

Kuinka suuri osuus haitoista yleisesti löytyy VAERS järjestelmästä?

- Passiivinen järjestelmä, joka luottaa terveydenhuoltohenkilöstön/ rokotettujen raportointiin
- Lievissä haitoissa aliraportointia - osaltaan tarkoituksenmukaista
- Vakavissa haitoissa pyritään mahdollisimman korkeaan raportoitujen osuuteen:

Suolentuppeumista löytyi rotavirusrokotusten jälkeen **47%** tapauksista
(Verstraeten 2001)

Paralyttisistä polioista löytyi poliorokotteen jälkeä **68%**
(Rosenthal ja Chen 1995)

Verstraeten, T ym. Enhancing vaccine safety surveillance: a capture-recapture analysis of intussusception after rotavirus vaccination. Am J Epidemiol 2001;154:1006-101

Rosenthal ja Chen. The reporting sensitivities of two passive surveillance systems for vaccine adverse events. Am J Public Health 1995;85:1706-170

VEARSiin raportoutujen Guillain-Barré tapausten osuus

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Table 2

VAERS reporting sensitivity for Guillain-Barré Syndrome (GBS) after three vaccines.

Vaccine	Rate in VSD within 42 days of vaccination	Rate in Vaccine Adverse Event Reporting System (VAERS)	VAERS Reporting Sensitivity
2009 H1N1 inactivated pandemic vaccine	6.08 per million doses administered during the 2009–2010 season [17]	1.33 per million doses estimated to have been given Oct. 2009–Jan. 2010 [16] ¹	22%
		3.35 per million doses administered in military population for ages 17–44 years with report date of Aug. 2009–Dec. 2010 [19] ²	55%
		0.93 per million doses estimated to have been given in non-military population for ages 17–44 years with report date of Aug. 2009–Dec. 2010 [19] ³	15%
Human papillomavirus vaccine, quadrivalent (4vHPV)	0.36 cases per million doses administered 2006–2015 [21]	0.23 cases per million doses distributed 2009–2015 [15] ⁴	64%
2012–2013 influenza season inactivated influenza vaccine (IIV)	4.94 cases per million doses administered during the 2012–2013 season [22]	0.59 cases per million doses distributed [23] ⁵	12%

Miller ER ym. The reporting sensitivity of the Vaccine Adverse Event Reporting System (VAERS) for anaphylaxis and for Guillain-Barré syndrome. Vaccine 2020;38(47):7458-6.3

VEARSiin raportoutujen anafylaksioiden osuus

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Table 1
VAERS reporting sensitivity for anaphylaxis after seven vaccines.

Vaccine	Incidence Rate in Vaccine Safety Datalink (VSD) ^{1,2}	Reporting Rate in Vaccine Adverse Event Reporting System (VAERS)	VAERS Reporting Sensitivity
Measles, Mumps & Rubella (MMR)	5.14 per million doses administered 2009–2011 [7]	1.31 per million doses distributed 2006–2016 [10] ³	25%
Pneumococcal Polysaccharide 23 valent (PPSV23)	2.86 per million doses administered 2009–2011 [7]	0.38 per million doses distributed 2006–2016 [10] ³ 0.77 per million doses distributed 2004–2013 [13] ⁴	13%
Varicella	5.77 per million doses administered 2009–2011 [7]	1.2 per million doses distributed 2006–2016 [10] ³	27%
Zoster live (ZVL)	6.58 per million doses administered 2009–2011 [7]	1.6 per million doses distributed 2006–2015 [14] ⁴	21%
Human papillomavirus vaccine, quadrivalent (4vHPV)	2.58 per million doses administered 2009–2011 [7]	0.63 per million doses distributed 2009–2015 [15] ⁴	24%
2009 H1N1 inactivated pandemic influenza A	2.11 per million doses administered 2009–2011 [7]	1.6 per million doses estimated to have been given from Oct. 2009 to Jan. 2010 [16] ⁵	76%
Influenza (all types)	1.53 per million doses administered 2009–2011 [7]	0.2 per million doses administered 2010–2016 [10] ³	13%

Miller ER ym. The reporting sensitivity of the Vaccine Adverse Event Reporting System (VAERS) for anaphylaxis and for Guillain-Barré syndrome. Vaccine 2020;38(47):7458-63.