

The FDA List of 22 Potential adverse effects of Covid-19 Vaccine

Data taken from this link-

<https://www.intellihub.com/fda-lists-22-potential-adverse-effects-of-new-covid-19-vaccine-and-its-not-looking-good/>

Definitions taken taken from various web sources. JMF

- **Guillain-Barrésyndrome**

Guillain-Barre (gee-YAH-buh-RAY) syndrome is a rare disorder in which your body's immune system attacks your nerves. Weakness and tingling in your extremities are usually the first symptoms.

These sensations can quickly spread, eventually paralyzing your whole body. In its most severe form Guillain-Barre syndrome is a medical emergency. Most people with the condition must be hospitalized to receive treatment.

The exact cause of Guillain-Barre syndrome is unknown. But two-thirds of patients report symptoms of an infection in the six weeks preceding. These include respiratory or a gastrointestinal infection or Zika virus.

There's no known cure for Guillain-Barre syndrome, but several treatments can ease symptoms and reduce the duration of the illness. Although most people recover from Guillain-Barre syndrome, the mortality rate is 4% to 7%. Between 60-80% of people are able to walk at six months. Patients may experience lingering effects from it, such as weakness, numbness or fatigue.

- **Acute disseminated encephalomyelitis**

Acute disseminated encephalomyelitis (ADEM) is a relatively uncommon illness that causes sudden, rapidly worsening neurological symptoms. It typically affects young children, but adults can experience the illness as well.

The condition is caused by inflammation in the brain and spinal cord.¹ The symptoms can be very unsettling, but because ADEM resembles several other neurological disorders, an accurate diagnosis may take up to a few weeks. Most people who have an episode of ADEM recover with minimal long-term deficits after getting treatment.

- **Transverse myelitis**

Transverse myelitis is an inflammation of both sides of one section of the spinal cord. This neurological disorder often damages the insulating material covering nerve cell fibers (myelin).

Transverse myelitis interrupts the messages that the spinal cord nerves send throughout the body. This can cause pain, muscle weakness, paralysis, sensory problems, or bladder and bowel dysfunction.

There are many different causes of transverse myelitis, including infections and immune system disorders that attack the body's tissues. It could also be caused by other myelin disorders, such as multiple sclerosis. Other conditions, such as a stroke of the spinal cord, are often confused with transverse myelitis, and these conditions require different treatment approaches.

Treatment for transverse myelitis includes medications and rehabilitative therapy. Most people with transverse myelitis recover at least partially. Those with severe attacks sometimes are left with major disabilities.

- **Encephalitis/myelitis/encephalomyelitis/meningoencephalitis/meningitis/encephalopathy**

Encephalitis (en-sef-uh-LIE-tis) is inflammation of the brain. There are several causes, but the most common is a viral infection.

Encephalitis often causes only mild flu-like signs and symptoms — such as a fever or headache — or no symptoms at all. Sometimes the flu-like symptoms are more severe. Encephalitis can also cause confused thinking, seizures, or problems with movement or with senses such as sight or hearing.

In some cases, encephalitis can be life-threatening. Timely diagnosis and treatment are important because it's difficult to predict how encephalitis will affect each individual.

- **Convulsions/seizures**

Self explanatory.

- **Stroke**

Self explanatory.

- **Narcolepsy and cataplexy**

Narcolepsy is a chronic neurological disorder caused by the brain's inability to regulate a stable sleep-wake cycle. People who suffer from narcolepsy have mixed signals sent from their brain about when to sleep, which is why narcoleptics fall asleep at inopportune times. One may develop narcolepsy at any time, although onset of the first symptom usually occurs after puberty, in late teens to young adulthood. Excessive daytime sleepiness is the first noticeable symptom of narcolepsy. It can take a number of years for this symptom to progress to a point of concern and for other related symptoms to present. [Narcolepsy](#) commonly goes undiagnosed or misdiagnosed because few people realize they are experiencing a neurological disorder when the symptoms begin. It is thought that as many as 125,000 to 200,000 Americans have narcolepsy, although fewer than 50,000 have been properly diagnosed.

- **Anaphylaxis**

Anaphylaxis is a severe, potentially life-threatening allergic reaction. It can occur within seconds or minutes of exposure to something you're allergic to, such as peanuts or bee stings.

Anaphylaxis causes your immune system to release a flood of chemicals that can cause you to go into shock — your blood pressure drops suddenly and your airways narrow, blocking breathing. Signs and symptoms include a rapid, weak pulse; a skin rash; and nausea and vomiting. Common triggers include certain foods, some medications, insect venom and latex.

Anaphylaxis requires an injection of epinephrine and a follow-up trip to an emergency room. If you don't have epinephrine, you need to go to an emergency room immediately. If anaphylaxis isn't treated right away, it can be fatal.

- **Acute myocardial infarction**

Acute myocardial infarction is the medical name for a heart attack. A [heart attack](#) is a life-threatening condition that occurs when blood flow to the heart muscle is abruptly cut off, causing tissue damage. This is usually the result of a blockage in one or more of the [coronary arteries](#). A blockage can develop due to a buildup of plaque, a substance mostly made of fat, [cholesterol](#), and cellular waste products.

- **Myocarditis/pericarditis**

Myocarditis is an inflammation of the heart muscle (myocardium). Myocarditis can affect your heart muscle and your heart's electrical system, reducing your heart's ability to pump and causing rapid or abnormal heart rhythms (arrhythmias).

