https://publichealthpolicyjournal.com/a-systematic-review-of-autopsy-findings-in-deaths-after-covid-19-vaccination/

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Abstract

Background: The rapid development of COVID-19 vaccines, combined with a high number of adverse event reports, have led to concerns over possible mechanisms of injury including systemic lipid nanoparticle (LNP) and mRNA distribution, Spike protein-associated tissue damage, thrombogenicity, immune system dysfunction, and carcinogenicity. The aim of this systematic review is to investigate possible causal links between COVID-19 vaccine administration and death using autopsies and post-mortem analysis.

Methods: We searched PubMed and ScienceDirect for all published autopsy and organ-restricted autopsy reports relating to COVID-19 vaccination up until May 18th, 2023. All autopsy and organ-restricted autopsy studies that included COVID-19 vaccination as an antecedent exposure were included. Because the state of knowledge has advanced since the time of the original publications, three physicians independently reviewed each case and adjudicated whether or not COVID-19 vaccination was the direct cause or contributed significantly to death.

Results: We initially identified 678 studies and, after screening for our inclusion criteria, included 44 papers that contained 325 autopsy cases and one organ-restricted autopsy case (heart). The mean age of death was 70.4 years. The most implicated organ system among cases was the cardiovascular (49%), followed by hematological (17%), respiratory (11%), and multiple organ systems (7%). Three or more organ systems were affected in 21 cases. The mean time from vaccination to death was 14.3 days. Most deaths occurred within a week from last vaccine administration. A total of 240 deaths (73.9%) were independently adjudicated as directly due to or significantly contributed to by COVID-19 vaccination, of which the primary causes of death include sudden cardiac death (35%), pulmonary embolism (12.5%), myocardial infarction (12%), VITT (7.9%), myocarditis (7.1%), multisystem inflammatory syndrome (4.6%), and cerebral hemorrhage (3.8%).

Conclusions: The consistency seen among cases in this review with known COVID-19 vaccine mechanisms of injury and death, coupled with autopsy confirmation by physician adjudication, suggests there is a high likelihood of a causal link between COVID-19 vaccines and death. Further urgent investigation is required for the purpose of clarifying our findings.

Keywords

Autopsy, COVID-19, COVID-19 vaccines, death, excess mortality, mRNA, organ system, SARS-CoV-2 vaccination, spike protein

Introduction

As of May 31st, 2023, SARS-CoV-2 has infected an estimated 767,364,883 people globally, resulting in 6,938,353 deaths according to the World Health Organization (WHO) [1]. These official numbers are likely exaggerated due to widespread use of RT-quantitative PCR (RT-qPCR) with arbitrarily high cycle thresholds as the basis for COVID-19 diagnosis [2]. As a direct response to this worldwide catastrophe, governments adopted a coordinated approach to limit caseloads and mortality utilizing a combination of non-pharmaceutical interventions (NPIs) and novel gene-based vaccine platforms. The first doses of vaccine were administered less than 11 months after the identification of the SARS-CoV-2 genetic sequence (in the United States, under the Operation Warp Speed initiative), which represented the fastest vaccine development in history with limited assurances of long-term safety [3]. As of May 31st, 2023, roughly 69% of the global population have received at least one dose of a COVID-19 vaccine [1].

Some of the utilized COVID-19 vaccine platforms include inactivated virus (Sinovac – CoronaVac), protein subunit (Novavax – NVX-CoV2373), viral vector (AstraZeneca – ChAdOx1 nCoV-19, Johnson & Johnson – Ad26.COV2.S), and messenger RNA (Pfizer-BioNTech – BNT162b2, Moderna – mRNA-1273)[4]. All utilize mechanisms that can cause serious adverse events; most involve the uncontrolled synthesis of the Spike glycoprotein as the basis of the immunological response. Circulating Spike protein is the likely deleterious mechanism through which COVID-19 vaccines produce adverse effects [5-9,12,13]. Spike protein and/or subunits/peptide fragments can trigger ACE2 receptor degradation and destabilization of the renin–angiotensin system (RAS), resulting in severe thrombosis [5]. Spike protein activates platelets, causes endothelial damage, and directly promotes thrombosis [6]. Moreover, immune system cells that uptake lipid nanoparticles (LNPs) from COVID-19 vaccines can then systemically distribute Spike protein and microRNAs via exosomes, which may cause severe inflammatory consequences [6]. Further, long term cancer control may be jeopardized in those injected with mRNA COVID-19 vaccines because of interferon regulatory factor (IRF) and tumor suppressor gene dysregulation [6]. Moreover, a possible causal link between COVID-19 vaccines and various diseases has been found, including neurological disorders, myocarditis, blood platelet deficiencies, liver disease, weakened immune adaptability, and cancer development [6]. These findings are supported by the finding that recurrent COVID-19 vaccination with genetic vaccines may trigger unusually high levels of IgG4 antibodies, which may lead to immune system dysregulation, and contribute to the emergence of autoimmune disorders, myocarditis, and cancer growth [7].

Neurotoxic effects of Spike protein may cause or contribute to the post-COVID syndrome, including headache, tinnitus, autonomic dysfunction, and small fiber neuropathy [8]. Specific to the administration of viral vector COVID-19 vaccines (AstraZeneca; Johnson and Johnson), a new clinical syndrome called vaccine-induced immune thrombotic thrombocytopenia (VITT) was identified in 2021 and characterized by the development of thromboses at atypical body sites combined with severe thrombocytopenia after vaccination [10]. The pathogenesis of this life-threatening side effect is currently unknown, though it has been proposed that VITT is caused by post-vaccination antibodies against platelet factor 4 (PF4) triggering extensive platelet activation [10]. mRNA-based vaccines rarely cause VITT, but they are associated with myocarditis, or inflammation of myocardium [11]. The mechanisms for the development of myocarditis after COVID-19 vaccination are not clear, but it has been hypothesized that it may be caused by molecular mimicry of Spike protein and self-antigens, immune response to mRNA, and dysregulated cytokine expression [11]. In adolescents and young adults diagnosed with post-mRNA vaccine myocarditis, free Spike protein was detected in the blood while vaccinated controls had no circulating Spike protein [12]. It has been demonstrated that SARS-CoV-2 Spike mRNA vaccine sequences can circulate in the blood for up to 28 days after vaccination [13]. However, the authors did not measure for vaccine mRNA past 28 days. These data indicate that adverse events may occur for an unknown period after vaccination, with Spike protein playing an important potential etiological role.

