

# Situation report

dieKontrollgruppe

August 22, 2022

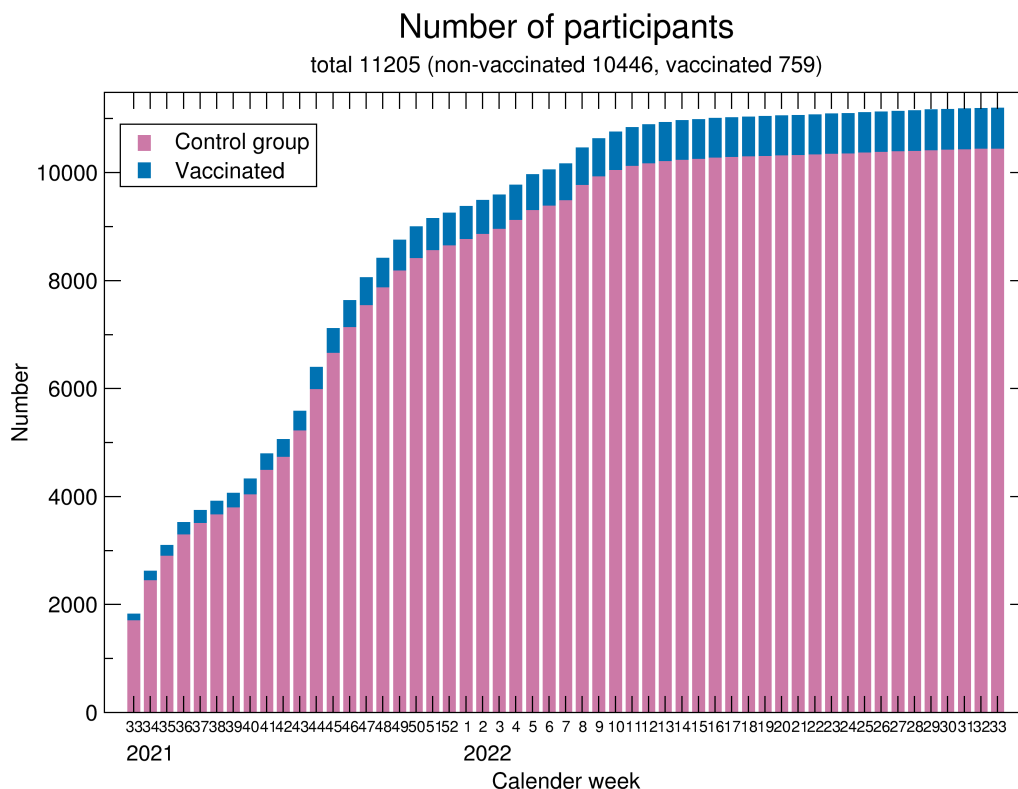
## 1 Introduction

**dieKontrollgruppe** is an anonymous and independent scientific monitoring of Corona-vaccinated and Corona-unvaccinated people. Our aim is to use the information obtained in the coming months and years to obtain early indications of both the positive effects and any undesirable side effects of the vaccinations against the SARS-CoV-2 virus.

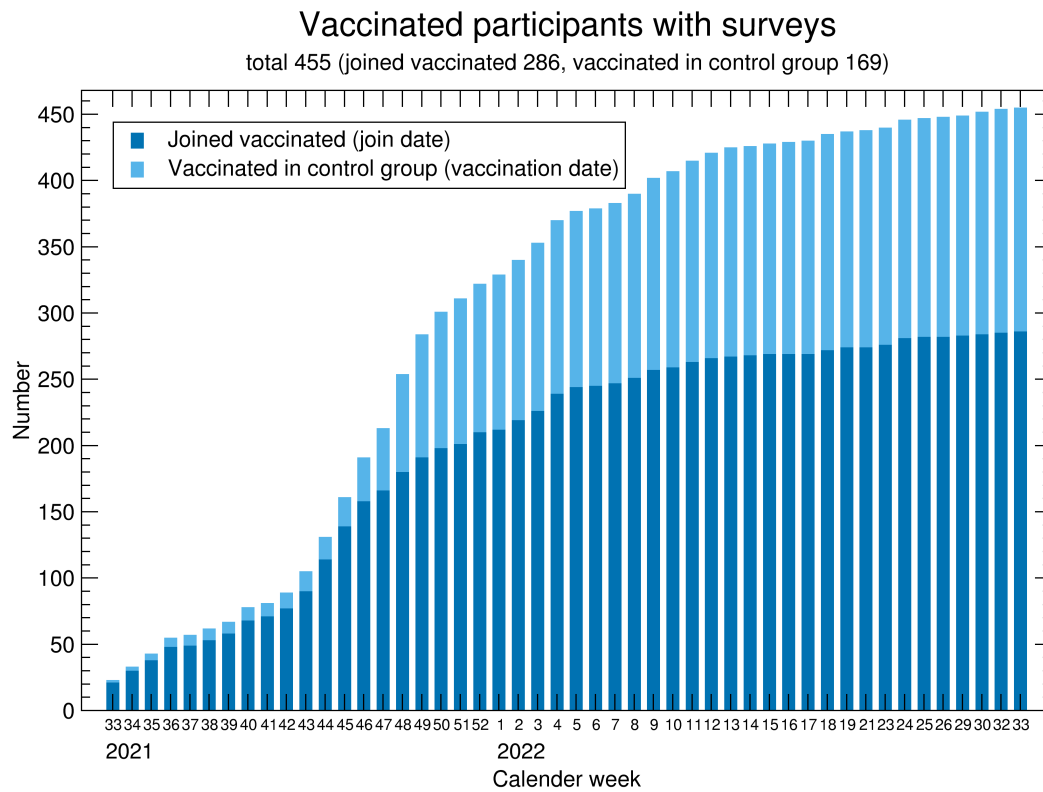
To ensure high data quality and serious cooperation, registration for monitoring is only possible via multipliers. Multipliers have been personally verified by the core team of **dieKontrollgruppe**. Registration includes access to the control group web interface, where the intake questionnaire and the individual fortnightly surveys can be completed.

**dieKontrollgruppe** was launched on 10.8.2021. Preliminary results are shown here.

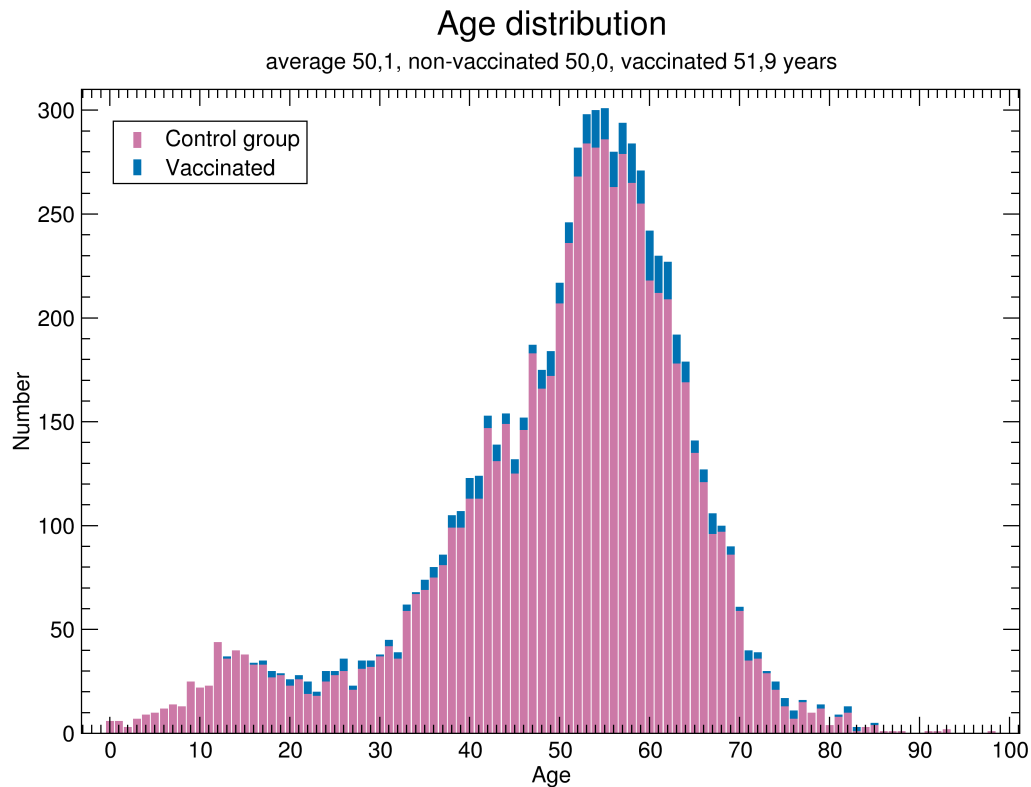
## 2 Participants in monitoring



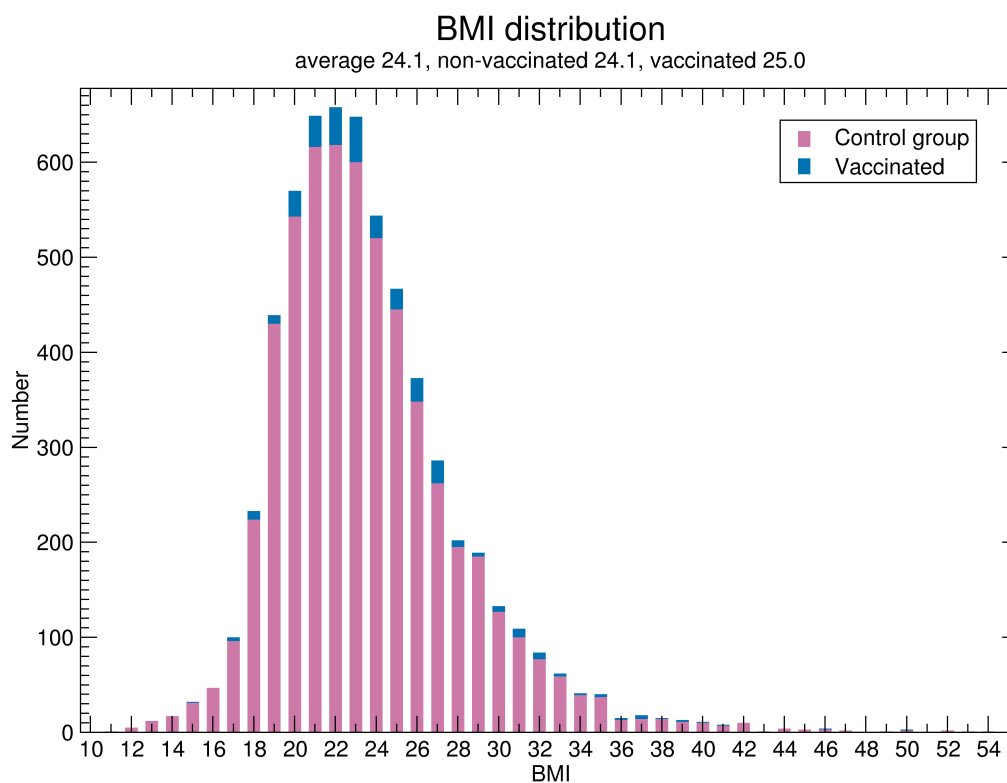
The total number of participants in a given calendar week is shown. Participants who have completed the intake form are counted. So far, the proportion of unvaccinated participants exceeds that of vaccinated participants.



