary or the booster dose in 15 provinces in Türkiye. In this cohort study, between February and May 2022, in the selected 15 provinces having an adequate number of health care personnel in the community health centers to conduct the study, 32,300 people having the first, the second, or the booster dose of the vaccine were invited to the survey. A total of 29,584 people voluntarily agreed to participate to the survey and were given a structured questionnaire after a minimum of 10 days following the vaccination. In our study, only 0.5% of the participants (142 persons) reported to experience any allergic reaction, and 12 of them (8.5%) reported to be given medical treatment in a health center. Male predominance (55.6%) was observed among participants reported to experience any allergic reaction. No hospitalization was recorded. Of the participants, 4.4% (1315 people) reported to have a history of allergy. The most reported allergens were drugs. Among the participants without a known history of allergy (n = 28,269), 0.4% of them (110 people) reported to experience an allergic reaction following the vaccination, and 5.4% of the allergic reactions (six people) were reported to be treated in a health center. The percentage of the participants given any medical treatment among the participants without a known history of allergy is 0.02%. No immediate or anaphylactic reaction was reported. Among the participants

with a known history of allergy (n = 1315), 32 people (2.4% of them) reported to experience an allergic reaction following the vaccination, and 18.7% of the allergic reactions (six people) were reported to be prescribed a medical treatment. The percentage of the participants given any medical treatment among the participants with a known history of allergy is 0.4%. A known history of allergy increased the risk of having an allergic experience by approximately six times following vaccination. As a whole-virion inactivated SARS-CoV-2 vaccine, the TURKOVAC™ vaccine, with a low allergic reaction-related adverse event profile, can be an alternative to other COVID-19 vaccines.

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Título da publicação Vaccines

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Self-reported symptoms after COVID-19 vaccination. Distinct sex, age, and geographical outcomes in Lebanese and Italian cohorts

Tipo do item Artigo de periódico

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Autor Leonilde Bonfrate

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Autor Piero Portincasa

Autor Hala Abdallah

Autor Michela Capurso

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Autor Soukayna Hayek

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Autor Edoardo Mastandrea

Autor Antonino Noto

Resumo Following the COVID-19 discovery in December 2019, different vaccines were authorized in 2021 in Italy and Lebanon, but side effects and the impact of sex and age remained partly explored. We designed a web-based “Google Form” questionnaire to record self-reported systemic and local side effects up to 7 days after 1st and 2nd dose of the vaccine in two distinct Italian and Lebanese cohorts. Twenty-one questions in Italian and Arabic languages explored the prevalence and severity of 13 symptoms. Results were compared with respect to living country, timing, sex, and age classes. A total of 1,975 Italian subjects (age $42.9 \pm \text{SD}16.8$ years; 64.5% females) and 822 Lebanese subjects (age $32.5 \pm \text{SD}15.9$ years; 48.8% females) joined the study. The most common symptoms in both groups were injection site pain, weakness, and headache after the 1st and 2nd doses. The rate of post-vaccinal symptoms and the severity score were significantly higher in females than in males and progressively decreased with increasing age following both doses. We find that

among two populations from the Mediterranean basin, the anti-COVID-19 vaccine generates mild age and sex-dependent adverse effects, with ethnic differences and prevalent symptoms rate and severity in females.</p>

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Short term side effects of inactivated COVID-19 vaccines among Pakistani population: a survey-based cross-sectional study

Tipo do item Artigo de periódico

Autor Zunaira Nawaz

Autor Mariyam Zahid

Autor Mariam Sajjad

Autor Naveen Azhar

Autor Noor ul Elmah Hasan

Autor Arooma Shaukat Siddiqui

Resumo <p>Objective: To assess the short-term adverse effects of two inactivated coronavirus disease-2019 vaccines, and the demographic factors associated with such events. Method: The cross-sectional study was conducted in Karachi from August to October 2021 after approval from the ethics review board of Dow University of Health Sciences, Karachi, and comprised adults of either gender who had received at least one dose of either Sinopharm or CoronaVac vaccine. Data was collected using a predesigned online and printed survey forms. The questionnaire investigated the symptoms experienced by the participants after the administration of the vaccine dose. Data was analysed using SPSS 22. Results: Of the 1000 survey forms filled, 896 were analysed; 505(56.4percent) women and 391(43.6percent) men were included in the study. Most of the participants were aged 18-30 years 644(71.9percent). Overall, 581(64.8percent) subjects had received Sinopharm vaccine, and 315(35.2percent) received CoronaVac. The incidence of side effects after the first and second dose respectively was 63.3percent (368 out of 581) and 55.2percent (239 out of 433) for Sinopharm and 65.4percent (206 out of 315) and 61.4percent (89 out of 145) for CoronaVac. The factors associated with a higher risk of side effects were female gender and young age (p 0.05). Conclusion: Most of the reported symptoms were minor in nature, like pain at the injection site, and women and those of young age reported such symptoms more than men and the elderly. Key Words: COVID-19 vaccine, Side effects, Sinopharm, CoronaVac, SARS-CoV-2.</p>

