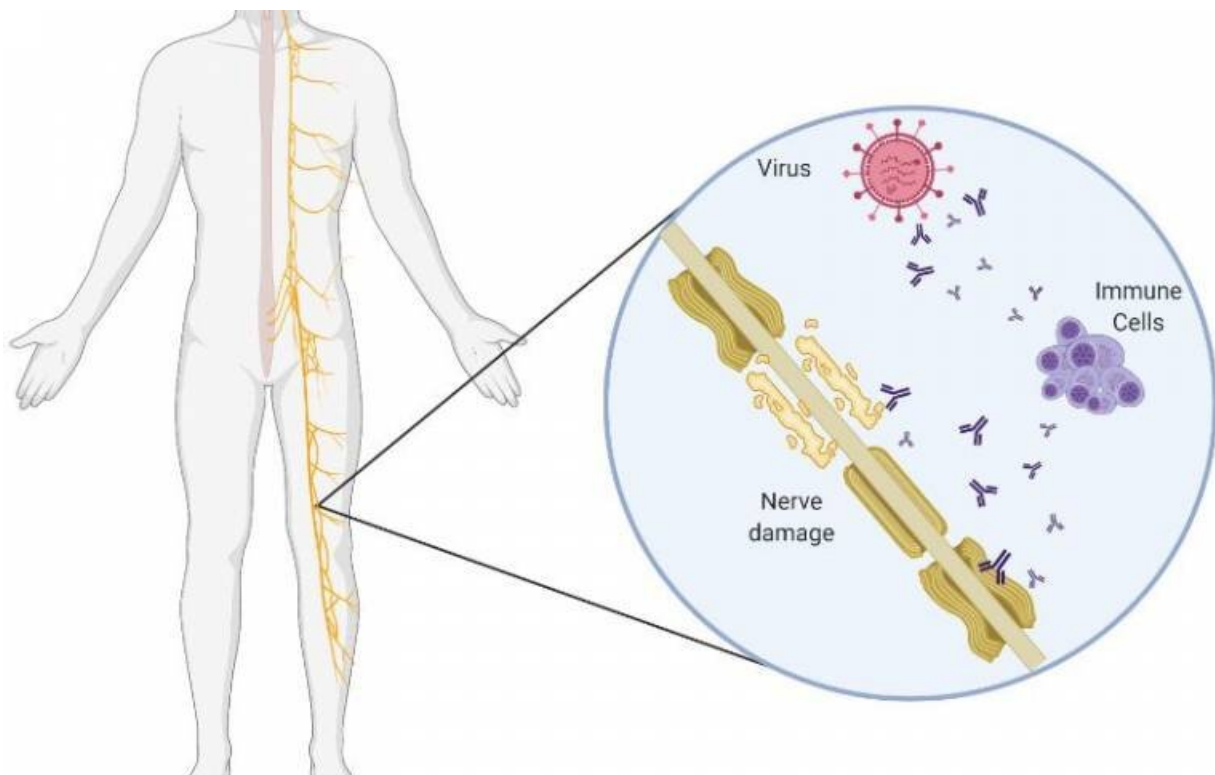


Researchers identify rise in Guillain-Barré syndrome following AstraZeneca vaccine

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In typical GBS, virus particles stimulate the immune system to produce antibodies that detect both viral surface proteins, but also proteins on the surface of peripheral nerves that cause "auto-immune" destruction. Credit: Dr. Stephen Keddie, UCL

A correlation between a first dose of the AstraZeneca vaccine and a small but significant rise in cases of the serious neurological condition

Guillain-Barré syndrome (GBS), has been identified by University College London (UCL) scientists, as part of an analysis of NHS data.

However, researchers say it remains unclear what the cause of the link is; furthermore, the small numbers of GBS cases observed appear similar to increases previously seen in other mass vaccination campaigns.

The same team, based at UCL Queen Square Institute of Neurology, had previously shown there was no measurable link between COVID-19 infection and GBS; this subsequent study set out to investigate any relationship between GBS and COVID-19 vaccination.

Guillain-Barré syndrome (GBS) is a rare but serious [autoimmune condition](#) that attacks the peripheral nervous system, typically resulting in numbness, weakness and pain in the limbs and sometimes resulting in paralysis of breathing. GBS often occurs after infections, particularly a gastroenteritis infection called Campylobacter, with the immune system mistakenly attacking nerves rather than germs.

GBS is usually reversible; however, in severe cases it can cause prolonged [paralysis](#) involving breathing muscles, require ventilator support and sometimes leave permanent neurological deficits. Early recognition by expert neurologists is key to proper treatment.