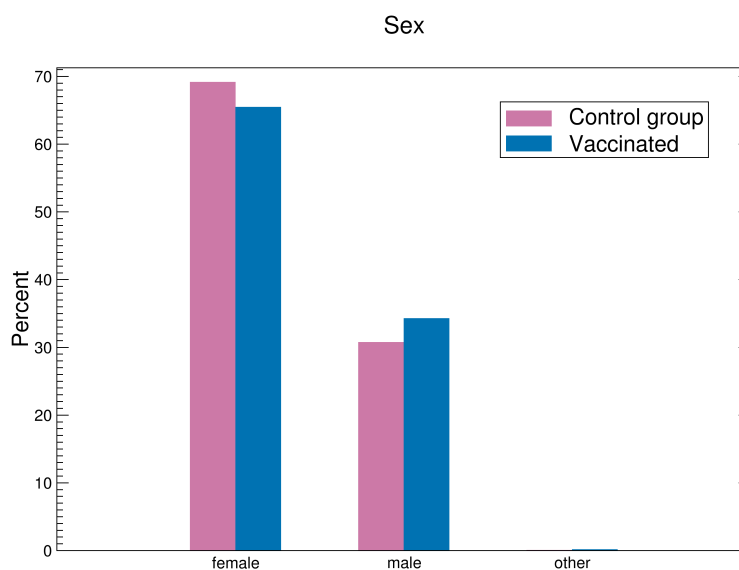
Cumulative number of vaccinated in monitoring who completed surveys, divided into participants vaccinated at intake and originally unvaccinated.



Most participants are between 50 and 60 years old. In comparison the age pyramid in Germany, younger people are underrepresented. The average age of the vaccinated is slightly above that of the control group.

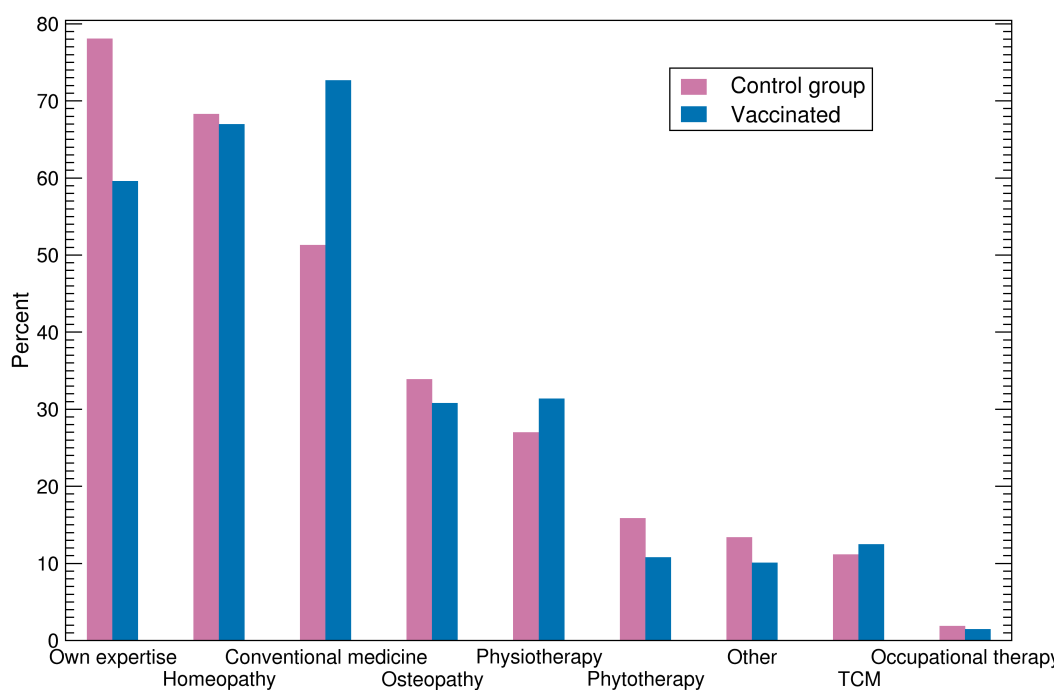


The body mass index (BMI) is typical for a cohort in Germany (average BMI 25.7). The BMI of the vaccinated is slightly higher than that of the control group.



The majority of participants are female. The proportion in the control group is even slightly higher.

### How do you treat yourself in the event of an illness?

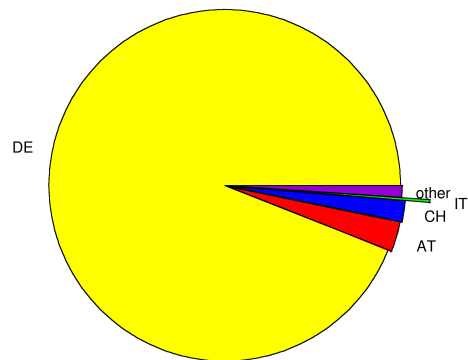


The high number of participants who rely on their own expertise is not surprising, as people who are willing to participate in a health monitoring programme attach a high value to the topic of health.

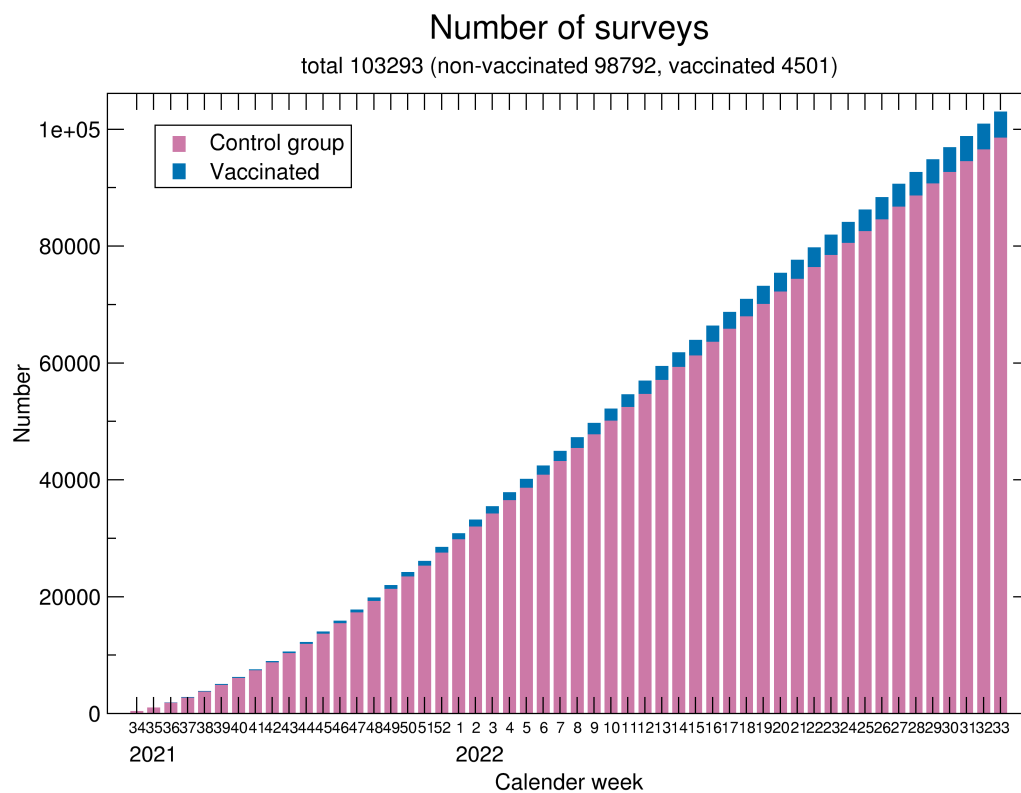
The high number of those who rely on homeopathy is certainly due to the fact that the control group was presented for the first time at a homeopathy conference.

Also not surprising is the higher rate of vaccinated patients among those who primarily treated with conventional medicine.