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Short-Term Adverse Effects Following Booster Dose of Inactivated-Virus vs. Adenoviral-Vector COVID-19 Vaccines in Algeria: A Cross-Sectional Study of the General Population

Tipo do item Artigo de periódico

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Autor Hani Amir Aouissi

Autor Samir Abdelhadi

Autor Mohammed Amir Rais

Autor Salem Belkessa

Autor Djihad Bencherit

Resumo <p>COVID-19 booster vaccines have been adopted in almost all countries to enhance the immune response and combat the emergence of new variants. Algeria adopted this strategy in November 2021. This study was conducted to consider the self-reported side effects of COVID-19 booster vaccines by Algerians who were vaccinated with a booster dose of one of the approved inactivated-virus vaccines, such as BBIBP-CorV and CoronaVac, or one of the adenoviral-vector-based vaccines, such as Gam-COVID-Vac, AZD1222 and Ad26.COV2.S, and to determine the eventual risk factors. A cross-sectional study using an online self-administered questionnaire (SAQ) was conducted in Algeria between 28 April 2022, and 20 July 2022. A descriptive analysis of the 196 individuals who were included showed a nearly equal distribution of adenoviral- (52%) and inactivated-virus vaccines (48%) and of males (49.5%) and females (50.5%). The results showed that 74.7% of the studied population reported at least one local or systemic side effect. These side effects were more frequent among adenoviral-vector vaccinees (87.3%) than inactivated-virus vaccinees (60.6%) (sig. < 0.001). Injection site pain (40.3%), heat at the injection site (21.4%), and arm pain (16.3%) were the most common local side effects. These signs generally appeared in the first 12 h (73.3%) and generally lasted less than 24 h (32.8%). More interestingly, these signs differed from those that followed the administration of primer doses (48.5%) and were generally more severe (37%). The same observation was reported for systemic side effects, where the signs were especially most severe in the adenoviral-vaccinated group (49.4% vs. 20.8%; sig. = 0.001). These signs generally appeared within the first day (63.6%) and mostly disappeared before two days (50.8%), with fatigue (41.8%), fever (41.3%), and headache (30.1%) being the most common. Adenoviral-vector vaccinees (62.7%) were more likely to use medications to manage these side effects than were inactivated-virus vaccinees (45.7%) (sig. = 0.035) and paracetamol (48.5%) was the most used medication. Adenoviral-based vaccines were the types of vaccines that were most likely to cause side effects. In addition, being female increased the risk of developing side effects; regular medication was associated with local side effects among inactivated-virus vaccinees; and previous infection with COVID-19 was associated with systemic and local side effects among adenovirus-based

vaccinees. These results support the short-term safety of booster vaccines, as has been reported for primer doses.

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Short-Term Adverse Effects Immediately after the Start of COVID-19 Booster Vaccination in Vietnam

Tipo do item Artigo de periódico

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Autor Thi Minh Dieu Truong

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Autor Thu Nga Phan

Autor Ha My Nguyen

Autor Thi Dung Pham

Autor Xuan Bai Nguyen

Autor Thanh Binh Nguyen

Autor Van Thuan Hoang

Resumo <p>Background: Risk communication is necessary to improve the booster vaccination rate, but Vietnam does not have a system to collect and disclose such information. Therefore, the purpose of this study was to clarify adverse reactions and their frequency in the early period after booster vaccination, and to obtain primary data for improving the booster vaccination rate. Methods: A cross-sectional survey was conducted among adults aged ≥ 18 years. Clinical data were collected 14 days after booster vaccination by using a standard questionnaire. Results: A total of 1322 participants were included with median age = 23 and sex ratio (Male/Female) = 0.53. AstraZeneca was the most commonly used vaccine for the first and second doses, while Pfizer was the most commonly used vaccine for booster shots. Injection site pain, fatigue, and myalgia were the most common side effect reported (71.9%, 28.1%, and 21.8%, respectively). Compared to previous COVID-19 vaccine injections, 81.9% of participants reported that their symptoms were similar or milder after receiving the booster dose. They were more likely to present injection site pain (OR = 1.43, $p < 0.0001$) and lymphadenopathy (OR = 4.76, $p < 0.0001$) after receiving the booster shot. Fever (OR = 0.33, $p < 0.0001$) and fatigue (OR = 0.77, $p = 0.002$) were less often reported after booster shots compared to the first and second injections. The severity of symptoms occurring after booster dose versus first and second doses increased significantly with each additional year of age and among participants receiving the Pfizer and Moderna vaccines. Conclusion: Adverse reactions to booster vaccination are minor and their incidence is the same as for the first or the second vaccination.

Multicenter studies with larger sample sizes on the side effects and safety of COVID-19 vaccine booster shots need to be conducted to make the population less worried, in order to increase the vaccination rate, to protect individuals' and communities' health.</p>

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Título da publicação Vaccines

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Short-term adverse effects of COVID-19 vaccines after the first, second, and booster doses: a cross-sectional survey from Punjab, Pakistan, and the implications

Tipo do item Artigo de periódico

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Autor Fareeha Maqbool

Autor Mahnoor Wahid

Autor Muhammad Salman

Autor Shahzaib Haroon

Autor Yusra Habib Khan

Autor Tauqeer Hussain Mallhi

Autor Brian Godman

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Short-term Side Effects of mRNA-based COVID-19 Vaccine Among Jordanian Population; a Cross-sectional Study.

