

Cohort monitoring of 29 Adverse Events of Special Interest prior to and after COVID-19 vaccination in four large European electronic healthcare data sources

Miriam Sturkenboom, Davide Messina, Olga Paoletti, Airam de Burgos-Gonzalez, Patricia García-Poza, Consuelo Huerta, Ana Llorente- García, Mar Martin-Perez, Maria Martinez, Ivonne Martin, Jetty Overbeek, Marc Padros-Goossens, Patrick Souverein, Karin Swart, Olaf Klungel, Rosa Gini

Miriam Sturkenboom [corresponding author]

Position: professor in Real World Evidence

Institution 1: Department of Datascience & Biostatistics, Julius Center for Health Sciences and Primary Health. University Medical Center Utrecht, The Netherlands

Address: University Medical Center Utrecht, Universiteitsweg 100, 3584 CG Utrecht

Institution 2: Vaccine Monitoring Collaboration for Europe, Brussels, Belgium

E-mail: m.c.j.sturkenboom@umcutrecht.nl

Davide Messina

Position: datascientist

Institution: Agenzia Regionale di Sanita', Florence Toscana, Italy

Address: Via Pietro Dazzi, 1, 50141 Firenze FI, Italy

Olga Paoletti

Position: statistician

Institution: Agenzia Regionale di Sanita', Florence Toscana, Italy

Address: Via Pietro Dazzi, 1, 50141 Firenze FI, Italy

Airam de Burgos-Gonzalez

Position: medical epidemiologist

Institution: Spanish Agency for Medicines and Medical Devices (AEMPS), Madrid, Spain

Address: Parque Empresarial Las Mercedes, Calle Campezo 1, Madrid, Spain

Patricia García-Poza

Position: senior pharmacoepidemiologist

Institution: Spanish Agency for Medicines and Medical Devices (AEMPS), Madrid, Spain

Address: Parque Empresarial Las Mercedes, Calle Campezo 1, Madrid, Spain

Ana Llorente- García

Position: pharmacoepidemiologist

Institution: Spanish Agency for Medicines and Medical Devices (AEMPS), Madrid, Spain

Address: Parque Empresarial Las Mercedes, Calle Campezo 1, Madrid, Spain

Consuelo Huerta

Position: senior pharmacoepidemiologist

Institution: Spanish Agency for Medicines and Medical Devices (AEMPS), Madrid, Spain

Address: Parque Empresarial Las Mercedes, Calle Campezo 1, Madrid, Spain

Mar Martín-Pérez

Position: pharmacoepidemiologist

Institution: Spanish Agency for Medicines and Medical Devices (AEMPS), Madrid, Spain

Address: Parque Empresarial Las Mercedes, Calle Campezo 1, Madrid, Spain

Ivonne Martin

Position: Biostatistician

Institution: Department of Datascience & Biostatistics, Julius Center for Health Sciences and Primary Health. University Medical Center Utrecht, The Netherlands

Address: University Medical Center Utrecht, Universiteitsweg 100, 3584 CG Utrecht

Jetty A. Overbeek

Position: senior pharmacoepidemiologist

Institution: PHARMO Institute for Drug Outcomes Research, Utrecht, the Netherlands

Address: Van Deventerlaan 30 /40, 3528 AE Utrecht

Marc Padros-Goossens

Position: senior scientific programmer

Institution: Department of Datascience & Biostatistics, Julius Center for Health Sciences and Primary Health. University Medical Center Utrecht, The Netherlands

Address: University Medical Center Utrecht, Universiteitsweg 100, 3584 CG Utrecht

Patrick Souverein

Position: senior pharmacoepidemiologist

Institution: Division of Pharmacoepidemiology and Clinical Pharmacology, Utrecht Institute for Pharmaceutical Sciences, Utrecht University, The Netherlands

Address: Heidelberglaan 8, 3584 CS Utrecht

Karin M.A. Swart-Polinder

Position: pharmacoepidemiologist

Institution: PHARMO Institute for Drug Outcomes Research, Utrecht, the Netherlands

Address: Van Deventerlaan 30 /40, 3528 AE Utrecht

Olaf H. Klungel

Position: professor in methods of pharmacoepidemiology

Institution: Division of Pharmacoepidemiology and Clinical Pharmacology, Utrecht Institute for Pharmaceutical Sciences, Utrecht University, The Netherlands

Address: Heidelberglaan 8, 3584 CS Utrecht

Rosa Gini

Position: senior mathematician, data scientist

Institution: Agenzia Regionale di Sanita', Florence Toscana, Italy

Address: Via Pietro Dazzi, 1, 50141 Firenze FI, Italy

Keywords:

COVID-19 vaccines, adverse events of special interest, safety, cohort study, electronic health record databases

Acknowledgement

The research leading to these results was conducted as part of the activities of the EU PE&PV (Pharmacoepidemiology and Pharmacovigilance) Research Network (led by Utrecht University) with collaboration from the Vaccine Monitoring Collaboration for Europe network (VAC4EU). Scientific work for this project was coordinated by the University Medical Center Utrecht. The project has received support from the European Medicines Agency under the Framework service contract nr EMA/2018/28/PE. The data pipeline was developed as part of the IMI-ConcePTION project.

This document expresses the opinion of the authors of the paper, and may not be understood or quoted as being made on behalf of or reflecting the position of the European Medicines Agency or one of its committees or working parties.

The authors from BIFAP would like to acknowledge the excellent collaboration of the primary care practitioners and paediatricians, and also the support of the regional authorities participating in the database.

We acknowledge the input from the Vaccine monitoring Collaboration for Europe and its members.

We are grateful to prof. Dr. MJC Eijkemans for statistical support and Susana Perez-Gutthann and Rachel Weinrib for review and comments as well as Dr. Daniel Weibel for VAC4EU secretariat support.

Objectives

This study aimed to monitor use of COVID-19 vaccines and incidence rates of pre-specified adverse events of special interest (AESI) of COVID-19 vaccines prior to and after COVID-19 vaccination. This study was not aimed to test a specific hypothesis.

Design

A retrospective cohort study including subjects from January 1, 2020 to October 31st, 2021, or latest availability of data.

Setting

Primary and/or secondary health care data from four European countries: Italy, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, Spain

Participants

Individuals with complete data for the year preceding enrollment or those born at the start of observation time. The cohort comprised 25,720,158 subjects.

Interventions

First and second dose of Pfizer, AstraZeneca, Moderna, or Janssen COVID-19 vaccine.

Main outcome measures

29 adverse events of special interest (AESI): acute aseptic arthritis, acute coronary artery disease, acute disseminated encephalomyelitis (ADEM), acute kidney injury, acute liver injury, acute respiratory distress syndrome, anaphylaxis, anosmia or ageusia, arrhythmia, Bells' palsy, chilblain-like lesions death, erythema multiforme, Guillain Barré Syndrome (GBS), generalized convulsion, haemorrhagic stroke, heart failure, ischemic stroke, meningoencephalitis, microangiopathy, multisystem inflammatory syndrome, myo/pericarditis, myocarditis, narcolepsy, single organ cutaneous vasculitis (SOCV), stress cardiomyopathy, thrombocytopenia, thrombotic thrombocytopenia syndrome (TTS) venous thromboembolism (VTE)

Results

12,117,458 individuals received at least a first dose of COVID-19 vaccine: 54% with Comirnaty (Pfizer), 6% Spikevax (Moderna), 38% Vaxzevria (AstraZeneca) and 2% Janssen Covid-19 vaccine. AESI were very rare <10/100,000 PY in 2020, only thrombotic and cardiac events were uncommon. After adjustment for factors associated with severe COVID, 10 statistically significant associations of pooled incidence rate ratios remained based on dose 1 and 2 combined. These comprised anaphylaxis after AstraZeneca vaccine, TTS after both AstraZeneca and Janssen vaccine, erythema multiforme after Moderna, GBS after Janssen vaccine, SOCV after Janssen vaccine, thrombocytopenia after Janssen and Moderna

vaccine and VTE after Moderna and Pfizer vaccines. The pooled rate ratio was more than two-fold increased only for TTS, SOCV and thrombocytopenia.

Conclusion

We showed associations with several AESI, which remained after adjustment for factors that determined vaccine roll out. Hypotheses testing studies are required to establish causality.

Introduction

The global and rapid spread of COVID-19 caused by the SARS-CoV2 triggered the need for developing vaccines to control for this pandemic[1]. COVID-19 vaccine development has been triggered on a global level following the release of the genetic sequence of SARS-CoV2 on 11 January 2020[2]. The landscape for COVID-19 vaccines is characterized by a wide range of technology platforms including nucleic acid (DNA and RNA), virus-like particle, peptide, viral vector (replicating and non-replicating), recombinant protein, live attenuated virus and inactivated virus approaches. The world has seen an unprecedented speed in which the vaccines were rolled out, with first emergency authorizations of COVID-19 vaccines, within a year after the identification of the genetic sequence. In Europe, 5 different vaccines have been conditionally authorized including Comirnaty (Pfizer/BioNtech, December 2020), Vaxzevria (AstraZeneca, January 2021), Spikevax (Moderna, February 2021) Covid-19 vaccine Janssen (March 2021) and Nuvaxovid (Novavax, December 2021)[3].

Due to the rapid development of new COVID-19 vaccines, many questions were raised about the benefits and risks for the vaccines at individual and population levels[4]. Several emerging safety signals of rare serious events have been detected after COVID-19 vaccine launch on the basis of case reports or case series, such as anaphylaxis[5-7], thrombotic events following vaccines with adenovirus platforms[8-11], the rare occurrence of vaccine induced thrombotic thrombocytopenia, thrombocytopenia itself, capillary leak syndrome[12, 13], myocarditis[14-16] and Guillain-Barre Syndrome[17]

The EU safety monitoring plan for COVID-19 vaccines requires the European Medicines Agency (EMA) to monitor suspected side effects reported by individuals and healthcare professionals in the EU [18]. An EU database called EudraVigilance holds these reports. EMA's Pharmacovigilance Risk Assessment Committee (PRAC) and the national competent authorities (national regulatory agencies) in the EU continuously monitor EudraVigilance to

identify any new safety issues that require investigation. These are known as safety signals. When assessing a safety signal, the PRAC looks for any unusual or unexpected patterns, such as a medical event occurring in vaccinated people at a higher rate than in the general population, a description of the regulatory monitoring of covid-19 vaccines process is available online[19].

The Early Covid Vaccine Monitoring (ECVM) study was funded by the EMA[20] and complements the above-mentioned passive surveillance system. The ECVM project comprised of two distinct parts: a prospective cohort event monitoring based on patient reported data in 6 countries, and a cohort monitoring of exposure, adverse events of special interest (including coagulation disorders) in vaccinated persons (by brand) using 4 electronic healthcare data sources covering populations in four countries (the Netherlands, Italy, Spain and the United Kingdom) prior to and after COVID-19 vaccination. In this paper we report on the cohort monitoring of AESI using 4 electronic health care data according to the protocol that is available publicly in the EU PAS register[21]. Objectives were to monitor and estimate the incidence rates of adverse events of special interest (AESI) in vaccinated and non-vaccinated persons by data source over the period January 1st 2020-October 31st 2021 by brand and dose of vaccine and to compare the incidence rates of AESIs in the window 28 days after vaccination with dose 1 or dose 2 with the incidence rates of AESIs of non-vaccinated people in 2020. This study was not designed for causal inference. The protocol is publicly available (EUPAS 40404).

Methods

Design & population

We performed a cross-national multi-database retrospective dynamic cohort study, in adult and paediatric individuals from January 2020, 1st to October 2021, 31st, or until the date of last data available in the data source.

Individuals were required to have at least 365 days of data availability before cohort entry, except for those who entered the cohort at birth. The end of follow-up was the earliest dates of event occurrence (specific per AESI), last data collection or death.

In the cohort study person-time after start of study is divided in two main periods, non-vaccinated time, which is from 1/1/2020 until the moment of first COVID-19 vaccination and vaccinated person-time, which starts at the first of any of the COVID-19 vaccine, and lasts for a maximum of 28 days after dose 1 and 28 days after dose 2. To avoid confounding by vaccine roll-out strategies non-vaccinated time was limited to 2020.

Setting

The study includes hospital and outpatient data from electronic healthcare data sources in 4 different European countries, which were chosen since they have short data lag times and capture COVID-19 vaccines. Details have been described before in the ACCESS study [22], also all data sources are listed on the ENCePP public catalogue of data sources. In summary 1) the PHARMO Database Network from the Netherlands, which for this analysis used information from general practice medical records in the Netherlands. The records include information on diagnoses and symptoms, laboratory test results, referrals to specialists and healthcare product/drug prescriptions[23]. 2) the BIFAP (Base de Datos para la Investigación Farmacoepidemiológica en Atención Primaria (BIFAP) database[24], comprises medical records of primary care. Additionally, information on hospital discharge diagnoses is linked to patients included in BIFAP for a subset of periods and regions participating in the database. BIFAP has been linked to a COVID registry for COVID monitoring. The data from all these settings in BIFAP has been used for the current analysis but was split into subpopulations of GP data and GP plus hospitalizations; 3) the Italian database maintained by the Tuscan regional office (ARS) comprises all data banks that are collected by the Tuscany Region to account for the healthcare delivered to its around 3.6 million inhabitants. It routinely collects primary care and secondary care prescriptions of drugs for outpatient use and can link these databanks at the individual level with hospital admissions, and admissions to emergency care, records of exemptions from co-payment, diagnostic tests and procedures, causes of death, mental health services registry, birth registry, spontaneous abortion registry, induced terminations registry, COVID registry[25]; 4) the Clinical Practice Research Datalink (CPRD) from the United Kingdom collates the computerized medical records of GPs. The data recorded include demographic information, prescription details, clinical events, preventive care, specialist referrals, hospital admissions, and major outcomes, including death. For this analysis, we used CPRD Aurum (June2021)[26]. Use of CPRD data for this project was approved by CPRD's Research Data Governance (RDG) Process (protocol no. 21_000429). The use of PHARMO data was approved by the Institutional Review Board of 'Stichting Informatie voorziening voor Zorg en Onderzoek' (STIZON, ID CC2021-21). Use of BIFAP data for this project was approved by the Scientific Committee of BIFAP (protocol reference: 01/2021) and an Ethics Committee (Comité de Ética de La Investigación con Medicamentos del Hospital Universitario de la Princesa: aprobación 11-03-21, acta CEIm 05/21). A summary of the vocabularies used for the diagnosis codes across these data sources are provided in Table 1.