Participants by country

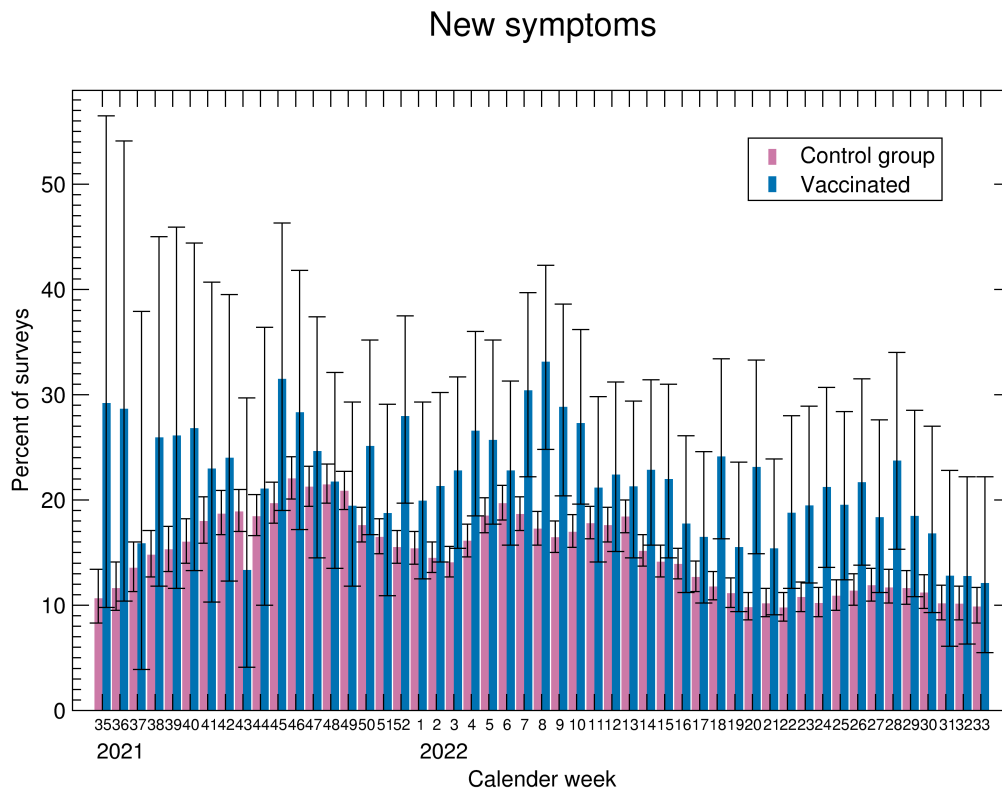


Most of the participants come from Germany, but increasingly also from Austria and Switzerland.



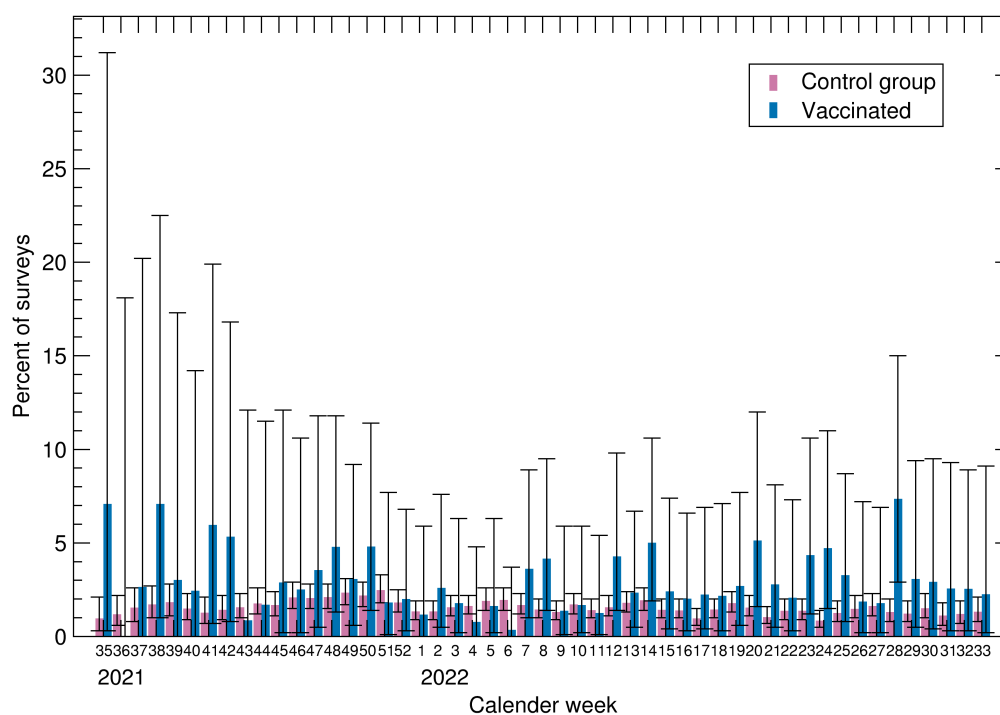
Shown here is the total number of completed fortnightly surveys.

### 3 Occurrence of symptoms



The occurrence of a new symptom is shown according to calendar week and vaccination status, i.e. if the question "Have you had a NEW symptom in the last 14 days?" was answered with "Yes". In the error bar in this diagram—as well as in the following ones—the 95% confidence interval is shown according to the exact Clopper-Pearson method.

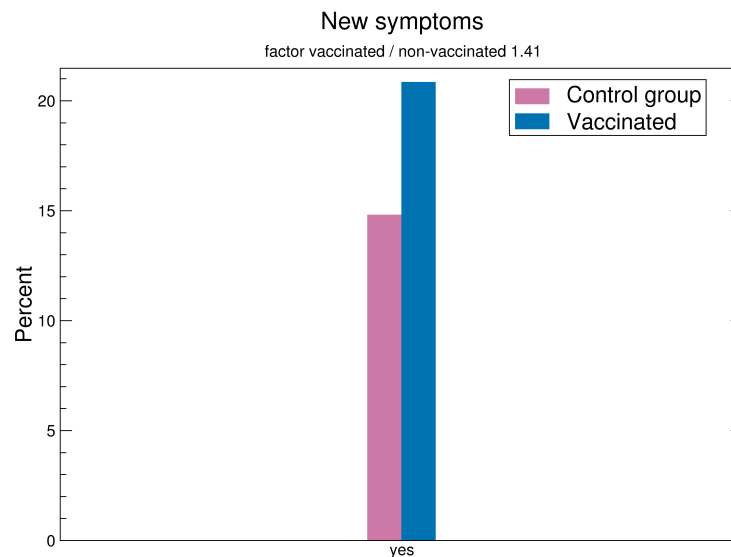
## New diagnoses



The occurrence of a new medical diagnosis is shown according to calendar week and vaccination status, i.e. if the question "Have you had a NEW diagnosis or disease in the last 14 days?" was answered with "Yes".

### 3.1 New symptoms

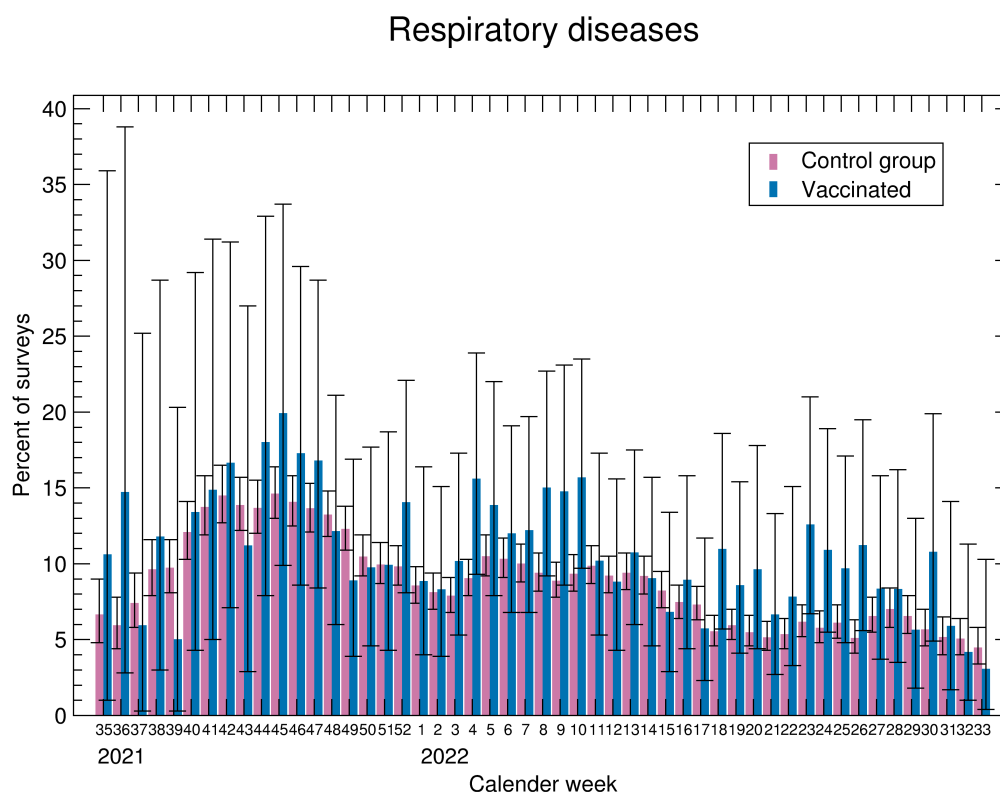
The answer to the question Have you had a NEW complaint in the last 14 days? The answer is broken down by Covid vaccination status. For persons who were vaccinated during the course of the interviews, interviews prior to vaccination are assigned to the control group and interviews after vaccination are assigned to the vaccinated group.



14.8% ( $n = 14445$ ) of the non-vaccinated reported a new complaint in the last 14 days, among the vaccinated this was in 20.9% ( $n = 1093$ ) the case. The vaccinated people thus suffered 1.41 times more often from symptoms than the control group. The difference in proportions has significance  $p = 5.51 \cdot 10^{-30}$  (Fisher exact test) and an odds ratio of 0.66 (95% confidence interval 0.616 to 0.708). The confidence interval does not contain one and supports the significance statement.



