

British Columbia Report

Adverse Events Following Immunization with COVID-19 Vaccines

December 13, 2020 to January 8, 2022

This report summarizes the reports of COVID-19 vaccine adverse events following immunization (AEFI) reported to the BC Centre for Disease Control up to and including January 8, 2022. Please refer to the [BCCDC website](#) for reporting guidelines.¹ Events can be reported even when there is no certainty of a causal association. Please refer to the Data Notes section at the end of this report for additional information on the source data.

Summary

The COVID-19 vaccines demonstrated safety in clinical trials prior to authorization for use and in worldwide use.²⁻⁴ During post-marketing surveillance, larger numbers of individuals are vaccinated, and this allows for detection of rare events undetected in clinical trials.

Anaphylaxis and allergic events are the most frequently reported events following all of the COVID-19 vaccines. About half of the cases managed as anaphylaxis had lower level of diagnostic certainty and may reflect events such as anxiety or pre-syncopal (fainting) events managed as anaphylaxis out of an abundance of caution.

In association with the mRNA vaccines, Canada and BC are monitoring the occurrence of myocarditis and pericarditis. This association was first recognized in Israel and the USA in young adults and adolescents, and has now also been seen in other countries.⁵⁻⁹

There have been four reports of thrombosis with thrombocytopenia syndrome reported in BC to date in association with over 350,000 doses of the ChAdOx1 (chimpanzee adenovirus vector vaccines AstraZeneca/COVISHIELD) administered. This syndrome was identified in March in Europe in association with the AstraZeneca vaccine, with a small number of cases accumulating in Canada associated with use of these vaccines; the rate of occurrence has been estimated at about 1 in 67,000 recipients following the first dose and 1 in 500,000 following the second dose.^{8,10,11}

Background

AEFIs are reportable by health care providers to the local medical health officer under the regulations of the Public Health Act. Detailed reporting guidelines are available in the [BC Immunization Manual](#).¹² When an AEFI report is received at a local public health unit, it is reviewed and reported in the public health information system aligned with the immunization registry which contains the information about the vaccine(s) administered on a specific date. Recommendations for further assessment and future doses are made by the medical health officer or designated public health professional. Expected side effects such as pain, redness, and swelling at the injection site which are commonly observed with many vaccines are not reportable as AEFI unless these meet specific severity thresholds.

AEFI reports are further investigated provincially with particular focus on serious AEFI and detection of potential safety signals (e.g., clusters of events, event rates occurring at a higher than expected frequency compared to background rates, or rare events with previously unknown association with vaccination). Additionally, BC submits AEFI reports to the [Canadian Adverse Event Following Immunization Surveillance System](#) where additional review and analysis for potential safety signals is performed at the national level.¹³ The Public Health Agency of Canada also produces a weekly [COVID-19 AEFI report](#).¹⁴

Definitions

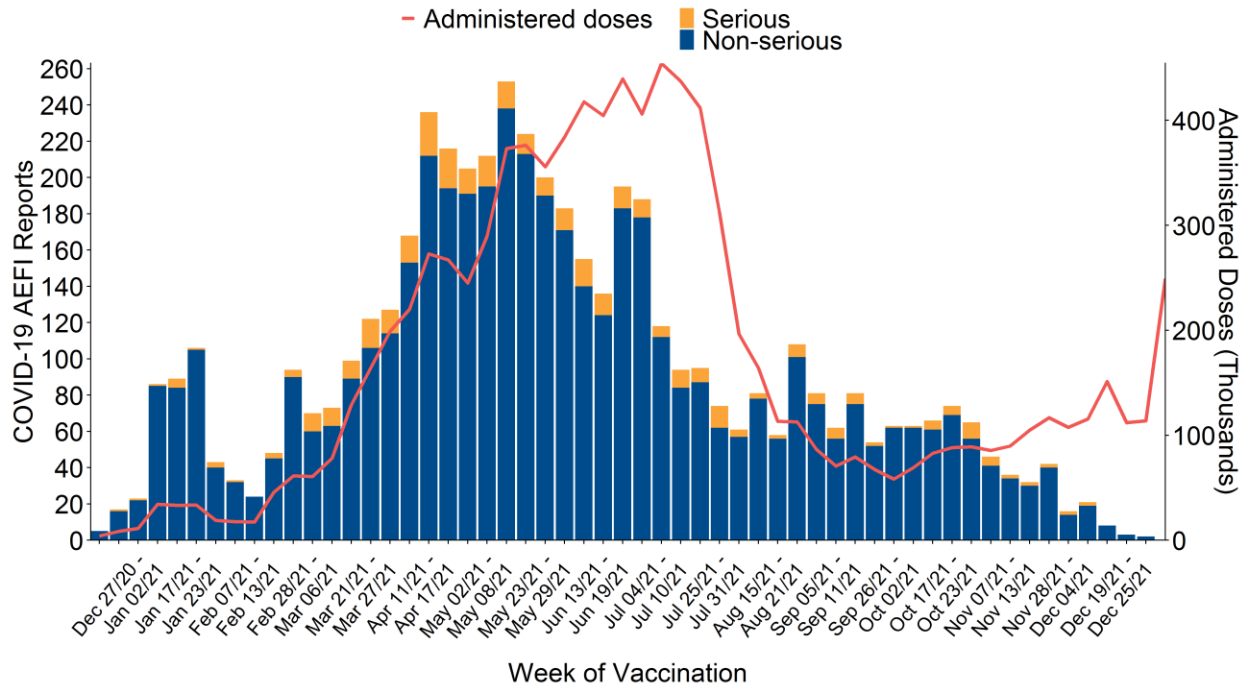
1. **Adverse event following immunization (AEFI)** - Any untoward medical event following immunization that is temporally (i.e., occurs within a biologically plausible timeframe after receipt of vaccine) but not necessarily causally associated.¹⁵
2. **Serious AEFI** - For the purpose of this report, a serious AEFI is one that resulted in hospitalization or a prolongation of hospitalization, permanent disability/incapacity, or death.