Parry et al. has demonstrated systemic distribution of the LNPs containing mRNA after vaccine administration in rats, concluding that LNPs reached their highest concentration at the injection site, followed by the liver, spleen, adrenal glands, ovaries (females), and bone marrow (femur) over 48 hours [14]. Further, LNPs were detected in the brain, heart, eyes, lungs, kidneys, bladder, small intestine, stomach, testes (males), prostate (males), uterus (females), thyroid, spinal cord, and blood [14]. This biodistribution data suggests that Spike protein may be expressed in cells from many vital organ systems, raising significant concerns regarding the safety profile of COVID-19 vaccines. Given the identified vaccination syndromes and their possible mechanisms, the frequency of adverse event reports is expected to be high, especially given the vast number of vaccine doses administered globally.

Through May 31st, 2024, the Vaccine Adverse Event Reporting System (VAERS) contained 1,640,416 adverse event reports associated with COVID-19 vaccines, including 37,647 deaths, 28,445 myocarditis and pericarditis, 21,741 heart attacks, and 9,218 thrombocytopenia reports [15]. If COVID-19 vaccination is indeed a determinant of the alarmingly high number of reported deaths, the implications could be immense, including: the complete withdrawal of all COVID-19 vaccines from the global market, suspension of all remaining COVID-19 vaccine mandates and passports, loss of public trust in government and medical institutions, investigations and inquiries into the censorship, silencing, and persecution of doctors and scientists who raised these concerns, and compensation for those who were harmed as a result of the administration of COVID-19 vaccines. Using VAERS data alone to establish a direct link between COVID-19 vaccination and death, however, is not possible due to many limitations and confounding factors.

In 2021, Walach et al. indicated that every death after COVID-19 vaccination should undergo an autopsy to investigate the mechanisms of harm [16]. Autopsies are one of the most powerful diagnostic tools in medicine to establish cause of death and clarify the pathophysiology of disease [17]. COVID-19 vaccines, with plausible mechanisms of injury to the human body and a substantial number of adverse event reports, represent an exposure that may be causally linked to death in some cases.

The purpose of this systematic review is to investigate possible causal links between COVID-19 vaccine administration and death using post-mortem analyses, including autopsies.

Methods

Data Sources and Search Strategy

We performed a systematic review of all published autopsy and organ-restricted autopsy reports relating to COVID-19 vaccination through May 18th, 2023. We utilized the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis Protocols (PRISMA) Statement [18] to limit study selection bias and ensure transparency and completeness in reporting. The following databases were used: PubMed and ScienceDirect. The following keywords were used: "COVID-19 Vaccine," "SARS-CoV-2 Vaccine," or "COVID Vaccination," and "Post-mortem," or "Autopsy." All possible keyword combinations were manually searched. The search was not restricted to any language. All selected studies were screened for relevant literature contained in their references.

Eligibility Criteria and Selection Process

All original articles, randomized clinical trials, case reports, and case series that contain autopsy or organ-restricted autopsy (gross and histologic analysis of a single organ) results with COVID-19 vaccines as an antecedent exposure were included. Review articles, systematic reviews, meta-analyses, papers with no autopsy or organ-restricted autopsy results, non-human studies, and papers with no reported COVID-19 vaccination status were excluded. The authors' conclusions were not considered for study inclusion to avoid bias. Two authors (NH and PAM) independently screened the full text of all retrieved studies to assess their eligibility for inclusion and removed all ineligible/duplicate studies. Any disagreements for inclusion of an article were resolved by discussion until agreement was reached.

Data Extraction and Analysis

From the selected studies, two authors (NH and PAM) independently extracted the following data into Microsoft Excel: year published, country where the study was conducted, and all available individual case information (age, sex, brand of COVID-19 vaccine, cumulative number of COVID-19 vaccine doses administered, days from last COVID-19 vaccine administration to death, post-mortem findings, and type of post-mortem procedure). Any discrepancies in data were resolved by discussion and re-extraction of the data. Given the presence of some missing data, all available information was used to calculate descriptive statistics. Estimated age (exact age not given) and inferred time from last vaccine administration to death (no definitive time given) were excluded from calculations and figures. Because the state of knowledge regarding COVID-19 vaccine safety has advanced since the time of the original publications, we performed a contemporary review: three physician experts (RH, WM, PAM) with experience in death adjudication and anatomical/clinical pathology independently reviewed the available evidence of each case (Table S1), including demographic information, clinical vignette, vaccination data, gross and histologic autopsy findings, and determined whether or not COVID-19 vaccination was the direct cause or contributed significantly to the mechanism of death described. The physicians assessed the temporal relationships, strength of evidence and consistency of findings with reported characteristics and common presentations of COVID-19 vaccine-associated deaths documented in VAERS [15], and other potential etiologies to adjudicate each case. Agreement was reached when two or more physicians adjudicated a case concordantly. For the study by Chaves [23], only cardiovascular and hematological system-related cases were adjudicated as being linked to the vaccine due to a high probability of COVID-19 vaccination

contributing to death. This high-probability assessment was supported by evaluating similar cases documented in VAERS, where cardiovascular and hematological adverse events represent a significant portion of serious adverse event reports [15]. Individual case information was missing for other cases, limiting adjudication for non-cardiovascular or hematological outcomes.

Results

A database search yielded 678 studies that had potential to meet our inclusion criterion. 562 duplicates were screened out. Out of the remaining 116 papers, 36 met our specified inclusion criterion. Through further analysis of references, we located 18 additional papers, with 8 of them meeting our inclusion criterion. In total, we found 44 studies that contained autopsy or organ-restricted autopsy reports of COVID-19 vaccinees (Figure 1).