## 3.2 Respiratory diseases

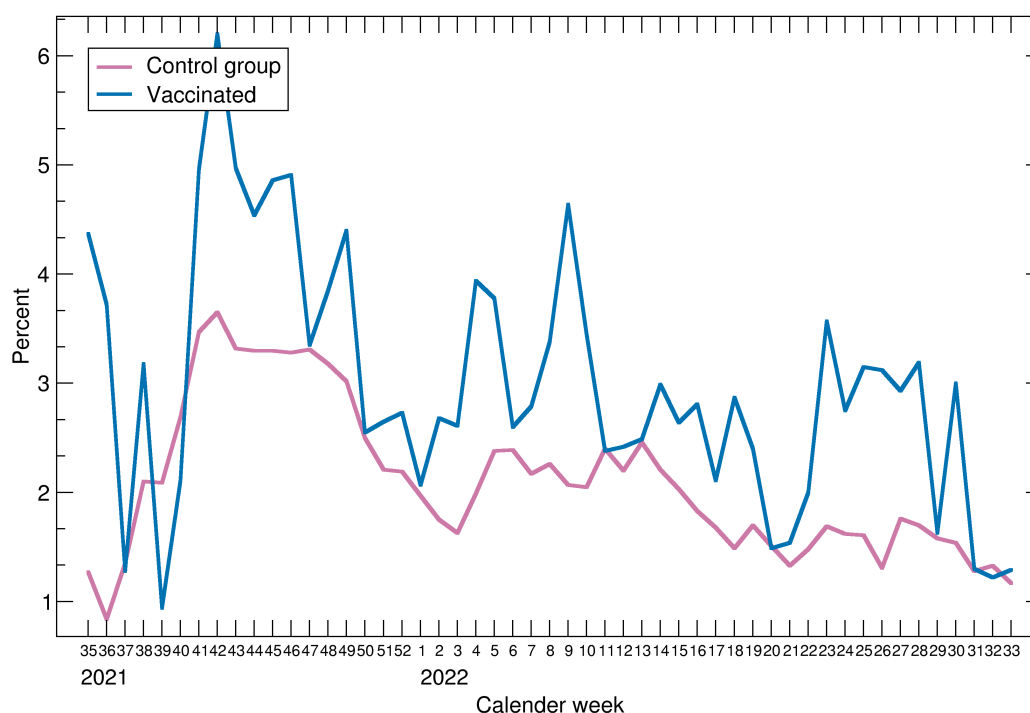


The occurrence of respiratory diseases is shown according to calendar week and vaccination status. Respiratory diseases are characterised by rhinitis, cough or sore throat. In people, people who entered the survey unvaccinated and were later vaccinated vaccinated, the interviews before vaccination are assigned to the unvaccinated status. unvaccinated status, and the interviews afterwards are assigned to the vaccinated status. In the error bar in this diagram as well as in the following ones, the 95% confidence interval according to the exact Clopper-Pearson Clopper-Pearson method.

Among the unvaccinated, there is an even seasonal development that peaked at the end of October and has been falling again since then. falling since then. This trend is earlier than the typical seasonal trend. earlier.

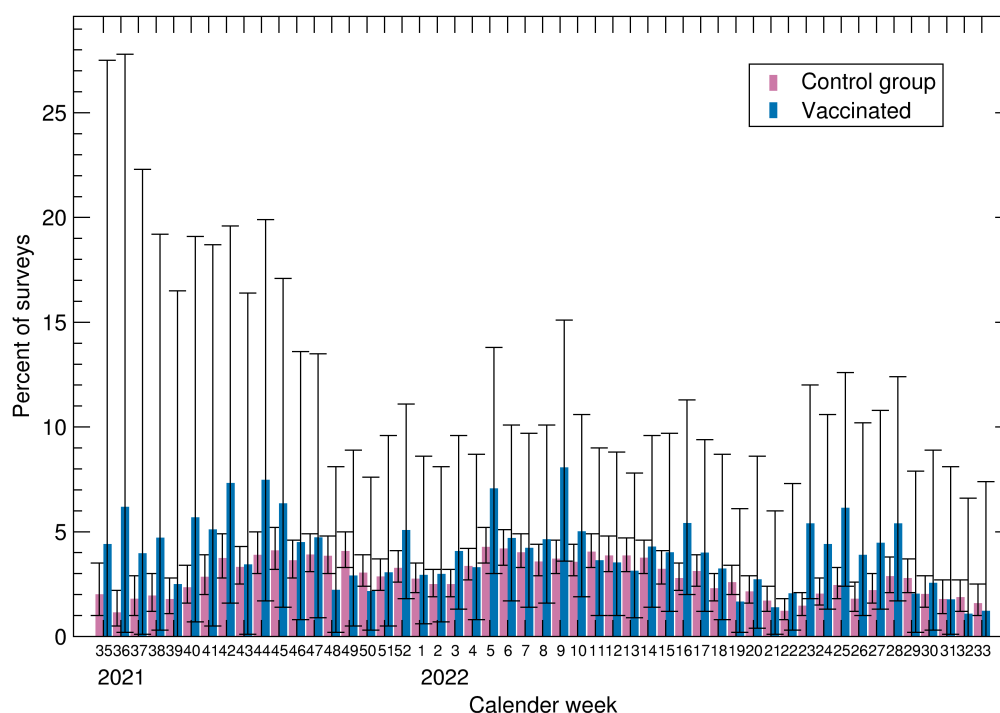
Among the vaccinated, the course is characterised by strong fluctuations (which are also partly due to the small number of cases, represented by the confidence interval). The general frequency of respiratory diseases differs little from the control group to the vaccinated, however, among the vaccinated there are maxima in October and January.

## Severity-weighted frequency of respiratory diseases



Shown is a representation of the occurrence of respiratory diseases weighted by severity. occurrence of respiratory diseases. The monitoring records symptoms in 5 severity levels from very mild to very severe, which are assigned numerical values from 1 to 5. For the severity of a respiratory illness, the severity of the cold, cough and sore cough and sore throat are added together to give an overall score of 1 to 15. 15, whereby the percentage of the maximum possible 15 is shown here.

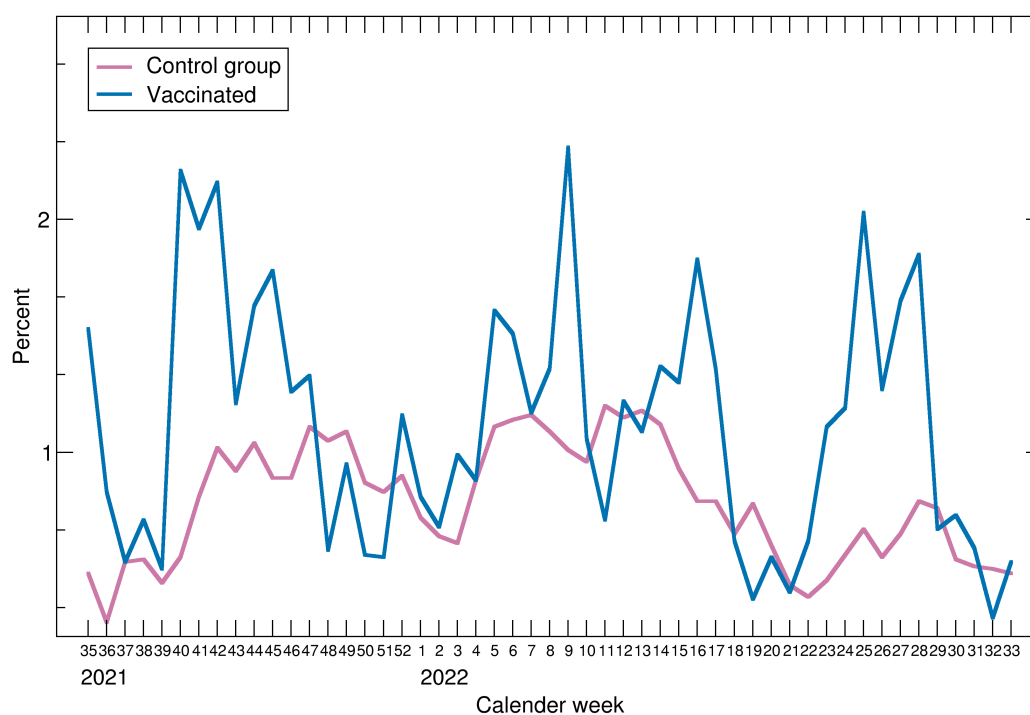
## Influenza-like illnesses



The occurrence of influenza infections is shown according to calendar week and vaccination status. Influenza infections are counted if one of the symptoms fever, chills or aching limbs has occurred in addition to a respiratory illness, chills or aching limbs.

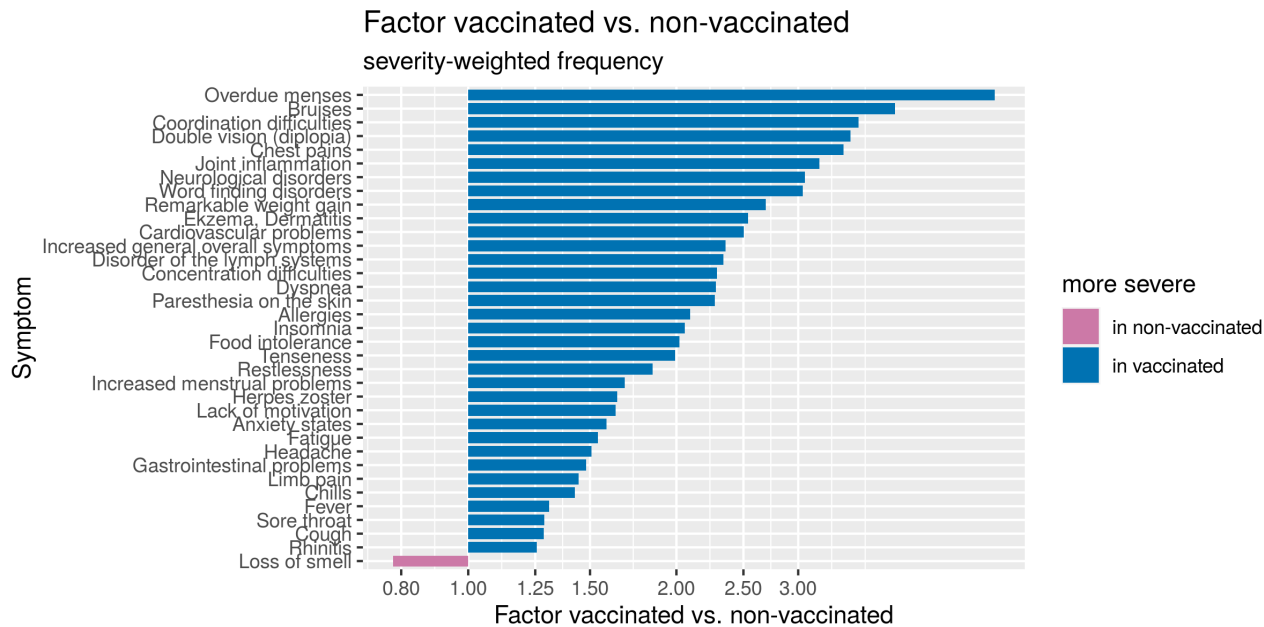
Among the unvaccinated, there is an increase up to the 42nd calendar week and then a slow decline. Among the vaccinated, on the other hand vaccinated, there is a marked increase in frequency in the 40th calendar week and in January. In the 3rd calendar week, the frequency is 3 times higher in the vaccinated than in the unvaccinated.