Key Findings

- As of January 8, 2022, there have been 9,508,249 COVID-19 vaccine doses administered in BC and 5,134 COVID-19 AEFI reports (54.0 reports per 100,000 doses administered)
- 376 reports (7.3%) met the serious definition, for a rate of 4.0 per 100,000 doses administered
- The most frequently reported events were other allergic event, anaesthesia/paraesthesia, and injection site pain/swelling/redness

Summary of AEFI Reports

Figure 1: Adverse event reports following receipt of a COVID-19 vaccine by week of vaccination, BC, Dec. 13, 2020 - Jan. 8, 2022 (N=5,134)



COVID-19 vaccinations of British Columbians began the week of December 13, 2020, and up to and including January 8, 2022, a total of 9,508,249 doses have been administered. During this period, there have been 5,134 AEFI reports following a COVID-19 vaccine, for a reporting rate of 54.0 reports per 100,000 doses administered (Table 1). Reports are delayed beyond the week of vaccination because of time to onset that varies by event and associated time to receive, investigate and process a report for submission. Weekly report counts, especially for recent weeks, are expected to increase over time as these are submitted, but Figure 1 shows that reports have declined as the immunization campaign has progressed, even as the doses administered have continued to increase. This is because the AEFI reporting rate associated with second doses of all COVID-19 vaccines administered has been substantially lower than the rate associated with the first dose.

Table 1: Description of adverse event reports following receipt of a COVID-19 vaccine, BC, Dec. 13, 2020 - Jan. 8, 2022 (N=5,134)