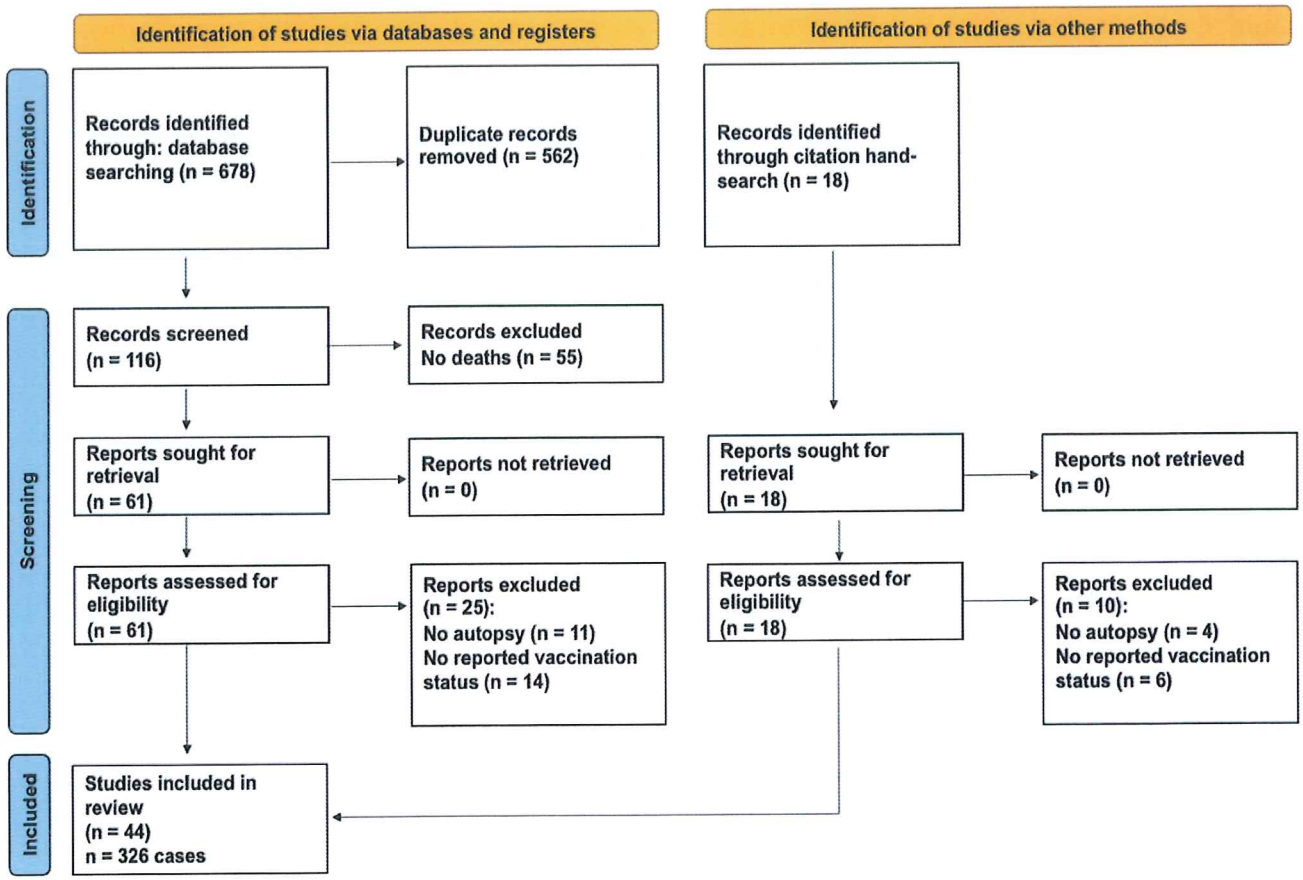

Figure 1.
Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA) Flow Diagram Detailing the Study Selection Process

Table 1 summarizes the 44 studies [19-62], which includes a total of 325 autopsy cases and 1 organ-restricted autopsy case (heart). The mean age of death was 70.4 years and there were 139 females (42.6%). Most received a Pfizer/BioNTech vaccine (41%), followed by Sinovac (37%), AstraZeneca (13%), Moderna (7%), Johnson & Johnson (1%), and Sinopharm (1%).

Author	Year	Country	Cases*	AGE	Sex	Vaccine	Dose**	CAUSE OF DEATH	Organ System	period ***	Procedure
Hojberg [19]	2023	USA	1			Moderna		Eosinophilia	Immunological	'recent'	Autopsy
Nushida [20]	2023	Japan	1	14	F	Pfizer	3	MIS	MIS	2 days	Autopsy
Jeon [21]	2023	Korea	1	19	M	Pfizer	2	Multiple sclerosis	Neurological	182 days	Autopsy
Esposito [22]	2023	Italy	1	83	M	Pfizer	2	COVID-19	MIS		Autopsy
Chaves [23]	2022	Columbia	121	84 (mean)	52% F	Sinovac, AZ, Pfizer	1-2	SCD, MI, PE	Cardiovascular, Hematological		Autopsy
Morz [24]	2022	Germany	1	76	M	Pfizer	2	Encephalitis, myocarditis	MIS	21 days	Autopsy
Alunni [25]	2022	France	1	70	M	AZ	1	VITT	Hematological	25 days	Autopsy
Takahashi [26]	2022	Japan	1	'90s'	M	Pfizer	3	Pericarditis	Cardiovascular	14 days	Autopsy
Murata [27]	2022	Japan	4	34 (mean)	M	Moderna, Pfizer	2	Cytokine Storm	Immunological	1-10 days	Autopsy
Satomi [28]	2022	Japan	1	61	F	Pfizer	1	Myocarditis	Cardiovascular	10 days	Autopsy
Suzuki [29]	2021	Japan	54	68.1 (mean)	37% F	Pfizer, Moderna	1-2	Various	Various	<7 days	Autopsy
Mele [30]	2022	Italy	1	54	M	J&J	1	VITT	Hematological	~21 days	Autopsy
Yoshimura [31]	2022	Japan	1	88	F	Moderna	2	VI-ARDS	Respiratory	18 days	Autopsy
Roncati [32]	2022	Italy	3	72.3 (mean)	2 F	Pfizer	1-2	VITT	Hematological	18-122 days	Autopsy
Kang [33]	2022	Korea	1	48	F	AZ, Pfizer	2	Myocarditis (required transplant, no death)	Cardiovascular	15 days	Organ-restricted autopsy (heart)
Kamura [34]	2022	Japan	1	57	M	Moderna	1	Thrombosis/rhabdomyolysis	MIS	53 days	Autopsy
Ishioka [35]	2022	Japan	1	67	M	Pfizer	1	Exacerbation of UIP	Respiratory	3 days	Autopsy
Gill [36]	2022	USA	2	'teenage'	M	Pfizer	2	Myocarditis	Cardiovascular	3-4 days	Autopsy
Pomara [37]	2022	Italy	1	37	F	AZ	1	VITT	Hematological	24 days	Autopsy
Yeo [38]	2022	Singapore	28	65.1 (mean)	17.9% F	Pfizer, Moderna	1-2	Various	Various	<3 days	Autopsy
Ameratunga [39]	2022	New Zealand	1	57	F	Pfizer	1	Myocarditis	Cardiovascular	3 days	Autopsy
Gunther [40]	2021	Germany	1	54	M	AZ	1	VITT	Hematological	~121 days	Autopsy
Permezel [41]	2022	Australia	1	63	M	AZ	1	ADEM	Neurological	32 days	Autopsy
Choi [42]	2021	Korea	1	22	M	Pfizer	1	Myocarditis	Cardiovascular	5 days	Autopsy
Schneider [43]	2021	Germany	18	62.6 (mean)	50% F	AZ, Pfizer, Moderna, J&J	1-2	Various	Various	1-14 days	Autopsy
Verma [44]	2021	USA	1	42	M	Moderna	2	Myocarditis	Cardiovascular	~14 days	Autopsy
Wiedmann [45]	2021	Norway	4	41.8 (mean)	F	AZ	1	VITT	Hematological	7-25 days	Autopsy