Adverse Events of Special Interest (AESI)

The list of AESI was based on the initial list of AESI that was defined by the Coalition for Epidemic Preparedness Innovations (CEPI) funded SPEAC project conducted by the Brighton Collaboration. The list has been defined based on events that are related or potentially related to marketed vaccines, events related to vaccine platforms or adjuvants, and events that may be associated with COVID-19[27]. This preliminary list was extended for the EMA-funded vACcine Covid-19 monitoring readinESS (ACCESS) project [28] and was agreed with the EMA advisory group monitoring committee[22]. Bell's palsy was added to the initial ACCESS AESI list for this ECVM study.

The list of 29 AESIs comprised in alphabetical order: acute aseptic arthritis[29], acute coronary artery disease[30], acute disseminated encephalomyelitis (ADEM)[31], acute kidney injury[32], acute liver injury[33], acute respiratory distress syndrome[34], anaphylaxis[35], anosmia or ageusia[36], arrhythmia[37], Bells' palsy, chilblain-like lesions[38], death (defined as date of death in persons table), erythema multiforme[39], Guillain Barré Syndrome (GBS)[40], generalized convulsion[41], haemorrhagic stroke[42], heart failure[43], ischemic stroke[42], meningoencephalitis[44], microangiopathy[45], multisystem inflammatory syndrome[46], myo/pericarditis[47], myocarditis[47], narcolepsy[48], single organ cutaneous vasculitis (SOCV)[49], stress cardiomyopathy[50], thrombocytopenia[51], thrombotic thrombocytopenia syndrome (defined as arterial or venous thrombotic events & thrombocytopenia within 10 days)[42], venous thromboembolism (VTE)[42]. Sudden death and diabetes mellitus 1, which were in the protocol could not be studied adequately without further validation of algorithms and are not included in this publication. For acute aseptic arthritis no specific codes could be identified in ICD vocabularies.

To create the outcome variables, semantic harmonization was required in order to manage the heterogeneity in diagnosis coding terminologies across DAPs. The first step was conducted using the Codemapper[52], which allows for semi-automated mapping on the basis of the Unified Medical Language System (UMLS) across the different diagnosis terminologies that are used by the DAPs: the International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Revision, Clinical Modification (ICD-9-CM), International Classification for Primary Care (ICPC) and ICD Tenth Revision (ICD-10-CM), Readv2, SNOMED clinical CT US Edition and Spanish Edition (SCTSPA). Codemapper allows for tagging of concepts (e.g. narrow (specific) or broad (sensitive) concepts) and produces a code list. The code list and tagging was reviewed by all DAPs. Only specific (narrow) codes were included in the common analysis script to create the study variables, to reduce misclassification.

The date of an event was the first occurrence of a record of a diagnostic code for such an event during follow-up, except for anaphylaxis and general convulsions which could be repeated. None of the events was validated because of time and limited budget. When events could not be extracted reliably DAPs had the right to ask to not present these events,

this happened for DM1, which was mixed with diabetes mellitus type 2 in several sites and with sudden death, which could not be identified without proper validation, for BIFAP transverse myelitis is not shown.

Exposure to COVID-19 vaccinations

Exposure was based on any type of record that contained a dispensing or administration of any of the authorized COVID-19 vaccines. Vaccine manufacturer and date of vaccination were obtained from all data sources. As Comirnaty, Spikevax and Vaxzevria are all licensed as a two-dose primary vaccination series, multiple vaccinations per person were identified. Exposure to these vaccines was classified by brand, dose and week of administration and counted for exposure monitoring. When dose was not available this was inferred by ordering the vaccinations by date for a person, and the second dose was required to be at least 14 days distant from the first and the third at least 90 days from the second. All entries of a covid vaccine within 14 days after the first dose for a person were deleted. This cleaning step was necessary as some data sources receive notification of covid-vaccination through multiple routes (e. g. PHARMO).

Covariates

Covariates comprised factors that are associated with roll-out of the vaccination campaign: age, gender, prior COVID-19 diagnosis/test and at-risk medical conditions for developing severe COVID-19 based on scientific evidence available on the US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC website, July 2020) and National Health Services (NHS website, July 2020) websites (see supplementary table 1).

Data management

This study was conducted in a distributed and fully transparent manner using a publicly available common protocol[21], the publicly available ConcePTION common data model v2.2 [53] and a publicly available common analytics R-script[54]. Each data access provider (DAP) conducted the Extract-Transform-Load (ETL) process which includes a syntactic harmonization from their native data into the ConcePTION common data model (CDM). Once the data were in the CDM, data quality checks were conducted using standardized R-scripts level 1 (consistency of ETL)[55] and level 2 (logical check of data)[56]. After approval of these checks, the study analytical script could be run. Databanks available to a DAP are not always updated with the same frequency (e.g. in BIFAP not all regions link to hospital data in the same frequency). To manage with this we created subpopulations, for which

follow-up time (denominator) was consistent with the period that the event could be observed.

Analysis scripts for transformation of data from the CDM into vaccines use, coverage and incidence rates were coded in R using version $\geq 3.1.0$ on GitHub, where they could be downloaded for local deployment. The script is publicly available. Aggregated results of the analysis scripts were uploaded by each DAP on the Digital Research Environment (DRE) at the University Medical Center Utrecht for pooling and final analysis (www.mydre.org).

Data analysis

Demographic characteristics including age, person-time of follow-up per age and sex group, and prevalence of underlying conditions at study entry or vaccination were computed in each data source at 1/1/2020 and at first covid-19 vaccination. For every data source, summary tables with number of administered doses per vaccine brand within the primary series (dose 1 and dose 2) by calendar time (in weeks) over the follow-up period and age at vaccination (in weeks) were created. Vaccination coverage was calculated for dose 1 and 1+2 over time. The coverage at week i was calculated by dividing the number of vaccinated subjects n_{ij} by the total number of subjects under follow-up at week i (N_{ij}), expressed as a percentage.

In each data source, crude and direct age-standardised incidence rates of each AESI (per 100,000 PYs, against the Eurostat population) were calculated both in the unvaccinated population in 2020 (background rates), and in the vaccinated cohorts, per vaccine and dose, using person time within 28 days after dose 1 and 2. For each 2-dose vaccine, we conducted analyses for each of three types of 28-day risk interval: the 28 days following Dose 1, the 28 days following Dose 2, and the days that are summed in the 28 days after either dose (total of maximum of 56 days). For each of these risk intervals, the comparator was the background rate in non-vaccinated persons in 2020. The standard population was the European Standard Population, 2013 Edition, reshaped to fit our age bands. Confidence intervals for the direct standardised rates were estimated using the formula from Fay and Feuer[57]. In addition, we calculated the difference between the standardised incidence rate post-vaccination with the background rates. The computation for the standardised incidence rates and their differences were conducted in R version 4.0.5 using the R package `dsr` version 0.2.2¹.

¹ <https://github.com/cran/dsr>.

To adjust for factors associated with exposure to covid-19 vaccines we used a multivariate Poisson regression adjusting concurrently for the four factors that were included in the original monitoring protocol (age, gender, any risk factor for covid-19 disease severity, and previous Sars-Cov-2 infection). The log person-days in each risk or comparison interval were included in the regression model as the offset. Incidence rate ratios – estimating the ratio of outcome incidence in the risk interval divided by outcome incidence in the comparison interval are reported with 95% confidence intervals. Specific analyses were conducted for each brand and the dose 1 and 2 risk interval of covid-19 vaccine against the non-exposed. The negative binomial regression model did not converge thus exact Poisson interval were calculated. Since the number of events were low, incidence rate ratios across DAPs were pooled using a random effects model using the R package *meta*, this was conducted as a post-hoc analysis. Effect modification could not be explored due to limited number of cases in each of the data sources for the very rarely occurring AESI.

Results

This study comprised a total of 25,720,158 subjects (table 1). We count only the largest population for BIFAP for the total, as the regions with hospital linkage are a subset of the primary care populations. The largest population included was from CPRD followed by BIFAP. Data locks differed per site, the recommended end date to use the data was June 30, 2021 in Tuscany, August 31st for BIFAP, August 1st 2021 for PHARMO and May 2021 for CPRD Aurum (table 1).

Table 2 shows the characteristics of the study population at the start of the study. Median age at study start was highest in Tuscany (49 years) and in the region of BIFAP that could be linked to hospitalizations, median age was lowest in the population covered in the PHARMO data source (40 years). Prevalence of any risk factor for severe covid-19 was highest in Tuscany (34.4%) whereas it was around 25% in each of the other data sources (table 2).

Table 3 shows how the different countries used different vaccination strategies until the data lock point. In the study population for this project 12,117,458 persons received at least a first dose of covid-19 vaccine: 54% with Comirnaty, 6% Spikevax, 38% Vaxzevria and 2% Janssen COVID-19 vaccine, across all data sources (counting only BIFAP-primary care). ARS and CPRD could capture all the brands, only PHARMO and BIFAP had covid-19 vaccines with unknown brands (233 doses for BIFAP and 113,201 doses for PHARMO, see tables S3 and S4). In the data instance for this analysis, a varying percentage of persons with a first dose of a specific covid-19 vaccine had received a second dose, this was highest in BIFAP and Tuscany. The distance between first and second dose was longest in the

CPRD, especially for Comirnaty (median 77 days). In ARS, BIFAP and the PHARMO data sources, Comirnaty and Spikevax second doses were at shorter distance in those with a second recorded dose (within approximately 21-35 days after each other), but the distance of Vaxzevria doses was similar to the CPRD. Very few people received heterologous schemes (a different brand of first and second dose) in this data instance (table 3).

Characteristics of the recipients of the different type of COVID-19 vaccines recipients are provided in the supplementary materials (Tables 2-6). To summarize: In Tuscany (table S2), the data instance for this analysis was updated until June 2021, people with vaccination had high prevalence of at-risk conditions for serious COVID-19 >50% at first covid-19 vaccination for each of the vaccines. Among persons vaccinated with Comirnaty, 21.9% were 80+, which was a big difference with other covid-19 vaccines which all had less than 1% in the above 80 group. Vaxzevria and Janssen vaccine were provided primarily to persons between 50 and 79.

For Spain data was provided until August 2021 for primary care data in BIFAP (table S3), the percentage of at-risk conditions was highest for Vaxzevria (41.7%) followed by Comirnaty (38.3%) Spikevax vaccine recipients (32%) and lowest for Janssen Covid-19 vaccine (28%). Vaxzevria was provided almost exclusively to those 50-69 years of age (82.9% of Vaxzevria recipients), 80+ received mostly Comirnaty, or Spikevax.

For the Netherlands PHARMO included data until July, 2021, prevalence of at-risk conditions were highest in those vaccinated with Vaxzevria (54.1%) followed by Comirnaty (44.2%) Spikevax (28.8%) and Janssen (9.4%) (table S4). Vaxzevria recipients were almost all between 60-69 years of age (86%) in the Netherlands. Median age for those receiving Janssen Covid-19 vaccine was 26, and almost only young adults received this vaccine.

In CPRD (UK), data was available until May 2021 (table S4). Majority of persons received Vaxzevria (66.8%), characteristics of Vaxzevria users and Comirnaty recipients differed for Comirnaty: 20% of Comirnaty users was over 80 years of age, whereas this was only 3.9% for Vaxzevria. The prevalence of at-risk conditions in those receiving Comirnaty (59%) was also much higher than in those with Vaxzevria (42.1%), recipients of Spikevax had low prevalence of at-risk conditions (13.3%) and were mostly in the 40-49 years of age range (91.1%). No Janssen vaccine was administered.

Case counts and crude and age standardized incidence rates and rate differences for each of the data sources and each of the AESI for non-vaccinated in 2020 and post- COVID-19 vaccination are provided in the supplementary tables S6.

Fourteen of the AESI were very rare with pooled age standardized background incidence rates < 10/100,000 PY (table 4 for pooled data and table S6 for individual data sources data). This included (all per 100,000 PY) ADEM (1.05), acute liver injury (IR=8.45), disseminated intravascular coagulation (0.27), erythema multiforme (4.81), GBS (1.74), meningoencephalitis (4.4), microangiopathy (0.73), multi-inflammatory syndrome (0.83), myocarditis (4.1), narcolepsy (1.0), single organ cutaneous vasculitis (5.4), stress cardiomyopathy (2.0), transvers myelitis (1.0) and thrombotic thrombocytopenia syndrome (0.56). AESI with incidence rates of rare events between 10 and 100/100,000 PY comprised seven conditions: anaphylaxis (11.7), anosmia/ageusia (71.3), acute respiratory distress syndrome (37.9), Bell's palsy (29.1), Chilblain like lesions (17.1), hemorrhagic stroke (25.1/100,000), myo/pericarditis (14.7) thrombocytopenia (27.0). All other conditions were more common with incidence rates (>100 /100,000) which included acute kidney injury (132), acute coronary artery disease (129), arrhythmia (598), heart failure (209), ischemic stroke (117), venous thromboembolism (130/100,000) varied between countries, as well as generalized convulsions (135/100,000). Death was common with 720/100,000PY. Incidence rates were quite similar across data sources, largest variations were observed between data sources with different provenance of diagnoses (e.g. including hospital (ARS, BIFAP-PC-HOSP), emergency room (ARS), or only primary care (BIFAP-PC, PHARMO, CPRD) for conditions that are not typically diagnosed in hospital such as chilblains, anosmia/ageusia and anaphylaxis (mostly emergency room in ARS). Table 4 and S6 shows the age standardized incidence rate differences for pooled data (Table 4) and individual data sources (S6). Age standardized pooled rate differences across data sources were statistically significantly elevated for acute kidney injury following Vaxzevria dose 1 and 1&2, anaphylaxis after Vaxzevria dose 1 and 1&2, ARDS after Spikevax dose 1 and dose 1&2, arrhythmia after Spikevax dose 1, 2 and 1&2, chilblain like lesions after Vaxzevria dose 1 and dose 1&2 and Comirnaty dose 1 and 1&2, death after Vaxzevria dose 1 and dose 1&2, generalized convulsions after Vaxzevria dose 1,2 and dose 1&2, heart failure after Vaxzevria dose 1 and dose 1&2 as well as Spikevax dose 1,2 and dose 1&2, and Comirnaty dose 1, 2 and dose 1&2, ischemic stroke after Vaxzevria dose 1&2, myo/pericarditis after Comirnaty dose 2 and dose 1&2, thrombocytopenia after dose 1, 2 1&2 of Vaxzevria, Spikevax dose 1&2, and Comirnaty dose 1, 2 and 1&2, VTE after Vaxzevria dose 1, 1&2, Spikevax 1, 2, and 1&2, Comirnaty 1, 2 and 1&2, TTS after Vaxzevria dose 1 and 1&2. After adjustment for the factors associated with vaccination exposure using a Poisson regression, ten pooled (random effects) associations remained for dose 1&2 28-day risk intervals combined, these included anaphylaxis after Vaxzevria (IRR=1.68, 95%CI 1.37-2.1), erythema multiforme after Spikevax (IRR=2.64, 95%CI 1.25-5.60), GBS after Janssen dose 1 (IRR=5.7, 95%CI: 1.4-23), SOCV after Janssen dose 1 (IRR=4.4, 95%CI 1.1-17.7), thrombocytopenia after

Janssen dose 1 (IRR=2.3, 95%CI 1.3-4.1), Spikevax (IRR=1.8, 95%CI: 1.1-3.2), VTE after Spikevax (IRR=1.6, 95%CI 1.4-1.8) and Comirnaty (IRR=1.1, 95%CI 1.0-1.2), TTS after Vaxzevria (IRR=2.98, 95%CI: 1.67-5.31) and after Janssen dose 1 (IR=90,10-infinity), only 5 combinations had IRR above 2.