Tipo do item Artigo de periódico

Autor Razan I Nassar

Resumo INTRODUCTION One type of the developed COVID-19 vaccines that received emergency permission and was approved by the food and drug administration (FDA) is the mRNA-based vaccine. The aim of this study is to gather information on the Jordanian population's experience with the vaccine's side effects. METHODS The study objectives were addressed through a cross-sectional study, which collected information regarding the short-term side

effects experienced by the vaccinated individuals within one month following the injection of an mRNA-based COVID-19 vaccine. Data collection was carried out in August 2021. Participants were invited to take part in a self-administered web-based survey created using Google Forms. RESULTS Among the study's participants (n= 533), about 56% experienced side effects after the first dose of the mRNA-based COVID-19 vaccine. The most commonly reported side effects after the first dose were sore arm at the injection site (91.6%), and fatigue (83.06%). The female gender was significantly associated with experiencing fatigue, discomfort, chills, and hair loss. Being over 30 years old was significantly associated with experiencing cough. Being a smoker was significantly associated with experiencing shortness of breath and gastrointestinal symptoms. CONCLUSION The mRNA-based COVID-19 vaccine side effects were common, yet, mild, local, and self-limited. The local pain at the injection site was the most commonly reported side effect. Hopefully, the study's findings will aid in lowering resistance to vaccination.

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Side effects after COVID-19 vaccinations among residents of Poland.

Tipo do item Artigo de periódico

Autor S Andrzejczak-Grządko

Autor Z Czudy

Autor M Donderska

Resumo OBJECTIVE Side effects of vaccines are common, but people react differently to different vaccines. Manufacturers provide lists of the side effects of their products. Adverse reactions are proof of the effectiveness of vaccines and that the immune system is responding. In this study, we compare the side effects of the AstraZeneca and Pfizer vaccines. Our survey results show that the side effects of the first dose of the AstraZeneca vaccine are more common than after the first and second doses of the Pfizer vaccine. Most respondents in our survey reported at least one side-effect after the AstraZeneca and Pfizer vaccine, but these reactions were less common after the Pfizer preparation. PATIENTS AND METHODS A survey was distributed via the internet. It was conducted among people vaccinated with Pfizer or AstraZeneca. The respondents were asked about the side effects after the first and second doses of the vaccines, such as injection site pain, arm pain, muscle pain, headache, fever, chills, and fatigue. RESULTS The questionnaire was completed by 705 people. 196 of them had been vaccinated with Pfizer and 509 with AstraZeneca. Among those vaccinated with the first dose of the AstraZeneca vaccine, 96.5% reported at least one post-vaccination reaction. 17.1% of respondents reported all the side effects listed in the survey. Among those vaccinated with the first Pfizer dose, vaccine reactions were reported by 93.9%

of respondents; 2% of respondents experienced all the side effects mentioned in the survey. The second dose of the Pfizer vaccine caused post-vaccinal reactions in most of the subjects: 54.8% of respondents had more adverse reactions, and 15.8% had fewer adverse reactions than after the first dose of this vaccine; 29.4% experienced the same side effects after the first and second doses of the Pfizer vaccine. CONCLUSIONS Side effects as a result of vaccination are not rare and are proof that the immune system is responding. However, severe adverse reactions to vaccines can be dangerous, and they engender fear. Concerns about the side effects and complications of COVID-19 vaccines may eclipse opinions regarding their benefits. This study shows that the first dose of the AstraZeneca vaccine causes side effects more often than either dose of the Pfizer vaccine.

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Título da publicação European review for medical and pharmacological sciences

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Side effects and antibody titer transition of the BNT162b2 messenger ribonucleic acid coronavirus disease 2019 vaccine in Japan

Tipo do item Artigo de periódico

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Autor Naoyuki Kuse

Autor Nobuyasu Awano

Autor Mari Tone

Autor Keita Sakamoto

Autor Kohei Takada

Autor Yutaka Muto

Autor Kazushi Fujimoto

Autor Ayae Saiki

Autor Yu Ito

Autor Haruko Matsumoto

Autor Minoru Inomata

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Side Effects and Efficacy of COVID-19 Vaccines among the Egyptian Population

Tipo do item Artigo de periódico

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Autor Ahmed O El-Gendy

Autor Sarah Mahmoud

Autor Tarek Yehia Mohammed

Autor Mohamed E A Abdelrahim

Autor Ahmed M Sayed

Resumo <p>Background: Knowledge about a vaccine's side effects and efficacy is important to improving public vaccine acceptance. This study aimed to detect the safety and efficacy of vaccines among the Egyptian population. Methodology and Results: Data was collected using an online survey from participants who took two doses of the BBIBP-CorV, ChAdOx1, or BNT162 vaccines. Pain at the vaccine injection site, muscle pain, fatigue, dizziness, fever, and headache were the most common side effects after the first and second doses. The number of side effects was higher in ChAdOx1 than in BNT162 and BBIBP-CorV. Most of the side effects started on the first day after vaccination and persisted for 1–2 days. Vaccinated people with past coronavirus infections before vaccination developed better antibodies than those who were only vaccinated. The side-effect severity was greater after the first dose of BBIBP-CorV and ChAdOx1 than after the second dose, but in contrast, the side-effect severity was greater after the second dose of BNT162 vaccine than after the first dose. ChAdOx1 was more effective than BBIBP-CorV, and one dose of ChAdOx1 produced an immune response similar to that of two doses of BBIBP-CorV. Conclusions: Coronavirus vaccines were well-tolerated, safe, and produced an immune response against the virus in most cases. Most postvaccine side effects were mild to moderate, which indicated the building of immunity by the body for protection.</p>

