**Table 2. Herpes zoster reporting and Reporting Odds Ratios for mRNA COVID-19 vaccines within the WHO global safety database**

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Cases** | **Non-cases** | **ROR [95% CI]** |
| **First analysis - compare to influenza vaccines** | | | |
| **Both mRNA COVID-19 vaccine recipients** | 1449 | 228,489 | 1.9 [1.8-2.1] |
| **BNT162b2 recipients** | 1292 | 196,365 | 2.0 [1.8-2.2] |
| **mRNA-1273 recipients** | 157 | 32,124 | 1.5 [1.2-1.8] |
| **Influenza vaccine recipients** | 665 | 201,452 | ref |
| **Second analysis - according to age** | | | |
| **≤ 40 years mRNA COVID-19 vaccine recipients** | 1262 | 233,937 | 0.39 [0.36-0.41] |
| **> 40 years mRNA COVID-19 vaccine recipients** | 5964 | 431,063 | ref |

*Abbreviations:* ROR: Reporting Odds-Ratio, 95% CI: 95% confidence interval.

*Footnote:* Cases are reports containing a herpes zoster reaction (Table S1), whereas non-cases are reports including all other adverse reaction with these vaccines. ROR [95% CI] are calculated as ROR= , where *a* is the number of herpes zoster cases in a group of interest, *b* is the number of other reaction cases in a group of interest, *c* is the number of herpes zoster cases in a comparator group and *d* is the number of other reaction cases in a comparator group.

First analysis: group of interest was mRNA COVID-19 vaccine recipients and comparator group was any influenza vaccine recipients. Reports that involved any influenza vaccine or varicella-zoster virus vaccine in addition to mRNA COVID-19 vaccine were excluded. To avoid a notoriety bias, a longstanding known bias in disproportionality studies which is related to an inflation reporting following a scientific communication, this analysis was restricted to reports recorded in VigiBase before April 12th, 2021 (corresponding to the date of first publication of herpes zoster following mRNA vaccination case series (<https://doi.org/10.1093/rheumatology/keab345>). For influenza vaccine, analysis included reports registered after January 1st, 2011 (coinciding after the H1N1 mass immunization).

Second analysis: group of interest was mRNA COVID-19 vaccine recipients being under 40 years and comparator group was mRNA COVID-19 vaccine recipients being over 40 years. Of note, patient age is not known in some reports, that were not considered in this analysis.