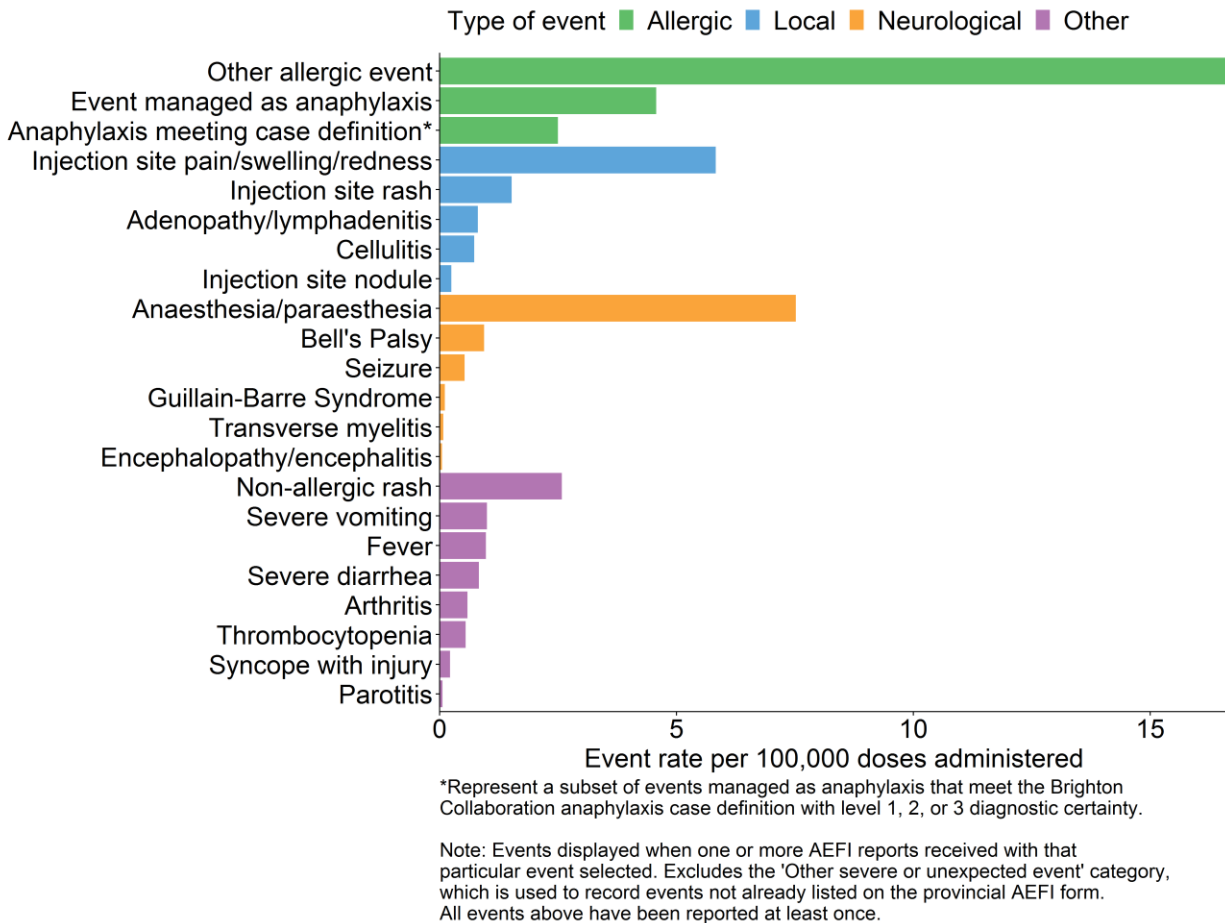
| | COVID-19 Vaccine* | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|--------------|------------------|---------------------------|
| | All COVID-19 Vaccines | AstraZeneca Vaxzevria | Verity COVISHIELD | J&J Janssen | Moderna Spikevax | Pfizer-BioNTech Comirnaty |
| Total reports | 5134 | 283 | 74 | 5 | 1765 | 3003 |
| Non-serious reports | 4758 | 248 | 67 | 4 | 1644 | 2791 |
| Serious reports | 376 | 35 | 7 | 1 | 121 | 212 |
| Proportion serious | 7.3% | 12.4% | 9.5% | 20% | 6.9% | 7.1% |
| Dose 1 reports | 3890 | 254 | 72 | 5 | 1282 | 2273 |
| Dose 2 reports | 1146 | 29 | 2 | 0 | 410 | 705 |
| Total doses administered | 9,508,249 | 335,816 | 79,335 | 8,230 | 2,781,166 | 6,303,702 |
| Dose 1 administered | 4,235,028 | 228,925 | 65,408 | 7,866 | 917,561 | 3,015,268 |
| Dose 2 administered | 4,104,941 | 106,772 | 13,902 | 294 | 1,165,651 | 2,818,322 |
| Total reporting rate | 54.0 | 84.3 | 93.3 | 60.8 | 63.5 | 47.6 |
| Serious rate | 4.0 | 10.4 | 8.8 | 12.2 | 4.4 | 3.4 |
| Dose 1 rate | 91.9 | 111.0 | 110.1 | 63.6 | 139.7 | 75.4 |
| Dose 2 rate | 27.9 | 27.2 | 14.4 | 0.0 | 35.2 | 25.0 |

Note: Rates calculated per 100,000 doses administered. Doses administered are those recorded in the immunization registry and include vaccine receipt out of province.

Summary of Reported Events

A single AEFI report may contain one or more adverse events. Reported events are temporally associated with vaccination (i.e., occur after vaccination within a biologically plausible timeframe) but not necessarily causally associated. The 5,134 AEFI reports received up to January 8, 2022 contained a total of 6,519 adverse events for a ratio of 1.3 events per COVID-19 AEFI report. The most frequently reported events were other allergic events (e.g., allergic rash, hives, pruritus, and gastrointestinal symptoms), anaesthesia/paraesthesia, and events managed as anaphylaxis (Figure 2).

Figure 2: Adverse events following receipt of a COVID-19 vaccine, British Columbia, Dec. 13, 2020 - Jan. 8, 2022 (N=6,519)



Event Descriptions

Four hundred thirty-five reports were received for events managed as anaphylaxis (i.e., the client received epinephrine for a suspected anaphylactic reaction). Of these, 238 (55%) met the Brighton Collaboration definition for anaphylaxis with diagnostic certainty levels of 1, 2, or 3.¹⁶ Upon further review of these reports, many may reflect events such as anxiety or pre-syncopal (fainting) events.

Sixty-nine reports of cellulitis were received. Although most of these reports specified that antibiotics were provided, many appeared to represent a delayed onset local inflammatory reaction rather than cellulitis.¹⁷ None of these reports were confirmed by microbial testing.

Three hundred seventy-six reports (7.3%), including some of the events described above, were considered **serious** (refer to serious AEFI definition above). Of these, 357 individuals were admitted to hospital, including 3.6% of cases reported as anaphylaxis. No serious AEFIs were reported in the 5-11 years old age group currently receiving the pediatric Pfizer vaccine.

