

# Signal Detection Methods for COVID-19 Vaccine Safety Surveillance

Michael Dymock

**TELETHON**  
**KIDS**  
**INSTITUTE**  
Discover. Prevent. Cure.

**WESFARMERS**  
CENTRE OF  
VACCINES  
& INFECTIOUS  
DISEASES

15<sup>th</sup> March

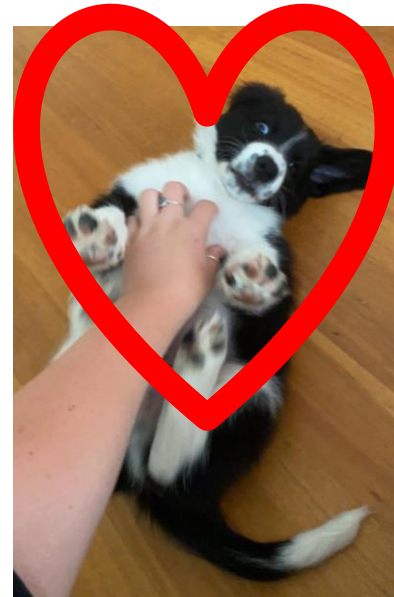
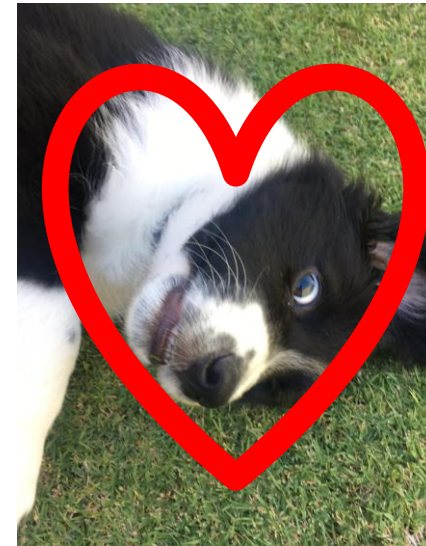
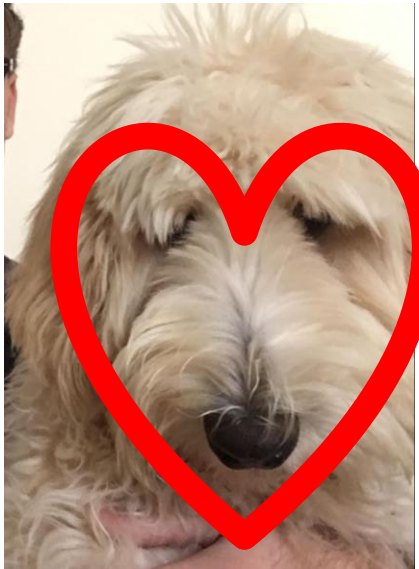
2021

Proudly supported by the  
people of Western Australia  
through Channel 7's Telethon





Who am I?





# Acknowledgements

AusVaxSafety

Leadership:

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Nick Wood

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Surveillance data have been provided by Vaxtracker and SmartVax. Surveys were sent on Day 3 after the vaccination, and data presented here are from surveys received up to 7 March 2021. These data are updated weekly.







# Background

- Why do we use vaccines?
  - Immune system creates antibodies to fight a specific disease
  - Effective way to prevent disease (up to 3 million lives saved per year)
  - Protective against at least 20 diseases
- Why do we monitor safety?
  - Vaccination is safe and side effects are usually minor and temporary
  - All licensed vaccines are tested using clinical trials & monitored over time
  - You are far more likely to be seriously injured by a vaccine-preventable disease than by a vaccine
  - **BUT** there are always risks



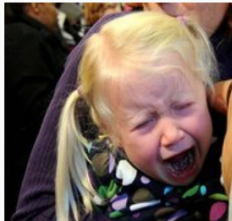
# What happened with the influenza vaccine in 2010?

- Brand of TIV associated with febrile convulsions
- 38 cases of febrile convulsions in children under 5 presented to Perth emergency departments

## The fallout from a batch of flu vaccine

Claire Krol  
Updated 23 Nov 2010, 12:07pm

When the Health Minister Kim Hames announced in April he had suspended the flu vaccination program for children under five, hundreds had already fallen ill, some had come close to death.



Days earlier a pattern had begun emerging - all the children had received the flu vaccine in the 24 hours before they were admitted to hospital

APRIL 23 2010

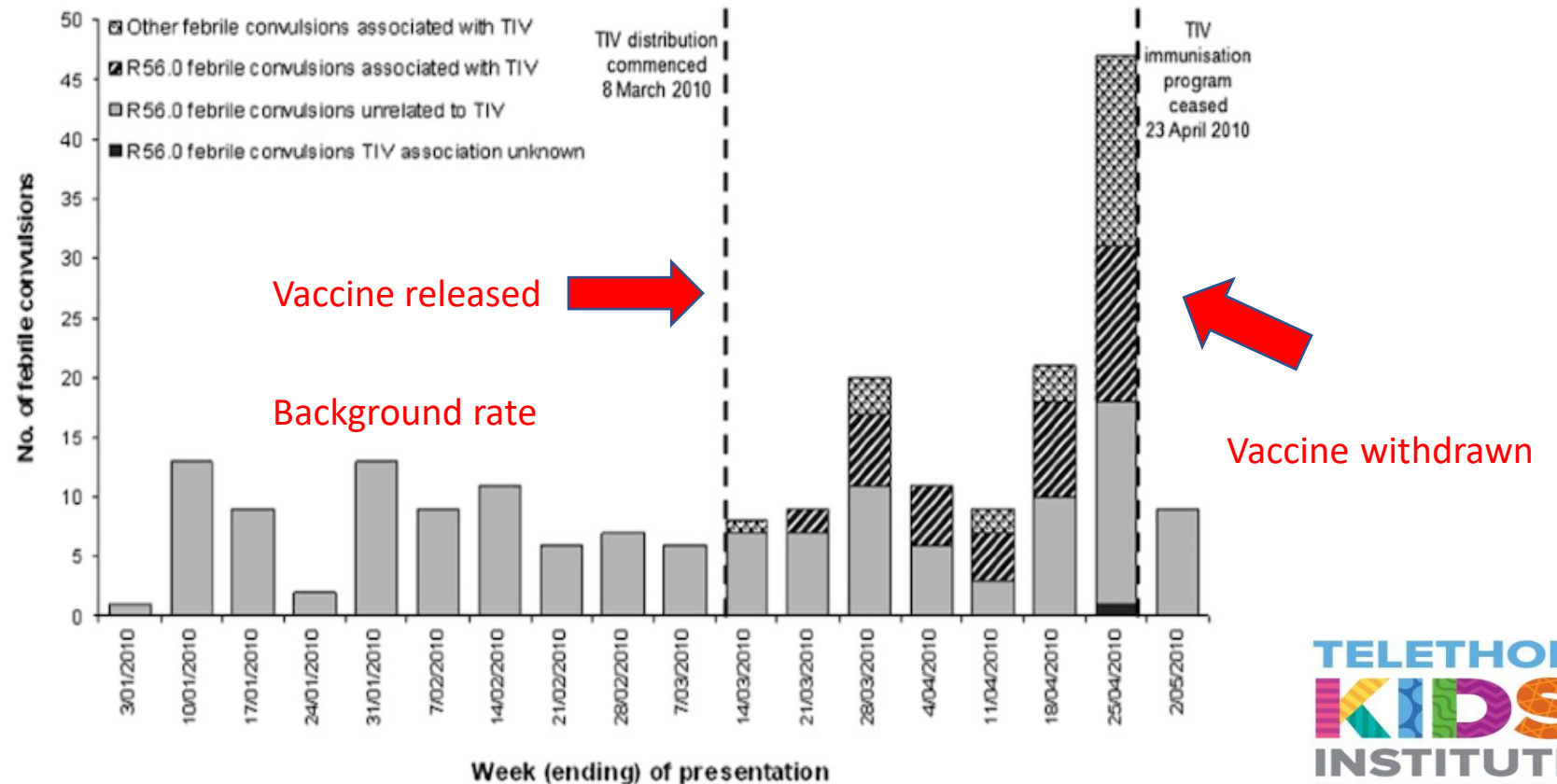
## Flu vaccination ban goes national after fever, convulsions in children