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Título da publicação Vaccines

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Side Effects and Perceptions Following COVID-19 Vaccination in Jordan: A Randomized, Cross-Sectional Study Implementing Machine Learning for Predicting Severity of Side Effects

Tipo do item Artigo de periódico

Autor Ma'mon M Hatmal

Autor Mohammad A I Al-Hatamleh

Autor Amin N Olaimat
Autor Malik Hatmal
Autor Dina M Alhaj-Qasem
Autor Tamadur M Olaimat
Autor Rohimah Mohamud

Resumo <p>Background: Since the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) was declared a pandemic, there was no doubt that vaccination is the ideal protocol to tackle it. Within a year, a few COVID-19 vaccines have been developed and authorized. This unparalleled initiative in developing vaccines created many uncertainties looming around the efficacy and safety of these vaccines. This study aimed to assess the side effects and perceptions following COVID-19 vaccination in Jordan. Methods: A cross-sectional study was conducted by distributing an online survey targeted toward Jordan inhabitants who received any COVID-19 vaccines. Data were statistically analyzed and certain machine learning (ML) tools, including multilayer perceptron (MLP), eXtreme gradient boosting (XGBoost), random forest (RF), and K-star were used to predict the severity of side effects. Results: A total of 2213 participants were involved in the study after receiving Sinopharm, AstraZeneca, Pfizer-BioNTech, and other vaccines (38.2%, 31%, 27.3%, and 3.5%, respectively). Generally, most of the post-vaccination side effects were common and non-life-threatening (e.g., fatigue, chills, dizziness, fever, headache, joint pain, and myalgia). Only 10% of participants suffered from severe side effects; while 39% and 21% of participants had moderate and mild side effects, respectively. Despite the substantial variations between these vaccines in the presence and severity of side effects, the statistical analysis indicated that these vaccines might provide the same protection against COVID-19 infection. Finally, around 52.9% of participants suffered before vaccination from vaccine hesitancy and anxiety; while after vaccination, 95.5% of participants have advised others to get vaccinated, 80% felt more reassured, and 67% believed that COVID-19 vaccines are safe in the long term. Furthermore, based on the type of vaccine, demographic data, and side effects, the RF, XGBoost, and MLP gave both high accuracies (0.80, 0.79, and 0.70, respectively) and Cohen's kappa values (0.71, 0.70, and 0.56, respectively). Conclusions: The present study confirmed that the authorized COVID-19 vaccines are safe and getting vaccinated makes people more reassured. Most of the post-vaccination side effects are mild to moderate, which are signs that body's immune system is building protection. ML can also be used to predict the severity of side effects based on the input data; predicted severe cases may require more medical attention or even hospitalization.</p>

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Título da publicação Vaccines

Edição 6

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Side effects and perceptions following Sinopharm COVID-19 vaccination

Tipo do item Artigo de periódico
Autor Balsam Qubais Saeed
Autor Rula Al-Shahrabi
Autor Shaikha Salah Alhaj
Autor Zainab Mansour Alkokhardi
Autor Ahmed Omar Adrees
Data 2021
DOI 10.1016/j.ijid.2021.08.013
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Páginas 219-226
Título da publicação International Journal of Infectious Diseases
Data de adição 25/02/2026, 10:11:43
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Side Effects and Perceptions of COVID-19 Vaccination in Saudi Arabia: A Cross-Sectional Study

Tipo do item Artigo de periódico
Autor Mohammed Khaled Al-Hanawi
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Autor Nasser Akeil Kadasah
Autor Noor Alshareef
Autor Ameerah M N Qattan
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Data 2022
DOI 10.3389/fmed.2022.899517
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Título da publicação Frontiers in Medicine
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Side Effects Associated With Homologous and Heterologous COVID-19 Vaccines: A Cross-Sectional Study in Saudi Arabia

Tipo do item Artigo de periódico
Autor Rehab A Mohammed
Autor Rowaid S Yazbik
Autor Lujain H Baajajah
Autor Saud F Alharthy
Autor Hassan Alsalahi
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Autor Mahmoud M Barakat

Autor Mayar I Badawy
Autor Intessar Sultan
Data 2023
DOI 10.7759/cureus.34030

Título da publicação Cureus
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Side effects during the week after first dose vaccination with four Covid-19 vaccines. Results of the ProVaVac Survey Study with 13,837 people in Spain