Discussion

This study aimed to monitor the safety of the four different covid-19 vaccines that were authorized through the European Medicines Agency and MHRA in 2020-2021. These include two mRNA platform vaccines (Pfizer BioNTech COVID-19 mRNA vaccine BNT162b2 or Comirnaty and Moderna mRNA-1273 COVID-19 vaccine or Spikevax) and two that use an adenovirus vector (ChAdox COVID-19 vaccine / Vaxzevria and COVID-19 vaccine Janssen Ad26. COV2-S [recombinant]). To monitor the safety of these vaccines we used four different health care data sources and more than 25 million people, among them 12.1 million persons had received at least one covid-19 vaccination and were monitored for 29 AESI. The majority of COVID-19 vaccine recipients received either Comirnaty or Vaxzevria, the share of Spikevax (6%) and Janssen (2%) was very low in those data sources at the moment of last data extraction. User patterns differed substantially between the UK and EU countries. Our observations are consistent with the vaccination strategies described by the European Center for Disease Control and Prevention. From the start, vaccinations have been rolled out in phases through various priority groups. Countries initially prioritised elderly people, residents and personnel of long-term care facilities, healthcare workers, social care personnel, and people with certain comorbidities[58]. All EU/EEA countries then opened vaccination to the general population, with all offering vaccination to those aged 12 years and over. In Italy, Vaxzevria and Janssen vaccine are restricted to those 60 years and older, following the signals about (thrombotic)thromboembolic events with the adenovirus platform vaccines, in Spain Comirnaty and Spikevax are recommended for elderly (≥ 70), pregnant women and individuals with high-risk conditions, and other age groups are according to availability, Vaxzevria should only be used in 60 years and older and Janssen COVID-19 vaccine primarily for those > 40 years of age. In the Netherlands Comirnaty and Spikevax can be used in all people, Vaxzevria is not used anymore and Janssen vaccine only for 18 years and older. Spikevax had a similar user profile as Comirnaty but had very limited use. Janssen vaccine was used by very few people and in Netherlands mostly in young people. The Joint Committee on Vaccination and Immunisation (JCVI) in the UK, for both Pfizer/BioNTech and Oxford/AstraZeneca, the vaccine should first be given to residents in a care home for older adults and their carers then to those over 80 years old as well as frontline health and social care workers, then to the rest of the population in order of age and

clinical risk factors. The JCVI also decided that the impact of the second dose is likely to be modest and most of the initial protection from clinical disease is after the first dose of vaccine, they decided that prioritising the first doses of vaccine for as many people as possible on the priority list would protect the greatest number of at-risk people in the shortest possible time this meant that second doses of both vaccines were to be administered towards the end of the recommended vaccine dosing schedule of 12 weeks[59]. Our data reflect the initial strategy with long distances between dose 1 and 2 for both Vaxzevria as well as Comirnaty.

Incidence rates in 2020, were consistent with those observed during the ACCESS project, but lower than 2017-2019 for some cardiac injury events, that are frequent[22]. Incidence rates for the majority of AESI were very rare (<10/100,000 PY) and for those we had limited power to detect elevations of incidence rates post-vaccination. Even when monitoring 12.1 million exposed persons, the risk period is very short: 56 days maximum for 2-dose regimens, and 28 days for a one dose regimen. For adequate and rapid monitoring of such events more data sources should be included.

Several associations were observed in this study most of which have already been part of regulatory discussions. Anaphylaxis was detected immediately after roll out and led to the 15-20 minute waiting time at the immunization sites[5]. Erythema multiforme was investigated by the PRAC for Comirnaty and Spikevax. In the October 2021 meeting PRAC decided that based on the case reports and the fact that there is a plausible mechanism for how the vaccine may cause erythema multiforme, the product information should be updated to include erythema multiforme as a side effect of Spikevax and Comirnaty [60] [61]. In our study we only observed an association of erythema multiforme after Spikevax and not Comirnaty.

In this study we observed an increased rate of GBS following Janssen vaccine based on less than five cases in the post-dose 1 28-day risk interval. Based on case reports and a 42-day risk interval, Woo et al. estimated an observed to expected ratio of 4.18 (95% CI, 3.47-4.98) [62]. The PRAC has reviewed this signal and considered that there might be a causal association[17]. We observed an relevant elevated association between Janssen COVID-19 vaccine and SOCV, cutaneous vasculitis was added as risk to the Janssen vaccine label following several published case reports and review of 37 cases until end of October by PRAC[63]. We found an association between Thrombocytopenia, Janssen vaccine and Spikevax. Thrombocytopenia or low platelets after Vaxzevria and Janssen vaccine have been assessed, and this has been included in the summary of product characteristics[64]. Cases of ITP after Spikevax have been assessed by regulators in July 2021, but a clear causal relationship could not yet be assessed[65]. VTE was associated with Spikevax and

Comirnaty in our study, with minor significant elevations, Tobiaqy also described cases based on an analysis of Eudravigilance[52]. We observed and increased excess rate of VTE after Vaxzevria and Janssen vaccine but this disappeared after adjustment for factors associated for age, gender, prior covid-19 and any risk factor for severe covid-19 in our study. We observed relevant increased association between TTS and Janssen COVID-19 and Vaxzevria vaccine in our study consistent with publications and PRAC assessment[9, 66, 67].²

Our data are compatible with the findings from the US based Vaccine Safety Datalink which monitored 23 AESI across almost 12 million mRNA COVID-19 vaccine doses (57% Pfizer-BioNTech, 43% Moderna) administered to 6.2 million individuals aged 12 years or older. No outcomes met the prespecified signalling criteria for statistical significance. Rate ratios (RRs) were largest for thrombotic thrombocytopenic purpura (2.60), cerebral venous sinus thrombosis (1.55), and transverse myelitis (1.45), but these measures of association had wide 95% CIs and nonsignificant *P* values. The highest estimates of excess cases per million doses were 7.5 (95% CI, -0.1 to 14.0) for venous thromboembolism, 1.2 (95% CI, -6.9 to 8.3) for acute myocardial infarction, and 1.2 (95% CI, -2.1 to 3.3) for myocarditis/pericarditis[68].

This study is monitoring a large number of vaccines across a wide range of pre-specified AESI, yet this study has several limitations. First of all, the study was designed for monitoring of AESI occurrence and not for causal inference. As part of monitoring, we compared the 28-day post-vaccination period after each dose to the background rate in 2020 rather than a parallel comparator. Since the lockdown has lowered health care seeking behaviour, the 2020 rate may be lower than other years, which we observed for cardiac injury conditions in the ACCESS study[22]. This is why we use an IRR of 2 to consider an association relevant. We adjusted for main risk factors associated with vaccination, but cannot exclude residual confounding as we did not consider individual risk factors for each AESI, neither did we design the study for causal inference. Although comparisons are done within data source, where event recording may stay relatively stable, temporal effects due to awareness (e.g. TTS) and therefore differential misclassification cannot be excluded. There are also limitations due to specifics in the data sources that we use and the data that they capture: ARS data comprises emergency care visits and hospitalizations which explains why the rates of anaphylaxis were higher than in other data sources. It also explains the lower rates of conditions that are not typically seen in this setting such as chilblains and anosmia/ageusia. In BIFAP-PC there could be some misclassification of certain events i.e. more severe cases,

since these cases will be better recorded in the hospital setting. However, since BIFAP data in a subset of regions has been linked to hospital diagnoses, we were able to use this PC_HOSP subpopulation to more precisely ascertain AESI cases. Results for both BIFAP subpopulations (PC and PC_HOSP) are generally consistent with those of other DAPS with similar characteristics. Although the study variables have been created in a harmonized manner, there may exist some residual discrepancies in the list of codes among the different coding systems used by the DAPs participating in this study, which may have affected some AESI IRs and lead to some differences with IRs from other data sources. This may be the case of meningoencephalitis, which shows an age pattern slightly different to the rest of DAPs in the oldest age groups in 2020. In addition to this, the lower IRs observed for acute coronary artery disease in BIFAP might also be explained by the fact that lower IRs of ischemic heart disease in Spain compared to those in other European countries has also been seen. The second report on cardiovascular disease (CVD) statistics for the member countries of the European Society of Cardiology (ESC) reported a lower incidence of ischemic heart disease in 2017 in Spain than in Italy, the Netherlands, and the UK[69]. For PHARMO, vaccination status and date of vaccination was obtained from the electronic medical record of the GP and might be incomplete, a large proportion of vaccine brands was missing. The GP Database contains vaccinations administered by GPs and by the public health service, as GPs receive an automated notification when a patient has been vaccinated via the public health service (provided that individuals have given their consent). Vaccines administered at hospitals were missed. In addition, only ICPC coded events were considered in this study. For some events, ICPC codes do not exist. Events that were diagnosed in secondary care were only captured if recorded by the GP. Another limitation is that within the PHARMO data death is under-recorded or delayed. As a result, person time, especially person time in older persons may be overestimated, which leads to an underestimation of the rates. The event rates in this group will be underestimated accordingly.

In CPRD Aurum, only data from primary care were used in this study. Hospital data was not available for the relevant time window. Like in PHARMO, events diagnosed in secondary care were only captured when recorded in the GP practice, which means that some outcomes could have been underdiagnosed. Data from CPRD Aurum ran until the end of May 2021, which means that the number of vaccinations among younger individuals was still relatively low with the vaccination strategy in the UK compared to other DAPs.

Conclusion: this study showed that we could monitor a large number of AESI across 4 data sources in four countries using the Conception common data model, common analytics and an agile way for semantic harmonization across multiple disease diagnosis vocabularies, data were periodically shared with the EMA through an interactive dashboard. COVID-19

vaccines had different user patterns across the countries in terms of type, distance between dose 1 and 2 and the populations targeted. Several (relevant) elevations of rates were observed, most of which have been part of regulatory discussions such as the haematological events, neurological events and erythema multiforme. This study was not designed for causal inference and hypothesis testing studies would be needed to estimate the excess risk adequately with proper control for risk factors for the outcomes. In spite of the large numbers of vaccinees, power is limited for the events that are rare <10/100,000 PY and continuous monitoring and scaling up is required to monitor this better, or test hypotheses.

References

1. Kyriakidis, N.C., et al., *SARS-CoV-2 vaccines strategies: a comprehensive review of phase 3 candidates*. NPJ Vaccines, 2021. **6**(1): p. 28.
2. Le, T.T., et al., *Evolution of the COVID-19 vaccine development landscape*. Nat Rev Drug Discov, 2020. **19**(10): p. 667-668.
3. European Medicines Agency. *COVID-19 vaccines*. 2022; Available from: <https://www.ema.europa.eu/en/human-regulatory/overview/public-health-threats/coronavirus-disease-covid-19/treatments-vaccines-covid-19>.
4. Trogen, B., D. Oshinsky, and A. Caplan, *Adverse Consequences of Rushing a SARS-CoV-2 Vaccine: Implications for Public Trust*. JAMA, 2020. **323**(24): p. 2460-2461.
5. Shimabukuro, T.T., M. Cole, and J.R. Su, *Reports of Anaphylaxis After Receipt of mRNA COVID-19 Vaccines in the US-December 14, 2020-January 18, 2021*. JAMA, 2021. **325**(11): p. 1101-1102.
6. Shimabukuro, T., *Allergic reactions including anaphylaxis after receipt of the first dose of Moderna COVID-19 vaccine - United States, December 21, 2020-January 10, 2021*. Am J Transplant, 2021. **21**(3): p. 1326-1331.
7. Shimabukuro, T., *Allergic reactions including anaphylaxis after receipt of the first dose of Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 vaccine - United States, December 14-23, 2020*. Am J Transplant, 2021. **21**(3): p. 1332-1337.
8. See, I., et al., *US Case Reports of Cerebral Venous Sinus Thrombosis With Thrombocytopenia After Ad26.COVS Vaccination, March 2 to April 21, 2021*. JAMA, 2021. **325**(24): p. 2448-2456.
9. Greinacher, A., et al., *Thrombotic Thrombocytopenia after ChAdOx1 nCov-19 Vaccination*. N Engl J Med, 2021. **384**(22): p. 2092-2101.
10. Greinacher, A., et al., *Insights in ChAdOx1 nCoV-19 vaccine-induced immune thrombotic thrombocytopenia*. Blood, 2021. **138**(22): p. 2256-2268.
11. Pottgard, A., et al., *Arterial events, venous thromboembolism, thrombocytopenia, and bleeding after vaccination with Oxford-AstraZeneca ChAdOx1-S in Denmark and Norway: population based cohort study*. BMJ, 2021. **373**: p. n1114.
12. European Medicines Agency. *Vaxzevria: EMA advises against use in people with history of capillary leak syndrome*. 2021; Available from: <https://www.ema.europa.eu/en/news/vaxzevria-ema-advises-against-use-people-history-capillary-leak-syndrome>.
13. Choi, G.J., et al., *Fatal Systemic Capillary Leak Syndrome after SARS-CoV-2 Vaccination in Patient with Multiple Myeloma*. Emerg Infect Dis, 2021. **27**(11): p. 2973-2975.
14. Patone, M., et al., *Risks of myocarditis, pericarditis, and cardiac arrhythmias associated with COVID-19 vaccination or SARS-CoV-2 infection*. Nat Med, 2021.
15. Husby, A., et al., *SARS-CoV-2 vaccination and myocarditis or myopericarditis: population based cohort study*. BMJ, 2021. **375**: p. e068665.
16. Shay, D.K., T.T. Shimabukuro, and F. DeStefano, *Myocarditis Occurring After Immunization With mRNA-Based COVID-19 Vaccines*. JAMA Cardiol, 2021. **6**(10): p. 1115-1117.
17. European Medicines Agency. *COVID-19 Vaccine Janssen: Guillain-Barré syndrome listed as a very rare side effect*. 2021; Available from: <https://www.ema.europa.eu/en/news/covid-19-vaccine-janssen-guillain-barre-syndrome-listed-very-rare-side-effect>.
18. European Medicines Agency. *Pharmacovigilance Plan of the EU Regulatory Network for COVID-19 Vaccines*. 2020; Available from: https://www.ema.europa.eu/en/documents/other/pharmacovigilance-plan-eu-regulatory-network-covid-19-vaccines_en.pdf.
19. European Medicines Agency. *COVID-19 vaccines: development, evaluation, approval and monitoring*. 2020; Available from: <https://www.ema.europa.eu/en/human-regulatory/overview/public-health-threats/coronavirus-disease-covid-19/treatments-vaccines-covid-19/covid-19-vaccines-development-evaluation-approval-monitoring>.
20. European Medicines Agency. *Early safety monitoring of COVID-19 vaccines in EU Member States (Early-Covid-Vaccine-Monitor)* 2021; Available from: <https://www.ema.europa.eu/en/human-regulatory/overview/public-health-threats/coronavirus-disease-covid-19/treatments-vaccines/monitoring-covid-19-medicines-0#observational-research-section>.
21. Sturkenboom, M. *Cohort monitoring of Adverse Events of Special Interest and COVID-19 diagnoses prior to and after COVID-19 vaccination*. 2021; Available from: <https://www.encepp.eu/encepp/viewResource.htm?id=44372>.