One hundred and sixty-nine reports contained a diagnosed neurological event. Eighty-nine individuals experienced Bell's palsy within 30 days following COVID-19 vaccination. Five individuals were admitted to hospital and diagnosed with transverse myelitis, including one with a history of multiple sclerosis. An additional three individuals were reported as having transverse myelitis, however, one had a clinical diagnosis unconfirmed by diagnostic imaging, one had a workup inconsistent with transverse myelitis, and the last one is currently being investigated for several differential diagnoses other than transverse myelitis. Fifty individuals were reported with seizures (20% of which were hospitalized). Four individuals were admitted to hospital for an intracerebral hemorrhage, one of whom experienced encephalopathy. Four additional individuals were hospitalized for encephalitis or encephalopathy: one developed encephalitis presumed to be viral in nature; one developed encephalopathy attributed to a workplace toxin exposure and was hospitalized (this event was reported because of its coincidental temporal association to COVID-19 vaccine receipt); one individual with multiple chronic neurologic conditions developed encephalopathy presumed to be unrelated to the vaccine; one individual with several comorbidities was hospitalized for encephalopathy and made a spontaneous and full recovery within days, without a specific cause identified. One individual was hospitalized for aseptic meningitis. There were ten reports for individuals hospitalized with Guillain-Barre Syndrome (GBS), now all discharged. Four of these reports followed AstraZeneca vaccine, 5 followed Pfizer-BioNTech Comirnaty, and 1 followed Moderna Spikevax. A possible infectious cause of GBS was not identified in eight of the cases but followed an illness compatible with recent infection of unknown cause for the other two cases. GBS cases following COVID-19 vaccines have been identified in Canada and internationally, but rarely.^{14,18,19} Finally, there have been three reports of sudden hearing loss verified by audiology testing. Two individuals had a sensorineural hearing loss (SNHL), and the other had either sensorineural or conductive hearing loss. Two individuals recovered their hearing with treatment and the third individual's hearing was still improving at the time of this report. One U.S. study has looked at an association between COVID-19 vaccines and SNHL and found rates after vaccination did not exceed background rates in the general population.²⁰

There were 47 reports of thrombocytopenia without concurrent thrombosis. Two occurred in individuals with a single low platelet count followed subsequently by normal results; in both the low platelet counts were assessed as due to laboratory error. The majority of reports were in individuals who had a previous history of thrombocytopenia or who had a concurrent condition (e.g., known infection, sepsis, cancer) or medication associated with thrombocytopenia. There were fifteen reports of idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura: seven of these were following the AstraZeneca vaccine, and in one case, the individual tested positive for the anti-platelet factor 4 antibody often observed with TTS. This individual did not meet the TTS definition as they had no signs or symptoms of thrombosis, and all imaging studies for a thrombus/thromboembolism were negative. Collectively, thrombocytopenia cases lead to 22 hospitalizations (52.4% of cases).

Death is reportable as an adverse event when it occurs within 30 days of vaccination and no other clear cause of death has been established.¹² Death may also be recorded as the outcome of a specific reportable event. Sixteen serious AEFI reports were received for individuals who died within 30 days of receiving a COVID-19 vaccine.

- For five of the deaths, vaccination was not considered to be a contributing factor by the health care provider or coroner who attended and investigated the death and considered the individuals' medical history.
- One death occurred in a long term care resident following deterioration with reduction in oral intake, without a clear underlying cause of death identified.
- In five individuals, death was the outcome of cardiac arrest. Three of these were elderly individuals, many with multiple underlying medical conditions, one had cardiac risk factors and was hospitalized for a myocardial infarction, and one had severe coronary artery disease that predated vaccine administration.
- Two deaths occurred in elderly individuals following a stroke and hospital admission. Both had previous history of stroke along with other medical conditions.
- One death occurred in an individual with metastatic cancer who had been hospitalized for complications of thrombocytopenia and hemolytic anemia.
- One death occurred in an elderly individual who suffered from multiple serious comorbidities, with completion of a coroner's investigation pending.
- One death occurred in an elderly individual with multiple comorbidities, whose health was declining before vaccine administration.

'Other serious' events:

Some events may be reported as an "other serious" event when they do not have their own discrete event on the provincial AEFI report form. These are outlined in this section; some of these events have been described above in the **serious events** section. Amongst these events, 156 were for various thrombotic/ thromboembolic conditions. These included 33 strokes (93.9% of which were hospitalized) and one cerebral venous sinus thrombosis without thrombocytopenia (i.e., not a TTS case), 24 myocardial infarctions (95.8% hospitalized), 44 pulmonary emboli (59.1% hospitalized), 47 deep vein thromboses, and seven superficial vein thromboses. None of these events met the TTS criteria as none were associated with new onset thrombocytopenia.^{10,11}

One "other serious" report was received for an individual with capillary leak syndrome with onset five weeks after AstraZeneca vaccine. Capillary leak syndrome is a very rare condition associated with the AstraZeneca vaccine. By June 2021 only six cases had been identified in Europe following over 78 million doses of AstraZeneca vaccine administered.²¹ Health Canada has issued an advisory for this condition and its association with AstraZeneca/COVISHIELD vaccines.²²