Table 1.
Characteristics of Included Autopsy and Organ-Restricted Autopsy Studies Examining Potential COVID-19 Vaccine-Related Deaths

Pomara [46]	2021	Italy	2	43.5 (mean)	1 F	AZ		VITT	Hematological	16-24 days	Autopsy
Althaus [47]	2021	Germany	2	36 (mean)	1 F	AZ	1	VITT	Hematological	16-17 days	Autopsy
Edler [48]	2021	Germany	3	'elderly'	1 F	Pfizer	1	COVID-19, MI, PE	Cardiovascular, Hematological, Respiratory	2-12 days	Autopsy
Hansen [49]	2021	Germany	1	86	M	Pfizer	1	Renal/respiratory failure	MIS	26 days	Autopsy
Baronti [50]	2022	Italy	5	64 (mean)	1 F	Pfizer, Moderna	1-2	MI	Cardiovascular	<1 day – 21 days	Autopsy
Ittiwut [51]	2022	Thailand	13	42.8 (mean)	23% F	AZ, Sinopharm, Sinovac, Pfizer, Moderna	1-3	Various	Various	1-7 days	Autopsy
Greinacher [52]	2021	Germany	1	49	F	AZ	1	VITT	Hematological	10 days	Autopsy
Mauriello [53]	2021	Italy	1	48	F	AZ	1	VITT	Hematological	39 days	Autopsy
Bjørnstad-Tuveng [54]	2021	Norway	1	'young'	F	AZ	1	VITT	Hematological	~10 days	Autopsy
Scully [55]	2021	U.K.	1	52	F	AZ	1	VITT	Hematological	~>10 days	Autopsy
Choi [56]	2021	Korea	1	38	M	J&J	1	SCLS	Hematological	2 days	Autopsy
Schwab [57]	2023	Germany	5	57.6 (mean)	3 F	Pfizer, Moderna	1-2	Myocarditis	Cardiovascular	<7 days	Autopsy
Hirschbuhl [58]	2022	Germany	29	32-97	45%F	Pfizer, AZ, Sinovac	1-2	COVID-19	Various	~1-307 days	Autopsy
Hoshino [59]	2022	Japan	1	27	M	Moderna	1	Myocarditis	Cardiovascular	36 days	Autopsy
Colombo [60]	2023	Italy	5	72 (mean)	2 F	Pfizer	2	Various	Respiratory, MIS	188-298 days	Autopsy
Mosna [61]	2022	Slovakia	1	71	M	Pfizer	2	GBS	Neurological	10 days	Autopsy
Kaimori [62]	2022	Japan	1	72	F	Pfizer	1	TMA	Hematological	2 days	Autopsy

Table 1. Continued

*Cases = Number of deaths examined post-mortem

**Dose = Cumulative number of vaccine doses received

***Period = Time (in days) from most recent vaccine administration to death

~= Inferred Period (Estimated period using all available information, definitive period not given)

Abbreviations: MIS = Multisystem Inflammatory Syndrome; SCD = Sudden Cardiac Death; MI = Myocardial Infarction; PE = Pulmonary Embolism; AZ = AstraZeneca; J&J = Johnson and Johnson; VITT = Vaccine-induced Immune Thrombotic Thrombocytopenia; ADEM = Acute Disseminated Encephalomyelitis; SCLS = Systemic Capillary Leak Syndrome; GBS = Guillain-Barre Syndrome; TMA = Thrombotic Microangiopathies; VI-ARDS = Vaccine-induced Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome; UIP = Usual Interstitial Pneumonia.

The cardiovascular system was most frequently implicated (49%), followed by hematological (17%), respiratory (11%), multiple organ systems (7%), neurological (4%), immunological (4%), and gastrointestinal (1%). In 7% of cases, the cause of death was either unknown, non-natural (drowning, head injury, etc.) or infection (Figure 2). One organ system was affected in 302 cases, two in 3 cases, three in 8 cases, and four or more in 13 cases (Figure 3).