22. Willame, C., Dodd, C, Gini, R, Durán, CE, Thomsen, RM, Wang, L, Gedebjerg, A, Kahlert, J, Ehrenstein, V, Bartolini, C, Droz, C, Moore, N, Haug, U, Schink, T, Diez-Domingo, J, Miral-Iglesias, A, Vergara-Hernández, C, Carreras, JJ, Villalobos, F, ... Sturkenboom, MCJM, *Background rates of Adverse Events of Special Interest for monitoring COVID-19 vaccines (2.0)*. 2021.
23. PHARMO Institute. *PHARMO data network*. 2022; Available from: <https://www.encepp.eu/encepp/viewResource.htm?id=45066>.
24. MOntero, D. *BIFAP database*. 2017; Available from: <https://www.encepp.eu/encepp/viewResource.htm?id=21501>.
25. Gini, R. *Agenzia Regionale di Sanità della Toscana*. 2018; Available from: <https://www.encepp.eu/encepp/viewResource.htm?id=24417>.
26. Williams, R. *Clinical Practice Research Datalink*. 2019; Available from: <https://www.encepp.eu/encepp/viewResource.htm?id=30008>.
27. Law, B. *SO2-D2.1.2 Priority List of COVID-19 Adverse events of special interest: Quarterly update December 2020*. 2020; Available from: https://brightoncollaboration.us/wp-content/uploads/2021/01/SO2_D2.1.2_V1.2_COVID-19_AESI-update-23Dec2020-review_final.pdf.
28. european Medicines Agency. *EMA commissions independent research to prepare for real-world monitoring of COVID-19 vaccines*. 2020; Available from: <https://www.ema.europa.eu/en/news/ema-commissions-independent-research-prepare-real-world-monitoring-covid-19-vaccines>.
29. Sturkenboom, M., Egbers, T, Willame, C, & Belbachir, L. . *ACCESS-Background rate of adverse events-definition -Acute Aseptic Arthritis (1.0)*. 2021; Available from: <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.5110155>.
30. Kelters, I., Willame, C, Durán, C, Belbachir, L, Martín-Pérez, M, García-Poza, P, Souverein, P, & Sturkenboom, MCJM. *Kelters, I, Willame, C, Durán, C, Belbachir, L, Martín-Pérez, M, García-Poza, P, Souverein, P, & Sturkenboom, MCJM. (2021). ACCESS-Background rate of adverse events-definition –Coronary Artery Disease (1.0). Zenodo.* <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.5226602>. 2021; Available from: <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.5226602>.
31. Sturkenboom, M., Willame, C, Duran,C, Engelen, R, & Belbachir, L. *ACCESS: Background rates of AESI to monitor vaccine safety- definition Acute disseminated encephalomyelitis (1.0)*. . 2021; Available from: <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.5109555>.
32. Kelters, I., Willame, C, Souverein, P, Martín-Pérez, M, García-Poza, P, Belbachir, L, Durán, C, & Sturkenboom, MCJM. *ACCESS-Background rate of adverse events-definition –Acute Kidney Injury (1.0). Zenodo*. 2021; Available from: <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.5235557>.
33. Rojo Villaescusa, M., Belbachir, L, Willame, C, Martín-Pérez, M, García-Poza, P, Durán, C, & Sturkenboom, MCJM, *ACCESS-Background rate of adverse events-definition –Acute Liver Injury (1.0). Zenodo*. . 2021.
34. Rojo Villaescusa, M., Dodd, C, Belbachir, L, Martín-Pérez, M, García-Poza, P, Souverein, P, & Sturkenboom, MCJM. *ACCESS-Background rate of adverse events-definition –Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome (1.0). Zenodo*. 2021; Available from: <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.5236188>.
35. Kelters, I., Willame, C, Belbachir, L, Souverein, P, Martín-Pérez, M, García-Poza, P, Durán, C, & Sturkenboom, MCJM. *ACCESS-Background rate of adverse events-definition –Anaphylaxis (1.0). Zenodo*. . 2021; Available from: <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.5236723>.
36. Egbers, T., Willame, C, Belbachir, L, Souverein, P, Martín-Pérez, M, García-Poza, P, & Sturkenboom, MCJM. *ACCESS-Background rate of adverse events-definition –Anosmia & Ageusia (1.0). Zenodo*. . 2021; Available from: <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.5236687>.
37. Engelen, R., Willame, C, Durán, C, Belbachir, L, Souverein, P, Martín-Pérez, M, García-Poza, P, & Sturkenboom, MCJM. *ACCESS-Background rate of adverse events-definition – Arrhythmia (1.0)*. 2021; Available from: <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.5226644>.
38. van Wijngaarden, P., Willame, C, Belbachir, L, Durán, C, Martín-Pérez, M, García-Poza, P, Souverein, P, & Sturkenboom, MCJM. *ACCESS-Background rate of adverse events-definition –Chilblain Like lesions (1.0)*. Available from: <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.5236280>.
39. Rojo Villaescusa, M., Willame, C, Durán, C, Souverein, P, Martín-Pérez, M, García-Poza, P, & Sturkenboom, MCJM. *ACCESS-Background rate of adverse events-definition –Erythema Multiforma (1.0). Zenodo*. . 2021; Available from: <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.5236231>.

40. Sturkenboom, M., Willame, C, Engelen, R, Belbachir, L, Martín-Pérez, M, García-Poza, P, & Souverein, P. *ACCESS: Background rates of AESI to monitor vaccine safety- GBS definition (1.0)*. 2021; Available from: <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.5109436>.
41. van Wijngaarden, P., Willame, C, Durán, C, Belbachir, L, Souverein, P, Martín-Pérez, M, García-Poza, P, & Sturkenboom, MCJM. *ACCESS-Background rate of adverse events-definition – Generalized Convulsions (Version 1)*. 2021; Available from: <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.5236092>.
42. Egbers, T., Belbachir, L, Durán, C, Souverein, P, Martín-Pérez, M, García-Poza, P, & Sturkenboom, MCJM. *ACCESS-Background rate of adverse events-definition –Coagulation disorders (1.2)*. Zenodo. . 2021.
43. Kelters, I., Souverein, P, Huerta, C, Martín-Pérez, M, García-Poza, P, Belbachir, L, Willame, C, Durán, C, & Sturkenboom, MCJM. *ACCESS-Background rate of adverse events-definition –Heart Failure (1.1)*. Zenodo. . 2021; Available from: <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.5226393>.
44. van Wijngaarden, P., Belbachir, L, Durán, C, Souverein, P, Martín-Pérez, M, García-Poza, P, & Sturkenboom, MCJM. *ACCESS-Background rate of adverse events-definition – (Meningo)encephalitis (Version 1)*. Zenodo. . 2021; Available from: <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.5236137>.
45. Kelters, L., Sturkenboom, MCJM, Willame, C, Belchabir, L, & Durán, L. *ACCESS-Background rate of adverse events-definition –Microangiopathy*. Zenodo. 2021; Available from: <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.5169451>.
46. Engelen, R., Belbachir, L, Dodd, C, Durán, C, Souverein, P, Martín-Pérez, M, García-Poza, P, & Sturkenboom, MCJM. *ACCESS-Background rate of adverse events-definition –Multi-Inflammatory Syndrome (in Children)*. 2021.
47. Sturkenboom, M., Willame, C, & Durán, C. *ACCESS-Background rate of adverse events-definition –Myocarditis and pericarditis (1.0)*. Zenodo. . 2021.
48. Rojo Villaescusa, M., Belbachir, L, Willame, C, Durán, C, Souverein, P, Martín-Pérez, M, García-Poza, P, & Sturkenboom, MCJM. *ACCESS-Background rate of adverse events-definition –Narcolepsy (1.0)*. Zenodo. . 2021.
49. Engelen, R., Willame, C, Martín-Pérez, M, García-Poza, P, Souverein, P, Belbachir, L, Durán, C, & Sturkenboom, MCJM. *ACCESS-Background rate of adverse events-definition –Single Organ Cutaneous Vasculitis (1.0)*. 2021; Available from: <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.5234977>.
50. Kelters, I., Willame, C, Belbachir, L, Durán, C, Souverein, P, Martín-Pérez, M, García-Poza, P, & Sturkenboom, MCJM. *ACCESS-Background rate of adverse events-definition –Stress Cardiomyopathy (1.0)*. Zenodo. 2021; Available from: <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.5226504>.
51. Sturkenboom, M., Willame, C, Duran, C, & Belchabir, L. *ACCESS-Background rate of adverse events-definition -thrombocytopenia*. Zenodo. . 2021; Available from: <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.5169150>.
52. Becker, B.F.H., et al., *CodeMapper: semiautomatic coding of case definitions. A contribution from the ADVANCE project*. *Pharmacoepidemiol Drug Saf*, 2017. **26**(8): p. 998-1005.
53. Thurin, N.H., et al., *From Inception to ConcePTION: Genesis of a Network to Support Better Monitoring and Communication of Medication Safety During Pregnancy and Breastfeeding*. *Clin Pharmacol Ther*, 2022. **111**(1): p. 321-331.
54. Gini, R., Messina, D, Martin I, Paoletti, O, *Early Covid-19 Vaccine Monitor script*. 2022.
55. Hoxhaj, V. *Level 1 data quality checks for consistency of extraction, transform, load*. 2021; Available from: <https://github.com/IMI-ConcePTION/Level-1-checks>.
56. van de Bor, R. *Data quality assessment: level 2 consistency checks*. 2021; Available from: <https://github.com/IMI-ConcePTION/Level-2-checks>.
57. Fay, M.P. and E.J. Feuer, *Confidence intervals for directly standardized rates: a method based on the gamma distribution*. *Stat Med*, 1997. **16**(7): p. 791-801.
58. European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control. *Overview of the implementation of COVID-19 vaccination strategies and deployment plans in the EU/EEA*. 2022; Available from: <https://www.ecdc.europa.eu/en/publications-data/overview-implementation-covid-19-vaccination-strategies-and-deployment-plans>.
59. UK Government. *UK COVID-19 vaccines delivery plan*. 2021; Available from: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/uk-covid-19-vaccines-delivery-plan/uk-covid-19-vaccines-delivery-plan>.
60. European Medicines Agency. *COVID-19 vaccine safety update. Comirnaty*. 2021; Available from: https://www.ema.europa.eu/en/documents/covid-19-vaccine-safety-update/covid-19-vaccine-safety-update-comirnaty-6-october-2021_en.pdf.

61. European Medicines Agency. *Covid-19 vaccine safety update Spikevax*. 2021; Available from: https://www.ema.europa.eu/en/documents/covid-19-vaccine-safety-update/covid-19-vaccine-safety-update-spikevax-previously-covid-19-vaccine-moderna-6-october-2021_en.pdf.
62. Woo, E.J., R.B. Dimova, and A. Mba-Jonas, *Presumptive Guillain-Barre Syndrome Associated With Receipt of the Ad26.COV2.2.S COVID-19 Vaccine-Reply*. JAMA, 2022. **327**(4): p. 393-394.
63. European Medicines Agency. *COVID-19 vaccine safety update, Janssen COVID-19 vaccine*. 2021; Available from: https://www.ema.europa.eu/en/documents/covid-19-vaccine-safety-update/covid-19-vaccine-safety-update-covid-19-vaccine-janssen-9-december-2021_en.pdf.
64. European Medicines Agency. *Meeting highlights from the Pharmacovigilance Risk Assessment Committee (PRAC) 27-30 September 2021* 2021; Available from: <https://www.ema.europa.eu/en/news/meeting-highlights-pharmacovigilance-risk-assessment-committee-prac-27-30-september-2021>.
65. European Medicines Agency. *COVID-19 vaccine safety update, Spikevax Moderna*. 2021; Available from: https://www.ema.europa.eu/en/documents/covid-19-vaccine-safety-update/covid-19-vaccine-safety-update-spikevax-previously-covid-19-vaccine-moderna-14-july-2021_en.pdf.
66. European Medicines Agency. *COVID-19 Vaccine Janssen: EMA finds possible link to very rare cases of unusual blood clots with low blood platelets*. 2021; Available from: <https://www.ema.europa.eu/en/news/covid-19-vaccine-janssen-ema-finds-possible-link-very-rare-cases-unusual-blood-clots-low-blood>.
67. Agency, E.M. *Vaxzevria: further advice on blood clots and low blood platelets*. 2021; Available from: <https://www.ema.europa.eu/en/news/vaxzevria-further-advice-blood-clots-low-blood-platelets>.
68. Klein, N.P., et al., *Surveillance for Adverse Events After COVID-19 mRNA Vaccination*. JAMA, 2021. **326**(14): p. 1390-1399.
69. Atlas Writing Group, *SC Atlas of Cardiology is a compendium of cardiovascular statistics compiled by the European Heart Agency, a department of the European Society of Cardiology., Developed in collaboration with the national societies of the European Society of Cardiology member countries* European Heart Journal-Quality of Care and Clinical Outcomes, 2020. **6**: p. 7-9.