There have been six non-fatal confirmed cases of TTS reported in BC to date, four of whom were adults in their 30s or 40s and two were in their 60s. The first had onset four days after receipt of the AstraZeneca vaccine with a low platelet count found upon presentation for care, and a diagnosis of pulmonary embolism. The second case had abdominal symptoms that progressed the week after receiving the AstraZeneca vaccine, with a diagnosis of abdominal venous thrombus and thrombocytopenia. The third case also had symptoms develop in the week after AstraZeneca vaccine. Upon presentation to care, thrombocytopenia was detected. The individual was assessed for possible TTS, and identification of an abdominal venous thrombus was made in hospital. All three of these individuals followed the first dose of AstraZeneca and had a positive anti-platelet factor 4 antibody test. The fourth individual suffered a stroke a week after the second dose of the AstraZeneca vaccine. Thrombocytopenia was identified in hospital; the anti-platelet factor 4 antibody test was negative. The fifth individual met the Brighton Collaboration criteria for TTS level 1-H because they had received heparin which likely lead to the thrombocytopenia, this case also tested negative for the anti-platelet factor 4 antibody test. The sixth individual had onset 10 days after receipt of Janssen vaccine with a diagnosis of portal vein thrombosis; TTS was confirmed with anti-platelet factor 4 antibody testing.

There have been 179 reports of myocarditis/pericarditis. Forty-nine individuals were diagnosed with myocarditis, 82 with pericarditis, and 48 with myopericarditis. Ages ranged from 14 to 95 with a median of 37.6 years, and 114 were male. There were no reports of myocarditis/pericarditis in the 5-11 year old age group. Sixty-seven had received Moderna Spikevax, 105 received Pfizer-BioNTech Comirnaty, and seven received AstraZeneca Vaxzevria/Verity COVISHIELD. Eighty-four of these events occurred after a second dose (37 Moderna Spikevax and 46 Pfizer-BioNTech Comirnaty) and four occurred after a third dose (all following Moderna Spikevax). Some had alternate explanations including rheumatic diseases, a genetic syndrome associated with cardiac disorders, or viral infection. Forty-four (out of 49) of the myocarditis cases met the diagnostic criteria for level 1, 2, or 3 of the Brighton Collaboration case definition. Thirty-seven (out of 82) pericarditis cases met the diagnostic criteria for level 1, 2, or 3 of the Brighton Collaboration case definition. Twenty (out of 48) myopericarditis cases met the diagnostic criteria for level 1, 2, or 3 of the Brighton Collaboration case definition for both myocarditis and pericarditis.²³ These conditions have been seen in association with the mRNA vaccines in several countries including the US and UK as well as in Canada, especially in adolescent and young adult males and with the 2nd dose.^{5-7,14}

Table 2: Number of Myo/Pericarditis reports following receipt of an mRNA COVID-19 vaccine, British Columbia, Dec.13, 2020 - Jan. 8, 2022 (N=172)

| Vaccine / Dose | | Age (years) | | | | | All Ages |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| | | 12-17 | 18-24 | 25-29 | 30-39 | 40+ | |
| Moderna Spikevax | N (% Total) | 0 (0%) | 17 (9.9%) | 16 (9.3%) | 12 (7%) | 22 (12.8%) | 67 (39%) |
| Dose 1 | N (% Total) | 0 (0%) | 4 (2.3%) | 8 (4.7%) | 6 (3.5%) | 8 (4.7%) | 26 (15.1%) |
| Dose 2 | N (% Total) | 0 (0%) | 12 (7%) | 7 (4.1%) | 6 (3.5%) | 12 (7%) | 37 (21.5%) |
| Dose 3 | N (% Total) | 0 (0%) | 1 (0.6%) | 1 (0.6%) | 0 (0%) | 2 (1.2%) | 4 (2.3%) |
| Pfizer-BioNTech Comirnaty | N (% Total) | 17 (9.9%) | 20 (11.6%) | 6 (3.5%) | 21 (12.2%) | 41 (23.8%) | 105 (61%) |
| Dose 1 | N (% Total) | 7 (4.1%) | 6 (3.5%) | 2 (1.2%) | 18 (10.5%) | 26 (15.1%) | 59 (34.3%) |
| Dose 2 | N (% Total) | 10 (5.8%) | 14 (8.1%) | 4 (2.3%) | 3 (1.7%) | 15 (8.7%) | 46 (26.7%) |
| Dose 3 | N (% Total) | 0 (0%) | 0 (0%) | 0 (0%) | 0 (0%) | 0 (0%) | 0 (0%) |
| mRNA Vaccines | N (% Total) | 17 (9.9%) | 37 (21.5%) | 22 (12.9%) | 33 (19.2%) | 63 (36.7%) | 172 (99.9%) |

Total = 172 reports of myocarditis/pericarditis following an mRNA COVID-19 Vaccine (7 reports following AstraZeneca Vaxzevria/Verity COVISHIELD vaccine were omitted from this table). Based on data reported to BCCDC (Panorama) up to and including January 8, 2022