Chris Thomson [Show comments](#)

SHARE TWEET MORE

Seasonal flu vaccinations across Australia for children under five have been suspended after 23 children in Western Australia were admitted to hospital with convulsions following their injections.

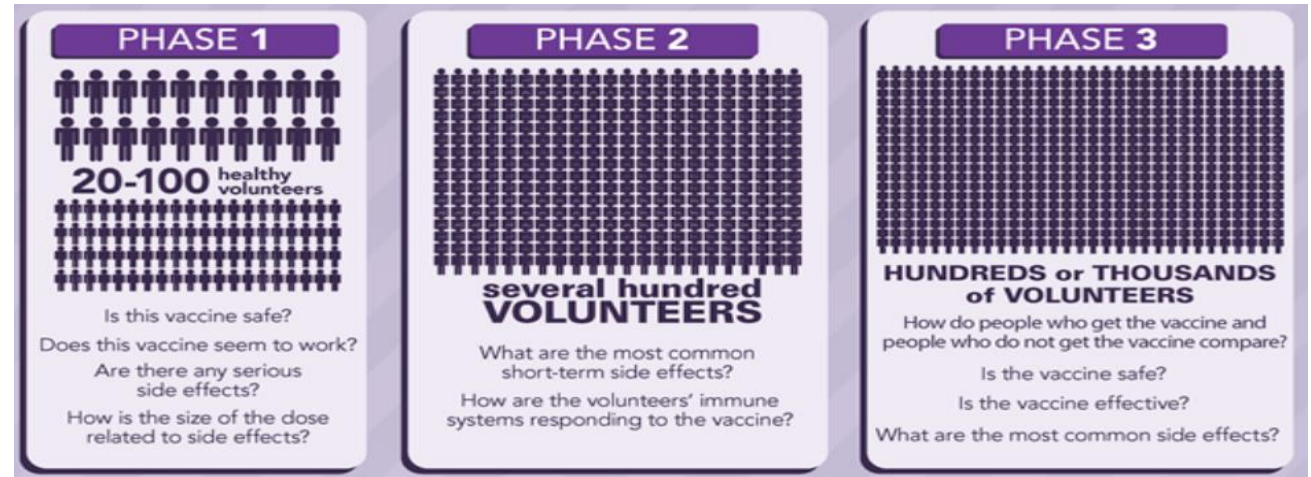
One child, aged 1, remains in a coma in a Perth hospital.



# Pre-COVID-19 sources of vaccine safety

## Clinical trials (pre-registration)

😊 Detection of **common** adverse events (site reactions, fever, etc.) in **healthy** individuals



☹️ Detection of adverse events following immunisation (AEFI):

- **Rare** AEFI (sample size too small)
- **Delayed** onset AEFI (follow-up too short)
- Individuals with **comorbidities**
- Vaccine-vaccine & Vaccine-drug **interactions**





# Pre-COVID-19 sources of vaccine surveillance

- Vaccine safety surveillance systems:
  - Observed cluster of cases in hospital or clinic (media, TIV example)
  - Spontaneous reports to TGA (limitations?)
  - Mining records from hospital databases or General Practices (researchers)
  - SmartVax/VaxTracker (active surveillance)
- How does AusVaxSafety monitor other vaccines?
  - SmartVax/VaxTracker – SMS
  - **Signal detection methods**



# Sources of vaccine surveillance

## Spontaneous reports of adverse events attributed to vaccines

- ☹️ Passive reporting must be interpreted with caution
  - Primarily hypothesis generating system
  - Cannot determine if vaccine **caused** adverse event
  - Under reporting of adverse events, especially known adverse events
- ☹️ No gold standard for evaluating statistical methods
- ☹️ No accepted threshold for declaring a signal







# Sources of vaccine surveillance

## Mining records from hospital databases

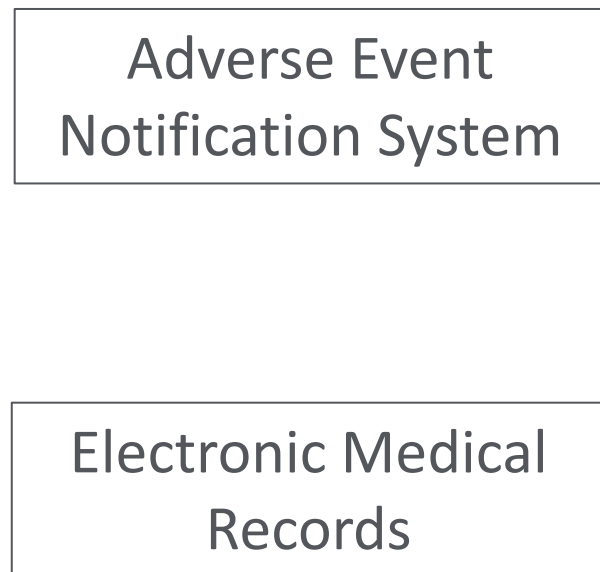
- ☹️ Restricted to retrospective investigations following identification of potential safety issues
- 😊 Standardised coding is available (often non-hierarchical)
- ☹️ Adverse events tend to be more severe (bias?)





# Sources of vaccine surveillance

## Mining records from General Practice



- 😊 GP records are a rich source for data mining and provide details on medications
- 😞 Lack of adverse event coding
- 😞 Difficult to determine onset date
- 😞 Difficult to determine comorbidities
- 😞 Inability to link patient across practices
- 😞 No links to hospital data
- 😞 No links to registries

# SmartVax and VaxTracker Systems

SmartVax movie

3 DAYS AFTER

SmartVax movie

Vaccination Survey

Your Medical Centre

Thank you for responding to this survey. Your/Your child's ongoing health is important to us and we would like to know more about the reaction to vaccination you experienced. Please complete the following 2 minute survey, which includes questions related to your reaction. This information is helpful to us in monitoring vaccine safety at Your Medical Centre and throughout Australia.