Table 1: Characteristics of participating data sources and attrition

	Italy_ARS	ES_BIFAP	ES_BIFAP	NL_PHARMO	UK_CPRD-Aurum
Type of data sources	Record linkage	Medical records primary care	Medical records primary care linked to hospitalization discharge	Medical records primary care	Medical records primary care
Data end date (may be earlier than actual end to calendar date of data extraction to make sure diagnoses are covered)	30jun2021	31aug2021	31aug2021	01aug2021	09may2021
Diagnosis vocabularies	ICD9CM	ICPC, SNOMED	SNOMED, ICD10CM	ICPC	SNOMED/MedCodeID, RCD2
Attrition					
Persons in the instance of the data source	3,780,912	7,780,289	7,780,289	2,343,154	17,235,829
Sex or birth date missing or absurd, no dates of entry or exit	0	10	10	7	2466
Death before study start	49071	550903	550903	0	0
Exit from the data source before study start	201310	1283926	4143292	1446	1862872
Persons in the data source at study start	3530531	5945450	3086084	2341701	15370491
Less than 365 days history at 1//1/2020	40908	128895	51158	29247	1268965
Study population	3,489,623	5,816,555	3,034,926	2,312,454	14,101,526

Table 2. Baseline characteristics of the study population for the cohort study at 1/1/2020

Variable	Values	ARS		BIFAP_PC		BIFAP_PC_HOSP		PHARMO		CPRD	
Study population	N	3,489,623		5,816,555		3,034,926		2,312,454		14,101,526	
follow-up (years)	PY	5,103,641		9,336,755		2,422,922		3,117,555		17,825,614	
Age in years	Min	0		0		0		0		0	
	P25	29		27		30		23		23	
	P50	49		46		49		44		40	
	Mean	47		45		47		43		41	
	P75	66		63		65		61		58	
	Max	119		113		113		120		120	
Age in categories, N	0-4	113,669	3.3%	220,670	3.8%	97,779	3.2%	98,505	4.3%	698,613	5%
	5-11	211,885	6.1%	385,632	6.6%	174,324	5.7%	169,465	7.3%	1,137,333	8.1%
	12-17	185,910	5.3%	335,254	5.8%	154,293	5.1%	159,050	6.9%	914,983	6.5%
	18-24	212,915	6.1%	365,851	6.3%	174,301	5.7%	193,115	8.4%	1,124,457	8%
	25-29	155,684	4.5%	278,046	4.8%	133,298	4.4%	136,145	5.9%	958,862	6.8%
	30-39	359,062	10.3%	711,513	12.2%	346,769	11.4%	270,731	11.7%	2,075,853	14.7%
	40-49	521,342	14.9%	939,792	16.2%	473,541	15.6%	295,905	12.8%	1,940,625	13.8%
	50-59	562,496	16.1%	880,812	15.1%	482,679	15.9%	349,615	15.1%	1,965,633	13.9%
	60-69	448,863	12.9%	702,145	12.1%	412,271	13.6%	302,116	13.1%	1,446,722	10.3%
	70-79	401,694	11.5%	531,479	9.1%	312,825	10.3%	226,903	9.8%	1,129,563	8%
	80+	316,103	9.1%	465,361	8%	272,846	9%	110,904	4.8%	708,882	5%
	60+	1,166,660	33.4%	1,698,985	29.2%	997,942	32.9%	639,923	27.7%	3,285,167	23.3%
Person years across sex	Male	2,657,824	52.1	4,767,360	51.1	1,255,552	51.8	1,580,705	50.7	8,887,890	49.9
	Female	2,445,817	47.9	4,569,396	48.9	1,167,370	48.2	1,536,850	49.3	8,937,724	50.1
At risk population	Cardiovascular disease	969,895	27.8%	1,107,931	19%	582,132	19.2%	452,131	19.6%	2,263,129	16%

n at January 1-2020	Cancer	84,142	2.4%	67,793	1.2%	55,848	1.8%	51,417	2.2%	165,691	1.2%
	Chronic lung disease	195,898	5.6%	248,979	4.3%	153,744	5.1%	144,273	6.2%	931,935	6.6%
	HIV	8,728	0.3%	702	0%	407	0%	2,519	0.1%	3,923	0%
	Chronic kidney disease	17,536	0.5%	16,539	0.3%	8,804	0.3%	13,093	0.6%	23,076	0.2%
	Diabetes	193,969	5.6%	323,509	5.6%	173,341	5.7%	110,086	4.8%	650,872	4.6%
	Severe obesity	5,391	0.2%	47,823	0.8%	31,973	1.1%	3,703	0.2%	87,926	0.6%
	Sickle cell disease	3,560	0.1%	2,882	0%	2,084	0.1%	827	0%	2,230	0%
	Use of immunosuppressants	207,855	6%	70,646	1.2%	45,631	1.5%	68,202	2.9%	53,977	0.4%
	Any risk factors	1,200,345	34.4%	1,392,185	23.9%	762,800	25.1%	605,829	26.2%	3,111,051	22.1%

Table 3: Vaccinations and distances between doses across COVID-19 vaccines

Dose	Measure	ARS		BIFAP_ PC		BIFAP_ PC_HO SP		PHARM O		CPRD		Total	
Study population	N	348962 3		581655 5		303492 6		231245 4		141015 26		257201 58	
AstraZeneca dose 1, % of total population	Persons	332872	9.5%	537122	9.2%	78602	2.6%	68655	3.0%	367167 2	26.0%	461032 1	17.9%
AstraZeneca dose 2, % of 1st dose	Persons	187052	56%	397186	74%	59342	75%	28779	42%	117274 5	32%	178576 2	39%
Other vaccine dose 2, % of first dose	Persons	7150	2%	7298	1%	368	0%	0	0%	3113	0%	17561	0%
Amongst persons with AstraZeneca dose 2 distance	Min	20		14		21		70		14			
Amongst persons with AstraZeneca dose 2 distance	P25	84		71		70		76		70			
Amongst persons with AstraZeneca dose 2 distance	P50	84		82		76		77		77			
Amongst persons with AstraZeneca dose 2 distance	P75	84		84		84		84		78			
Amongst persons with AstraZeneca dose 2 distance	Max	126		193		166		155		127			
Janssen dose 1, % of total population	Persons	58513	1.7%	201543	3.5%	31993	1.1%	22455	1.0%			282511	1.1%
Janssen dose 2, % of 1st dose	Persons	0		0		0		0				0	
Other vaccine dose 2. % of 1st dose	Persons	0		63	0.0%	11	0.0%	15	0.1%			78	0.0%
Moderna dose 1, % of total population	Persons	184013	5.3%	447401	7.7%	74275	2.4%	67689	2.9%	27023	0.2%	726126	2.8%
Moderna dose 2, % of 1st dose	Persons	100673	54.7%	363226	81.2%	60459	81.4%	25638	37.9%	<5		489540	67.4%

Other vaccine dose 2, % of 1st dose	Persons	125	0.1%	590	0.1%	37	0.0%	0	0.0%	9	0.0%	718	0.1%
Amongst persons with Moderna dose 2 distance	Min	16		14		14		21		28			
Amongst persons with Moderna dose 2 distance	P25	28		28		28		35		28			
Amongst persons with Moderna dose 2 distance	P50	28		28		28		35		28			
Amongst persons with Moderna dose 2 distance	P75	28		28		28		35		44			
Amongst persons with Moderna dose 2 distance	Max	124		224		224		160		91			
Pfizer dose 1. % of total population	Persons	1320326	37.8%	2808700	48.3%	353509	11.6%	568119	24.6%	1801355	12.8%	6498500	25.3%
Pfizer dose 2. % of 1st dose	Persons	653580	49.5%	2372395	84.5%	308848	87.4%	232351	40.9%	1332285	74.0%	4590611	70.6%
Other vaccine dose 2, % of 1st dose	Persons	138	0.0%	1179	0.0%	30	0.0%	0	0.0%	6226	0.3%	7543	0.2%
Amongst persons with Pfizer dose 2 distance	Min	14		14		14		21		14			
Amongst persons with Pfizer dose 2 distance	P25	21		21		21		35		70			
Amongst persons with Pfizer dose 2 distance	P50	21		21		21		35		76			
Amongst persons with Pfizer dose 2 distance	P75	21		21		21		36		78			
Amongst persons with Pfizer dose 2 distance	Max	174		244		210		169		147			
Total first doses, % of total population	Persons	1895724	54.3%	3994766	68.7%	538379	17.7%	726918	31.4%	5500050	39.0%	12117458	47.1%

Table 4: Pooled age-standardized rate differences and incidence rate ratios for AESI following COVID-19 vaccination in the 28 days after dose 1 and/or 2 compared with background rates in 2020

AESI	Vaccine	Dose-Background	Age standardized RD*	95%CI LL	95%CI UL	#. Events	Pooled Crude Random effects IRR	Pooled IRR adj random	ARS IRR	BIFAP_PC	BIFAP_PC_H OSP	CPRD	PHARMO
Acute disseminated encephalomyelitis	AZ	Dose1	1.41	-0.68	3.51								
	AZ	Dose12	0.67	-0.82	2.15								
	AZ	Dose2	-1.05	-1.17	-0.92	8	1.53 (0.75,3.09)	1.22 (0.60,2.47)	0.00 (0.00,Inf)	0.00 (0.00,Inf)	0.00 (0.00,Inf)	1.22 (0.60,2.47)	
	JJ	Dose1	-1.05	-1.17	-0.92	0	NA (NA,NA)	NA (NA,NA)	0.00 (0.00,Inf)	0.00 (0.00,Inf)	0.00 (0.00,Inf)		
	Moder na	Dose1	-1.05	-1.17	-0.92								
	Moder na	Dose12	-1.05	-1.17	-0.92	0	NA (NA,NA)	NA (NA,NA)	0.00 (0.00,Inf)	0.00 (0.00,Inf)	0.00 (0.00,Inf)	0.00 (0.00,Inf)	
	Moder na	Dose2	-1.05	-1.17	-0.92								
	Pfizer	Dose1	0.71	-0.72	2.14								
	Pfizer	Dose12	0.14	-0.8	1.08	7	1.70 (0.62,4.64)	2.32 (0.32,16.77)	37.03 (2.36,Inf)	1.07 (0.25,4.52)	2.90 (0.38,22.29)	0.89 (0.33,2.40)	
	Pfizer	Dose2	-0.73	-1.37	-0.09								
	None	Background	1.05	0.92	1.18								
Acute coronary artery disease	AZ	Dose1	9.61	-2.25	21.47								
	AZ	Dose12	-2.63	-11.85	6.58	894	1.43 (1.01,2.01)	0.79 (0.62,1.00)	0.56 (0.45,0.71)	0.82 (0.65,1.03)	0.94 (0.62,1.43)	0.81 (0.76,0.88)	1.14 (0.75,1.71)
	AZ	Dose2	-20.22	-37.88	-2.57								
	JJ	Dose1	-30	-74.19	14.2	23	1.11 (0.74,1.67)	0.82 (0.32,2.05)	0.49 (0.25,0.99)	1.27 (0.76,2.11)	0.31 (0.04,2.21)		0.00 (0.00,Inf)

	Moder na	Dose1	-12.05	-40.01	15.91								
	Moder na	Dose12	0.34	-20.9	21.58	138	1.45 (1.22,1.71)	1.21 (0.91,1.60)	1.04 (0.81,1.32)	1.13 (0.87,1.46)	1.04 (0.61,1.76)	0.00 (0.00,Inf)	1.97 (1.14,3.41)
	Moder na	Dose2	16.72	-16.07	49.5								
	Pfizer	Dose1	-4.17	-12.81	4.47								
	Pfizer	Dose12	-11.82	-18.18	-5.46	1564	1.62 (1.30,2.03)	0.89 (0.84,0.94)	0.91 (0.83,1.00)	0.95 (0.85,1.06)	0.93 (0.70,1.22)	0.85 (0.79,0.92)	0.88 (0.73,1.07)
	Pfizer	Dose2	-22.22	-31.32	-13.11								
	None	Background	128.53	127.21	129.86								
Acute kidney injury	AZ	Dose1	77.33	56.42	98.23								
	AZ	Dose12	56.77	39.86	73.68	975	0.82 (0.31,2.13)	0.45 (0.18,1.13)	0.19 (0.13,0.27)	0.52 (0.39,0.70)	0.32 (0.14,0.70)	0.92 (0.86,0.99)	
	AZ	Dose2	11.34	-13.25	35.93								
	JJ	Dose1	149.02	-174.82	472.86	15	0.67 (0.27,1.62)	0.54 (0.10,2.87)	0.22 (0.08,0.58)	1.21 (0.65,2.25)	0.96 (0.24,3.84)		
	Moder na	Dose1	-12.17	-41.06	16.72								
	Moder na	Dose12	6.67	-16.18	29.53	138	1.59 (1.34,1.88)	1.22 (0.79,1.88)	0.97 (0.77,1.23)	1.57 (1.24,2.00)	0.88 (0.46,1.70)	0.90 (0.13,6.27)	
	Moder na	Dose2	26.74	-9.61	63.09								
	Pfizer	Dose1	7.16	-2.37	16.69								
	Pfizer	Dose12	1.29	-5.74	8.32	1979	2.26 (1.87,2.73)	1.15 (0.81,1.62)	0.94 (0.86,1.02)	1.63 (1.49,1.79)	0.50 (0.32,0.77)	0.99 (0.92,1.06)	
	Pfizer	Dose2	-7.89	-17.66	1.88								
		None	Background	132.18	130.8	133.58							