Table 3: Rates of Myo/Pericarditis reports following receipt of an mRNA COVID-19 vaccine, British Columbia, Dec.13, 2020 - Jan. 8, 2022. Stratified by sex, age groups, vaccine trade name, and dose (**N=172**)

| Vaccine / Age Group | Reporting Rate* (95% CI) | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|----------------|------------------|
| | Males | | | | Females | | | |
| Moderna Spikevax | Dose 1 | Dose 2 | Dose 3 | All Doses | Dose 1 | Dose 2 | Dose 3 | All Doses |
| 12-17 | 0 (0-0) | 0 (0-0) | 0 (0-0) | 0 (0-0) | 0 (0-0) | 0 (0-0) | 0 (0-0) | 0 (0-0) |
| 18-24 | 55.6 (20.2-133.9) | 205.7 (116-343.9) | 287.4 (69.6-1060) | 135.2 (82.4-211.8) | 20.9 (5.1-77) | 20.1 (4.9-74.2) | 0 (0-0) | 19.2 (5.9-53.6) |
| 25-29 | 122.2 (57.3-237.6) | 139.9 (69-261) | 234.9 (56.9-866.5) | 135.4 (81.2-215) | 47.8 (14.8-133.2) | 0 (0-0) | 0 (0-0) | 21 (6.5-58.6) |
| 30-39 | 42.1 (17.1-92.3) | 28.2 (10.2-67.9) | 0 (0-0) | 31.7 (15.7-59.2) | 23.6 (7.3-65.7) | 31 (11.3-74.7) | 0 (0-0) | 23.7 (10.5-48.6) |
| 40+ | 18.6 (8.2-38.1) | 13.2 (5.8-27) | 0 (0-0) | 10.5 (5.8-17.9) | 11 (4-26.6) | 18.3 (9-34.2) | 5.5 (1.7-15.4) | 11.8 (6.8-19.4) |
| All Ages | 38.4 (24.4-58) | 44 (30.1-62.5) | 6 (1.9-16.7) | 33 (24.8-43.2) | 17.8 (9.2-32.2) | 19.1 (10.8-32) | 4.9 (1.5-13.7) | 14.7 (9.6-21.6) |
| Pfizer-BioNTech Comirnaty | Dose 1 | Dose 2 | Dose 3 | All doses | Dose 1 | Dose 2 | Dose 3 | All doses |
| 12-17 | 44.8 (21-87.2) | 54.9 (27.1-102.5) | 0 (0-0) | 49.7 (29.3-80.1) | 7.7 (1.9-28.5) | 24.2 (8.8-58.4) | 0 (0-0) | 15.8 (6.4-34.6) |
| 18-24 | 27.9 (11.3-61.1) | 66.7 (35.5-116.8) | 0 (0-0) | 45.7 (26.9-73.7) | 13.7 (4.2-38) | 36 (15.9-73.8) | 0 (0-0) | 23.7 (11.7-44.3) |
| 25-29 | 8.5 (2-31.2) | 18 (5.6-50) | 0 (0-0) | 12.7 (4.6-30.6) | 8.2 (2-30.1) | 17.3 (5.3-48.1) | 0 (0-0) | 12 (4.4-28.9) |
| 30-39 | 66 (40.2-103.3) | 9.3 (2.9-26) | 0 (0-0) | 37.4 (23.5-57.1) | 12.4 (4.5-29.8) | 4.3 (1.1-16) | 0 (0-0) | 8.1 (3.3-17.8) |
| 40+ | 13.6 (7.7-22.7) | 10.7 (5.5-19.3) | 0 (0-0) | 10.8 (7-16.2) | 15.9 (9.7-25) | 8 (4-15) | 0 (0-0) | 10.7 (7.1-15.7) |
| All Ages | 25.8 (18.8-34.8) | 21 (14.5-29.4) | 0 (0-0) | 21.7 (17.1-27.3) | 13.9 (9.2-20.3) | 12.1 (7.7-18.4) | 0 (0-0) | 12 (8.8-16) |

| mRNA Vaccines | Dose 1 | Dose 2 | Dose 3 | All doses | Dose 1 | Dose 2 | Dose 3 | All doses |
|-----------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 12-17 | 44 (20.6-85.6) | 54.1 (26.7-101) | 0 (0-0) | 48.8 (28.8-78.8) | 7.6 (1.8-28) | 23.9 (8.7-57.5) | 0 (0-0) | 15.5 (6.3-34) |
| 18-24 | 35.4 (17.5-66.1) | 106.1 (69-157.5) | 107.3 (26-395.8) | 70.8 (49.1-99.4) | 15.4 (5.6-37.2) | 31.8 (14.9-61.9) | 0 (0-0) | 22.6 (12-39.5) |
| 25-29 | 41.8 (20.6-78) | 55.8 (29.7-97.7) | 94.4 (22.9-348.3) | 50.1 (31.4-76.6) | 18.3 (6.6-44) | 12.5 (3.9-34.7) | 0 (0-0) | 14.5 (6.4-29.7) |
| 30-39 | 59 (37.9-88.3) | 15.6 (6.9-32) | 0 (0-0) | 35.5 (24-51.1) | 15.3 (6.7-31.3) | 12.2 (5-26.8) | 0 (0-0) | 12.8 (6.8-22.4) |
| 40+ | 14.8 (9.2-22.9) | 11.5 (6.8-18.6) | 0 (0-0) | 10.7 (7.5-14.9) | 14.8 (9.4-22.4) | 11.1 (6.7-17.7) | 3.4 (1-9.3) | 11.1 (8-15.1) |
| All Ages | 27.8 (21.4-35.6) | 28 (21.5-36) | 3.6 (1.1-10) | 24.9 (20.7-29.7) | 14.3 (10-19.8) | 14.1 (9.8-19.7) | 2.9 (0.9-8.2) | 12.6 (9.8-15.9) |