If you believe this is an error and did not experience a reaction following your vaccination, please tick here.

Next

Alan Leeb

DATABASE

YouTube

<https://www.smartvax.com.au/about-smartvax-vaccine-surveillance-system/>



# SmartVax and VaxTracker Systems



Health  
Hunter New England  
Local Health District

## Vaxtracker for National Vaccine Safety Surveillance

### Introduction

In 2010, use of the seasonal trivalent influenza vaccine in children under five years was halted nationally after unexpectedly high numbers of children experienced febrile convulsions following vaccination. The project aimed to develop and pilot an online real time post marketing vaccine monitoring system, designed to detect adverse events possibly associated with vaccination.

### Key activities

A web-based program called Vaxtracker was developed, which asked parents/carers of newly vaccinated children to complete two online surveys, collecting information on adverse events following immunisation.

In 2014, Vaxtracker became part of the national AusVaxSafety network. Vaxtracker is now used by general practices within the Hunter New England, South Eastern Sydney and Western Sydney Local Health Districts, the Sydney Children's Hospitals (Westmead and Randwick) and general practices in Victoria.



CATEGORY:  
Preventive health

<https://www.vaxtracker.net/>

Patrick Cashman



ON  
S  
UTE  
Cure.



# Sources of vaccine surveillance

## Active surveillance from SmartVax/VaxTracker

- 😊 SMS sent to participants after vaccination
- 😊 Large number of participating sites across Australia
- 😞 Moderate participation rate and data quality
- 😊 **Signal detection methods**
- 😞 Dependence on manual analysis (potential for human error)





# Vaccine safety in Australia AusVaxSafety summary report 2019

[Read more here](#)



Influenza vaccine safety data



Vaccine safety resources



Specialist immunisation services



COVID-19 vaccine safety surveillance







# COVID-19 Vaccines

- COVID-19 pandemic – over 2.6 million deaths (and counting)
- Many vaccines developed – Pfizer/BioNTech & Oxford/AstraZeneca
- Public concerns?
  - Comparatively short time from design to approval
  - Do the vaccines work?
  - Are the vaccines safe?
- Research questions?
  - Are the efficacy/safety profiles the same for everyone? Age/Sex/Pregnant?
  - When should the second dose be given? Coadministration?





# What do we know?

- Pfizer/BioNTech Data
  - Over 43,000 participants, over 16 years of age, mainly USA & Argentina
  - 95% efficacy and similar safety profile to other viral vaccines
- Oxford/AstraZeneca Data
  - Over 23,000 participants, over 18 years of age, trials in UK, Brazil, South Africa
  - Approx. 70% efficacy and acceptable safety profile (maybe slightly higher?)





How many approved  
(emergency use) COVID-19  
vaccines are there???







# Approved COVID-19 Vaccines (emergency use)

- **Comirnaty [Pfizer-BioNTech]**
- Moderna COVID-19 Vaccine [Moderna]
- **COVID-19 Vaccine AstraZeneca [Oxford-AstraZeneca]**
- Sputnik V [Gamaleya Research Institute]
- CoronaVac [Sinovax]
- BBIBP-CorV [Beijing Institute of Biological Products]
- JNJ-78436735 [Janssen Vaccines, Johnson & Johnson]
- EpiVacCorona [Federal Budgetary Research Institution, Center of Virology & Biotechnology]
- Convidicea (Ad5-nCoV) [CanSino Biologics]
- Covaxin [Bharat Biotech, ICMR]
- CoviVac [Chumakov Federal Scientific Center for Research & Development Of Immune & Biological Products]
- ZF2001 [Anhui Zhifei Longcom Biopharmaceutical, Institute of Microbiology of the Chinese Academy of Sciences]



**Table 15. Frequency of Solicited Local Reactions Within 7 Days After Each Vaccination, Reactogenicity Subset of the Phase 2/3 Safety Population\*, 18 to 55 Years of Age**

Local Reaction	BNT162b2	Placebo	BNT162b2	Placebo
	Dose 1	Dose 1	Dose 2	Dose 2
	N=2238	N=2248	N=2045	N=2053
	n (%)	n (%)	n (%)	n (%)

**Table 21. Frequency of Solicited Local Adverse Reactions Within 7 Days Following Either the First or Second Dose of Vaccine, Participants Age 18 to <64 years, Solicited Safety Set\*<sup>a</sup>**

	Vaccine Group	Placebo Group	Vaccine Group	Placebo Group
	Dose 1	Dose 1	Dose 2	Dose 2

FDA Briefing Documents for Comirnaty, Moderna & Janssen (Johnson & Johnson), respectively.

Results from clinical trials indicate low rates of serious adverse events but relatively high rates of minor adverse events.

Pain <sup>a</sup>
Any
Mild
Moderate
Severe
Redness <sup>b</sup>
Any
Mild
Moderate
Severe
Swelling <sup>b</sup>
Any
Mild
Moderate
Severe

Source: adapted from  
 n = number of participants  
 N = number of participants  
<sup>a</sup> Mild: does not interfere with daily activities  
<sup>b</sup> Mild: 2.0 to <5.0 cm  
 \* Participants in the reactogenicity subset received at least 1 dose of vaccine  
 Data analysis cutoff date: 1/27/2022

**Table 22. Frequency of Solicited Local Adverse Reactions Within 7 Days Following Either the First or Second Dose of Vaccine, All Participants and by Age**

	Vaccine Group	Placebo Group
	n/N (%)	n/N (%)
	N=21895	N=21888
Any	1895 (8.7)	1895 (8.7)
Mild	1895 (8.7)	1895 (8.7)
Moderate	136 (0.6)	136 (0.6)
Severe	22 (0.1)	22 (0.1)
Any	18 (0.1)	18 (0.1)
Mild	4 (0.02)	4 (0.02)
Moderate	96 (0.4)	96 (0.4)
Severe	56 (0.3)	56 (0.3)
Any	40 (0.2)	40 (0.2)
Mild	7 (0.03)	7 (0.03)
Moderate	96 (0.4)	96 (0.4)
Severe	56 (0.3)	56 (0.3)

Grade
Grade 3

Related <sup>b</sup> serious adverse event	7/21895 (<0.1)	2/21888 (<0.1) <sup>c</sup>
18-59 years of age	4/14564 (<0.1)	1/14547 (<0.1)
≥60 years of age	3/7331 (<0.1)	1/7341 (<0.1)
Deaths	3/21895 (<0.1)	16/21888 (0.1)
18-59 years	1/14564 (<0.1)	7/14547 (<0.1)
≥60 years	2/7331 (<0.1)	9/7341 (0.1)
Related <sup>b</sup> deaths	0	0
AE leading to study discontinuation	0	0





# What do we aim to do?

- Detailed break down of adverse event rates across subgroups
- Identify how these change over time
- Signal detection for possible **changes in safety profiles**
- Frequent reporting to TGA and Health
- Respond quickly to possible public concerns







# What are we doing?



## Day 0

You receive a COVID-19 vaccine at a participating immunisation clinic



## Day 3

You will get the first survey from your state/territory health department or your immunisation provider



## Day 8

You will get the 2nd survey from your state/territory health department or your immunisation provider



