

Sensitivity analysis excluding SAEs requiring clinical judgments

September 9, 2022

As we write in the paper, “decisions about which SAEs to include or exclude as AESIs requires subjective, clinical judgements in the absence of detailed clinical information about the actual SAEs.”¹ Accordingly, it is worthwhile to investigate the possible impact that clinical judgements had on the final results. One way to do this is for other parties to replicate the analysis. Another way to is to perform a sensitivity analysis that excluded SAEs for which subjective decisions were made to include them.

We carried out such a sensitivity analysis (see Table) and found the results to be consistent with the original analysis, suggesting subjective decisions were not the major driver of the differences between vaccine and placebo groups.

Table. Sensitivity analysis excluding SAEs requiring clinical judgments				
	Total events		Risk difference per 10,000 participants (95% CI)	Risk ratio (95% CI)
Trial	Vaccine	Placebo		
Serious AESIs^a				
Pfizer	52	33	10.1 (-0.4 to 20.6)	1.57 (0.98 to 2.54)
Moderna	87	64	15.1 (-3.6 to 33.8)	1.36 (0.93 to 1.99)
Serious AESIs excluding SAEs requiring clinical judgments				
Pfizer	43	25	9.6 (0.2 to 19.0)	1.72 (1.00 to 2.95)
Moderna	69	48	13.8 (-2.7 to 30.2)	1.44 (0.93 to 2.22)
^a From Table 1 in Fraiman et al. ¹ AESI = adverse event of special interest SAE = serious adverse event				

References

1. Fraiman J, Erviti J, Jones M, Greenland S, Whelan P, Kaplan RM, Doshi P. Serious adverse events of special interest following mRNA COVID-19 vaccination in randomized trials in adults. *Vaccine*. 2022 Aug 30;40(40):5798–805. doi: 10.1016/j.vaccine.2022.08.036. Epub ahead of print. PMID: 36055877; PMCID: PMC9428332. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.vaccine.2022.08.036>