## Severity-weighted frequency of influenza-like illnesses



A representation of the occurrence of influenza infections weighted according to severity is shown. occurrence of influenza infections. For the severity of an influenza the severity of a cold, cough, sore throat, fever, chills and aching limbs, fever, chills and aching limbs are added together to give an overall score of 1 to from 1 to 30, where again the percentage of the maximum possible possible 30 is shown.

3.3 Occurrence of specific symptoms

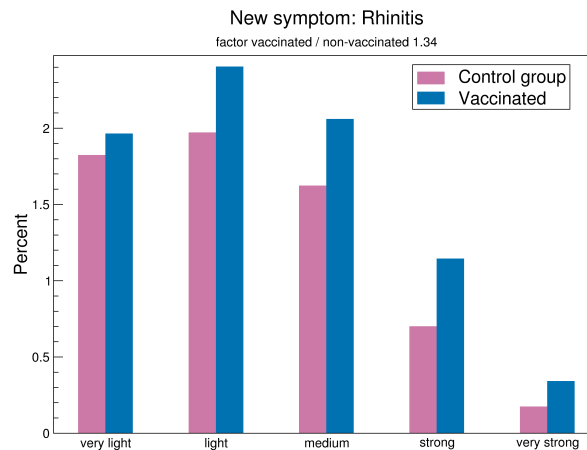


Symptom	Factor vaccinated vs. non-vaccinated		Cases	
	Frequency	Severity	Non-vaccinated	Vaccinated
Rhinitis	1.26***	1.07**	6139	415
Sore throat	1.29***	1.12***	5129	355
Cough	1.29***	1.02	4761	329
Limb pain	1.44***	0.99	2562	199
Chills	1.43**	0.89*	1252	96
Fever	1.31**	0.97	1833	129
Cardiovascular problems	2.50***	1.15***	966	130
Bruises	4.14***	1.18	202	45
Disorder of the lymph systems	2.34***	1.21	159	20
Dyspnea	2.28***	1.09*	938	115
Gastrointestinal problems	1.48***	1.04	2110	168
Food intolerance	2.02**	1.02	230	25
Loss of smell	0.78	0.75**	645	27
Chest pains	3.49***	1.08	474	89
Headache	1.51***	1.01	3947	320
Fatigue	1.54***	1.03	4508	373
Lack of motivation	1.63***	1.00	3155	277
Insomnia	2.06***	1.00	1789	198
Restlessness	1.85***	0.97	1056	105
Tension	1.99***	0.96	1251	134
Anxiety states	1.58***	1.00	880	75
Double vision (diplopia)	3.57***	0.81	125	24
Concentration difficulties	2.29***	1.00	1137	140
Word finding disorders	3.05***	0.98	586	96
Coordination difficulties	3.67***	1.03	218	43
Neurological disorders	3.07***	0.90	182	30
Paresthesia on the skin	2.27***	1.15*	442	54
Eczema, Dermatitis	2.54***	1.02	483	66
Allergies	2.09***	1.15*	391	44
Herpes zoster	1.64*	1.09	283	25
Joint inflammation	3.22***	1.08	387	67
Overdue menses	5.77***	0.88	87	27
Increased menstrual problems	1.68*	0.85	221	20
Increased general overall symptoms	2.36***	1.00	363	46
Remarkable weight gain	2.69***	1.13	152	22

This table contains a brief summary of the individual symptoms described below. The factor is shown with which the frequency or severity of symptoms is more frequent or more severe in the or more severe in the vaccinated than in the unvaccinated. The significance is marked with \*\*\* if  $p < 0.001$ , with \*\* if  $p < 0.01$  and with \*, if  $p < 0.05$ .

### 3.4 New symptom: Rhinitis

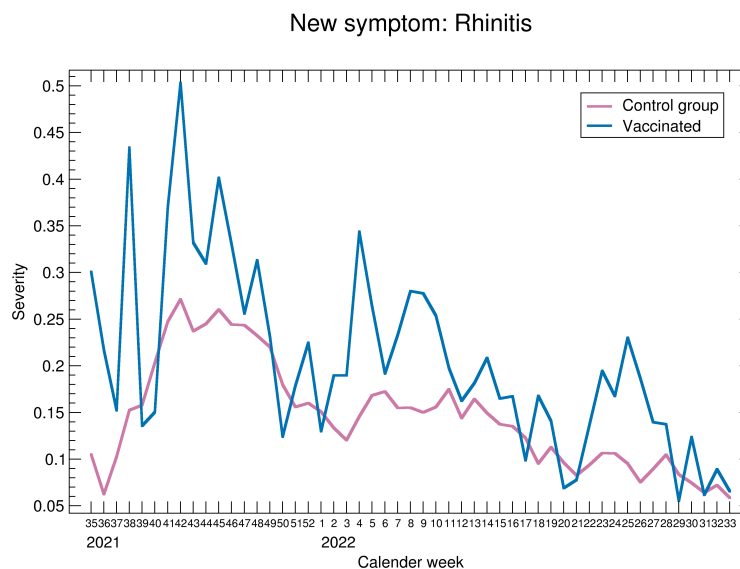
The occurrence of the symptom “Rhinitis” to the question “Have you experienced a NEW symptom in the last 14 days?”.



6.3% ( $n = 6139$ ) of the non-vaccinated reported that the new symptom Rhinitis had occurred in the last 14 days, compared to 7.92% ( $n = 415$ ) of the vaccinated. Thus, the vaccinated suffered from this complaint 1.26 times more often than the control group. The difference in proportions has the significance  $p = 5.89 \cdot 10^{-6}$  (Fisher exact test) and an odds ratio of 0.782 (95% confidence interval of 0.705 to 0.869). The confidence interval does not contain the one and supports the significance statement.

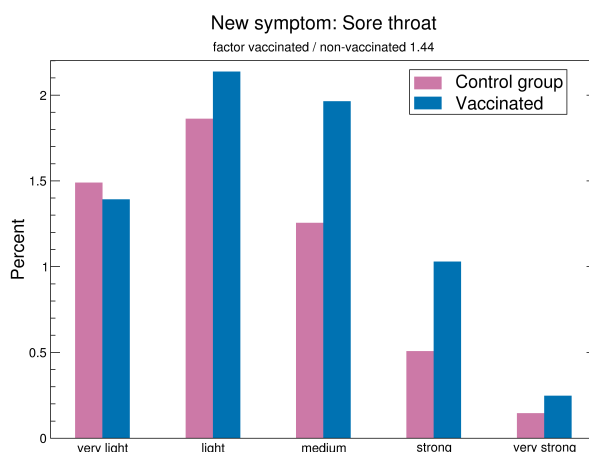
Within those suffering from these symptoms in both cohorts, the average severity of suffering is 2.28 in the control group and 2.43 in the vaccinated. Thus, the average severity was 1.07 times greater in the vaccinated than in the control group. The difference in the averages has the significance  $p = 0.00861$  (Wilcoxon-Mann-Whitney test) and an effect size of 0.0294.

The average severity of the symptom across all interviews is 1.34 times higher in vaccinated than in the non-vaccinated.



### 3.5 New symptom: Sore throat

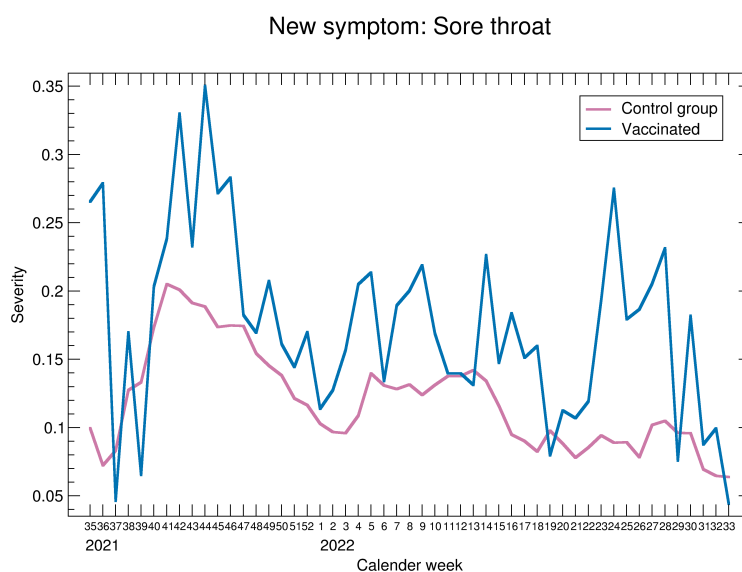
The occurrence of the symptom “Sore throat” to the question “Have you experienced a NEW symptom in the last 14 days?”.



5.26% ( $n = 5129$ ) of the non-vaccinated reported that the new symptom Sore throat had occurred in the last 14 days, compared to 6.77% ( $n = 355$ ) of the vaccinated. Thus, the vaccinated suffered from this complaint 1.29 times more often than the control group. The difference in proportions has the significance  $p = 4.67 \cdot 10^{-6}$  (Fisher exact test) and an odds ratio of 0.765 (95% confidence interval of 0.684 to 0.857). The confidence interval does not contain the one and supports the significance statement.

Within those suffering from these symptoms in both cohorts, the average severity of suffering is 2.23 in the control group and 2.5 in the vaccinated. Thus, the average severity was 1.12 times greater in the vaccinated than in the control group. The difference in the averages has the significance  $p = 3.57 \cdot 10^{-6}$  (Wilcoxon-Mann-Whitney test) and an effect size of 0.0606.