Acute liver injury	AZ	Dose1	-2.1	-4.53	0.34							
	AZ	Dose12	-2.25	-4.43	-0.07	41	1.27 (0.93,1.73)	0.78 (0.57,1.07)	0.38 (0.12,1.17)	1.19 (0.59,2.41)	0.57 (0.08,4.04)	0.75 (0.52,1.08)
	AZ	Dose2	-1.45	-7.2	4.3							
	JJ	Dose1	-8.45	-8.81	-8.09	0	NA (NA,NA)	NA (NA,NA)	0.00 (0.00,Inf)	0.00 (0.00,Inf)	0.00 (0.00,Inf)	
	Moder na	Dose1	-0.77	-7.81	6.26							
	Moder na	Dose12	2.49	-3.92	8.89	11	1.53 (0.84,2.78)	1.20 (0.66,2.17)	0.88 (0.33,2.35)	1.43 (0.68,3.02)	0.78 (0.11,5.54)	0.00 (0.00,Inf)
	Moder na	Dose2	4.37	-5.23	13.98							
	Pfizer	Dose1	-0.62	-3.19	1.96							
	Pfizer	Dose12	-1.35	-3.22	0.51	71	1.20 (0.95,1.53)	0.78 (0.61,0.98)	0.89 (0.61,1.31)	0.82 (0.55,1.23)	0.54 (0.17,1.68)	0.58 (0.36,0.93)
	Pfizer	Dose2	-2.75	-5.11	-0.38							
	None	Background	8.45	8.1	8.82							
Acute respiratory distress	AZ	Dose1	-25.47	-28.5	-22.44							
	AZ	Dose12	-26.94	-29.38	-24.49	92	0.82 (0.66,1.03)	0.49 (0.37,0.65)	0.65 (0.46,0.94)	0.45 (0.32,0.63)	0.05 (0.01,0.39)	0.41 (0.28,0.59)
	AZ	Dose2	-28.22	-34.06	-22.38							
	JJ	Dose1	226.77	-94.7	548.25	9	0.74 (0.38,1.44)	0.53 (0.10,2.78)	0.17 (0.02,1.22)	1.00 (0.50,2.00)	0.42 (0.06,3.01)	
	Moder na	Dose1	24.13	3.17	45.09							
	Moder na	Dose12	21.79	6.3	37.28	59	1.12 (0.86,1.44)	0.93 (0.72,1.20)	0.87 (0.56,1.35)	0.96 (0.70,1.31)	0.28 (0.09,0.87)	0.00 (0.00,Inf)
	Moder na	Dose2	15.53	-5.59	36.66							

	Pfizer	Dose1	11.32	5.66	16.99								
	Pfizer	Dose12	10.06	5.55	14.56	696	1.54 (0.82,2.88)	0.83 (0.33,2.08)	1.08 (0.94,1.25)	1.54 (1.40,1.70)	0.42 (0.26,0.67)	0.32 (0.20,0.49)	
	Pfizer	Dose2	11.61	1.93	21.3								
	None	Background	37.86	37.12	38.61								
Anaphylaxis	AZ	Dose1	13.43	6.81	20.06								
	AZ	Dose12	11	5.33	16.67	98	1.33 (0.65,2.70)	1.68 (1.37,2.06)	1.26 (0.40,3.93)	1.66 (0.74,3.74)	1.76 (0.24,12.71)	1.70 (1.37,2.11)	0.00 (0.00,Inf)
	AZ	Dose2	1.79	-8.61	12.2								
	JJ	Dose1	-11.69	-12.11	-11.27	0	NA (NA,NA)	NA (NA,NA)	0.00 (0.00,Inf)	0.00 (0.00,Inf)	0.00 (0.00,Inf)		0.00 (0.00,Inf)
	Moder na	Dose1	-3.42	-10.27	3.42								
	Moder na	Dose12	-3.53	-9.03	1.98	9	1.60 (0.62,4.11)	1.77 (0.83,3.78)	2.03 (0.75,5.45)	0.87 (0.28,2.70)	0.00 (0.00,Inf)	0.00 (0.00,Inf)	3.83 (0.94,15.57)
	Moder na	Dose2	-3.35	-12.9	6.19								
	Pfizer	Dose1	1.67	-2.23	5.57								
	Pfizer	Dose12	-0.81	-3.73	2.11	78	0.95 (0.54,1.67)	1.07 (0.73,1.55)	0.78 (0.40,1.53)	1.59 (1.09,2.32)	0.00 (0.00,Inf)	0.97 (0.70,1.36)	0.65 (0.21,2.05)
	Pfizer	Dose2	-5.29	-8.69	-1.89								
		None	Background	11.69	11.28	12.11							
Anosmia	AZ	Dose1	-15.69	-25.98	-5.41								
	AZ	Dose12	-22.06	-30.86	-13.26	196	0.63 (0.55,0.73)	0.53 (0.46,0.61)	0.00 (0.00,Inf)	0.00 (NaN,0.00)	0.00 (NaN,0.00)	0.53 (0.46,0.61)	0.50 (0.12,2.00)
	AZ	Dose2	-56.69	-65.05	-48.32								
	JJ	Dose1	-71.34	-72.54	-70.14	0	NA (NA,NA)	NA (NA,NA)	0.00 (0.00,Inf)	0.00 (NaN,0.00)	0.00 (NaN,0.00)		0.00 (0.00,Inf)

	Moder na	Dose1	-66.08	-73.46	-58.69								
	Moder na	Dose12	-67.5	-72.95	-62.06	<5	0.69 (0.17,2.74)	0.58 (0.14,2.31)	0.00 (0.00,Inf)	0.00 (NaN,0.00)	0.00 (NaN,0.00)	0.00 (0.00,Inf)	0.58 (0.14,2.31)
	Moder na	Dose2	-71.34	-72.54	-70.14								
	Pfizer	Dose1	-12.24	-23.18	-1.31								
	Pfizer	Dose12	-23.25	-31.59	-14.91	204	1.01 (0.65,1.58)	0.86 (0.52,1.43)	0.00 (0.00,Inf)	0.00 (NaN,0.00)	0.00 (NaN,0.00)	0.68 (0.58,0.79)	1.14 (0.82,1.60)
	Pfizer	Dose2	-47.43	-56.59	-38.26								
	None	Background	71.34	70.14	72.55								
Arrhythmia	AZ	Dose1	139.79	97.81	181.77								
	AZ	Dose12	128.41	93.14	163.69	3975	1.33 (0.88,2.01)	0.78 (0.52,1.18)	0.44 (0.38,0.50)	0.81 (0.74,0.89)	0.63 (0.50,0.79)	0.88 (0.85,0.91)	1.20 (1.00,1.45)
	AZ	Dose2	133.1	77.79	188.41								
	JJ	Dose1	191.83	-	554.22	123	0.89 (0.61,1.28)	0.81 (0.36,1.82)	0.36 (0.24,0.55)	1.24 (1.01,1.53)	0.97 (0.58,1.61)		1.20 (0.65,2.24)
	Moder na	Dose1	99.79	30.28	169.3								
	Moder na	Dose12	194.6	138.99	250.21	741	1.45 (1.35,1.56)	1.25 (0.93,1.68)	0.95 (0.83,1.08)	1.35 (1.23,1.48)	1.32 (1.07,1.63)	0.91 (0.30,2.79)	1.68 (1.35,2.09)
	Moder na	Dose2	329.35	219.5	439.2								
	Pfizer	Dose1	160.23	135.91	184.54								
	Pfizer	Dose12	128.74	110	147.49	9256	1.99 (1.56,2.54)	1.12 (0.94,1.34)	0.95 (0.91,1.00)	1.44 (1.39,1.50)	1.01 (0.89,1.13)	1.03 (1.00,1.07)	1.11 (1.03,1.20)
	Pfizer	Dose2	75.13	48.28	101.99								
	None	Background	598.35	595.47	601.24								

Bell's Palsy	AZ	Dose1	-1.2	-16.24	13.83								
	AZ	Dose12	-3.46	-14.31	7.38	44	1.34 (1.00,1.81)	1.15 (0.86,1.55)	1.15 (0.65,2.03)	1.11 (0.76,1.61)	1.37 (0.61,3.06)	0.00 (NaN,0.00)	1.49 (0.56,4.00)
	AZ	Dose2	-2.16	-21.19	16.86								
	JJ	Dose1	94.25	-123.94	312.45	6	1.19 (0.50,2.83)	1.08 (0.45,2.60)	1.55 (0.39,6.20)	0.59 (0.19,1.84)	0.00 (0.00,Inf)		2.66 (0.37,18.95)
	Moder na	Dose1	-4.7	-17.2	7.8								
	Moder na	Dose12	-3.07	-13.17	7.04	27	1.14 (0.77,1.67)	0.99 (0.68,1.45)	1.33 (0.66,2.66)	0.86 (0.53,1.39)	0.27 (0.04,1.95)	0.00 (NaN,0.00)	1.03 (0.26,4.12)
	Moder na	Dose2	-2.08	-18.46	14.31								
	Pfizer	Dose1	-6.11	-11.67	-0.55								
	Pfizer	Dose12	-4.11	-8.59	0.38	149	1.03 (0.81,1.32)	0.87 (0.69,1.10)	1.09 (0.79,1.48)	0.79 (0.64,0.97)	0.94 (0.56,1.57)	0.00 (NaN,0.00)	0.78 (0.46,1.30)
	Pfizer	Dose2	-2.37	-9.27	4.53								
		None	Background	29.11	28.2	30.03							
Chilblain like lesions	AZ	Dose1	14.95	8.14	21.77								
	AZ	Dose12	11.16	5.41	16.91	148	1.09 (0.30,4.00)	1.03 (0.30,3.58)	0.00 (0.00,Inf)	0.39 (0.19,0.82)	0.35 (0.05,2.50)	2.78 (2.34,3.32)	0.85 (0.21,3.40)
	AZ	Dose2	-1.57	-12.23	9.09								
	JJ	Dose1	-17.14	-17.64	-16.64	0	NA (NA,NA)	NA (NA,NA)	0.00 (0.00,Inf)	0.00 (0.00,Inf)	0.00 (0.00,Inf)		0.00 (0.00,Inf)
	Moder na	Dose1	-13.09	-18.73	-7.46								
	Moder na	Dose12	-15.1	-17.97	-12.22	<5	0.07 (0.01,0.48)	0.07 (0.01,0.48)	0.00 (0.00,Inf)	0.07 (0.01,0.48)	0.39 (0.05,2.78)	0.00 (0.00,Inf)	0.00 (0.00,Inf)
	Moder na	Dose2	-17.14	-17.64	-16.64								

	Pfizer	Dose1	6.48	1.78	11.17								
	Pfizer	Dose12	1.15	-2.21	4.52	185	0.95 (0.19,4.82)	0.87 (0.19,4.02)	0.00 (0.00,Inf)	0.38 (0.27,0.54)	0.36 (0.13,0.96)	3.96 (3.33,4.71)	0.42 (0.20,0.88)
	Pfizer	Dose2	-6.92	-10.53	-3.32								
	None	Background	17.14	16.65	17.65								
Death (any cause)	AZ	Dose1	251.46	211.27	291.66								
	AZ	Dose12	66.56	38.67	94.46	3666	0.23 (0.04,1.43)	0.12 (0.02,0.68)	0.05 (0.04,0.07)	0.04 (0.03,0.06)	0.11 (0.07,0.17)	0.70 (0.68,0.72)	
	AZ	Dose2	-200.42	-	-								
	JJ	Dose1	746.33	-31.4	1524.05	24	0.13 (0.05,0.32)	0.11 (0.02,0.67)	0.04 (0.02,0.11)	0.26 (0.17,0.41)	0.70 (0.40,1.24)		
	Moder na	Dose1	-356.89	-408.2	-								
	Moder na	Dose12	-358.54	-	-	332	0.47 (0.12,1.89)	0.37 (0.12,1.10)	0.64 (0.56,0.73)	0.21 (0.17,0.25)	0.54 (0.41,0.71)	0.00 (0.00,Inf)	
	Moder na	Dose2	-351.19	-	-								
	Pfizer	Dose1	-251.16	-	-								
	Pfizer	Dose12	-325.71	-	-	7244	1.31 (1.03,1.66)	0.62 (0.48,0.80)	0.75 (0.72,0.78)	0.66 (0.63,0.69)	0.77 (0.68,0.87)	0.48 (0.46,0.50)	
	Pfizer	Dose2	-396.06	-	-								
	None	Background	721.1	717.95	724.26								
Disseminated Intravascular Coagulation	AZ	Dose1	-0.08	-0.46	0.3								
	AZ	Dose12	-0.15	-0.4	0.11	<5	2.26 (0.31,16.39)	1.44 (0.20,10.50)	1.44 (0.20,10.50)	0.00 (0.00,Inf)	0.00 (NaN,0.00)	0.00 (0.00,Inf)	
	AZ	Dose2	-0.27	-0.33	-0.21								

	JJ	Dose1	-0.27	-0.33	-0.21	0	NA (NA,NA)	NA (NA,NA)	0.00 (0.00,Inf)	0.00 (0.00,Inf)	0.00 (NaN,0.00)		
	Moder na	Dose1	-0.27	-0.33	-0.21								
	Moder na	Dose12	-0.27	-0.33	-0.21	0	NA (NA,NA)	NA (NA,NA)	0.00 (0.00,Inf)	0.00 (0.00,Inf)	0.00 (NaN,0.00)	0.00 (0.00,Inf)	
	Moder na	Dose2	-0.27	-0.33	-0.21								
	Pfizer	Dose1	-0.27	-0.33	-0.21								
	Pfizer	Dose12	-0.12	-0.36	0.13	<5	1.27 (0.31,5.23)	0.74 (0.18,3.08)	0.74 (0.18,3.08)	0.00 (0.00,Inf)	0.00 (NaN,0.00)	0.00 (0.00,Inf)	
	Pfizer	Dose2	0.08	-0.48	0.64								
	None	Background	0.27	0.21	0.34								
Erythema multiforme	AZ	Dose1	-1.98	-3.65	-0.3								
	AZ	Dose12	-2.18	-3.59	-0.78	17	0.83 (0.51,1.34)	0.90 (0.56,1.46)	0.66 (0.09,4.69)	0.49 (0.07,3.48)	0.00 (0.00,Inf)	0.96 (0.57,1.61)	
	AZ	Dose2	-3.37	-5.14	-1.6								
	JJ	Dose1	-4.81	-5.09	-4.53	0	NA (NA,NA)	NA (NA,NA)	0.00 (0.00,Inf)	0.00 (0.00,Inf)	0.00 (0.00,Inf)		
	Moder na	Dose1	9.07	-0.7	18.85								
	Moder na	Dose12	5.16	-1.47	11.79	7	2.45 (1.16,5.20)	2.64 (1.25,5.60)	3.47 (1.10,10.94)	2.16 (0.80,5.82)	5.38 (1.32,21.97)	0.00 (0.00,Inf)	
	Moder na	Dose2	-1.93	-7.59	3.72								
	Pfizer	Dose1	-2.19	-3.95	-0.43								
	Pfizer	Dose12	-1.96	-3.52	-0.39	21	0.77 (0.43,1.37)	0.79 (0.51,1.23)	1.23 (0.57,2.65)	0.66 (0.31,1.42)	0.00 (0.00,Inf)	0.62 (0.29,1.31)	
	Pfizer	Dose2	-2	-4.17	0.17								
	None	Background	4.81	4.54	5.1								

