About The Vaccine Adverse Event Reporting System (VAERS)

Note: *Any use of these data implies consent to abide by the terms of the data use restrictions.*

The Vaccine Adverse Event Reporting System (VAERS)

The Vaccine Adverse Event Reporting System (VAERS) database contains information on unverified reports of adverse events (illnesses, health problems and/or symptoms) following immunization with US-licensed vaccines. Reports are accepted from anyone and can be submitted electronically at www.vaers.hhs.gov.

Search Current VAERS Data

The information in this database contains reports received from 1990 to the present. Data can be searched by the following: age, event category, gender, manufacturers, onset interval, recovery status, serious/non-serious category, state/territory, symptoms, vaccine, VAERS ID #, year reported, month reported, year vaccinated and month vaccinated. Click the VAERS Data Search button below to begin your data search.

VAERS Data Search

VAERS Report Details*

* This allows you to search for details on a specific VAERS report by the VAERS ID number.

Video: How to Access Data from CDC's VAERS WONDER System

This video demonstrates how to search VAERS data using CDC WONDER. You will also learn about the purpose of VAERS and strengths and limitations of VAERS data.

Watch specific sections of the video:

- Section 1: Introduction to VAERS
- Section 2: How to Search VAERS Public Data
- Section 3: Strengths and Limitations of VAERS Data
- Section 4: Where to Get More Information

Disclaimer

VAERS accepts reports of adverse events and reactions that occur following vaccination. Healthcare providers, vaccine manufacturers, and the public can submit reports to VAERS. While very important in monitoring vaccine safety, VAERS reports alone cannot be used to determine if a vaccine caused or contributed to an adverse event or illness. The reports may contain information that is incomplete, inaccurate, coincidental, or unverifiable. Most reports to VAERS are voluntary, which means they are subject to biases. This creates specific limitations on how the data can be used scientifically. Data from VAERS reports should always be interpreted with these limitations in mind.

The strengths of VAERS are that it is national in scope and can quickly provide an early warning of a safety problem with a vaccine. As part of CDC and FDA's multi-system approach to post-licensure vaccine safety monitoring, VAERS is designed to rapidly detect unusual or unexpected patterns of adverse events, also known as "safety signals." If a safety signal is found in VAERS, further studies can be done in safety systems such as the CDC's Vaccine Safety Datalink (VSD) or the Clinical Immunization Safety Assessment (CISA) project. These systems do not have the same limitations as VAERS, and can better assess health risks and possible connections between adverse events and a vaccine.

Key considerations and limitations of VAERS data:

- Vaccine providers are encouraged to report any clinically significant health problem following vaccination to VAERS, whether or not they believe the vaccine was the cause.
- Reports may include incomplete, inaccurate, coincidental and unverified information.
- The number of reports alone cannot be interpreted or used to reach conclusions about the existence, severity, frequency, or rates of problems associated with vaccines.
- VAERS data are limited to vaccine adverse event reports received between 1990 and the most recent date for which data are available.
- VAERS data do not represent all known safety information for a vaccine and should be interpreted in the context of other scientific information.

By clicking the "I Agree" button I signify that I have read and understand the disclaimer.

I Agree

Click Dataset Documentation for complete information about this dataset.

Content source: CDC WONDER