## 6 weeks

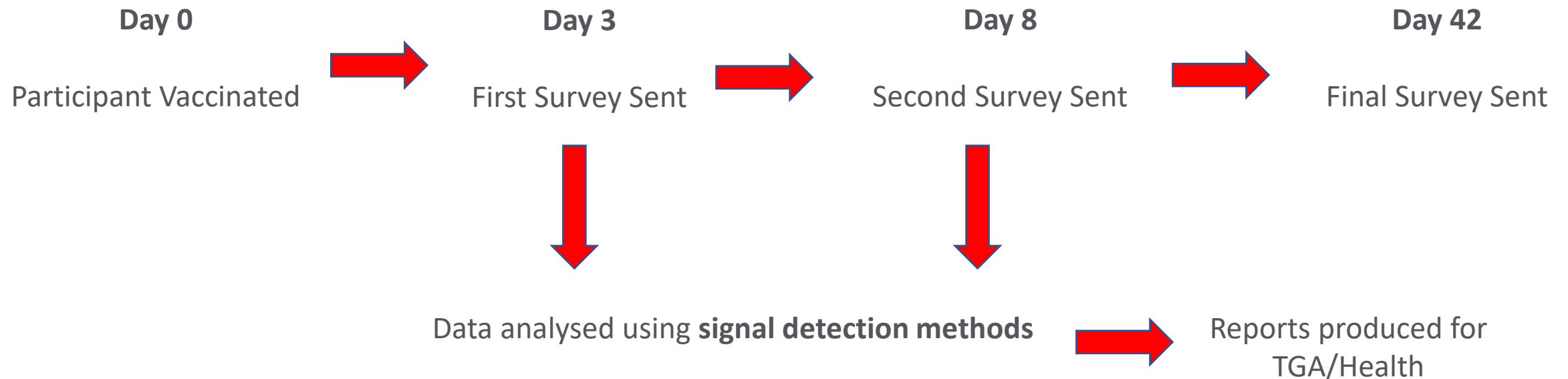
after your 2nd dose of COVID-19 vaccine you will get the final survey





# What are we doing?

- Automated surveillance system to monitor adverse events





# The Survey

- How do you receive the survey?
- When is it completed?
- What does the survey look like?
- Why does it have these questions?

Dose	
Was this your first or second dose of the COVID-19 vaccine? <small>* must provide value</small>	<input type="radio"/> First <input type="radio"/> Second <input type="radio"/> I don't know
Reaction to vaccine	
Did you have any reactions <i>in the 3 days following your most recent COVID-19 vaccination</i> ? <small>* must provide value</small>	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
Medical assistance	
Did any of the symptoms cause you to seek advice/care from a doctor/healthcare professional? <small>* must provide value</small>	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
Please select all the reactions that you experienced <i>in the 3 days following</i> vaccination	
Local reaction (pain, redness, swelling, itching at or near the injection site) <small>* must provide value</small>	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
Fever <small>* must provide value</small>	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No







# What do we do with the data?

- Clean the data – auto-populate, self report & missing
- Tabulate summaries of the data
- Analyse the data using **signal detection methods**:
  - **CUSUM** for medical attendances
  - **Bayesian hierarchical model** for effect estimates
- Produce reports for TGA/Health Departments
- Some data publicly available on AusVaxSafety and TGA websites



# What information is public?

As at 7 March 2021

## NO SAFETY SIGNAL DETECTED

29,467 surveys sent Australia wide

19,786 participants (67.1% response rate)



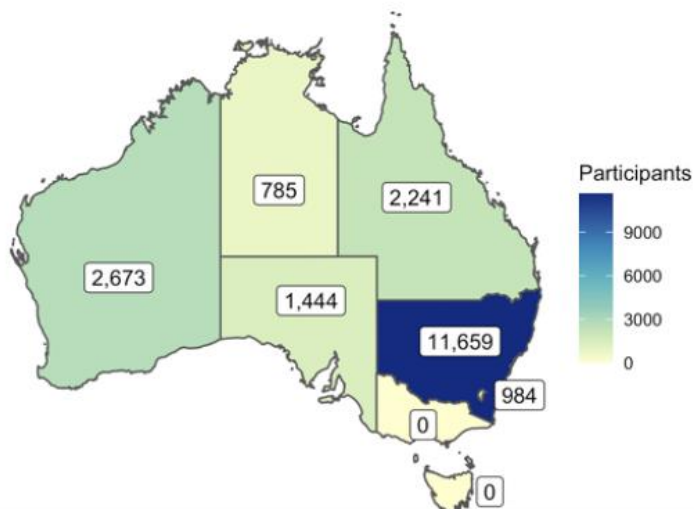
**64.3%** of participants reported no adverse event



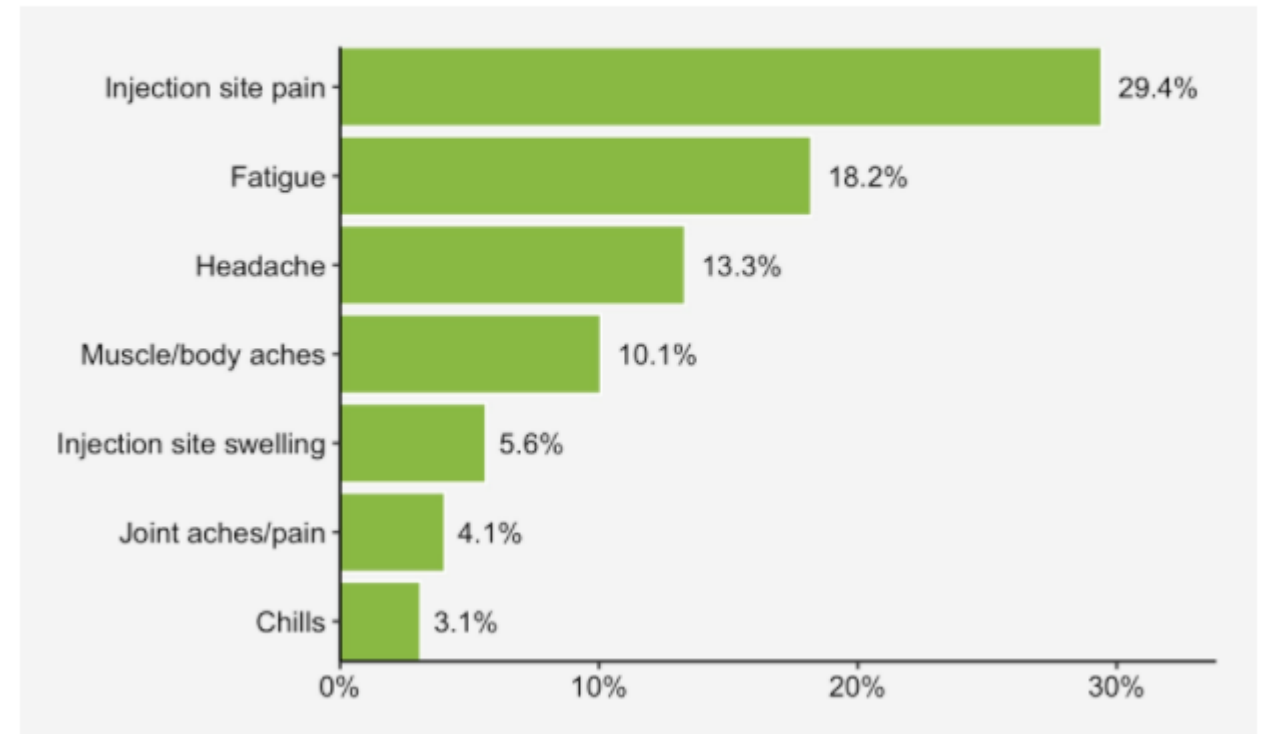
**35.7%** of participants reported any adverse event



**0.7%** of participants reported visiting a doctor or emergency department



**7,061** people reported one or more adverse events.  
The most commonly reported were:





To illustrate how we monitor for safety signals and estimate AE rates, I will use some made up data.