GBS	AZ	Dose1	0.7	-0.65	2.05								
	AZ	Dose12	0.46	-0.69	1.62	15	2.00 (1.19,3.35)	1.43 (0.85,2.40)	0.71 (0.10,5.10)	2.01 (0.49,8.25)	3.49 (0.47,25.72)	1.43 (0.80,2.56)	0.00 (0.00,Inf)
	AZ	Dose2	-0.99	-2.04	0.05								
	JJ	Dose1	7.05	-5.98	20.08	2	6.74 (1.67,27.18)	5.65 (1.40,22.83)	5.51 (0.77,39.58)	5.79 (0.80,41.88)	0.00 (0.00,Inf)		0.00 (0.00,Inf)
	Moder na	Dose1	-1.74	-1.9	-1.58								
	Moder na	Dose12	-1.74	-1.9	-1.58	0	NA (NA,NA)	NA (NA,NA)	0.00 (0.00,Inf)	0.00 (0.00,Inf)	0.00 (0.00,Inf)	0.00 (0.00,Inf)	0.00 (0.00,Inf)
	Moder na	Dose2	-1.74	-1.9	-1.58								
	Pfizer	Dose1	0.55	-0.95	2.04								
	Pfizer	Dose12	0.06	-0.95	1.07	16	1.52 (0.81,2.85)	1.10 (0.56,2.15)	0.75 (0.27,2.04)	0.89 (0.32,2.47)	1.24 (0.17,9.09)	0.77 (0.32,1.88)	3.85 (1.15,12.91)
	Pfizer	Dose2	-0.79	-1.75	0.17								
	None	Background	1.74	1.59	1.91								
	Generalized convulsions	AZ	Dose1	204.25	152.97	255.53							
AZ		Dose12	177.05	131.03	223.08	881	0.66 (0.30,1.47)	0.65 (0.31,1.39)	0.36 (0.24,0.53)	0.57 (0.35,0.93)	0.50 (0.19,1.32)	1.28 (1.19,1.37)	0.00 (0.00,Inf)
AZ		Dose2	73.87	-34.61	182.36								
JJ		Dose1	-16.03	-234.13	202.08	4	0.27 (0.10,0.73)	0.32 (0.12,0.84)	0.23 (0.06,0.90)	0.44 (0.11,1.76)	0.00 (0.00,Inf)		0.00 (0.00,Inf)
Moder na		Dose1	-52.01	-75.93	-28.09								
Moder na		Dose12	-53.58	-71.78	-35.39	81	1.18 (0.59,2.39)	1.29 (0.83,1.99)	1.55 (1.20,2.01)	0.99 (0.65,1.52)	0.30 (0.07,1.19)	0.00 (0.00,Inf)	0.00 (0.00,Inf)
Moder na		Dose2	-52.42	-82.13	-22.7								

	Pfizer	Dose1	-23.53	-34.28	-12.77								
	Pfizer	Dose12	-33.41	-42.04	-24.78	919	1.10 (0.89,1.37)	1.05 (0.93,1.20)	1.15 (1.03,1.29)	1.11 (0.93,1.31)	0.85 (0.57,1.28)	0.94 (0.86,1.04)	0.90 (0.40,2.03)
	Pfizer	Dose2	-39.82	-58.96	-20.69								
	None	Background	135.4	133.99	136.82								
Hemorrhagic stroke	AZ	Dose1	6.12	-0.37	12.6								
	AZ	Dose12	4.08	-0.98	9.13	164	1.10 (0.59,2.05)	0.63 (0.36,1.09)	0.35 (0.20,0.60)	0.71 (0.42,1.21)	0.79 (0.33,1.90)	0.88 (0.75,1.05)	0.00 (0.00,Inf)
	AZ	Dose2	7.89	-4.83	20.62								
	JJ	Dose1	-25.14	-25.72	-24.56	0	NA (NA,NA)	NA (NA,NA)	0.00 (0.00,Inf)	0.00 (0.00,Inf)	0.00 (0.00,Inf)		0.00 (0.00,Inf)
	Moder na	Dose1	-9.39	-19.87	1.09								
	Moder na	Dose12	-9.94	-17.48	-2.41	13	0.62 (0.29,1.32)	0.50 (0.19,1.33)	0.29 (0.12,0.70)	0.79 (0.39,1.59)	0.91 (0.29,2.83)	0.00 (0.00,Inf)	0.00 (0.00,Inf)
	Moder na	Dose2	-10.65	-21.43	0.12								
	Pfizer	Dose1	-3.5	-6.81	-0.2								
	Pfizer	Dose12	-4.12	-6.6	-1.63	354	1.84 (1.65,2.04)	0.99 (0.77,1.27)	1.01 (0.86,1.20)	1.21 (0.98,1.50)	1.06 (0.63,1.81)	0.73 (0.60,0.89)	1.23 (0.63,2.41)
	Pfizer	Dose2	-4.28	-8.29	-0.27								
		None	Background	25.14	24.56	25.72							
Heart failure	AZ	Dose1	43.53	24.43	62.63								
	AZ	Dose12	28.17	13.63	42.7	1322	0.89 (0.35,2.26)	0.44 (0.20,0.96)	0.22 (0.17,0.28)	0.22 (0.17,0.28)	0.10 (0.05,0.21)	0.93 (0.87,0.98)	0.83 (0.54,1.26)
	AZ	Dose2	6.31	-17.24	29.85								
	JJ	Dose1	11.46	-227.16	250.08	19	0.38 (0.23,0.61)	0.57 (0.10,3.15)	0.13 (0.06,0.32)	0.64 (0.37,1.11)	0.44 (0.14,1.35)		3.54 (0.50,25.19)

	Moder na	Dose1	71.71	26.54	116.88								
	Moder na	Dose12	80.96	47.84	114.07	267	1.24 (1.10,1.40)	1.09 (0.78,1.54)	0.86 (0.72,1.03)	1.14 (0.96,1.34)	1.04 (0.76,1.44)	0.00 (0.00,Inf)	1.99 (0.95,4.19)
	Moder na	Dose2	90.82	42.14	139.49								
	Pfizer	Dose1	35.06	24.36	45.77								
	Pfizer	Dose12	35	27.15	42.86	4380	2.47 (1.99,3.06)	1.16 (0.96,1.40)	1.12 (1.06,1.18)	1.52 (1.44,1.60)	1.13 (0.96,1.32)	1.06 (1.00,1.12)	0.98 (0.84,1.15)
	Pfizer	Dose2	33.75	22.25	45.26								
	None	Background	209.76	208.11	211.43								
Ischemic Stroke	AZ	Dose1	22.17	9.2	35.14								
	AZ	Dose12	9.91	0.04	19.77	817	1.16 (0.81,1.67)	0.64 (0.47,0.85)	0.62 (0.49,0.78)	0.49 (0.39,0.62)	0.43 (0.27,0.71)	0.84 (0.78,0.91)	0.47 (0.15,1.48)
	AZ	Dose2	-4.95	-23.02	13.13								
	JJ	Dose1	183.03	-	500.62	20	0.78 (0.50,1.21)	0.69 (0.30,1.60)	0.43 (0.19,0.95)	1.01 (0.60,1.70)	1.00 (0.37,2.66)		0.00 (0.00,Inf)
	Moder na	Dose1	9.67	-20.54	39.89								
	Moder na	Dose12	5.96	-15.49	27.41	110	1.06 (0.87,1.27)	0.88 (0.73,1.07)	0.82 (0.61,1.11)	0.92 (0.73,1.17)	1.10 (0.72,1.69)	0.00 (0.00,Inf)	0.00 (0.00,Inf)
	Moder na	Dose2	3.35	-27.47	34.17								
	Pfizer	Dose1	14.82	6.38	23.26								
	Pfizer	Dose12	8.37	2.23	14.51	1954	2.09 (1.73,2.53)	1.09 (0.94,1.25)	1.16 (1.06,1.27)	1.23 (1.14,1.33)	1.05 (0.84,1.31)	0.95 (0.88,1.02)	0.94 (0.67,1.32)
	Pfizer	Dose2	-0.25	-8.99	8.49								
		None	Background	117.11	115.86	118.36							

Meningo-encephalitis	AZ	Dose1	1.48	-1.45	4.4								
	AZ	Dose12	-0.23	-2.3	1.85	23	1.19 (0.79,1.80)	0.88 (0.58,1.33)	0.84 (0.21,3.40)	0.45 (0.11,1.83)	0.00 (0.00,Inf)	0.95 (0.60,1.50)	0.00 (0.00,Inf)
	AZ	Dose2	-4.37	-4.61	-4.12								
	JJ	Dose1	-1.63	-6.99	3.73	<5	1.63 (0.23,11.59)	1.97 (0.28,14.06)	0.00 (0.00,Inf)	1.97 (0.28,14.06)	0.00 (0.00,Inf)		0.00 (0.00,Inf)
	Moder na	Dose1	0.25	-5.22	5.71								
	Moder na	Dose12	1.15	-3.37	5.67	6	1.92 (0.85,4.34)	1.72 (0.77,3.85)	2.36 (0.75,7.41)	1.25 (0.40,3.90)	0.00 (0.00,Inf)	0.00 (0.00,Inf)	0.00 (0.00,Inf)
	Moder na	Dose2	2.14	-5.28	9.55								
	Pfizer	Dose1	0.3	-1.77	2.38								
	Pfizer	Dose12	-0.17	-1.66	1.32	43	1.43 (1.02,1.99)	1.01 (0.66,1.54)	0.75 (0.35,1.60)	1.38 (0.90,2.10)	0.36 (0.05,2.57)	0.80 (0.45,1.42)	0.00 (0.00,Inf)
	Pfizer	Dose2	-1.15	-2.84	0.54								
		None	Background	4.37	4.12	4.62							
Microangiopathy	AZ	Dose1	0.17	-0.57	0.92								
	AZ	Dose12	0.01	-0.56	0.57	7	3.93 (0.40,39.03)	2.48 (0.16,37.88)	0.00 (0.00,Inf)	10.73 (2.35,49.02)	0.00 (0.00,Inf)	0.66 (0.27,1.62)	
	AZ	Dose2	-0.38	-1.08	0.33								
	JJ	Dose1	-0.73	-0.84	-0.63	0	NA (NA,NA)	NA (NA,NA)	0.00 (0.00,Inf)	0.00 (0.00,Inf)	0.00 (0.00,Inf)		
	Moder na	Dose1	-0.73	-0.84	-0.63								
	Moder na	Dose12	-0.73	-0.84	-0.63	0	NA (NA,NA)	NA (NA,NA)	0.00 (0.00,Inf)	0.00 (0.00,Inf)	0.00 (0.00,Inf)	0.00 (0.00,Inf)	
	Moder na	Dose2	-0.73	-0.84	-0.63								

	Pfizer	Dose1	0.18	-0.65	1.02								
	Pfizer	Dose12	-0.05	-0.6	0.49	7	2.74 (1.28,5.84)	1.05 (0.49,2.25)	0.00 (0.00,Inf)	0.00 (0.00,Inf)	0.00 (0.00,Inf)	1.05 (0.49,2.25)	
	Pfizer	Dose2	-0.46	-0.85	-0.08								
	None	Background	0.73	0.63	0.85								
Multi-Inflammatory syndrome	AZ	Dose1	-0.83	-0.95	-0.71								
	AZ	Dose12	-0.83	-0.95	-0.71	0	NA (NA,NA)	NA (NA,NA)	0.00 (0.00,Inf)	0.00 (0.00,Inf)	0.00 (0.00,Inf)	0.00 (0.00,Inf)	
	AZ	Dose2	-0.83	-0.95	-0.71								
	JJ	Dose1	-0.83	-0.95	-0.71	0	NA (NA,NA)	NA (NA,NA)	0.00 (0.00,Inf)	0.00 (0.00,Inf)	0.00 (0.00,Inf)		
	Moder na	Dose1	-0.83	-0.95	-0.71								
	Moder na	Dose12	-0.83	-0.95	-0.71	0	NA (NA,NA)	NA (NA,NA)	0.00 (0.00,Inf)	0.00 (0.00,Inf)	0.00 (0.00,Inf)	0.00 (0.00,Inf)	
	Moder na	Dose2	-0.83	-0.95	-0.71								
	Pfizer	Dose1	-0.83	-0.95	-0.71								
	Pfizer	Dose12	-0.83	-0.95	-0.71	0	NA (NA,NA)	NA (NA,NA)	0.00 (0.00,Inf)	0.00 (0.00,Inf)	0.00 (0.00,Inf)	0.00 (0.00,Inf)	
	Pfizer	Dose2	-0.83	-0.95	-0.71								
	None	Background	0.83	0.71	0.96								
Myo/pericarditis	AZ	Dose1	-2.66	-7.32	2								
	AZ	Dose12	-1.48	-5.71	2.75	64	1.15 (0.90,1.47)	0.87 (0.68,1.12)	0.41 (0.17,0.98)	1.14 (0.65,2.03)	0.97 (0.24,3.90)	0.88 (0.66,1.18)	
	AZ	Dose2	2.98	-7.14	13.09								
	JJ	Dose1	-3.58	-17.75	10.59	<5	0.94 (0.30,2.93)	0.74 (0.24,2.29)	0.64 (0.09,4.53)	0.79 (0.20,3.18)	0.00 (0.00,Inf)		
	Moder na	Dose1	7.97	-4.78	20.73								