* Rates calculated per 1 million doses administered. Based on data reported to BCCDC (Panorama) up to and including January 8, 2021. These rates were calculated from all reports of myocarditis/pericarditis submitted the BCCDC, without assessment against the Brighton Collaboration case definition.

Rates shown in bold represent a significant difference between products (Moderna Spikevax vs Pfizer-BioNTech Comirnaty) within the same sex and age groups.

Table 3 interpretation: the rates for myopericarditis calculated as a rate for all doses combined of Moderna Spikevax in BC are higher than rates following the respective doses of the Pfizer-BioNTech Comirnaty vaccine for males aged 18 to 24 years old. Rates following dose 1 and dose 2 (as well as all doses combined) of Moderna Spikevax are higher for males aged 25 to 29 years old. Rates following dose 2 of Moderna Spikevax are also higher for all ages combined. No significant difference in rates was observed by product for females.

Data Notes

Data on COVID-19 AEFI reports and doses administered were extracted from Panorama, the provincial public health information system, on January 12, 2022. Only AEFIs reported and doses administered up to January 8, 2022 were included in this report. Any AEFI report with a status of “Does not meet reporting criteria” or “Disregard - Entered in error” was excluded.

Delays exist between the time an AEFI occurs, is reported to public health, and is entered into Panorama. As AEFI investigations progress, there may be changes to the data, or reports may be removed from analysis if events upon review are deemed not reportable (e.g., expected local reaction). This may lead to some fluctuations in AEFI counts and rates in subsequent reporting periods.

References

1. BC Centre for Disease Control. Adverse events following immunization [Internet]; 2021 [cited 2021 Mar 23]. Available from: <http://www.bccdc.ca/health-professionals/clinical-resources/adverse-events-following-immunization>
2. Wollersheim S. Vaccines and Related Biological Products Advisory Committee December 10, 2020 Presentation - FDA Review of Efficacy and Safety of Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 Vaccine Emergency Use Authorization Request; 2020 Dec 10. Available from: <https://www.fda.gov/advisory-committees/advisory-committee-calendar/vaccines-and-related-biological-products-advisory-committee-december-10-2020-meeting-announcement>
3. Zhang R. Vaccines and Related Biological Products Advisory Committee December 17, 2020 Meeting Presentation - FDA Review of Efficacy and Safety of Moderna COVID-19 Vaccine EUA; 2020 Dec 17. Available from: <https://www.fda.gov/advisory-committees/advisory-committee-calendar/vaccines-and-related-biological-products-advisory-committee-december-17-2020-meeting-announcement>
4. Ontario Agency for Health Protection and Promotion (Public Health Ontario). Weekly summary: adverse events following immunization (AEFIs) for COVID-19 in Ontario [Internet]. Toronto, ON: Queen's Printer for Ontario; 2021 [cited 2021 Apr 7]. Available from: <https://www.publichealthontario.ca/-/media/documents/ncov/epi/covid-19-aeFI-report.pdf?la=en>
5. World Health Organization. COVID-19 subcommittee of the WHO Global Advisory Committee on Vaccine Safety (GACVS) reviews cases of mild myocarditis reported with COVID-19 mRNA vaccines [Internet]; 2021 [cited 2021 Jun 2]. Available from: <https://www.who.int/news/item/26-05-2021-gacvs-myocarditis-reported-with-covid-19-mrna-vaccines>
6. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Myocarditis and Pericarditis Following mRNA COVID-19 Vaccination [Internet]; 2021 [cited 2021 Jun 2]. Available from: <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/vaccines/safety/myocarditis.html>
7. Shimabukuro, T. Update on COVID-19 vaccine safety, including myocarditis after mRNA vaccines. Presentation to the US Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices. June 23, 2021 [Internet]; 2021 [cited 2021 Jun 30]. Available from: <https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/acip/meetings/slides-2021-06.html>
8. Government of the United Kingdom. Medicines & Healthcare Products Regulatory Agency. Coronavirus vaccine - weekly summary of Yellow Card reporting. [Internet]; 2021 [cited 2021 Aug 5]. Available from: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/coronavirus-covid-19-vaccine-adverse-reactions/coronavirus-vaccine-summary-of-yellow-card-reporting>
9. European Medicines Agency. Meeting Highlights from the Pharmacovigilance Risk Assessment Committee (PRAC) 5-8 July 2021. [Internet]; 2021 [cited 2021 Aug 19]. Available from: <https://www.ema.europa.eu/en/news/meeting-highlights-pharmacovigilance-risk-assessment-committee-prac-5-8-july-2021>
10. Greinacher A, Thiele T, Warkentin TE, Weisser K, Kyrle PA, Eichinger S. Thrombotic thrombocytopenia after ChAdOx1 nCov-19 vaccination. N Engl J Med. 2021. Available from: <https://www.nejm.org/doi/full/10.1056/NEJMoa2104840>