A viral infection usually causes myocarditis, but it can result from a reaction to a drug or be part of a more general inflammatory condition. Signs and symptoms include chest pain, fatigue, shortness of breath, and arrhythmias.

Severe myocarditis weakens your heart so that the rest of your body doesn't get enough blood. Clots can form in your heart, leading to a stroke or heart attack.

- **Autoimmune disease**

An autoimmune disease is an illness that causes the immune system to produce antibodies that attack normal body tissues. Autoimmune is when your body attacks itself. It sees a part of your body or a process as a disease and tries to combat it. This is different from a [Primary Immunodeficiency Disease \(PIDD\)](#), which occurs when you do not have the ability to defend against outside diseases.

- **Deaths**

Self explanatory.

- **Pregnancy and birth outcomes**

Possible female infertility plus other outcomes.

- **Other acute demyelinating diseases**

A demyelinating disease is any condition that results in damage to the protective covering (myelin sheath) that surrounds nerve fibers in your brain, optic nerves and spinal cord. When the myelin sheath is damaged, nerve impulses slow or even stop, causing neurological problems.

Multiple sclerosis (MS) is the most common demyelinating disease of the central nervous system. In this disorder, your immune system attacks the myelin sheath or the cells that produce and maintain it.

This causes inflammation and injury to the sheath and ultimately to the nerve fibers that it surrounds. The process can result in multiple areas of scarring (sclerosis).

- **Non-anaphylactic allergic reactions**

Food allergy is an immune system reaction that occurs soon after eating a certain food. Even a tiny amount of the allergy-causing food can trigger signs and symptoms such as digestive problems, hives or swollen airways. In some people, a food allergy can cause severe symptoms or even a life-threatening reaction known as anaphylaxis.

Food allergy affects an estimated 6 to 8 percent of children under age 3 and up to 3 percent of adults. While there's no cure, some children outgrow their food allergy as they get older.

It's easy to confuse a food allergy with a much more common reaction known as food intolerance. While bothersome, food intolerance is a less serious condition that does not involve the immune system.

- **Thrombocytopenia**

Thrombocytopenia is a condition in which you have a low blood platelet count. Platelets (thrombocytes) are colorless blood cells that help blood clot. Platelets stop bleeding by clumping and forming plugs in blood vessel injuries.

Thrombocytopenia might occur as a result of a bone marrow disorder such as leukemia or an immune system problem. Or it can be a side effect of taking certain medications. It affects both children and adults.

Thrombocytopenia can be mild and cause few signs or symptoms. In rare cases, the number of platelets can be so low that dangerous internal bleeding occurs. Treatment options are available.

- **Disseminated intravascular coagulation**

Disseminated intravascular coagulation (DIC) is a rare but serious condition that causes abnormal blood clotting throughout the body's blood vessels. It is caused by another disease or condition, such as an infection or injury, that makes the body's normal blood clotting process become overactive.

DIC may develop quickly over hours or days, or more slowly. Signs and symptoms may include bleeding, bruising, low blood pressure, shortness of breath, or confusion. Complications can be life-threatening and include bleeding or multiple organ failure.

DIC that develops quickly usually requires emergency treatment in the hospital. In treating DIC, your doctor will treat the disease that is causing DIC. Your doctor may also give you medicines to prevent blood clots, or blood products such as platelets or clotting factors to stop bleeding.

- **Venous thromboembolism**

Venous thromboembolism (VTE) is a disorder that includes deep vein thrombosis and pulmonary embolism. A deep vein thrombosis (DVT) occurs when a blood clot forms in a deep vein, usually in the lower leg, thigh, or pelvis. A pulmonary embolism (PE) occurs when a clot breaks loose and travels through the bloodstream to the lungs.

The risk of developing VTE is highest after major surgery or a major injury, or when you have heart failure, cancer, or a heart attack. Swelling, redness, and pain are some of the signs and symptoms of deep vein thrombosis. A pulmonary embolism can cause sudden chest pain and shortness of breath. Sometimes VTE occurs without any obvious signs. Medicines that help prevent further blood clots from forming or that dissolve serious vein blockages are the main treatments for VTE. Without treatment, VTE can restrict or block blood flow and oxygen, which can damage the body's tissue or organs. This can be especially serious in the case of a pulmonary embolism, which blocks blood flow to the lungs. If a blood clot is large or there are many clots, a pulmonary embolism can cause death.

- **Arthritis and arthralgia/jointpain**

Self explanatory.

- **Kawasaki disease**

Kawasaki disease causes swelling (inflammation) in the walls of medium-sized arteries throughout the body. It primarily affects children. The inflammation tends to affect the coronary arteries, which supply blood to the heart muscle.

Kawasaki disease is sometimes called mucocutaneous lymph node syndrome because it also affects glands that swell during an infection (lymph nodes), skin, and the mucous membranes inside the mouth, nose and throat.

- **Multisystem Inflammatory Syndrome in Children**

Multisystem inflammatory syndrome in children (MIS-C) is a condition where different body parts can become inflamed, including the heart, lungs, kidneys, brain, skin, eyes, or gastrointestinal organs.

Children with MIS-C may have a fever and various symptoms, including abdominal (gut) pain, vomiting, diarrhea, neck pain, rash, bloodshot eyes, or feeling extra tired. We do not yet know what causes MIS-C. However, many children with MIS-C had the virus that causes [COVID-19](#), or had been around someone with COVID-19.

- **Vaccine enhanced disease**

Self explanatory but extremely complex issue with supporting evidence.