We call this simulation, and it is how we evaluate the best analysis methods to use before the data even arrives.







# Worked Example



- Real data is **confidential**
- This is **simulated data**
- Suppose we consider:
  - Comirnaty, Pfizer/BioNTech
  - Dose 1
  - Survey Day 3

Age	Participants	Medical Attendances
<50	4356	20
51-60	1238	7
61-70	334	3
71-80	130	1
80+	24	0



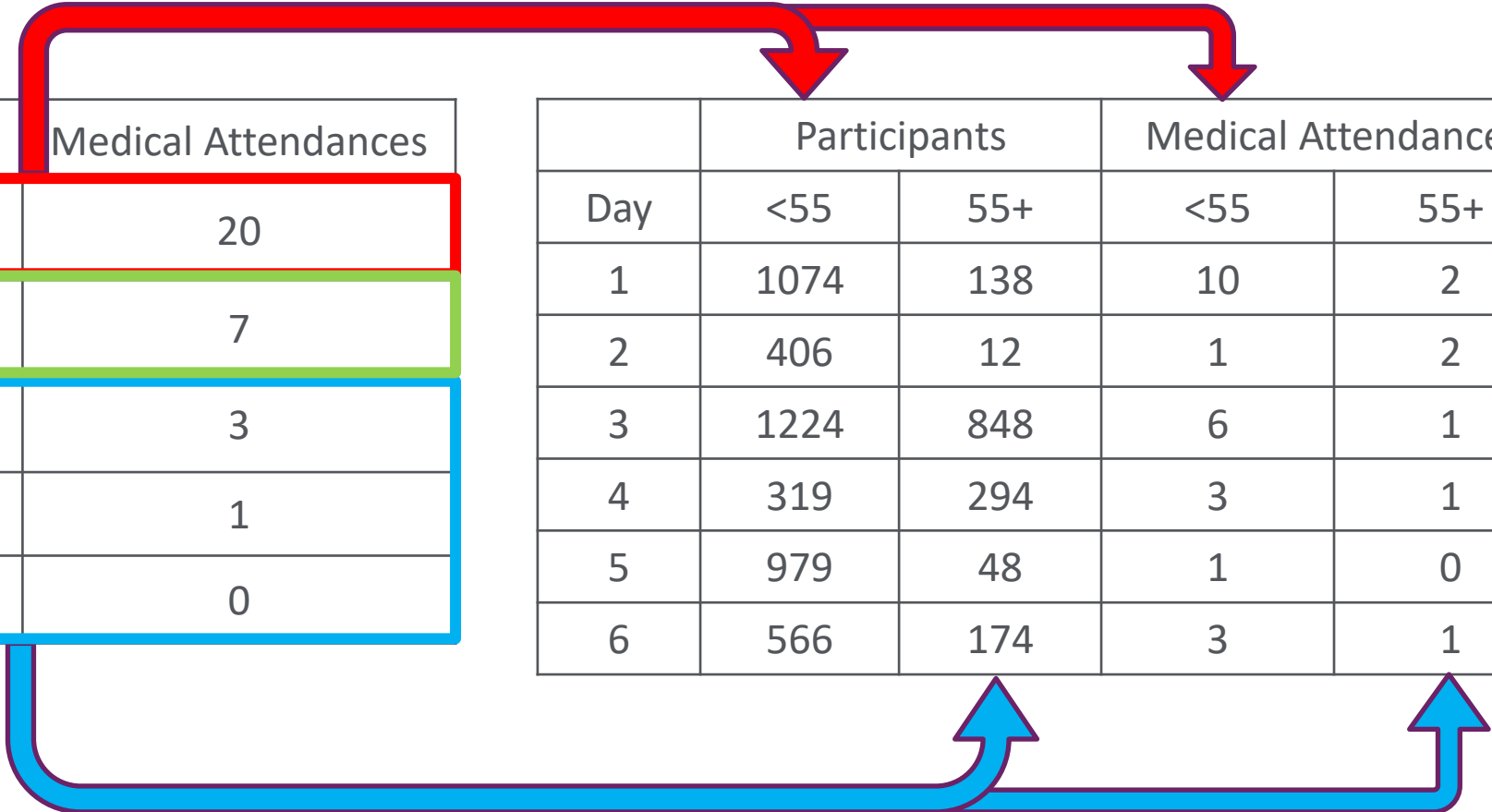


# Worked Example

**FAKE DATA**

Age	Participants	Medical Attendances
<50	4356	20
51-60	1238	7
61-70	334	3
71-80	130	1
80+	24	0

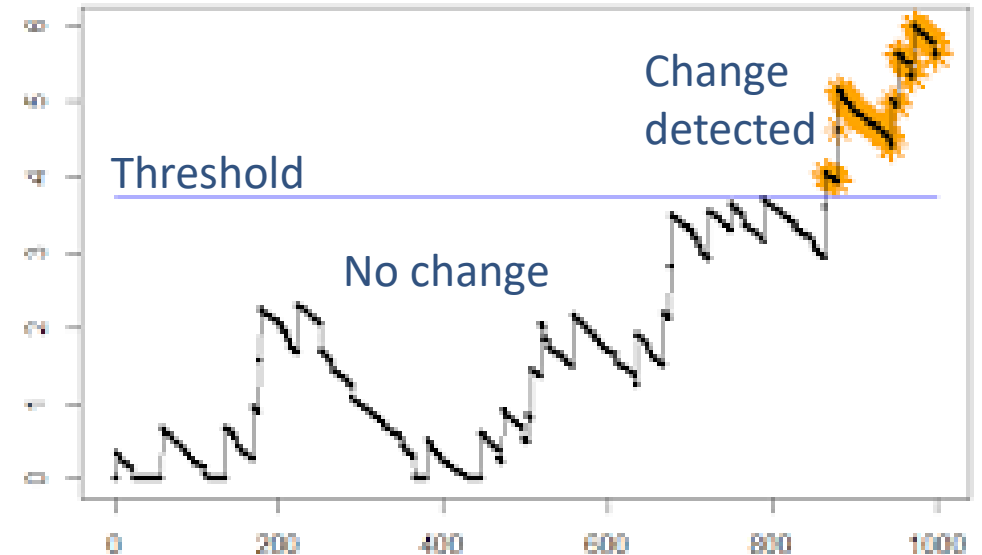
Day	Participants		Medical Attendances	
	<55	55+	<55	55+
1	1074	138	10	2
2	406	12	1	2
3	1224	848	6	1
4	319	294	3	1
5	979	48	1	0
6	566	174	3	1





