IMSURE ACTIVE SURVEILLANCE: ADVERSE EVENT FOLLOWING Immunization (AEFI) covid-19 Among single dose vaccine Recipients in Malaysia

Mohd Amierul Fikri Mahmud^{*1}, Eida Nurhadzira Muhammad¹, Faizul Akmal Abdul Rahim¹, Mohd Hatta Abdul Muttalip¹, Mohd Farihan Md Yatim¹, Chong Zhuo Lin¹

¹Institute for Public Health, National Institutes of Health, Ministry of Health Malaysia.

Introduction

- Different levels of protection against COVID-19 infection are provided to vaccine recipients through the immunisation programme.
- IMSURE, a surveillance programme launched in collaboration with the Malaysia's COVID-19 National Immunisation

Methodology

- A prospective cohort design was used in this sentinel surveillance study to monitor and follow-up on selected Convidecia vaccine (single-dose vaccine) recipients in Selangor, Sabah and Kedah.
- AEFI was recorded using a questionnaire 14 days after complete dose.



Programme, is responsible to monitor the level of immunity and the occurrence of COVID-19 after vaccination.

 This study aims to describe the AEFI among single dose vaccine recipients in Malaysia.

Results

- The study assessed 562 recipients, and 166 (29.5%) of them reported having AEFI. Most reported AEFI were systemic symptoms (79.5%) such as fever, dizziness and headache, followed by localised symptoms (20.5%) mostly, pain at the injection site.
- No severe AEFI was documented during this study.
- There were significant associations between ethnicity (χ^2

 Descriptive analysis was done to describe the event of AEFI, and the characteristics were compared using the Chi-Square test.

Discussion & Conclusion

- This finding also in line with NPRA ADR/AEFI report which stated that the majority (93.0%) of reported AEFI were non-serious.
- As conclusion, this study demonstrated that Convidecia vaccine has several mild symptoms of AEFI and suggested that the benefit-to-risk ratio of this vaccine remains favourable.

=13.83, p=0.01) and comorbidity (χ 2 =0.02, p=0.02) with AEFI among Convidecia recipients.

Sociodemographic & risk factors characteristics among single dose vaccine in Malaysia.

Variables	Experience any AEFI (N=562)				<i>p</i> -value
	Yes	%	No	%	
Sex					
Male	82	49.4	202	51.0	0.727
Female	84	50.6	194	49.0	
Ethnicity					
Malay	54	23.7	174	76.3	0.001
Bumiputera Sabah	20	52.6	18	47.4	
Others	92	31.3	204	68.9	
Age					
18-39	101	29.4	242	70.6	0.972
40-59	58	29.4	139	70.6	
≥ 60	7	31.8	15	68.2	
BMI (WHO 1998)					
Underweight	13	25.0	39	75.0	
Normal	84	33.2	169	66.8	0.284
Overweight	45	28.8	111	71.2	
Obese	24	23.8	77	76.2	
COVID-19 Infection					
Yes	7	25.9	20	74.1	0.429
No	159	29.7	376	70.3	
Comorbidity					
Yes	57	39.9	86	60.1	0.001
No	109	26.0	310	74.0	
Smoking					
Never	91	28.8	225	71.2	0.870
Past	7	33.3	14	66.7	
Current	68	30.2	157	69.8	
Alcohol Use					
Yes	7	36.8	12	63.2	0.454
No	159	29.3	384	70.7	
Stress			81/6		
Low	61	25.3	180	74.7	0.710
Moderate	103	32.4	215	67.6	
High	2	66.7	1	33.3	



Data collection activities for Post Vaccination COVID-19 Immunity and Diseases Surveillance in Malaysia (IMSURE) 2021-2022.

Acknowledgment

The authors would like to thank the Director General of Health Malaysia for his permission to present this poster.