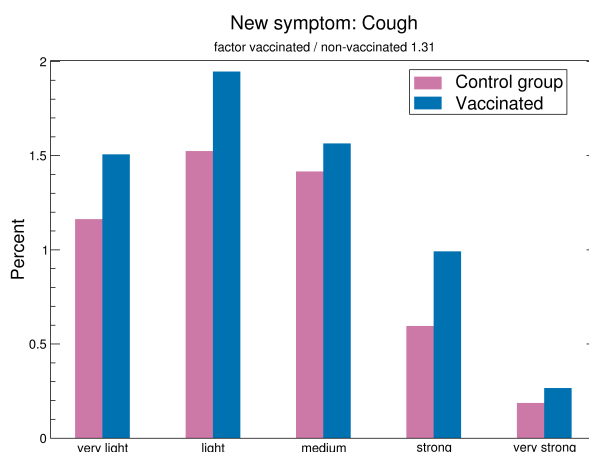
The average severity of the symptom across all interviews is 1.44 times higher in vaccinated than in the non-vaccinated.





### 3.6 New symptom: Cough

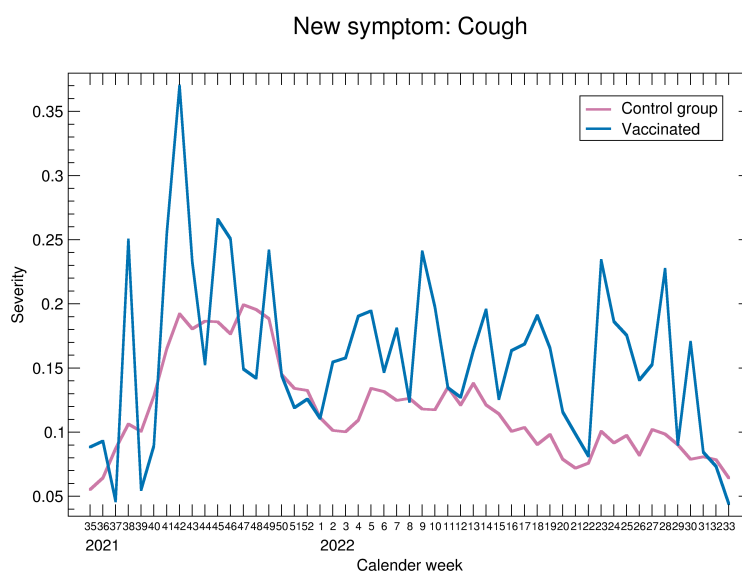
The occurrence of the symptom “Cough” to the question “Have you experienced a NEW symptom in the last 14 days?”.



4.88% ( $n = 4761$ ) of the non-vaccinated reported that the new symptom Cough had occurred in the last 14 days, compared to 6.28% ( $n = 329$ ) of the vaccinated. Thus, the vaccinated suffered from this complaint 1.29 times more often than the control group. The difference in proportions has the significance  $p = 1.18 \cdot 10^{-5}$  (Fisher exact test) and an odds ratio of 0.767 (95% confidence interval of 0.683 to 0.863). The confidence interval does not contain the one and supports the significance statement.

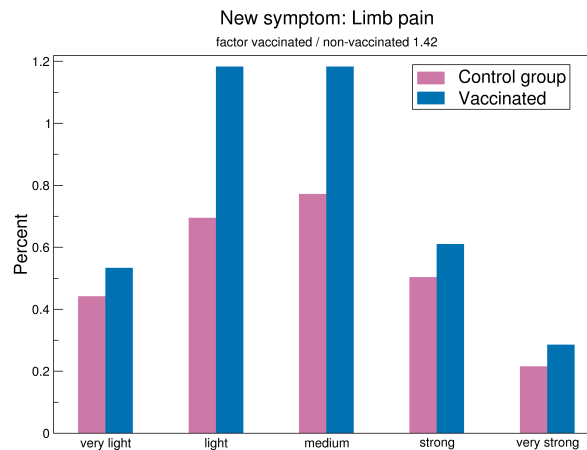
Within those suffering from these symptoms in both cohorts, the average severity of suffering is 2.41 in the control group and 2.45 in the vaccinated. Thus, the average severity was 1.02 times greater in the vaccinated than in the control group. The difference in the averages has the significance  $p = 0.615$  (Wilcoxon-Mann-Whitney test) and an effect size of 0.0041.

The average severity of the symptom across all interviews is 1.31 times higher in vaccinated than in the non-vaccinated.



### 3.7 New symptom: Limb pain

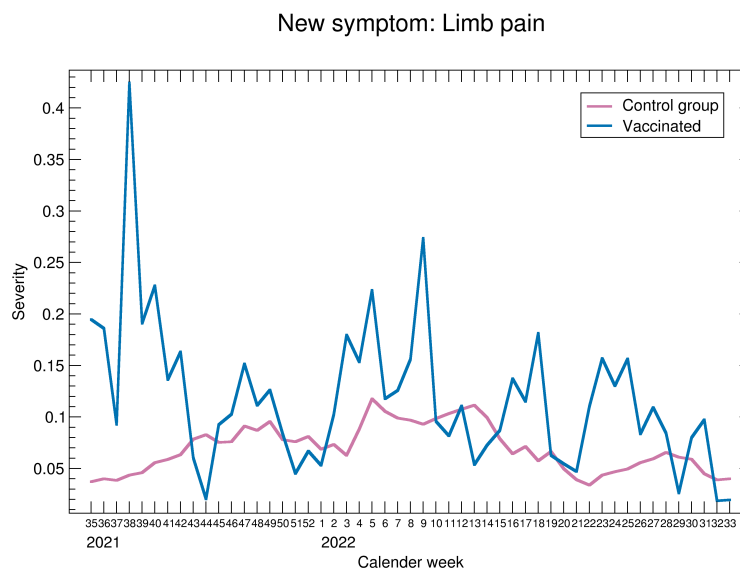
The occurrence of the symptom “Limb pain” to the question “Have you experienced a NEW symptom in the last 14 days?”.



2.63% ( $n = 2562$ ) of the non-vaccinated reported that the new symptom Limb pain had occurred in the last 14 days, compared to 3.8% ( $n = 199$ ) of the vaccinated. Thus, the vaccinated suffered from this complaint 1.44 times more often than the control group. The difference in proportions has the significance  $p = 1.33 \cdot 10^{-6}$  (Fisher exact test) and an odds ratio of 0.684 (95% confidence interval of 0.59 to 0.796). The confidence interval does not contain the one and supports the significance statement.

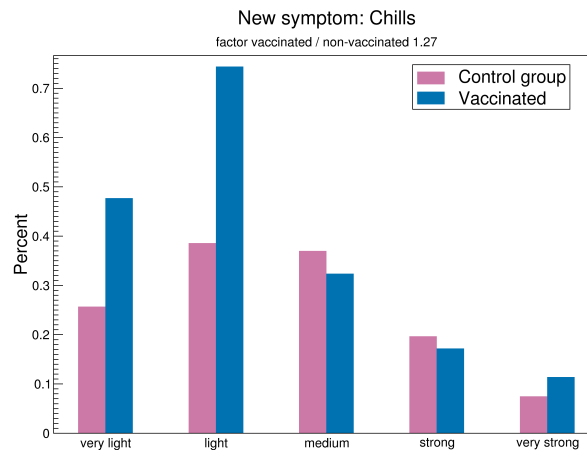
Within those suffering from these symptoms in both cohorts, the average severity of suffering is 2.76 in the control group and 2.72 in the vaccinated. Thus, the average severity was 1.01 times greater in the non-vaccinated than in the vaccinated. The difference in the averages has the significance  $p = 0.638$  (Wilcoxon-Mann-Whitney test) and an effect size of 0.00674.

The average severity of the symptom across all interviews is 1.42 times higher in vaccinated than in the non-vaccinated.



### 3.8 New symptom: Chills

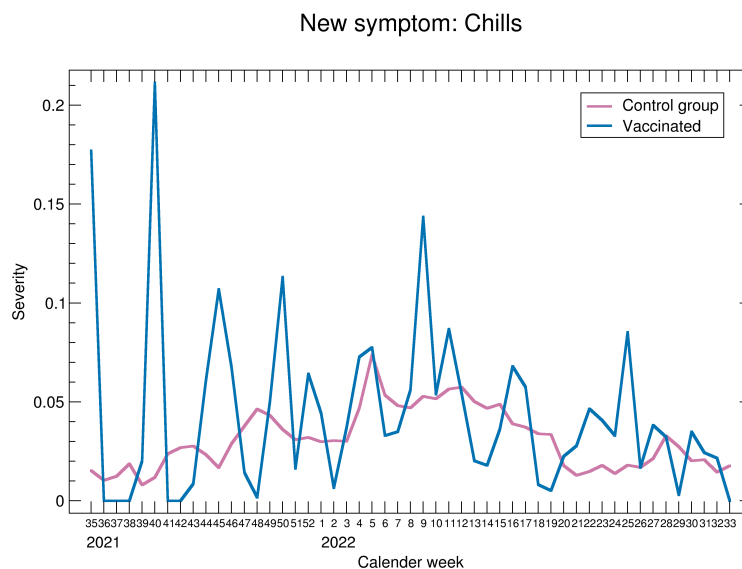
The occurrence of the symptom “Chills” to the question “Have you experienced a NEW symptom in the last 14 days?”.



1.28% ( $n = 1252$ ) of the non-vaccinated reported that the new symptom Chills had occurred in the last 14 days, compared to 1.83% ( $n = 96$ ) of the vaccinated. Thus, the vaccinated suffered from this complaint 1.43 times more often than the control group. The difference in proportions has the significance  $p = 0.00117$  (Fisher exact test) and an odds ratio of 0.697 (95% confidence interval of 0.565 to 0.869). The confidence interval does not contain the one and supports the significance statement.