Tipo do item Artigo de periódico
Autor Francisco Sánchez-Saez
Autor Salvador Peiró
Autor Llanos Cuenca
Autor Hermelinda Vanaclocha
Autor Ramón Limón
Autor Dolores Salas
Autor Javier S. Burgos
Autor José Sánchez-Payá
Autor Ricard Meneu
Autor Javier Díez
Autor Aníbal García-Sempere
Autor Isabel Hurtado Navarro
Autor Clara Rodríguez-Bernal
Autor Gabriel Sanfélix-Gimeno
Autor David Navarro
Data 2022-09
DOI 10.1016/j.vaccine.2022.08.028

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Side Effects Following Administration of the First Dose of Oxford-AstraZeneca's Covishield Vaccine in Bangladesh: A Cross-Sectional Study

Tipo do item Artigo de periódico
Autor Nishat Jahan
Autor Fahad Imtiaz Rahman

Autor Poushali Saha
Autor Sadia Afruz Ether
Autor ASM Roknuzzaman
Autor Rapti Sarker
Autor Khondoker Tashya Kalam
Autor Kashfa Haq
Autor Julkar Nyeen
Autor Humayra Zaman Himi
Autor Md. Nazmul Hossain
Autor Mahtab Hossain Chowdhury
Autor Mostafa Moin Uddin
Autor Nur Haque Alam

Resumo <p>In response to the raging COVID-19 pandemic, Bangladesh started its vaccine administration in early 2021; however, due to the rapid development and launch of the vaccines in the market, many people had concerns regarding the safety of these vaccines. The purpose of this study was to evaluate the side effects that were experienced by the Bangladeshi residents after receiving the first dose of the Oxford-AstraZeneca's Covishield vaccine (ChAdOx1nCoV-19). The study was conducted using both online and printed questionnaires and the data were analysed using SPSS. The results included the responses of 474 vaccine recipients from March–April 2021. Pain at the site of injection, fever, myalgia, fatigue and headache were the most commonly reported symptoms, and the overall side effects were found to be significantly more prevalent in the younger population ($p \leq 0.05$). These findings were consistent with the results indicated by the clinical trial of ChAdOx1nCoV-19. Logistic regression analysis further revealed that compared to people aged 70 years or above, the incidence of reported side effects was significantly higher in people aged 18–30 years (odds ratio (OR) = 8.56), 31–40 years, (OR = 5.05), 41–50 years (OR = 4.08), 51–60 years (OR = 3.77) and 61–70 years (OR = 3.67). In addition, a significantly higher percentage of female participants suffered from post-vaccination side effects compared to males (OR = 1.51). It was concluded that the Covishield vaccine was well-tolerated among people of different age groups. Nevertheless, further long-term follow-up study with a larger sample size is warranted to establish the long-term safety of the COVID-19 vaccine.</p>

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Título da publicação Infectious Disease Reports

Edição 4

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Side effects following COVID-19 vaccination: A cross-sectional survey with age-related outcomes in Saudi Arabia

Tipo do item Artigo de periódico
Autor Ahlam Alghamdi
Autor Alnada Ibrahim
Autor Mohammed Alraey
Autor Afrah Alkazemi
Autor Isra Alghamdi
Autor Ghada Alwarafi
Data 2021
DOI 10.51847/1UfXSzTR6M
Volume 11
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Título da publicação Journal Of Advanced Pharmacy Education And Research
Edição 3
Data de adição 25/02/2026, 10:11:45
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Side effects following first dose of COVID-19 vaccination in Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam

Tipo do item Artigo de periódico
Autor Si Van Nguyen
Autor Bay Thi Nguyen
Autor Huong Nguyen Viet Duong
Autor Phong Thanh Lenh
Autor Kien Trung Tran
Autor Hoa Minh Tran
Autor Thanh Cong Nguyen
Autor Dung Phuong Nguyen
Autor My Ngoc Ta
Autor Nhut Nguyen Minh Trieu
Autor Nam Ba Nguyen
Autor Hung Quang Tran
Autor Son Thanh Tran
Autor Raghu Rai
Autor An Le Pham
Data 2023
DOI 10.1080/21645515.2023.2176066
Volume 19
Título da publicação Human Vaccines & Immunotherapeutics
Edição 1
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Data de modificação 25/02/2026, 10:11:43

Side Effects of COVID-19 Vaccines (Pfizer, AstraZeneca) in Saudi Arabia, Eastern Province

Tipo do item Artigo de periódico
Autor Fatma Ibrahim
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Autor Sarh Alomran
Autor Sumaya Wafai
Autor Haila Alabssi
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Data 2022
DOI 10.7759/cureus.27297

Título da publicação Cureus

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Side effects of COVID-19 vaccines and perceptions about COVID-19 and its vaccines in Bangladesh: A Cross-sectional study

Tipo do item Artigo de periódico
Autor Md Mohsin
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Autor Ashraf Uddin Mian
Autor Prottay Hasan
Autor Abdul Mueyed
Autor Md. Taif Ali
Autor Fee Faysal Ahmed
Autor Ariful Islam
Autor Maisha Maliha Rahman
Autor Mahfuza Islam
Autor Md Hasinur Rahaman Khan
Autor M Shafiqur Rahman
Data 2022
DOI 10.1016/j.jvacx.2022.100207