# CUSUM Method

- CUSUM = **CU**mulative **SUM** Control Chart (change detection)
- **More** events → **Increased** signal
- **Less** events → **Decreased** signal
- Requires:
  - Control threshold
  - Expected probability
  - Maximum probability
- Signal > threshold → Signal Detected
- Operating characteristics explored using simulation



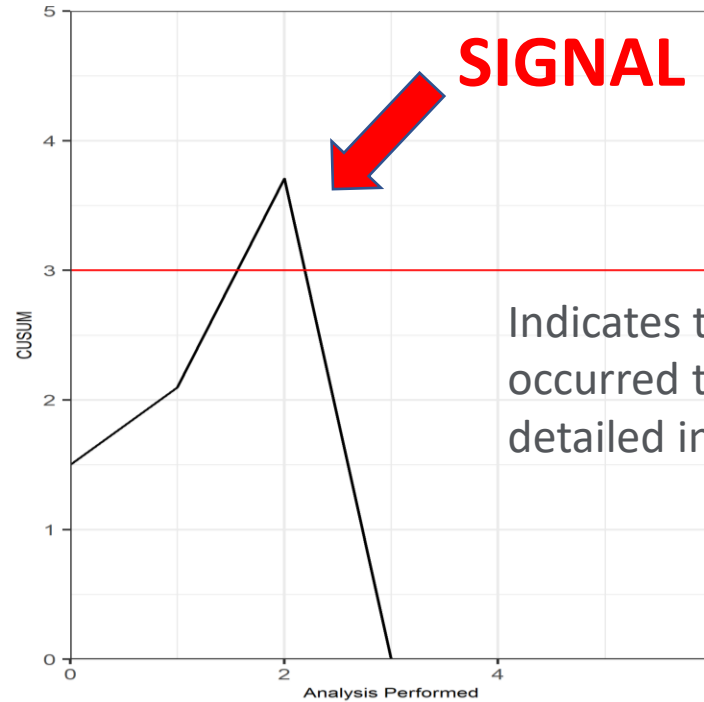
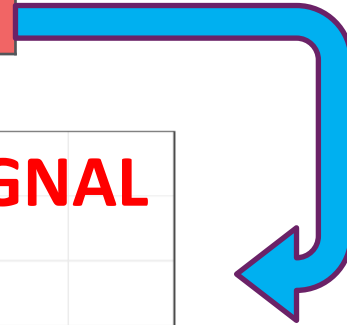
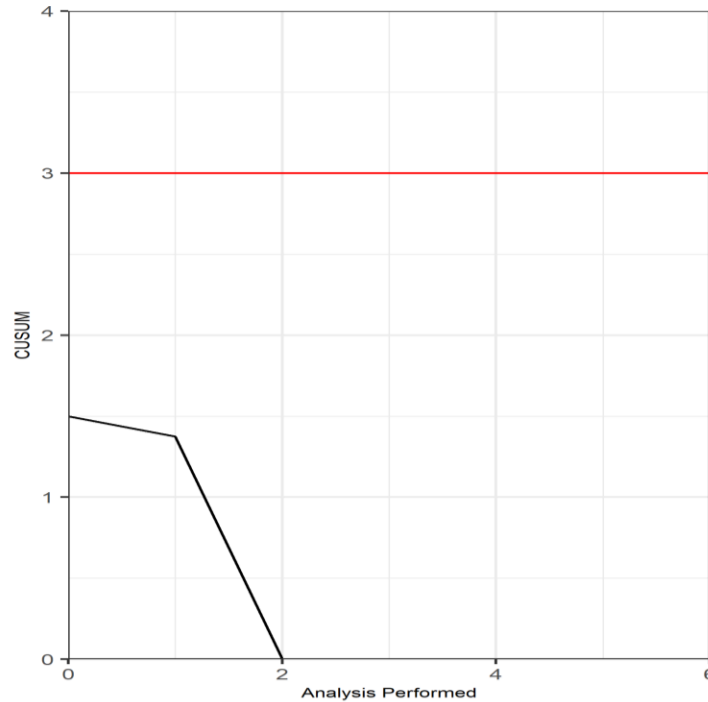
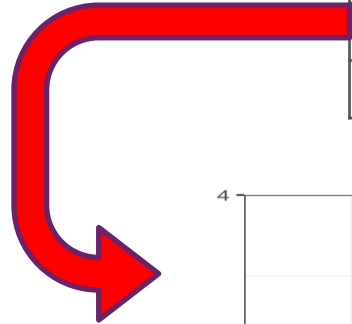