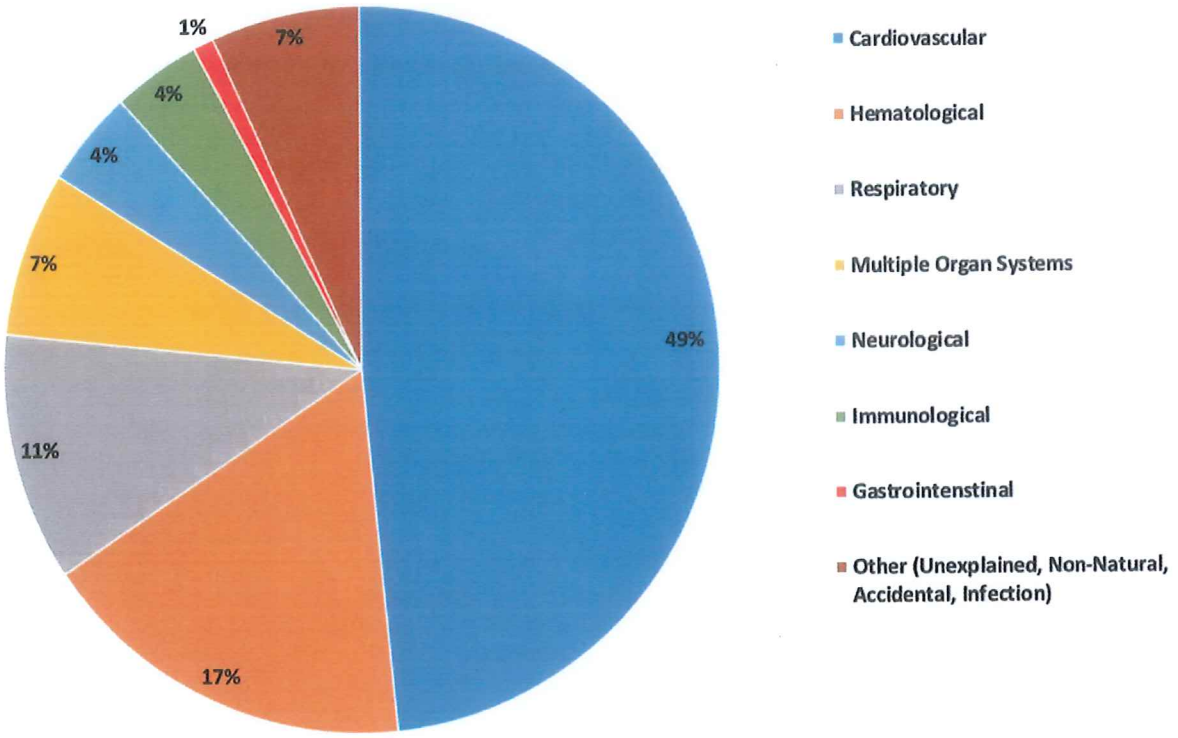

Figure 2.
Proportion of Cases by Affected Organ System

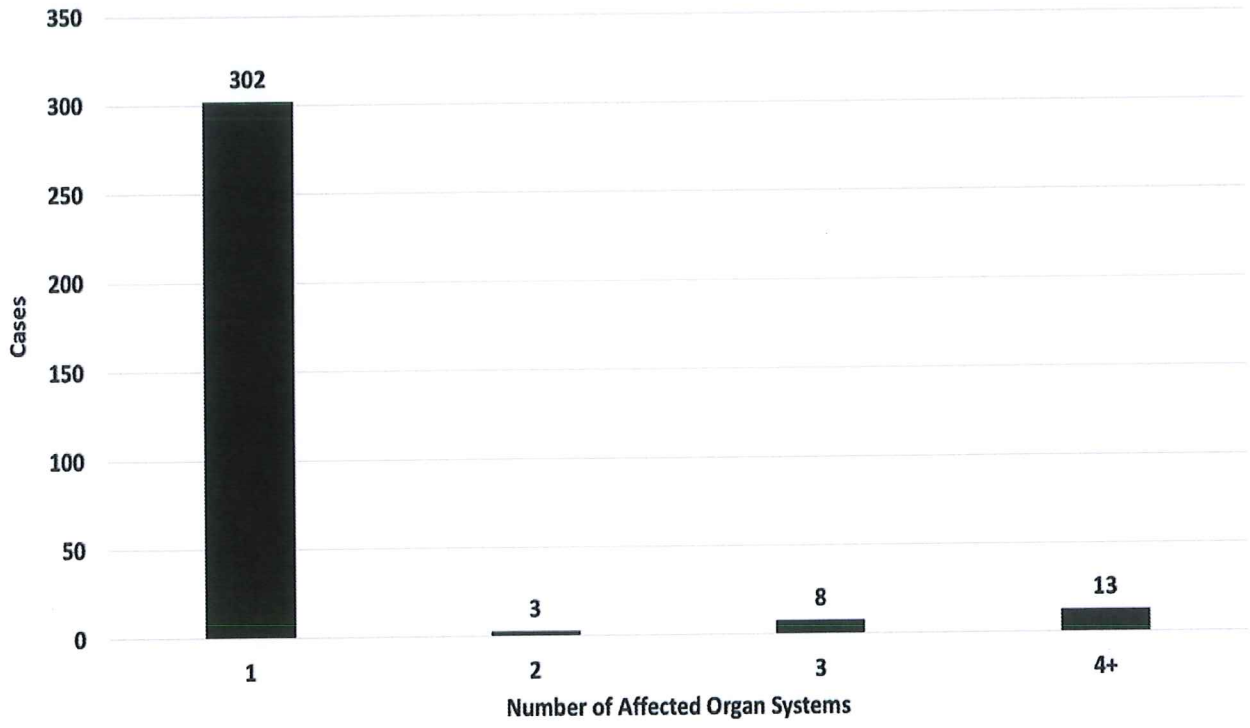

Figure 3.
Number of Affected Organ Systems by Cases

Table 2 shows the number and proportion of each reported cause of death. Sudden cardiac death was the most common cause of death (21.2%), followed by myocardial infarction (9.5%), pulmonary embolism (9.5%), ischemic heart disease (6.8%), VITT (5.8%), COVID-19 pneumonia (5.8%), myocarditis/pericarditis (5.5%), cerebral/subarachnoid hemorrhage (2.8%), coronary artery disease (2.5%), respiratory failure (2.5%), and unexplained (2.5%).

