



COVID-19

Selected Adverse Events Reported after COVID-19 Vaccination


Updated Nov. 10, 2021

NOTICE: CDC now recommends that children between the ages of 5 and 11 years receive the Pfizer-BioNTech pediatric COVID-19 Vaccine. Learn more about [vaccines for children and teens](#).

Safety of COVID-19 Vaccines

Some people have no side effects. Many people have reported side effects that are generally mild to moderate and should go away within a few days.

What You Need to Know


- COVID-19 vaccines are **safe and effective**.
- Millions of people in the United States have received COVID-19 vaccines under the most intense safety monitoring in U.S. history.
- CDC recommends everyone ages 5 years and older get vaccinated as soon as possible to help protect against COVID-19 and the related, potentially severe complications that can occur.
- CDC, the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA), and other federal agencies are monitoring the safety of COVID-19 vaccines.
- Adverse events described on this page have been reported to the [Vaccine Adverse Event Reporting System \(VAERS\)](#) .
- VAERS accepts reports of any adverse event following any vaccination.
- Reports of adverse events to VAERS following vaccination, including deaths, do not necessarily mean that a vaccine caused a health problem.

Serious adverse events after COVID-19 vaccination are rare but may occur.

For public awareness and in the interest of transparency, CDC is providing timely updates on the following serious adverse events of interest:

- **Anaphylaxis, a severe type of allergic reaction, following administration of COVID-19 vaccination is rare** and has occurred in approximately 2 to 5 people per million vaccinated in the United States. Anaphylaxis can occur after any kind of vaccination. If it happens, healthcare providers can effectively and immediately treat the reaction. Learn more about COVID-19 vaccines and allergic reactions, including [anaphylaxis](#).
- **Thrombosis with thrombocytopenia syndrome (TTS) occurring after Johnson & Johnson's Janssen (J&J/Janssen) COVID-19 vaccination is rare.** As of November 4, 2021, more than 15.7 million doses of the J&J/Janssen COVID-19 vaccine have been given in the United States. CDC and FDA have identified 50 confirmed reports of people who got the J&J/Janssen COVID-19 vaccine and later developed TTS, including 5 confirmed reports of death. Women ages 18-49, especially, should be

aware of the rare but increased risk of this adverse event. There are other COVID-19 vaccine options available for which this risk has not been seen. [Learn more about J&J/Janssen COVID-19 vaccine and TTS.](#)

- To date, two confirmed cases of TTS following mRNA COVID-19 vaccination (Moderna) have been reported to VAERS after more than 409 million doses of [mRNA COVID-19 vaccines](#) administered in the United States. Based on available data, there is not an increased risk for TTS after mRNA COVID-19 vaccination.
- CDC and FDA are monitoring reports of [Guillain-Barré Syndrome](#) (GBS) in people who have received the J&J/Janssen COVID-19 vaccine. GBS is a rare disorder where the body's immune system damages nerve cells, causing muscle weakness and sometimes paralysis. Most people fully recover from GBS, but some have permanent nerve damage. After more than 15.7 million J&J/Janssen COVID-19 vaccine doses administered, there have been around 250 preliminary reports of GBS identified in VAERS as of November 4, 2021. These cases have largely been reported about 2 weeks after vaccination and mostly in men, many ages 50 years and older. CDC will continue to monitor for and evaluate reports of GBS occurring after COVID-19 vaccination and will share more information as it becomes available.
- **Myocarditis and pericarditis occurring after COVID-19 vaccination are rare.** As of November 4, 2021, VAERS has received 1,783 reports of myocarditis or pericarditis among people ages 12–29 years who received COVID-19 vaccines. Most cases have been reported after mRNA COVID-19 vaccination (Pfizer-BioNTech or Moderna), particularly in male adolescents and young adults after the second dose. Through follow-up, including medical record reviews, CDC and FDA have confirmed 1,031 reports of myocarditis or pericarditis. [Learn more about myocarditis and pericarditis after mRNA COVID-19 vaccination.](#)
- **Reports of death after COVID-19 vaccination are rare.** More than 432 million doses of COVID-19 vaccines were administered in the United States from December 14, 2020, through November 8, 2021. During this time, VAERS received 9,549 reports of death (0.0022%) among people who received a COVID-19 vaccine. FDA requires healthcare providers to report any death after COVID-19 vaccination to VAERS, even if it's unclear whether the vaccine was the cause. **Reports of adverse events to VAERS following vaccination, including deaths, do not necessarily mean that a vaccine caused a health problem.** A review of available clinical information, including death certificates, autopsy, and medical records has not established a causal link to COVID-19 vaccines. However, recent reports indicate a plausible causal relationship between the [J&J/Janssen COVID-19 vaccine and TTS](#), a rare and serious adverse event that causes blood clots with low platelets, [which has caused 5 deaths](#)  [1,438 KB, 33 pages].

Related Pages

- › [Safety of COVID-19 Vaccines](#)
- › [Vaccine Adverse Event Reporting System \(VAERS\): What Reports Mean and How VAERS Works](#)