# CUSUM Output

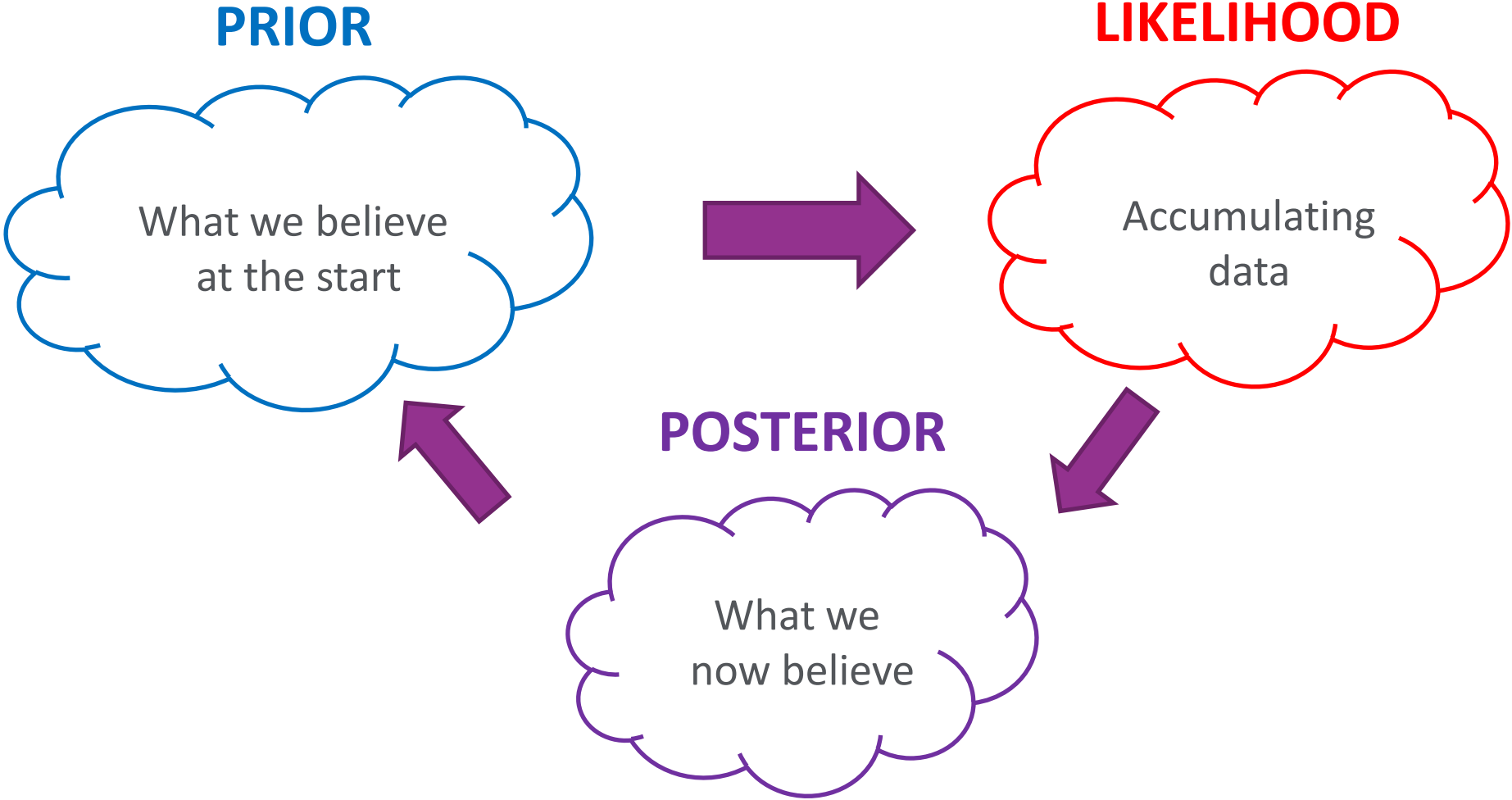
**FAKE DATA**

Age Group	No. of Records	CUSUM Status
<55	4,568	No Signal Detected
55+	1,514	Signal Detected





# Bayesian Model





# Bayesian Hierarchical Model

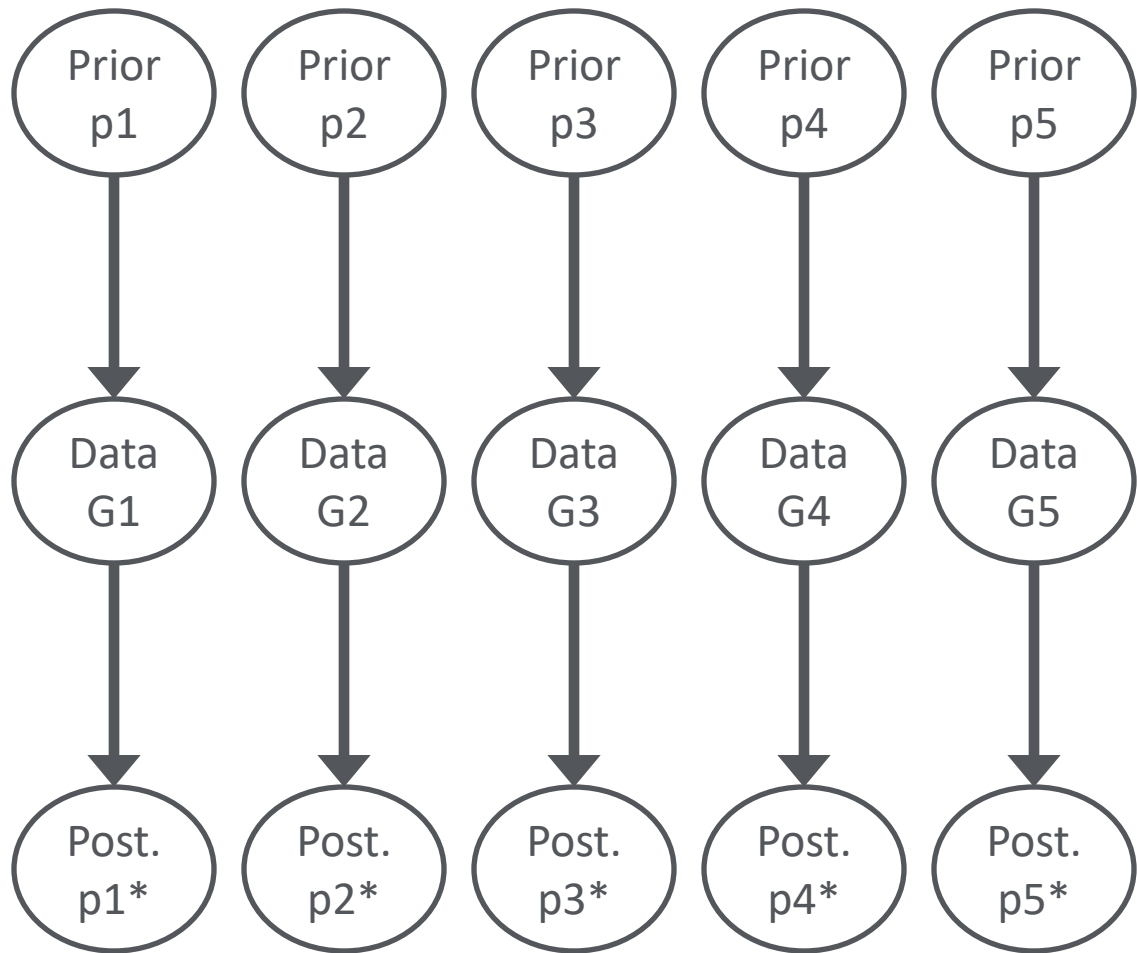
- Estimate **probability** of medical attendance
- Estimate separately for each **group** (brand x age x sex x dose#)
- Let groups **share information**