Reported Cause of Death	Cases	Proportion of Cases (N=326)
Cardiovascular System	**158**	**48.5%**
Sudden Cardiac Death	69	21.2%
Myocardial Infarction	31	9.5%
Ischemic Heart Disease	22	6.8%
Myocarditis	17	5.2%
Coronary Artery Disease	8	2.5%
Heart Failure	2	0.6%
Aortic Dissection	2	0.6%
Cardiomyopathy	2	0.6%
Pericarditis	1	0.3%
Hypertensive Heart Disease	1	0.3%
Cor Pulmonale	1	0.3%
Coronary Postal Stenosis	1	0.3%
Ventricular Dysplasia	1	0.3%
Hematological System	**56**	**17.2%**
Pulmonary Embolism	31	9.5%
Vaccine-Induced Immune Thrombotic Thrombocytopenia (VITT)	19	5.8%
Bleeding from Ruptured Aorta	1	0.3%
Coronary Thrombosis	1	0.3%
Thalassemia	1	0.3%
Systemic Capillary Leak Syndrome	1	0.3%
Thrombotic Microangiopathy	1	0.3%
Hemorrhagic Shock	1	0.3%
Respiratory System	**36**	**11%**
COVID-19 Pneumonia	19	5.8%
Respiratory Failure	8	2.5%
Bacterial Pneumonia	4	1.2%
Aspiration Pneumonia	1	0.3%
Hemopneumothorax	1	0.3%
Vaccine-Induced Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome	1	0.3%
COVID-19 Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome	1	0.3%
Exacerbation of Usual Interstitial Pneumonia	1	0.3%
Multiple Organ Systems	**24**	**7.4%**
Gastric Cancer	2	0.6%
COVID-19 pneumonia/Myocardial Infarction	2	0.6%
Multisystem Inflammatory Syndrome	1	0.3%
Pneumonia/brain hemorrhaging	1	0.3%
Myocardial Infarction/Respiratory Failure/Pulmonary Embolism	1	0.3%
Heart Failure/Small Bowel Ischemia	1	0.3%

Table 2.
Number and Proportion of Reported Causes of Death Among Included Cases

Respiratory Failure /Cardiomyopathy/Encephalopathy	1	0.3%
Anaphylaxis/Hypoxic Brain Damage/Thrombosis/ Myocardial Infarction	1	0.3%
Hyperglycemic Coma	1	0.3%
Multi-Organ Failure from Cardiac Arrest	1	0.3%
Encephalitis/Myocarditis	1	0.3%
Renal/Respiratory Failure	1	0.3%
COVID-19	1	0.3%
Adhesion Ileus	1	0.3%
Strangulation Ileus	1	0.3%
Incarceration of Inguinal Hernia	1	0.3%
Ischemic Colitis	1	0.3%
Sigmoid Colon Cancer	1	0.3%
Lung cancer	1	0.3%
Multiple Thrombosis/Rhabdomyolysis	1	0.3%
Severe Interstitial Lung Disease/Coronary Artery Disease	1	0.3%
Unknown	1	0.3%
Neurological System	**14**	**4.3%**
Cerebral Hemorrhage	7	2.2%
Subarachnoid Hemorrhage	2	0.6%
Multiple Sclerosis	1	0.3%
Cerebral Ischemia	1	0.3%
Acute Disseminated Encephalomyelitis	1	0.3%
Epilepsy	1	0.3%
Guillain-Barre Syndrome	1	0.3%
Immunological System	**13**	**4.0%**
Cytokine Storm	4	1.2%
Diabetic Ketoacidosis	3	0.9%
'Metabolic Conditions'	3	0.9%
Neoplasia	2	0.6%
Eosinophilia	1	0.3%
Gastrointestinal System	**3**	**0.9%**
Sigmoid Volvulus	2	0.6%
Bleeding Duodenal Ulcer	1	0.3%
Other	**22**	**6.8%**
Unexplained	8	2.5%
Drowning	6	1.8%
Head injury	2	0.6%
Sepsis	2	0.6%
Malnutrition	1	0.3%
Pyelonephritis	1	0.3%
Alcohol Intoxication	1	0.3%
Poisoning	1	0.3%

Table 2.
Continued

The number of days from vaccination until death was 14.3 (mean), 3 (median) irrespective of dose; 7.8 (mean), 3 (median) after one dose; 23.2 (mean), 2 (median) after two doses; and 5.7 (mean), 2 (median) after three doses. The distribution of days from last vaccine administration to death is highly right skewed, showing that most of the deaths occurred within a week from last vaccination (Figure 4).

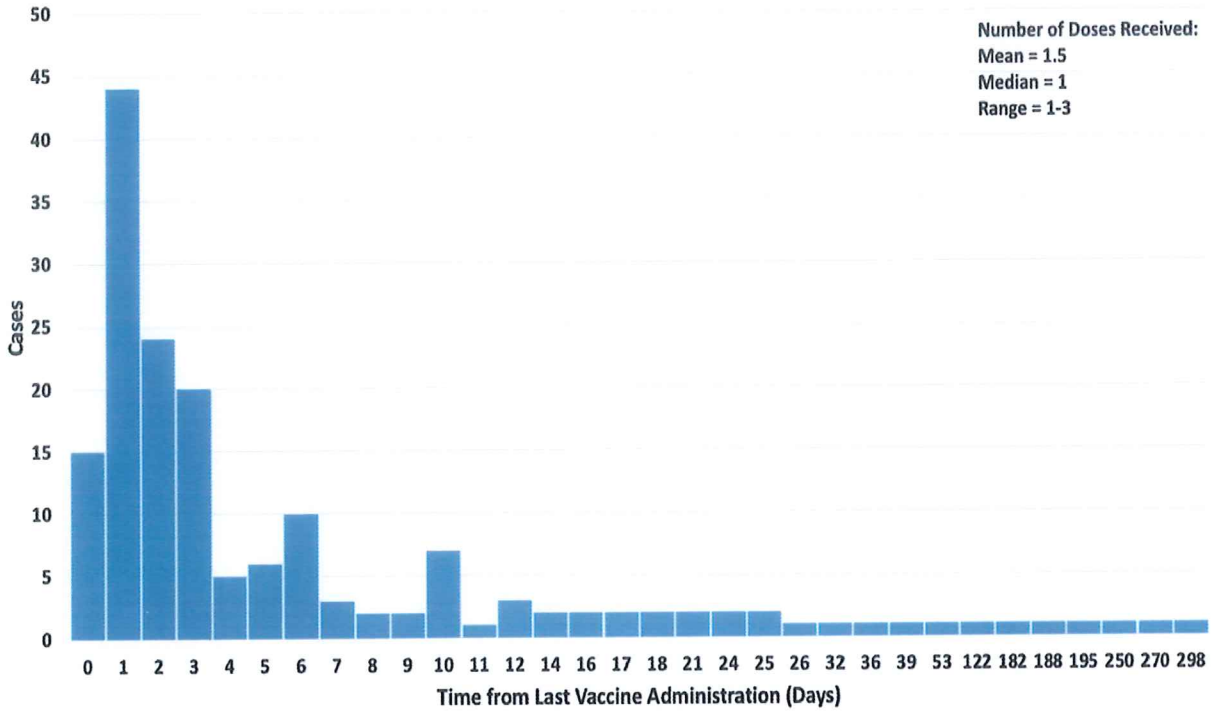

Figure 4.
Distribution of Time from Last Vaccine Administration to Death Among Cases