11. Brighton Collaboration. Case finding definition of thrombosis with thrombocytopenia syndrome (TTS) v9.0 [Internet]; 2021 [cited 2021 Apr 21]. Available from: <https://brightoncollaboration.us/thrombosis-with-thrombocytopenia-syndrome-case-finding-definition/>
12. BC Centre for Disease Control. Communicable disease control manual. Chapter 2: Immunization. Part 5 - Adverse events following immunization [Internet]; 2019 [cited 2021 Mar 23]. Available from: http://www.bccdc.ca/resource-gallery/Documents/Guidelines%20and%20Forms/Guidelines%20and%20Manuals/Epid/CD%20Manual/Chapter%202%20-%20Imms/Part_5_AEFI.pdf
13. Government of Canada. Canadian adverse events following immunization surveillance system (CAEFISS) [Internet]; 2019 [cited 2021 Mar 23]. Available from: <https://www.canada.ca/en/public-health/services/immunization/canadian-adverse-events-following-immunization-surveillance-system-caefiss.html>
14. Government of Canada. Reported side effects following COVID-19 vaccination in Canada [Internet]; 2021 [cited 2021 Mar 23]. Available from: <https://health-infobase.canada.ca/covid-19/vaccine-safety/>
15. Council for International Organizations of Medical Sciences (CIOMS). Definition and application of terms for vaccine pharmacovigilance [Internet]. Geneva, Switzerland: WHO Press; 2012 [cited 2021 Mar 23]. Available from: https://vaccine-safety-training.org/tl_files/vs/pdf/report-of-cioms-who-working-group.pdf
16. Ruggeberg JU, Gold MS, Bayas J-M, Blum MD, Bonhoeffer J, Friedlander S, et al. Anaphylaxis: case definition and guidelines for data collection, analysis, and presentation of immunization safety data. *Vaccine*. 2007;25(31):5675-84. Available from: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.vaccine.2007.02.064>
17. Blumenthal KG, Freeman EE, Staff RR, Robinson LB, Wolfson AR, Foreman RK, et al. Delayed large local reactions to mRNA-1273 vaccine against SARS-CoV-2. *N Eng J Med*. 2021;384(13). Available from: <https://www.nejm.org/doi/full/10.1056/NEJMc2102131>
18. Patel SU, Khurram R, Lakhani A, Quirk B. Guillain-Barre syndrome following the first dose of the chimpanzee adenovirus-vectored COVID-19 vaccine, ChAdOx1. *BMJ Case Rep*. 2021;14:e242956. Available from: <https://casereports.bmj.com/content/bmjcr/14/4/e242956.full.pdf>
19. Waheed S, Bayas A, Hindi F, Rizvi Z, Espinosa PS. Neurological complications of COVID-19: Guillain-Barre Syndrome following Pfizer COVID-19 vaccine. *Cureus*. 2021;13(2):e13426. Available from: <https://www.cureus.com/articles/52295-neurological-complications-of-covid-19-guillain-barre-syndrome-following-pfizer-covid-19-vaccine>
20. Formeister EJ, Chien W, Agrawal Y, Carey JP, Stewart CM, Sun DQ. Preliminary analysis of association between COVID-19 vaccination and sudden hearing loss using US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Vaccine Adverse Events Reporting System data. *JAMA Otolaryngol Head Neck Surg*. 2021;147(7):674-676. Available from: <https://jamanetwork.com/journals/jamaotolaryngology/fullarticle/2780288>

21. European Medicines Agency. Vaxzevria: EMA advises against use in people with history of capillary leak syndrome [Internet]; 2021 [cited 2021 Jun 23]. Available from: <https://www.ema.europa.eu/en/news/vaxzevria-ema-advises-against-use-people-history-capillary-leak-syndrome>
22. Health Canada. AstraZeneca COVID-19 vaccine and COVIDSHIELD: risk of capillary leak syndrome [Internet]; 2021 [cited 2021 Jun 30]. Available from: <https://healthycanadians.gc.ca/recall-alert-rappel-avis/hc-sc/2021/75947a-eng.php>
23. Brighton Collaboration. Draft myocarditis case definition (version_1.4.2_30.May.2021) [Internet]; 2021 [cited 2021 Jun 2]. Available from: <https://brightoncollaboration.us/myocarditis-case-definition-update/>