Cutaneous Adverse Drug Reactions of COVID-19 Vaccines: A Cross-Sectional Study of the Largest Healthcare System in Taiwan

EPH98

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OBJECTIVES

Potential cutaneous adverse drug reactions (cADRs) associated with COVID-19 vaccinations are well-known. However, comprehensive evaluation including detailed patient characteristics, vaccine types, signs and symptoms, treatments and outcomes from such cADRs are still lacking in Taiwan.

METHODS

December 2019 — First COVID-19 outbreak in Wuhan, China

October 2022 — The time of study ended

Cross-sectional study

Spontaneous ADR reporting data
- From Taiwan's largest multi-institutional healthcare system

Physicians and pharmacists
- Ensured the data quality and completeness of the reported ADR records

Descriptive statistics
- Demographic characteristics
- Administered COVID-19 vaccines
- Clinical manifestations
- Management

RESULTS

Demographic characteristics

31.9% cADR
cADRs
- 242 from 759 reported COVID-19 vaccine-related ADRs were identified

88.3% Judged as "Possible"
Naranjo Scale
- Assessment of causality between cADR and vaccine

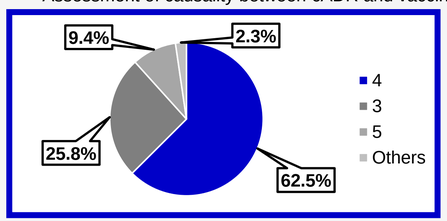


Figure 1: The proportion of each Naranjo score

48.1±17.5 years
Age (mean ± standard deviation)
- The majority of cADRs reported in the 40-64 years old age group

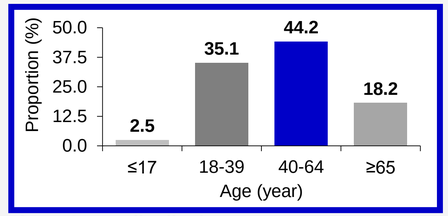


Figure 2: Age distribution

68.2% Women
Gender
- cADRs were more common in female

99.6%
No history of allergy to vaccines
Past history of allergy to vaccines
- Most of the patients had no relevant history

Administered COVID-19 vaccines

58.6% Oxford/AstraZeneca
Vaccine types
- The most reported brand of COVID-19 vaccines was Oxford/AstraZeneca

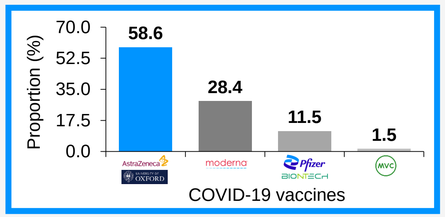


Figure 3: The proportion of each COVID-19 vaccine

77.8% First-dose vaccination
Number of dosing
- Mostly after first-dose vaccination

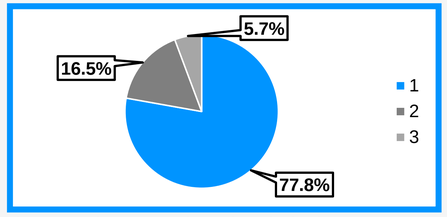


Figure 4: The proportion of each dosing

Clinical manifestations

18.7% Rash/Eruption
Signs and symptoms
- The most frequently reported cADR was rash/eruption

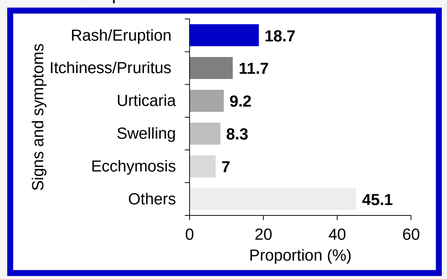


Figure 5: The proportion of each sign and symptom

23.8% Lower limbs
Location
- Mainly affecting the lower limbs

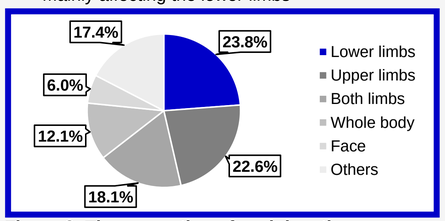


Figure 6: The proportion of each location

5.5 days (Median)
Onset time
- Within 1 to 167 days

Management

65.1% Medical needs
Medications were prescribed for cADRs

23% Oral antihistamines
Medications
- The most prescribed medications for cADRs was oral antihistamines

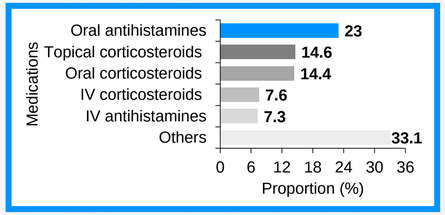
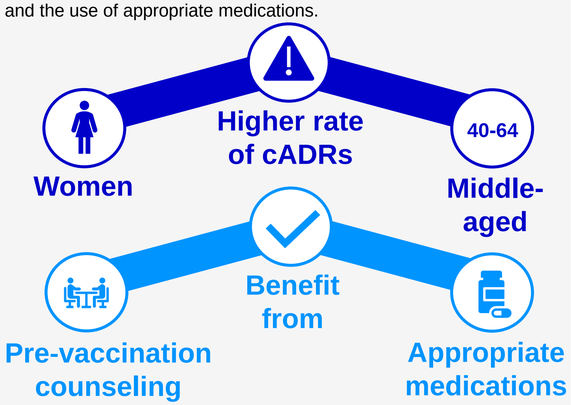


Figure 7: The proportion of each medication

7 days (Median)
Duration for resolving signs and symptoms
- Within 1 to 167 days

CONCLUSIONS

Our findings provide comprehensive details regarding COVID-19 vaccine-related cADRs in Taiwan. Certain groups, especially women and the middle-aged, who reported a relatively higher rate of cADRs, may benefit from pre-vaccination counseling about the risks of cADRs and the use of appropriate medications.



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