240 deaths (73.9%) were independently adjudicated by three physicians to be significantly linked to COVID-19 vaccination (Table S1). Among adjudicators, there was complete independent agreement (all three physicians) of COVID-19 vaccination contributing to death in 203 cases (62.5%). The one organ-restricted autopsy case was judged to be linked to vaccination with complete agreement. Among the 240 deaths that have been adjudicated as being significantly linked to COVID-19 vaccination, most received a Sinovac vaccine (46.3%), followed by Pfizer (30.1%), AstraZeneca (14.6%), Moderna (7.5%), Johnson & Johnson (1.3%), and Sinopharm (0.8%); the mean age of death was 55.8; the number of days from vaccination until death was 11.3 (mean), 3 (median) irrespective of dose; and the primary causes of death include sudden cardiac death (35%), pulmonary embolism (12.5%), myocardial infarction (12%), VITT (7.9%), myocarditis (7.1%), multisystem inflammatory syndrome (4.6%), and cerebral hemorrhage (3.8%).

Discussion

Among all published autopsy reports relating to COVID-19 vaccination, we found by independent adjudication that 73.9% of deaths were attributable to fatal COVID-19 vaccine injury syndromes (Table S1). The cardiovascular system was by far the most implicated organ system in death, followed by hematological, respiratory, multiple organ systems, neurological, immunological, and gastrointestinal systems (Figure 2), with three or more organ systems affected in 21 cases (Figure 3). Sudden cardiac death, myocardial infarction, myocarditis, pericarditis, pulmonary embolism, VITT, brain hemorrhage, multi-organ failure, respiratory failure, and cytokine storm were the reported causes of death in the majority of cases (Table 2). The majority of deaths occurred within a week from last vaccine administration (Figure 4). These results corroborate known COVID-19 vaccine-induced syndromes and show significant, temporal associations between COVID-19 vaccination and death involving multiple organ systems, with a predominant implication of the cardiovascular and hematological systems. Criteria of causality from an epidemiological perspective have been met including biological plausibility, temporal association, internal and external validity, coherence, analogy, and reproducibility with each successive case report of death after COVID-19 vaccination combined with population-based studies describing mortality among the vaccinated.

Our findings amplify concerns regarding COVID-19 vaccine adverse events and their mechanisms. COVID-19 vaccine-induced myocarditis [11,63,64] and myocardial infarction [65,66] have been significantly well-described in the peer-reviewed literature, explaining the high proportion of cardiovascular deaths seen in our study. Spike protein's deleterious effects [5-9,14], especially on the heart [12,67], further corroborate these findings. Our results also highlight the involvement of multiple organ systems described as Multisystem Inflammatory Syndrome (MIS) reported following COVID-19 vaccination in both children [68] and adults [69]. A possible mechanism by which MIS occurs after vaccination could be the systemic distribution of the LNPs containing mRNA after vaccine administration [14] and the consequent systemic Spike protein expression and circulation resulting in system-wide inflammation. A significant proportion of cases were due to hematological system adverse events, which is not surprising given that VITT [70] and pulmonary embolism (PE) [71] have been reported in the literature as serious adverse events following COVID-19 vaccination. Deaths caused by adverse effects to the respiratory system were also relatively common in our review, a finding that is in line with the possibility of developing acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS) or drug-induced interstitial lung disease (DIILD) after COVID-19 vaccination [72,73]. Although uncommon among cases in this study, immunological [74], neurological [75], and gastrointestinal [76] adverse events can still occur after COVID-19 vaccination and, as with the cardiovascular system, may be directly or indirectly caused by the systemic expression or circulation of Spike protein. Given the average time (14.3 days) in which cases died after vaccination, a temporal association between COVID-19 vaccination and death among most cases is further supported by the finding that SARS-CoV-2 Spike mRNA vaccine sequences can circulate in the blood for at least 28 days after vaccination [13]. Most of the deployed vaccine platforms are associated with death, suggesting that they share a common feature that causes adverse effects, which is most likely Spike protein.

The large number of COVID-19 vaccine induced deaths evaluated in this review is coherent with multiple papers that report excess mortality after COVID-19 vaccination. Pantazatos and Seligmann found that all-cause mortality increased 0-5 weeks post-injection in most age groups resulting in 146,000 to 187,000 vaccine-associated deaths in the United States between February and August of 2021 [77]. With similar findings, Skidmore estimated that 278,000 people may have died from the COVID-19 vaccine in the United States by December 2021 [78]. These concerning results were further elucidated by Aarstad and Kvitastein, who found that among 31 countries in Europe, a higher population COVID-19 vaccine uptake in 2021 was positively correlated with increased all-cause mortality in the first nine months of 2022 after controlling for alternative variables [79]. Since the initiation of the global COVID-19 vaccination campaign, excess mortality from non-COVID-19 causes has been detected in many countries [80-85], suggesting a common adverse exposure among the global population. Pantazatos estimated that VAERS deaths are underreported by a factor of 20 [77]. If we apply this underreporting factor to the May 5th, 2023, VAERS COVID-19 vaccine death report number of 35,324 [15], the number of deaths becomes an estimated 706,480 in the United States and other countries that utilize VAERS. If this extrapolated number of deaths were true, it would implicate the COVID-19 vaccines as a contributing factor to excess mortality among populations.