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Título da publicação Vaccine: X

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Side-effects of COVID-19 vaccines among the Saudi population

Tipo do item Artigo de periódico
Autor Ebtehaj S. Almughais
Autor Ali H. Alharbi
Autor Hadi A. Aldarwish
Autor Areeb F. Alshammari
Autor Razan S. Alsuhaymi
Autor Jumanah A. Almuaili
Autor Atheer M. Alanizy
Data 2022-04
DOI 10.15537/smj.2022.43.4.20210905
Volume 43
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Título da publicação Saudi Medical Journal
Edição 4
Data de adição 25/02/2026, 10:11:44
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Spectrum of Neurological Complications Following COVID-19 Vaccination in India

Tipo do item Artigo de periódico
Autor Rashmi Devaraj
Autor Peerzada Shafi
Autor Chinmay Nagesh
Autor Amar Naidu
Autor Parthasarathy Satishchandra
Data 2022
DOI 10.3988/jcn.2022.18.6.681
Volume 18
Páginas 681-681
Título da publicação Journal of Clinical Neurology
Edição 6
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Surveillance of Safety of 3 Doses of COVID-19 mRNA Vaccination Using Electronic Health Records

Tipo do item Artigo de periódico
Autor Michiel J M Niesen

Autor Colin Pawlowski
Autor John C O'Horo
Autor Doug W Challener
Autor Eli Silvert
Autor Greg Donadio
Autor Patrick J Lenehan
Autor Abinash Virk
Autor Melanie D Swift
Autor Leigh L Speicher
Autor Joel E Gordon
Autor Holly L Geyer
Autor John D Halamka
Autor A J Venkatakrishnan
Autor Venky Soundararajan
Autor Andrew D Badley

Data 2022

DOI 10.1001/jamanetworkopen.2022.7038

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Título da publicação JAMA Network Open

Edição 4

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Surveillance on Adverse Events Following COVISHIELD (ChAdOx1 nCoV-19) vaccination in Goa, India: An Observational Study

Tipo do item Artigo de periódico

Autor Dhanya Jose

Autor Nitin Dhupdale

Autor Jagadish A. Cacodcar

Autor Umesh Kamat

Data 2023-11

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Volume 18

Páginas 516-527

Título da publicação Current Drug Safety

Edição 4

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SYMPTOMATOLOGY FOLLOWING COVID-19 VACCINATION – A CROSS-SECTIONAL STUDY IN CENTRAL INDIA

Tipo do item Artigo de periódico

Autor VIBHA ARJARIA

Autor DEEPIKA BADKUR

Autor VIKAS PANDEY

Resumo <p>Objective: A successful COVID-19 vaccine should survive the safety, efficacy, and potency testing phases without causing any negative side effects, especially in high-risk individuals, such as the elderly, pregnant women, people with comorbidities, health-care workers, and others. The present study was conducted to determine common symptoms following the COVID-19 vaccine, the intensity of symptoms after the first and second doses, and estimate the prevalence of acquiring COVID-19 infection after getting vaccinated with the COVID-19 vaccine. Methods: An observational cross-sectional study was conducted in the rural field practice area, including 445 participants from 19 villages. The statistical analysis was done using Microsoft Excel, and the data were represented in frequency and graphs. Results: In the present study, the maximum (74%) of participants were Covishield recipients. The top three symptoms experienced after the first dose were headache (189), fever (130), and pain in the arm at which the vaccine was given (77). After the second dose, the top three symptoms were fever (281), headache (137), and fatigue (73). The top three psychosomatic symptoms were increased sleep (162), decreased sleep (122), and the third ranker was anxiety (93). More participants reported having severe symptoms after the first dose than after the second. Three percent of research participants contracted COVID-19 infection after the first dose, and 2% after the second. Conclusion: Fever and headache were common symptoms after the first and second doses, but symptoms were more severe after administration of the first dose of the COVID-19 vaccine. Following vaccination, COVID-19 infection was extremely rare among participants.</p>

Data 2023

DOI 10.22159/ajpcr.2023v16i9.47941

Páginas 115-119

Título da publicação Asian Journal of Pharmaceutical and Clinical Research

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The Adverse Reactions of Pfizer BioNTech COVID-19 Vaccine Booster Dose are Mild and Similar to the Second Dose Responses: A Retrospective Cross-Sectional Study

Tipo do item Artigo de periódico

Autor Nagla A El-Shitany

Autor Amina M Bagher

Autor Lenah Saeed Binmahfouz

Autor Basma G Eid

Autor Haifa Almukadi

Autor Shaimaa M Badr-Eldin
Autor Manal El-Hamamsy
Autor Zuhair M Mohammedsaleh
Autor Fayez M Saleh
Autor Mohammed S Almuhayawi
Autor Samar A Alghamdi
Autor Rana A Arab
Autor Soad S Ali
Autor Steve Harakeh
Autor Badrah S Alghamdi

Data 2022

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Título da publicação International Journal of General Medicine