Age	Probability of Medical Attendance
<50	p1
51-60	p2
61-70	p3
71-80	p4
80+	p5

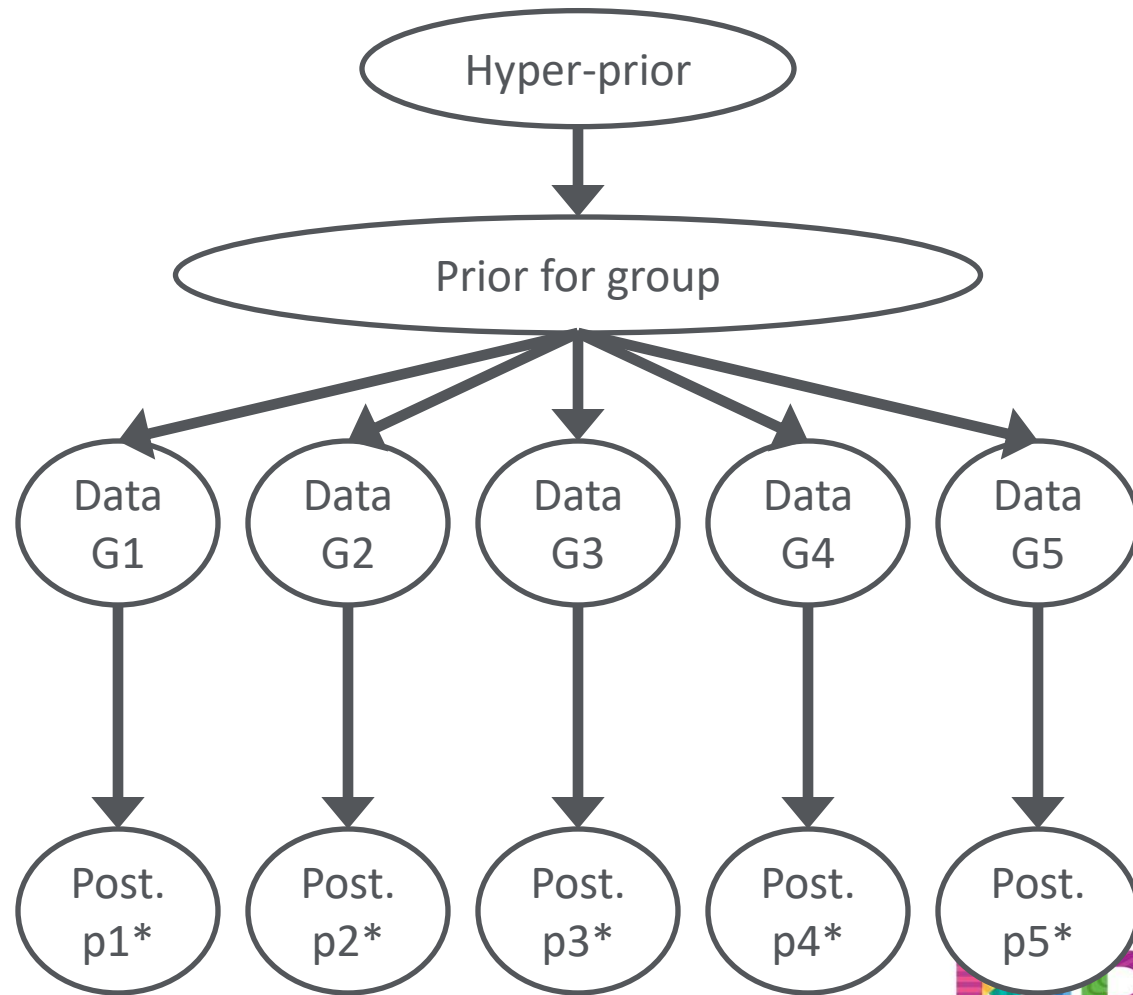




# Independent Model



# Hierarchical Model



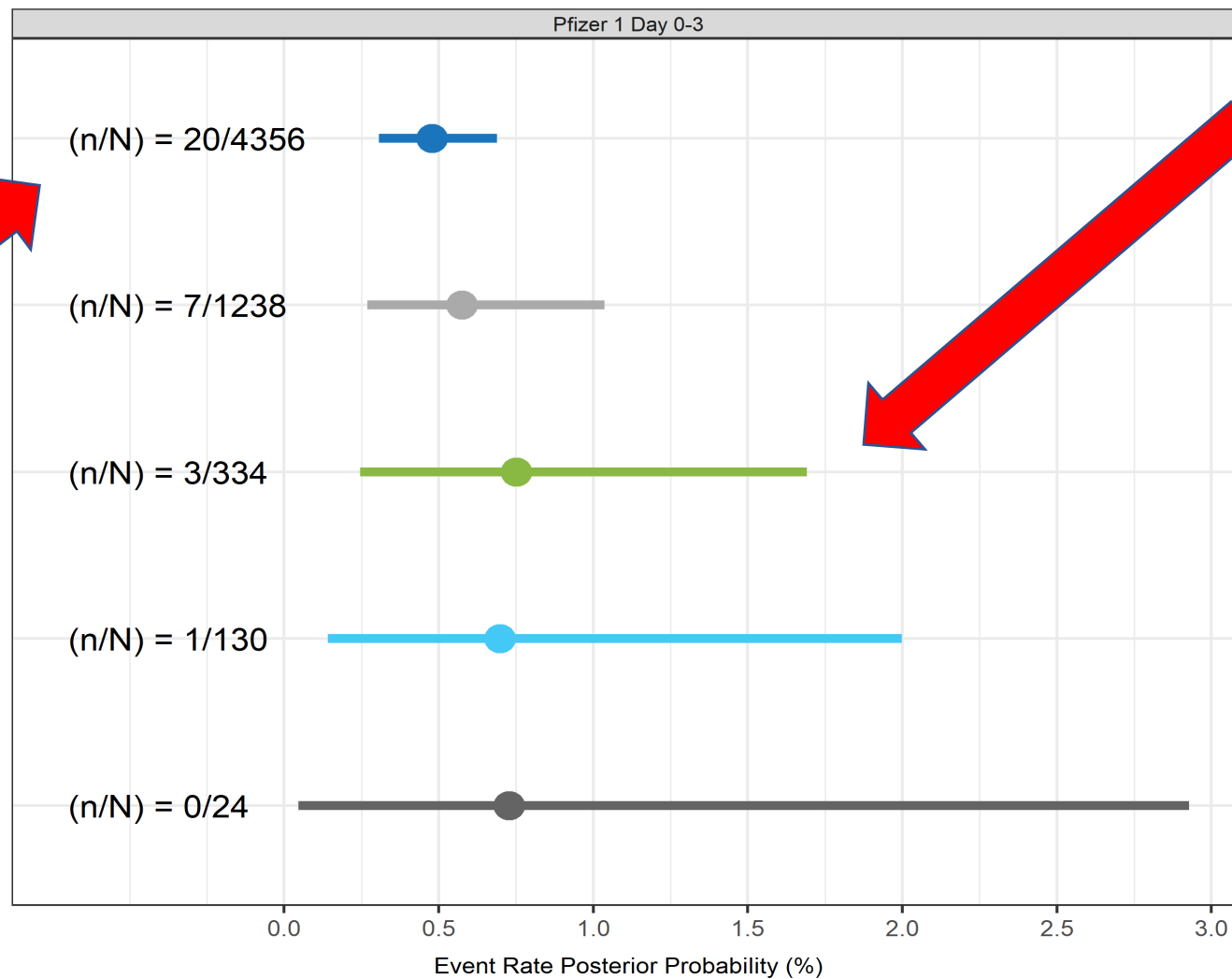




# Bayesian Output

**FAKE DATA**

Number of medical attendances and participants



95% Credible Intervals

Age

- <50
- 51-60
- 61-70
- 71-80
- 80+





# Problems Encountered

- What issues have we encountered so far?
  - Double entry of participants in some jurisdictions
  - Dose 2's recorded for some jurisdictions: error or 1<sup>st</sup> dose abroad?
  - Missing demographic data
  - Delay in some jurisdictions collecting data
- How have they been resolved?
  - Careful quality control of reports
  - Regular meetings to discuss solutions (including weekends)
- Do we foresee more issues?





# What's next?

- More data sources becoming available
  - Other states and territories
  - General Practices and pharmacies
- More subgroups
  - AstraZeneca starting to rollout
  - Dose 2 data soon to be available
- Enhancement of signal detection methods
  - Beta-Binomial Posterior Predictive (BBPP) model
  - Hierarchical model across adverse event groups





# Acknowledgements