There have been several studies that have analyzed the causal relationship between COVID-19 vaccines and death. Maiese et al. [86] and Sessa et al. [87] used the conclusions of their included studies to assess the causal relationship between COVID-19 vaccination and death. In these studies, they found 14 and 15 deaths with a demonstrated causal link to COVID-19 vaccination, respectively. However, the collected conclusion methodology used in these studies is flawed for fully evaluating causal links at this time, specifically with COVID-19 vaccines, because they are novel medical products and new safety data is an inevitability as time advances. The average timeframe for a proper safety and efficacy evaluation for a vaccine is about 10.71 years [88]. Thus, collected conclusion methodology should only be considered for studies that have been published at least a few years after vaccine development to retain valid conclusions. For example, a paper published in 2021 indicates the AstraZeneca vaccines as safe with no links to serious adverse events including VITT [89], however, after more observation time, other researchers found a link between AstraZeneca vaccines and fatal VITT [70, 90] prompting widespread market withdrawal [91]. Pomara et al. [37] used the World Health Organization adverse event following immunization (WHO AEFI) guidelines, which we agree is a great method to assess causality between COVID-19 vaccination and death. In this paper, the researchers concluded that there may exist a causal link between COVID-19 vaccination and death from VITT. Unfortunately, we could not properly utilize the WHO AEFI methodology and complete the required checklist for our included cases due to missing needed case information. This methodology requires deceased subjects, extensive data, and IRB approval and can't be utilized in a systematic review. Tan et al. [92] utilized incidence statistics to analyze the relationship between COVID-19 vaccines and death, and found a higher incidence of serious side effects compared to the prelicensing clinical trials. This method is not applicable to our study because the included autopsy reports do not present incidence statistics. Because the aforementioned methodologies were found to be incompatible with our study, we decided to utilize adjudication procedures helmed by medical professionals with relevant expertise to determine possible links between COVID-19 vaccines and death. Independent adjudication methodology was used by Hulscher et al. [93] to evaluate causal links between COVID-19 vaccines and death, where they found a highly probable causal link between COVID-19 vaccination and death from myocarditis in 28 autopsy cases.

There have been numerous studies concluding that COVID-19 vaccines are safe and effective [94-96]. However, many studies have demonstrated the opposite [97-102]. The OpenSAFELY study, which included more than 1 million adolescents and children, has demonstrated extremely limited efficacy and increased harm from COVID-19 vaccination. Myocarditis and pericarditis were documented only in COVID-19 vaccinated groups and not after COVID-19 infection, and accident and emergency attendance, and unplanned hospitalization were higher after first vaccination compared to unvaccinated groups [97]. Moreover, Alessandria et al. found all-cause death risks to be higher for those vaccinated with one and two COVID-19 vaccine doses compared to unvaccinated individuals and that booster doses were ineffective [98]. They also demonstrated a statistically significant loss of life expectancy for those vaccinated with 2 or 3/4 doses. The subjects vaccinated with 2 doses lost 37% of life expectancy compared to the unvaccinated population during follow-up [98]. Published reports from the original randomized placebo-controlled trials concluded that COVID-19 vaccination could greatly reduce ambulatory COVID-19 illness [94, 95]. However, Mead et al. pointed out that the trials were short in duration, preventing observation of potential adverse events after the trials were stopped. Post-authorization concerns over trial methods and execution have surfaced, including failure to follow intent-to-treat principles resulting in overestimation of efficacy [99]. Subsequent re-analyses with inclusion of post-marketing surveillance studies indicated significant mRNA-related harms, as reported in Pfizer documents revealing 1.6 million adverse events by August 2022, describing serious injuries and an increased occurrence in cancer [99]. In light of continued emergence of data on the safety and efficacy of COVID-19 vaccination, further research is essential. Our study provides a significant forensic contribution to understanding the safety profile of these products.

Our study has all the limitations of bias as it applies to selection of papers and independent adjudication of the case material. Three independent reviewers evaluated the case information to avoid influence from the investigators' biases or their connections, if any, with COVID-19 vaccination. Our rendered conclusions from the autopsy findings are based on the evolving understanding of COVID-19 vaccines, which differs markedly from when the referenced studies were published, making a bias assessment for those studies inapplicable. We included all cases, regardless of the adjudication outcome, in the figures and tables to effectively summarize the literature regarding all autopsy studies that include COVID-19 vaccines as a previous exposure. The omission of cases we adjudicated as not being linked to vaccination from our tables and figures would introduce significant selection bias as we did not use author-provided conclusions.Our paper has all the limitations of systematic reviews of previously published case reports including selection bias at the level of referral for autopsy and acceptance into the peer reviewed literature. We believe publication bias could have had a large influence on our findings because of the global push for mass vaccination by governments, medical societies, and academic medical centers coupled with investigator hesitancy to report adverse developments with new genetic products widely recommended for both caregivers and patients. Finally, confounding variables, particularly concomitant illnesses, infection, drug interactions, and other factors not accounted for, could have played roles in the causal pathway to death.

In summary, among the universe of published autopsies performed after COVID-19 vaccination available to date, with a contemporary and independent review, we found that in 73.9% of cases, COVID-19 vaccination was the direct cause or significantly contributed to death. The consistency seen among cases in this review with previously reported COVID-19 vaccine serious adverse events, their known fatal mechanisms, coupled with our independent adjudication, suggests there is a high likelihood of a causal link between COVID-19 vaccines

and death. The implications of our study apply to cases of unanticipated death without antecedent illness among COVID-19 vaccine recipients. We can infer that in such cases, death may have been caused by COVID-19 vaccination. Further urgent investigation is required to build upon our results and further elucidate the pathophysiologic mechanisms of death with the goal of risk stratification and avoidance of death for the large numbers of individuals who have taken or will receive one or more COVID-19 vaccine in the future. Autopsies should be performed on all deceased individuals that have received one or more COVID-19 vaccines. Clinical monitoring of COVID-19 vaccine recipients is indicated for a period of at least one year after vaccination to ensure the absence of serious adverse events that may lead to death.

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Author Contributions

Nicolas Hulscher: Conceptualization, Investigation, Data curation, Formal analysis, Methodology, Project administration, Visualization, Writing – original draft, Writing – review & editing, Validation.
Peter A. McCullough: Conceptualization, Investigation, Methodology, Project administration, Supervision, Visualization, Writing – original draft, Writing – review & editing, Validation.
Roger Hodkinson and William Makis: Writing – review & editing, Validation, Investigation.
Richard Amerling and Paul Alexander: Writing – review & editing, Validation.
Heather Gessling, Harvey A. Risch, and Mark Trozzi: Supervision, Visualization, Writing – original draft, Writing – review & editing.

Conflicts of Interest

Drs. Alexander, Amerling, Gessling, Hodkinson, Makis, McCullough, Risch, are affiliated with and receive salary support and/or hold equity positions in The Wellness Company, Boca Raton, FL which had no role in funding, analysis, or publication. Nothing to declare for Dr. Trozzi and Mr. Hulscher.

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Informed Consent Statement

Not applicable as this is a review article containing publicly available research.

Data Availability Statement

All data extracted and analyzed from included studies are publicly available.

Supplementary Files

Supplementary Appendix: Table S1

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