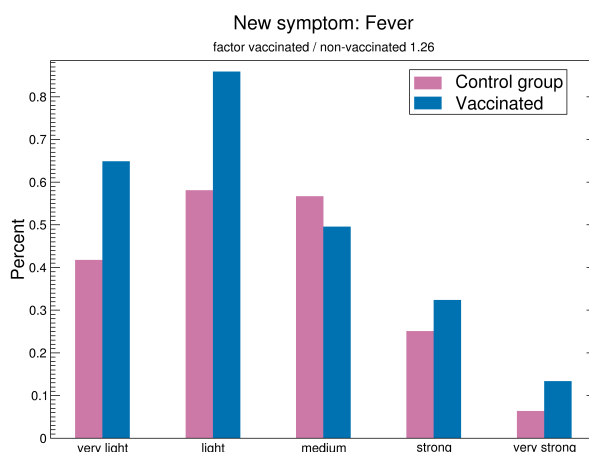
Within those suffering from these symptoms in both cohorts, the average severity of suffering is 2.57 in the control group and 2.29 in the vaccinated. Thus, the average severity was 1.12 times greater in the non-vaccinated than in the vaccinated. The difference in the averages has the significance  $p = 0.0102$  (Wilcoxon-Mann-Whitney test) and an effect size of 0.0632.

The average severity of the symptom across all interviews is 1.27 times higher in vaccinated than in the non-vaccinated.



### 3.9 New symptom: Fever

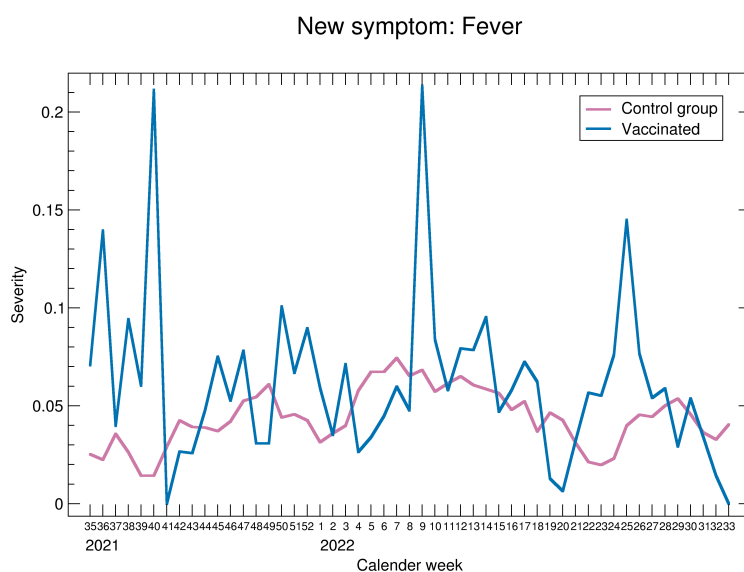
The occurrence of the symptom “Fever” to the question “Have you experienced a NEW symptom in the last 14 days?”.



1.88% ( $n = 1833$ ) of the non-vaccinated reported that the new symptom Fever had occurred in the last 14 days, compared to 2.46% ( $n = 129$ ) of the vaccinated. Thus, the vaccinated suffered from this complaint 1.31 times more often than the control group. The difference in proportions has the significance  $p = 0.00369$  (Fisher exact test) and an odds ratio of 0.76 (95% confidence interval of 0.634 to 0.917). The confidence interval does not contain the one and supports the significance statement.

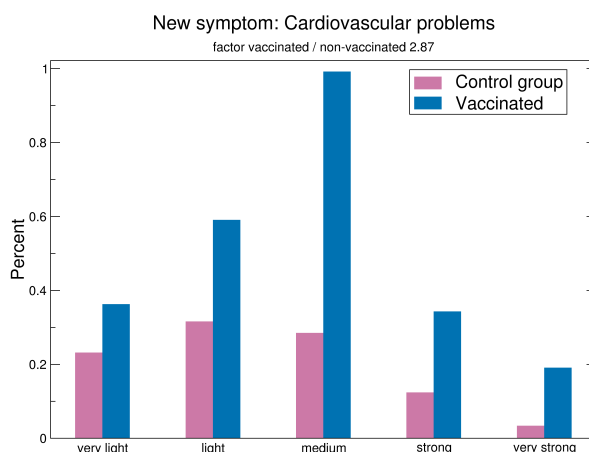
Within those suffering from these symptoms in both cohorts, the average severity of suffering is 2.45 in the control group and 2.36 in the vaccinated. Thus, the average severity was 1.04 times greater in the non-vaccinated than in the vaccinated. The difference in the averages has the significance  $p = 0.234$  (Wilcoxon-Mann-Whitney test) and an effect size of 0.0164.

The average severity of the symptom across all interviews is 1.26 times higher in vaccinated than in the non-vaccinated.



### 3.10 New symptom: Cardiovascular problems

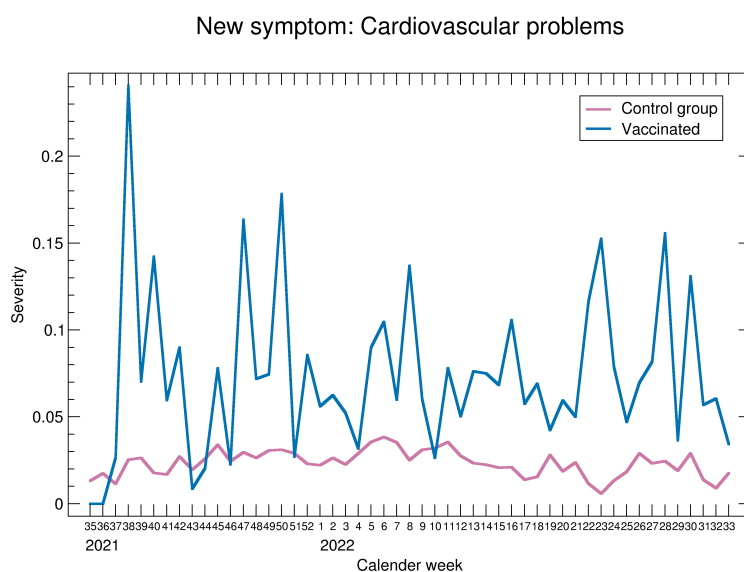
The occurrence of the symptom “Cardiovascular problems” to the question “Have you experienced a NEW symptom in the last 14 days?”.



0.991% ( $n = 966$ ) of the non-vaccinated reported that the new symptom Cardiovascular problems had occurred in the last 14 days, compared to 2.48% ( $n = 130$ ) of the vaccinated. Thus, the vaccinated suffered from this complaint 2.5 times more often than the control group. The difference in proportions has the significance  $p = 8.84 \cdot 10^{-19}$  (Fisher exact test) and an odds ratio of 0.394 (95% confidence interval of 0.327 to 0.477). The confidence interval does not contain the one and supports the significance statement.

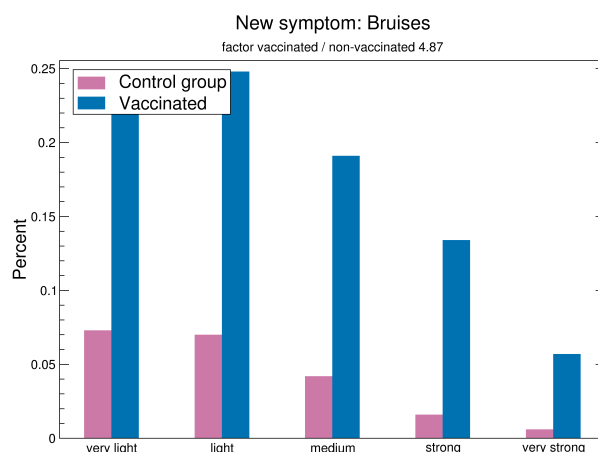
Within those suffering from these symptoms in both cohorts, the average severity of suffering is 2.41 in the control group and 2.76 in the vaccinated. Thus, the average severity was 1.15 times greater in the vaccinated than in the control group. The difference in the averages has the significance  $p = 0.000523$  (Wilcoxon-Mann-Whitney test) and an effect size of 0.099.

The average severity of the symptom across all interviews is 2.87 times higher in vaccinated than in the non-vaccinated.



### 3.11 New symptom: Bruises

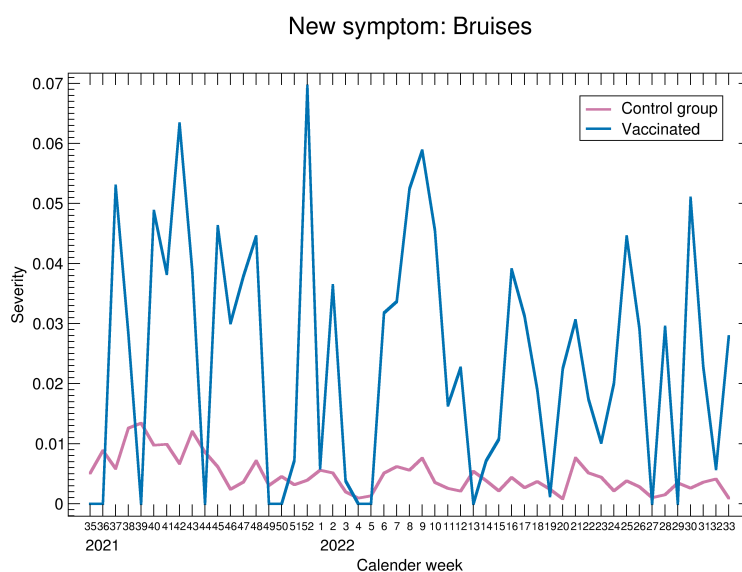
The occurrence of the symptom “Bruises” to the question “Have you experienced a NEW symptom in the last 14 days?”.



0.207% ( $n = 202$ ) of the non-vaccinated reported that the new symptom Bruises had occurred in the last 14 days, compared to 0.859% ( $n = 45$ ) of the vaccinated. Thus, the vaccinated suffered from this complaint 4.14 times more often than the control group. The difference in proportions has the significance  $p = 1.16 \cdot 10^{-13}$  (Fisher exact test) and an odds ratio of 0.24 (95% confidence interval of 0.173 to 0.34). The confidence interval does not contain the one and supports the significance statement.