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The Association between COVID-19 Vaccine Types and Side Effects Following Vaccination: Cross-Sectional Study

Tipo do item Artigo de periódico

Autor Alifia Maharani Setyoputri

Autor Chandrayani Simanjorang

Autor Laily Hanifah

Autor Ulya Qoulan Karima

Resumo <p>Many experts agree and believe that the COVID-19 vaccine is the best way to control the COVID-19 pandemic in a sustainable manner. Each type of vaccine has different side effects and effectiveness. Meanwhile, information regarding the relationship between the type of COVID-19 vaccines and side effects in real populations, especially in Indonesia, is still limited. The aim of this study was to investigate the association between COVID-19 post-vaccination side effects and COVID-19 vaccine type. From April to June 2022, a cross-sectional quantitative study will be conducted in Bekasi City, West Java, Indonesia. The population consists of all 1,885,014 residents of Bekasi City who have received the first dose of COVID-19 vaccination. The samples obtained were 428 respondents from online surveys employing a purposive sampling technique. Among 428 participants, there were 50.50% received Inactivated Virus (Sinovac/Sinopharm), 23.80% Viral Vector (AstraZeneca), and 25.70% mRNA (Moderna/Pfizer-BioNTech). The adjusted analysis showed a significant correlation between the type of viral vector vaccine (OR: 26.60; 95% CI: 11.04-64.30) and the type of mRNA vaccine (OR: 1.80; 95% CI: 1.17-3.04) with side effects of COVID-19 vaccination. There was a correlation between the type of vaccines with side effects after controlled variables of sex and history of infection.</p>

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DOI 10.30597/mkmi.v19i2.22191

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Páginas 85-92
Título da publicação Media Kesehatan Masyarakat Indonesia
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The COVID-19 vaccination experience in Bangladesh: Findings from a cross-sectional study

Tipo do item Artigo de periódico
Autor Md. Rabiul Islam
Autor Moynul Hasan
Autor Waheeda Nasreen
Autor Md. Ismail Tushar
Autor Mohiuddin Ahmed Bhuiyan
Data 2021-01
DOI 10.1177/20587384211065628
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Título da publicação International Journal of Immunopathology and Pharmacology
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The prevalence of adverse reactions among individuals with three-dose COVID-19 vaccination

Tipo do item Artigo de periódico
Autor Yuying Wang
Autor Yujie Zhang
Autor Meng Zhang
Autor Xiaoyu Zhang
Autor Haibin Li
Autor Youxin Wang
Autor Wei Wang
Autor Jianguang Ji
Autor Lijuan Wu
Autor Deqiang Zheng
Data 2023-01
DOI 10.1016/j.jiph.2022.12.004
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Título da publicação Journal of Infection and Public Health

Edição 1**Data de adição** 25/02/2026, 10:11:44**Data de modificação** 25/02/2026, 10:11:44

The prevalence of inverse health consequences of COVID-19 vaccines: A post-vaccination study

Tipo do item Artigo de periódico**Autor** Yogendra Shrestha**Autor** Rajesh Venkataraman**Data** 2022**DOI** 10.1016/j.vacun.2022.03.002**Volume** 23**Páginas** S67-S76**Título da publicação** Vacunas**Data de adição** 25/02/2026, 10:11:43**Data de modificação** 25/02/2026, 10:11:43

The prevalence of potential side effects of COVID-19 vaccines among vaccinated Iraqi people: a prospective cross-sectional study

Tipo do item Artigo de periódico**Autor** Hamzah Abdulrahman Salman**Autor** Amer M. Hussin**Autor** Arshad Hamed Hassan**Autor** Haleama Al Sabbah**Autor** Khattab Al-Khafaji**Data** 2024-10**DOI** 10.1108/AGJSR-04-2023-0144**Volume** 42**Páginas** 1221-1229**Título da publicação** Arab Gulf Journal of Scientific Research**Edição** 3**Data de adição** 25/02/2026, 10:11:45**Data de modificação** 25/02/2026, 10:11:45

The Prevalence of Side Effects of Sinopharm COVID-19 Vaccine: An Experience From Pakistan

Tipo do item Artigo de periódico**Autor** Taimur Haider

Autor Syeda Rakshan Zehra Abidi
Autor Mehwish Fatima
Autor Aimen Zafar
Autor Rabeeya Qutub Uddin Siddiqui
Autor Wadan Khan
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Autor Adnan Anwar
Autor Atif A Hashmi
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Título da publicação Cureus
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Thromboembolic events after Ad.26. COV2 .S COVID -19 vaccine: Reports to the Vaccine Adverse Event Reporting System

Tipo do item Artigo de periódico
Autor Emily Jane Woo
Autor Adamma Mba-Jonas
Autor Alisha Thomas
Autor Bethany Baer
Autor Brendan Day
Autor Yeowon Kim
Autor Margarita Gomez-Lorenzo
Autor Narayan Nair
Data 2022
DOI 10.1002/pds.5523

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Título da publicação Pharmacoepidemiology and Drug Safety
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Transverse Myelitis Following SARS-CoV -2 Vaccination: A Pharmacoepidemiological Study in the World Health Organization's Database