	Moder na	Dose12	7.91	-2.26	18.08	21	1.62 (1.01,2.60)	1.29 (0.68,2.46)	0.86 (0.38,1.91)	1.68 (1.01,2.81)	0.51 (0.07,3.66)	0.00 (0.00,Inf)	
	Moder na	Dose2	5.35	-8.91	19.6								
	Pfizer	Dose1	3.3	-1.48	8.08								
	Pfizer	Dose12	5.97	1.75	10.18	128	1.23 (1.02,1.50)	0.96 (0.78,1.19)	0.76 (0.54,1.06)	1.04 (0.79,1.38)	1.59 (0.93,2.72)	1.09 (0.79,1.50)	
	Pfizer	Dose2	9.05	1.84	16.27								
	None	Background	14.7	14.23	15.19								
Myocarditis	AZ	Dose1	-0.36	-3.4	2.67								
	AZ	Dose12	-0.75	-3.27	1.76	13	1.06 (0.61,1.83)	0.87 (0.44,1.69)	0.00 (0.00,Inf)	1.90 (0.46,7.73)	0.00 (0.00,Inf)	0.63 (0.32,1.21)	1.08 (0.27,4.34)
	AZ	Dose2	-1.49	-5.3	2.32								
	JJ	Dose1	1.99	-9.89	13.87	<5	4.01 (0.56,28.79)	3.21 (0.45,23.10)	0.00 (0.00,Inf)	3.21 (0.45,23.10)	0.00 (0.00,Inf)		0.00 (0.00,Inf)
	Moder na	Dose1	-0.75	-5.84	4.33								
	Moder na	Dose12	0.05	-5.21	5.31	<5	3.13 (0.99,9.86)	2.86 (0.90,9.05)	0.00 (0.00,Inf)	2.86 (0.90,9.05)	0.00 (0.00,Inf)	0.00 (0.00,Inf)	0.00 (0.00,Inf)
	Moder na	Dose2	-0.05	-7.93	7.82								
	Pfizer	Dose1	-0.63	-2.38	1.13								
	Pfizer	Dose12	1.31	-0.63	3.25	35	1.34 (0.94,1.92)	1.09 (0.69,1.71)	0.94 (0.42,2.14)	1.79 (0.93,3.44)	3.68 (1.31,10.31)	1.24 (0.69,2.21)	0.58 (0.27,1.23)
	Pfizer	Dose2	5.19	0.37	10.01								
	None	Background	4.07	3.83	4.32								
Narcolepsy	AZ	Dose1	-0.5	-1.12	0.12	7	1.92 (0.32,11.38)	1.83 (0.31,10.78)	0.00 (0.00,Inf)	4.44 (1.61,12.25)	0.00 (0.00,Inf)	0.73 (0.23,2.29)	

	AZ	Dose12	0.35	-0.85	1.54							
	AZ	Dose2	3.07	-2.34	8.47							
	JJ	Dose1	1.13	-3.05	5.31	<5	5.54 (0.77,39.88)	4.66 (0.65,33.73)	0.00 (0.00,Inf)	4.66 (0.65,33.73)	0.00 (0.00,Inf)	
	Moder na	Dose1	-1	-1.13	-0.88							
	Moder na	Dose12	-1	-1.13	-0.88	0	NA (NA,NA)	NA (NA,NA)	0.00 (0.00,Inf)	0.00 (0.00,Inf)	0.00 (0.00,Inf)	0.00 (0.00,Inf)
	Moder na	Dose2	-1	-1.13	-0.88							
	Pfizer	Dose1	0.03	-1.3	1.36							
	Pfizer	Dose12	-0.13	-1.23	0.97	<5	1.10 (0.16,7.63)	1.06 (0.14,8.01)	11.38 (0.86,Inf)	0.22 (0.03,1.61)	0.00 (0.00,Inf)	0.78 (0.19,3.16)
	Pfizer	Dose2	-0.73	-1.28	-0.18							
	None	Background	1	0.88	1.14							
Single Organ Cutaneous Vasculitis	AZ	Dose1	-2.07	-3.85	-0.3							
	AZ	Dose12	-2.65	-3.99	-1.32	19	1.28 (0.43,3.83)	1.65 (0.64,4.24)	4.35 (1.76,10.76)	1.24 (0.46,3.34)	0.00 (0.00,Inf)	0.91 (0.48,1.70)
	AZ	Dose2	-4.26	-5.55	-2.98							
	JJ	Dose1	-0.2	-7.37	6.97	<5	3.00 (0.75,12.07)	4.39 (1.09,17.71)	0.00 (0.00,Inf)	4.39 (1.09,17.71)	0.00 (0.00,Inf)	
	Moder na	Dose1	-5.37	-5.66	-5.07							
	Moder na	Dose12	-3.25	-6.2	-0.29	<5	0.78 (0.19,3.13)	0.92 (0.23,3.69)	0.00 (0.00,Inf)	0.92 (0.23,3.69)	0.00 (0.00,Inf)	0.00 (0.00,Inf)
	Moder na	Dose2	-0.92	-7.1	5.27							
	Pfizer	Dose1	-2.58	-4.19	-0.96							

	Pfizer	Dose12	-1.68	-3.34	-0.02	31	0.73 (0.26,2.06)	0.96 (0.42,2.21)	0.21 (0.03,1.52)	1.62 (1.05,2.51)	0.47 (0.07,3.39)	0.84 (0.40,1.79)	
	Pfizer	Dose2	1.9	-5.48	9.27								
	None	Background	5.37	5.07	5.67								
Stress Cardiomyopathy	AZ	Dose1	0.92	-0.69	2.53								
	AZ	Dose12	0.31	-0.85	1.47	18	2.24 (0.51,9.73)	1.27 (0.28,5.81)	0.25 (0.03,1.78)	6.85 (0.85,Inf)	0.00 (0.00,Inf)	1.30 (0.79,2.16)	
	AZ	Dose2	-1.28	-2.31	-0.26								
	JJ	Dose1	-2.01	-2.19	-1.84	0	NA (NA,NA)	NA (NA,NA)	0.00 (0.00,Inf)	0.00 (0.00,Inf)	0.00 (0.00,Inf)		
	Moder na	Dose1	-2.01	-2.19	-1.84								
	Moder na	Dose12	-1.11	-2.89	0.66	<5	0.75 (0.10,5.31)	0.64 (0.09,4.55)	0.64 (0.09,4.55)	0.00 (0.00,Inf)	0.00 (0.00,Inf)	0.00 (0.00,Inf)	
	Moder na	Dose2	-0.2	-3.76	3.37								
	Pfizer	Dose1	-0.14	-1.15	0.88								
	Pfizer	Dose12	-0.27	-0.98	0.43	30	2.45 (1.47,4.06)	1.09 (0.75,1.57)	0.91 (0.54,1.54)	3.71 (0.78,17.74)	0.00 (0.00,Inf)	1.13 (0.65,1.98)	
	Pfizer	Dose2	-0.47	-1.39	0.45								
	None	Background	2.01	1.84	2.19								
thrombotic microangiopathy	AZ	Dose1	0	-0.55	0.55								
	AZ	Dose12	-0.01	-0.47	0.44	<5	2.56 (0.54,12.13)	1.91 (0.30,12.01)	0.00 (0.00,Inf)	4.91 (1.15,20.93)	0.00 (0.00,Inf)	0.75 (0.18,3.08)	
	AZ	Dose2	-0.12	-0.82	0.59								
	JJ	Dose1	-0.47	-0.56	-0.39	0	NA (NA,NA)	NA (NA,NA)	0.00 (0.00,Inf)	0.00 (0.00,Inf)	0.00 (0.00,Inf)		
	Moder na	Dose1	-0.47	-0.56	-0.39								

	Moder na	Dose12	-0.47	-0.56	-0.39	0	NA (NA,NA)	NA (NA,NA)	0.00 (0.00,Inf)	0.00 (0.00,Inf)	0.00 (0.00,Inf)	0.00 (0.00,Inf)	
	Moder na	Dose2	-0.47	-0.56	-0.39								
	Pfizer	Dose1	-0.26	-0.68	0.15								
	Pfizer	Dose12	-0.28	-0.57	0.01	<5	0.73 (0.18,2.96)	0.50 (0.12,2.05)	0.00 (0.00,Inf)	0.53 (0.07,3.93)	0.00 (0.00,Inf)	0.48 (0.07,3.45)	
	Pfizer	Dose2	-0.34	-0.61	-0.06								
	None	Background	0.47	0.39	0.57								
Thrombocytopenia	AZ	Dose1	35.47	20.93	50.01								
	AZ	Dose12	32.58	20.06	45.11	301	2.60 (0.85,7.99)	1.68 (0.57,4.97)	0.44 (0.18,1.05)	1.82 (1.42,2.33)	0.35 (0.09,1.40)	1.37 (1.19,1.56)	8.94 (2.77,28.83)
	AZ	Dose2	21.66	4.45	38.86								
	JJ	Dose1	7.82	-15.24	30.89	12	2.17 (1.20,3.92)	2.27 (1.25,4.10)	0.00 (0.00,Inf)	2.27 (1.25,4.10)	0.00 (0.00,Inf)		0.00 (0.00,Inf)
	Moder na	Dose1	13.66	-2.57	29.88								
	Moder na	Dose12	12.03	0.16	23.9	43	2.20 (1.10,4.43)	1.84 (1.07,3.17)	2.42 (1.45,4.04)	1.34 (0.92,1.94)	0.27 (0.04,1.95)	3.80 (0.53,26.97)	0.00 (0.00,Inf)
	Moder na	Dose2	8.19	-8.24	24.61								
	Pfizer	Dose1	11	5.45	16.54								
	Pfizer	Dose12	12.7	8.22	17.18	463	1.92 (1.20,3.07)	1.21 (0.71,2.07)	0.61 (0.42,0.89)	1.89 (1.66,2.15)	0.32 (0.13,0.77)	1.14 (0.97,1.34)	1.93 (0.70,5.33)
	Pfizer	Dose2	13.54	6.76	20.31								
	None	Background	27.02	26.41	27.64								
Transverse myelitis	AZ	Dose1	0.35	-1.19	1.88								
	AZ	Dose12	-0.2	-1.15	0.76	5	1.18 (0.48,2.8)	0.90 (0.37,2.21)	0.00 (0.00,Inf)			0.90 (0.37,2.21)	

						7)							
	AZ	Dose2	-1.2	-1.37	-1.04								
	JJ	Dose1	-1.2	-1.37	-1.04	0	NA (NA,NA)	NA (NA,NA)	0.00 (0.00,Inf)				
	Moder na	Dose1	-1.2	-1.37	-1.04								
	Moder na	Dose12	-1.2	-1.37	-1.04	0	NA (NA,NA)	NA (NA,NA)	0.00 (0.00,Inf)			0.00 (0.00,Inf)	
	Moder na	Dose2	-1.2	-1.37	-1.04								
	Pfizer	Dose1	2.49	-0.75	5.72								
	Pfizer	Dose12	1.54	-0.69	3.76	9	2.48 (0.50,12.18)	1.88 (0.37,9.60)	4.15 (1.71,10.10)			0.78 (0.25,2.47)	
	Pfizer	Dose2	-0.8	-1.41	-0.18								
	None	Background	1.2	1.04	1.38								
Venous thromboembolism (DVT/PE)	AZ	Dose1	40.52	25.71	55.33								
	AZ	Dose12	34.83	22.38	47.28	968	1.54 (1.14,2.07)	0.93 (0.74,1.18)	0.67 (0.52,0.87)	0.88 (0.74,1.05)	0.53 (0.34,0.85)	1.08 (1.00,1.16)	1.23 (0.82,1.84)
	AZ	Dose2	17.65	-6.43	41.73								
	JJ	Dose1	-38.78	-71.83	-5.72	28	0.94 (0.55,1.62)	0.77 (0.32,1.88)	0.38 (0.14,1.00)	1.28 (0.85,1.92)	1.29 (0.58,2.87)		0.70 (0.10,4.98)
	Moder na	Dose1	74.16	37.22	111.11								
	Moder na	Dose12	79.89	52.08	107.69	213	1.75 (1.11,2.76)	1.60 (1.40,1.84)	1.79 (1.43,2.25)	1.55 (1.30,1.84)	0.84 (0.52,1.35)	0.00 (0.00,Inf)	1.08 (0.56,2.08)
	Moder na	Dose2	83.87	41.82	125.93								
	Pfizer	Dose1	21.33	11.13	31.52								

	Pfizer	Dose12	18.7	10.97	26.43	1858	1.87 (1.63,2.15)	1.11 (1.00,1.24)	1.11 (1.00,1.24)	1.26 (1.17,1.36)	0.69 (0.54,0.90)	1.01 (0.93,1.10)	1.05 (0.88,1.25)
	Pfizer	Dose2	18.73	3.91	33.55								
	None	Background	129.97	128.64	131.31								
Thrombotic Thrombocytopenia syndrome	AZ	Dose1	2.08	0.46	3.69								
	AZ	Dose12	1.57	0.25	2.9	13	5.17 (2.91,9.18)	2.98 (1.67,5.31)	2.30 (0.56,9.44)	10.14 (1.17,Inf)	0.00 (0.00,Inf)	2.81 (1.45,5.46)	
	AZ	Dose2	-0.56	-0.65	-0.47								
	JJ	Dose1	5.84	-6.7	18.39	<5	65.57 (7.89,Inf)	89.99 (10.30,Inf)	0.00 (0.00,Inf)	89.99 (10.30,Inf)	0.00 (0.00,Inf)		
	Moder na	Dose1	-0.56	-0.65	-0.47								
	Moder na	Dose12	0.52	-1.6	2.64	<5	3.22 (0.45,23.24)	2.19 (0.30,15.83)	2.19 (0.30,15.83)	0.00 (0.00,Inf)	0.00 (0.00,Inf)	0.00 (0.00,Inf)	
	Moder na	Dose2	1.8	-2.82	6.43								
	Pfizer	Dose1	-0.56	-0.65	-0.47								
	Pfizer	Dose12	-0.29	-0.59	0	<5	1.32 (0.48,3.62)	0.72 (0.26,1.99)	0.28 (0.04,2.05)	2.64 (0.31,22.73)	0.00 (0.00,Inf)	0.66 (0.16,2.71)	
	Pfizer	Dose2	0.01	-0.63	0.65								
	None	Background	0.56	0.47	0.66								

