

COVID-19 Vaccines Do Not Increase Risk of Related Adverse Events



According to a study published in the journal *Vaccines*, COVID-19 vaccines have not been linked to an increased risk of serious adverse events such as heart attack, stroke, cardiac arrest, myocarditis, pericarditis, and deep vein thrombosis. The study, which was coordinated by Lamberto Manzoli, a medical epidemiologist and professor at the University of Bologna's Department of Medical and Surgical Sciences, involved researchers from the University of Ferrara and the Local Health Authority (ASL) of Pescara.

Over the course of 18 months, from January 2021 to July 2022, the entire population of the Italian province of Pescara was monitored, and health data were collected and analysed to determine the frequency of various serious illnesses. The study found that none of the illnesses examined were more prevalent among the vaccinated population than among the unvaccinated.

Prof Manzoli stated that "the results obtained clearly show that there was no increased risk of serious diseases among the vaccinated," and that while there were a few isolated adverse events, the safety profile of the vaccines used during the pandemic was confirmed. He added that longer-term follow-up is important.

The study is currently the only one in the world to have monitored a population for over a year and to have taken into account various factors such as age, gender, and clinical risk. The analysis found that both deaths and the occurrence of the diseases examined were less common among vaccinated individuals, regardless of their gender, age, or clinical risk profile.

Additionally, the study showed that vaccinated individuals who contracted COVID-19 were better protected against the virus than those who had recovered from the disease but were unvaccinated. Conversely, a higher incidence of the diseases examined was found among individuals who had only received one or two vaccine doses and had not contracted COVID-19 compared to those who had received three or more doses.

The data showed that 83.2% of vaccinated individuals who did not contract COVID-19 received at least three doses of the vaccine, while those who received only one or two doses did not complete the vaccination cycle because they either died or were deterred by the onset of a disease.

Source: Università Di Bologna

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