



## COVID-19









# Selected Adverse Events Reported after COVID-19 Vaccination

Updated Apr. 13, 2021

Print

CDC and FDA have recommended a pause in the use of the Johnson & Johnson's Janssen COVID-19 vaccine in the United States out of an abundance of caution, effective Tuesday, April 13. CDC will convene a meeting of the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP) on Wednesday, April 14, to address this issue. People who have received the J&J/Janssen COVID-19 vaccine within the past three weeks who develop severe headache, abdominal pain, leg pain, or shortness of breath should contact their health care provider.

### Safety of COVID-19 Vaccines

Results from monitoring efforts are reassuring. Some people have no side effects. Many people have reported only mild side effects after COVID-19 vaccination.

# What you need to know

- COVID-19 vaccines are safe and effective.
- Millions of people in the United States have received COVID-19 vaccines, and these vaccines will undergo the most intensive safety monitoring in U.S. history.
- CDC recommends you get a COVID-19 vaccine as soon as you are eligible.
- Adverse events described on this page have been reported to the Vaccine Adverse
  Event Reporting System (VAERS)
- To date, VAERS has not detected patterns in cause of death that would indicate a safety problem with COVID-19 vaccines.
- VAERS accepts reports of any adverse event following vaccination, even if it is not clear the vaccine caused the problem.
- CDC, FDA, and other federal partners will continue to monitor the safety of the COVID-19 vaccines.

# Anaphylaxis after COVID-19 vaccination

Severe allergic reactions, including anaphylaxis, can occur after any vaccination.

**Anaphylaxis after COVID-19 vaccination is rare.** If this occurs, vaccination providers can effectively and immediately treat the reaction.

CDC and FDA scientists have evaluated reports from people who experienced a type of severe allergic reaction—anaphylaxis—after getting a COVID-19 vaccine. Anaphylaxis after COVID-19 vaccination is **rare** and occurred in approximately 2 to 5 people per million vaccinated in the United States based on events reported to VAERS. This kind of allergic reaction almost always occurs within 30 minutes after vaccination. Fortunately, vaccination providers have medicines available to effectively and immediately treat patients who experience anaphylaxis following vaccination. Learn more about COVID-19 vaccines and allergic reactions.

## Reports of death after COVID-19 vaccination

To date, Vaccine Adverse Event Reporting System (VAERS) has not detected patterns in cause of death that would indicate a safety problem with COVID-19 vaccines.

- FDA requires vaccination providers to report any death after COVID-19 vaccination to VAERS.
- Reports of death to VAERS following vaccination do not necessarily mean the vaccine caused the death.
- CDC follows up on any report of death to request additional information and learn more about what occurred and to determine whether the death was a result of the vaccine or unrelated.
- CDC, FDA, and other federal partners will continue to monitor the safety of COVID-19 vaccines.

Over 189 million doses of COVID-19 vaccines were administered in the United States from December 14, 2020, through April 12, 2021. During this time, VAERS received 3,005 reports of death (0.00158%) among people who received a COVID-19 vaccine. CDC and FDA physicians review each case report of death as soon as notified and CDC requests medical records to further assess reports. A review of available clinical information including death certificates, autopsy, and medical records revealed no evidence that vaccination contributed to patient deaths. CDC and FDA will continue to investigate reports of adverse events, including deaths, reported to VAERS.

Have you experienced a side effect following COVID-19 vaccination?

You can report it to VAERS .

#### More Information

Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP): COVID-19 vaccine Safety update—January 2021 (slide deck) [1.19 MB, 56 Pages]

Last Updated Apr. 13, 2021 Content source: National Center for Immunization and Respiratory Diseases (NCIRD), Division of Viral

Diseases