Overall, the incidence of solicited reactions (injection site reactions: pain, tenderness, redness, warmth, itch, swelling) was higher following the second dose of COVISHIELD than the first dose. The most common solicited reactions were pain and redness, with rates of 97.4% and 95.4% respectively following the first dose and 97.8% and 96.4% respectively following the second dose.

Post-authorisation reports of influenza-like illness have been documented following administration of the vaccine. In the studies, the incidence of post-vaccination adverse reactions was monitored daily for the first 7 days and then weekly for 4 weeks. The majority of adverse events were observed during the first 28 days after vaccination. The most common adverse events reported were injection site events, such as pain, redness, and swelling. These events were generally mild to moderate in severity and self-limiting.

Vascular disorders: Thrombocytopenia syndrome (TTS) in some cases accompanied by bleeding, has been observed with a frequency less than 0.01% in the phase 3 clinical trials. TTS has been reported following ChAdOx1 nCoV-19 vaccination, with symptoms typically occurring within the first 28 days post-vaccination. The syndrome is characterized by thrombocytopenia, often accompanied by constitutional symptoms such as fever, malaise, and abdominal pain.

Adverse drug reactions: Patients who have experienced major venous and/or arterial thrombosis in combination with thrombocytopenia (TTS) should be actively investigated for signs of thrombosis. Similarly, individuals who present with TTS should be advised to seek medical attention promptly.

In some cases, TTS has been associated with anaphylactic events following the administration of the vaccine. Anaphylactic reactions are rare and typically occur within the first few hours after vaccination. Symptoms may include hives, swelling of the face and throat, difficulty breathing, and low blood pressure.

Mental health: It is important to note that after vaccination, some patients may experience anxiety-related reactions. These reactions can range from mild anxiety to more severe symptoms such as panic attacks. While the exact mechanism behind these reactions is not fully understood, it is believed that the vaccine may trigger an immune response that is similar to the one seen in previous infections, leading to anxiety and other psychological symptoms.

ChAdOx1 nCoV-19 Corona Virus Vaccine (Recombinant) has no or negligible influence on the ability to drive and use machines. However, some of the adverse reactions mentioned under section 4.8 may temporarily affect the ability to drive and use machines.
The table shows the regulatory affairs of the ChAdOx1 nCoV-19 vaccine. The table includes the number of doses administered, the percentage of adverse events reported, and the percentages of participants with specific adverse events. The information is divided into age groups and vaccine types. The table also includes the number of participants who received the vaccine and the number of participants who reported adverse events. The table also includes the number of participants who received the vaccine and the number of participants who reported adverse events. The table also includes the number of participants who received the vaccine and the number of participants who reported adverse events.