For the study, published in the journal *Brain*, researchers carried out a population-based study of NHS data in England to track GBS case rates against vaccination rollout. Further, as part of a separate study of UK hospitals' surveillance data, they looked at phenotypes (characteristics/symptoms) of reported GBS cases to identify whether there were any specific features of COVID-19 vaccine-associated GBS.

UK context and analysis

In the UK, the Pfizer COVID-19 vaccine (tozinameran) was rolled out in December 2020, followed by AstraZeneca (ChAdOx1 nCoV-19) in January 2021, then Moderna (mRNA-1273) in April 2021.

Researchers observed that between January to October 2021, 996 GBS cases were recorded in the UK National Immunoglobulin Database, but with an unusual spike in GBS reports occurring between March and April 2021. For these two months there were about 140 cases per month, compared to historical rates of about 100 per month.

To identify whether any or all of these cases were linked to vaccination, they linked dates of GBS onset to vaccination receipt data held on the National Immunisation Management System in England for every individual.

The analysis revealed 198 GBS cases (20% of 966) occurred within six weeks of the first-dose COVID-19 vaccination in England, equating to 0.618 cases per 100,000 vaccinations. Of these, 176 people had had an AstraZeneca vaccination, 21 Pfizer, and 1 (one) Moderna. Only 23 GBS cases were reported within six weeks of any second vaccine dose.

Overall, following a first dose of AstraZeneca vaccine there were 5.8 excess GBS cases per million doses of vaccine, equating to an absolute total excess between January-July 2021 of between 98-140 cases. First doses of Pfizer and Moderna and second doses of any vaccination showed no excess GBS risk.

Commenting on the figures, lead author Professor Michael Lunn (UCL Queen Square Institute of Neurology) said, "Higher numbers of cases of GBS are seen in the period of two to four weeks after vaccination. A peak of cases observed around 24 days following a first dose.

"First doses of AstraZeneca vaccine account for the majority or all of

this increase. A similar pattern is not seen with the other vaccines or following a second dose of any vaccine."

In the separate phenotype study, researchers used a multi-center UK-wide (four nations) hospital dataset, to collect incident data on GBS cases reported by clinicians between January 2021 and November 2021. Concluding this analysis, researchers found that no specific clinical features, including facial weakness (which has received special attention in medical literature), were associated with vaccination-related GBS compared to non-vaccinated cases, showing how difficult it is to spot vaccination linked cases from among the background cases occurring normally.

Professor Lunn said, "The reason for the association between only AstraZeneca vaccination and GBS is unclear. COVID-19 infection does not have a strong, or possibly any, increased risk of GBS, and the lack of increased risk associated with Pfizer vaccination implies that it is unlikely that the COVID-19 spike protein is the causative factor for the increased risk. The viral vector used to carry the nucleic acid in the AstraZeneca and similar vaccines may be the reason but this needs further exploration."

Historical context of vaccine-associated GBS

During the 1976 swine flu vaccination campaign in the U.S., there was a small increase in GBS associated with what was a novel flu jab at that time. At the time, the vaccination campaign was halted because the risk of developing GBS was statistically increased from background (normal times), although subsequent statistical analysis found the risk of a link to be lower than initially thought.

The excess incidence following AstraZeneca first dose vaccine is estimated to be 5.8 cases per million doses, similar to the estimates for

the 1976 "swine flu" vaccine and higher (but within the same order of magnitude) as the reported excess cases for the modern influenza and yellow fever vaccines. It is far below the one in 1,000 rate of GBS associated with *Campylobacter jejuni* gastroenteritis or Zika-virus.

Professor Lunn added, "At the moment we don't know why a vaccine may cause these very small rises in GBS.

"It may be that a non-specific immune activation in susceptible individuals occurs, but if that were the case, similar risks might apply to all [vaccine](#) types.

"It is therefore logical to suggest that the simian adenovirus vector, often used to develop vaccines, including AstraZeneca's, may account for the increased risk.

"Adenoviruses have not been strongly associated with GBS in previous studies, and any association between adenoviral vaccination and GBS has only once been reported.

"Nevertheless, adenovirus testing is not routinely performed in cases of GBS in the UK, and whether adenoviruses may account for a proportion of 'idiopathic' (no known cause) or 'SARS-CoV-2 negative' GBS may be the subject for further study."

More information: Ryan Y. S. Keh et al, COVID-19 vaccination and Guillain-Barré syndrome: analyses using the National Immunoglobulin Database, *Brain* (2022). [DOI: 10.1093/brain/awac067](https://doi.org/10.1093/brain/awac067)

Provided by University College London

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