Tipo do item Artigo de periódico
Autor Sophie Nguyen
Autor Etienne Bastien
Autor Basile Chretien

Autor Marion Sassier
Autor Gilles Defer
Autor Ahmad Nehme
Autor Véronique Lelong-Boulouard
Autor Joachim Alexandre
Autor Sophie Fedrizzi
Autor Pierre-Marie Morice
Data 2022
DOI 10.1002/ana.26494
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Título da publicação Annals of Neurology
Edição 6
Data de adição 25/02/2026, 10:11:44
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Trends in reporting embolic and thrombotic events after COVID-19 vaccination: A retrospective, pharmacovigilance study

Tipo do item Artigo de periódico

Autor Yusuke Kan

Autor Mizuho Asada

Autor Yoshihiro Uesawa

Resumo <p>With the progression of global vaccination against coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19), embolic and thrombotic events (ETEs) following COVID-19 vaccination continue to be reported. To date, most reports on the type of COVID-19 vaccine and ETEs have been based on clinical trials, and other reports include a small number of cases. Further, the relationship between the type of COVID-19 vaccine and ETEs has not been clarified. It is important to elucidate trends in the development of ETEs after vaccination, which is a crucial concern for both prospective patients and healthcare providers. In this retrospective, pharmacovigilance study, we analyzed the Vaccine Adverse Event Reporting System (VAERS) reports from January 1, 2020 to June 18, 2021, and performed signal detection and time-to-onset analysis of adverse events by calculating the reported odds ratio (ROR) to understand ETE trends after COVID-19 vaccination based on the vaccine type. Using VAERS, we could collect data about several ETEs associated with COVID-19 vaccination. Nine adverse events associated with ETEs were reported following the administration of viral vector vaccines. The median time to ETE onset was 6 (interquartile range: 2–17) days for mRNA vaccines and 11 (interquartile range: 4–21) days for viral vector vaccines. This study suggests that VAERS aids in disequilibrium analysis to examine the association between vaccine type and ETEs after COVID-19 vaccination. Additionally, the tendency to develop ETEs and the number of days taken to develop ETEs varied depending on the type of the COVID-19 vaccine. Thus, vaccinators and healthcare providers should consider the primary diseases associated with ETEs while selecting vaccines for administration and carefully monitor patients following vaccination for potential ETEs based on the

characteristics of vaccine type-specific onset period.</p>

Data 2022

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Páginas e0269268-e0269268

Título da publicação PLOS ONE

Edição 8

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Uptake, Safety and Attitudes Towards COVID-19 Vaccination: A Cross-Sectional Study on First and Second Doses Among the General Public

Tipo do item Artigo de periódico

Autor Mansour A Mahmoud

Autor Alnada Ibrahim

Autor Fawaz Alharbi

Autor Ali Mohammed Alalawi

Autor Faris Alnezary

Autor Ahmed Aldafiri

Autor Yaser Alahmadi

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Autor Sultan S Althaqfan

Autor Mohammed M Alsultan

Autor Safaa Omer

Autor Musaad Alsahly

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Título da publicação Risk Management and Healthcare Policy

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Vaccine-Associated Uveitis after COVID-19 Vaccination

Tipo do item Artigo de periódico

Autor Rohan Bir Singh

Autor Uday Pratap Singh Parmar

Autor Francesca Kahale

Autor Aniruddha Agarwal

Autor Edmund Tsui

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DOI 10.1016/j.opthta.2022.08.027
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Título da publicação Ophthalmology
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Web-Based Reporting of Post-Vaccination Symptoms for Inactivated COVID-19 Vaccines in Jordan: A Cross-Sectional Study

Tipo do item Artigo de periódico

Autor Razan I Nassar

Autor Muna Barakat

Autor Samar Thiab

Autor Feras El-Hajji

Autor Hiba Barqawi

Autor Waseem El-Huneidi

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Resumo <p>Background: The perception of COVID-19 vaccines as being unsafe is a major barrier to receiving the vaccine. Providing the public with accurate data regarding the vaccines would reduce vaccine hesitancy. Methods: A cross-sectional study was conducted to collect data on the side effects experienced by the vaccinated population to assess the safety of the inactivated COVID-19 vaccine. Results: The majority of the study participants (n = 386) were female (71.9%), and 38.6% of them were under 30 years old. Around half of the participants (52.8%) reported side effects after receiving the inactivated COVID-19 vaccine. Fatigue (85.1%), a sore arm at the site of the injection (82.1%), and discomfort (67.2%) were the most commonly reported side effects after the first dose. Reporting side effects was significantly associated with the female sex (p-value = 0.027). Significant associations between being female and experiencing chills, muscle or joint pain, anorexia, drowsiness, and hair loss were also found, as well as being above the age of 30 and experiencing a cough. Being a smoker was significantly associated with experiencing a cough, and a headache. Furthermore, chills, and a sore throat were significantly associated with individuals who had not been infected before. Conclusion: Mild side effects were reported after receiving the inactivated COVID-19 vaccine. Fatigue was the most commonly reported side effect. Females, older adults, smokers, and those who had never been infected with COVID-19 had a greater susceptibility to certain side effects.</p>

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