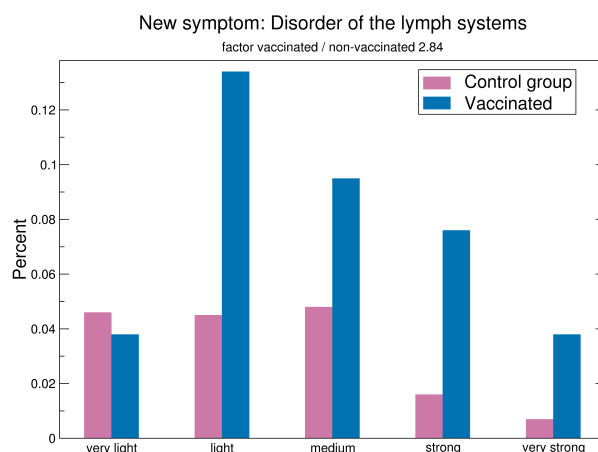
Within those suffering from these symptoms in both cohorts, the average severity of suffering is 2.1 in the control group and 2.47 in the vaccinated. Thus, the average severity was 1.18 times greater in the vaccinated than in the control group. The difference in the averages has the significance  $p = 0.0693$  (Wilcoxon-Mann-Whitney test) and an effect size of 0.0942.

The average severity of the symptom across all interviews is 4.87 times higher in vaccinated than in the non-vaccinated.



### 3.12 New symptom: Disorder of the lymph systems

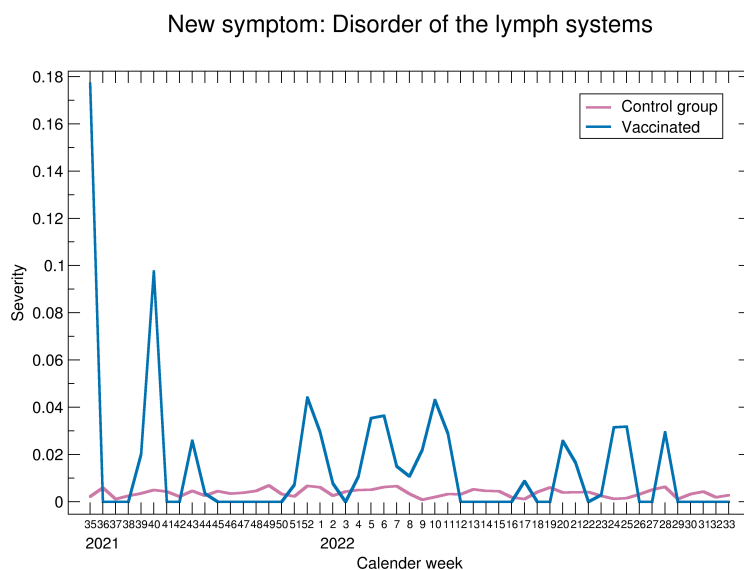
The occurrence of the symptom “Disorder of the lymph systems” to the question “Have you experienced a NEW symptom in the last 14 days?”.



0.163% ( $n = 159$ ) of the non-vaccinated reported that the new symptom Disorder of the lymph systems had occurred in the last 14 days, compared to 0.382% ( $n = 20$ ) of the vaccinated. Thus, the vaccinated suffered from this complaint 2.34 times more often than the control group. The difference in proportions has the significance  $p = 0.000965$  (Fisher exact test) and an odds ratio of 0.427 (95% confidence interval of 0.267 to 0.718). The confidence interval does not contain the one and supports the significance statement.

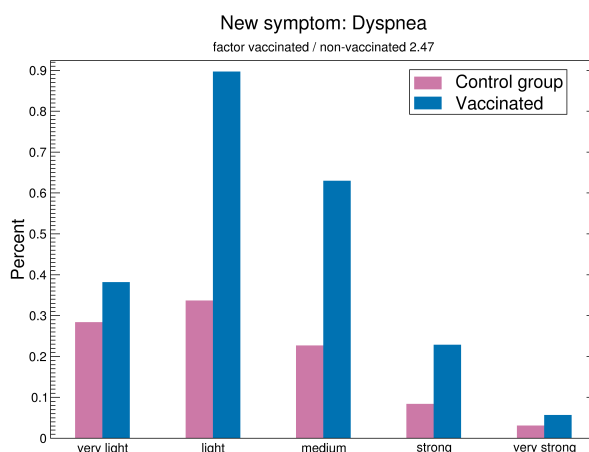
Within those suffering from these symptoms in both cohorts, the average severity of suffering is 2.35 in the control group and 2.85 in the vaccinated. Thus, the average severity was 1.21 times greater in the vaccinated than in the control group. The difference in the averages has the significance  $p = 0.0766$  (Wilcoxon-Mann-Whitney test) and an effect size of 0.107.

The average severity of the symptom across all interviews is 2.84 times higher in vaccinated than in the non-vaccinated.



### 3.13 New symptom: Dyspnea

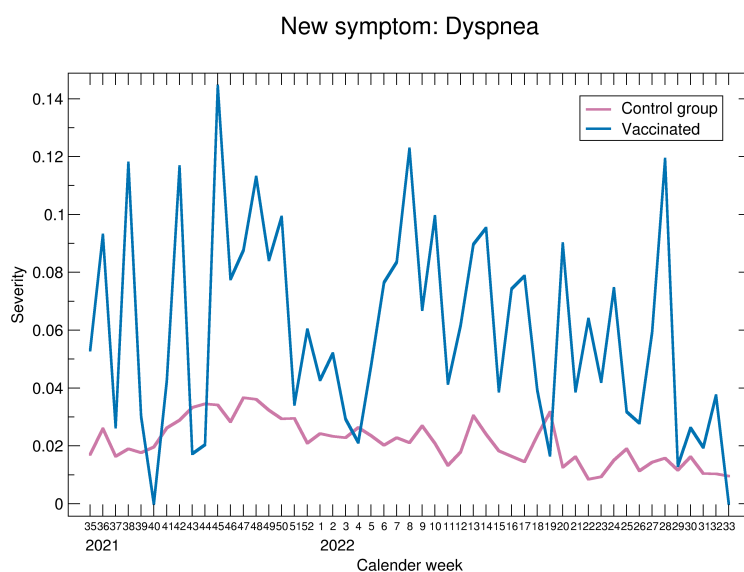
The occurrence of the symptom “Dyspnea” to the question “Have you experienced a NEW symptom in the last 14 days?”.



0.962% ( $n = 938$ ) of the non-vaccinated reported that the new symptom Dyspnea had occurred in the last 14 days, compared to 2.19% ( $n = 115$ ) of the vaccinated. Thus, the vaccinated suffered from this complaint 2.28 times more often than the control group. The difference in proportions has the significance  $p = 4.53 \cdot 10^{-14}$  (Fisher exact test) and an odds ratio of 0.433 (95% confidence interval of 0.356 to 0.531). The confidence interval does not contain the one and supports the significance statement.

Within those suffering from these symptoms in both cohorts, the average severity of suffering is 2.21 in the control group and 2.4 in the vaccinated. Thus, the average severity was 1.09 times greater in the vaccinated than in the control group. The difference in the averages has the significance  $p = 0.0314$  (Wilcoxon-Mann-Whitney test) and an effect size of 0.0574.

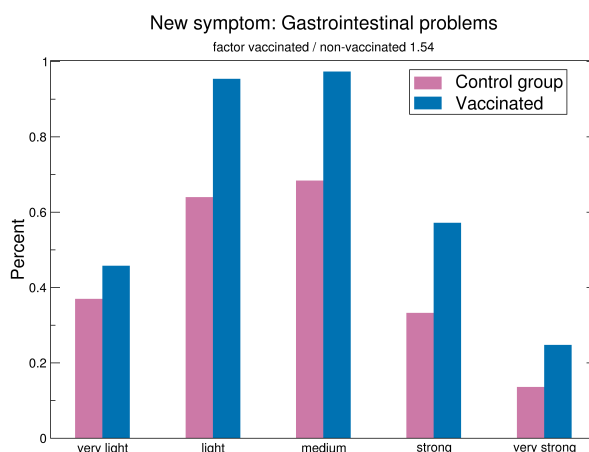
The average severity of the symptom across all interviews is 2.47 times higher in vaccinated than in the non-vaccinated.





### 3.14 New symptom: Gastrointestinal problems

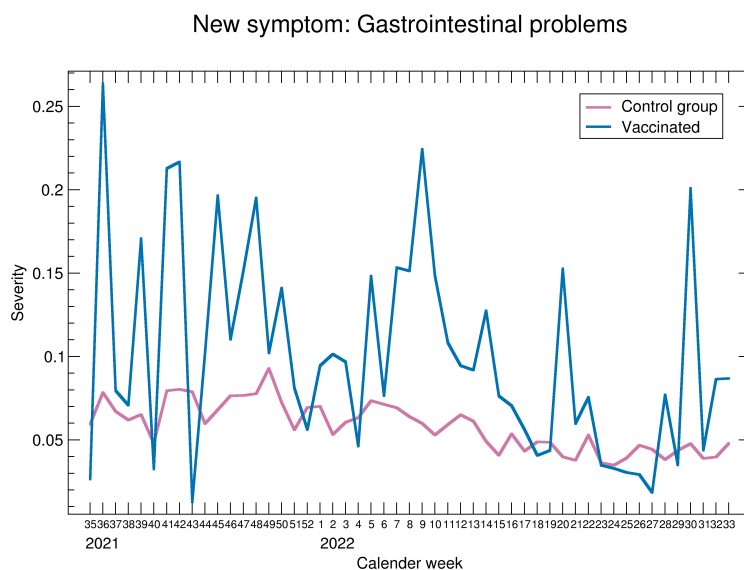
The occurrence of the symptom “Gastrointestinal problems” to the question “Have you experienced a NEW symptom in the last 14 days?”.



2.16% ( $n = 2110$ ) of the non-vaccinated reported that the new symptom Gastrointestinal problems had occurred in the last 14 days, compared to 3.21% ( $n = 168$ ) of the vaccinated. Thus, the vaccinated suffered from this complaint 1.48 times more often than the control group. The difference in proportions has the significance  $p = 2.77 \cdot 10^{-6}$  (Fisher exact test) and an odds ratio of 0.668 (95% confidence interval of 0.569 to 0.789). The confidence interval does not contain the one and supports the significance statement.

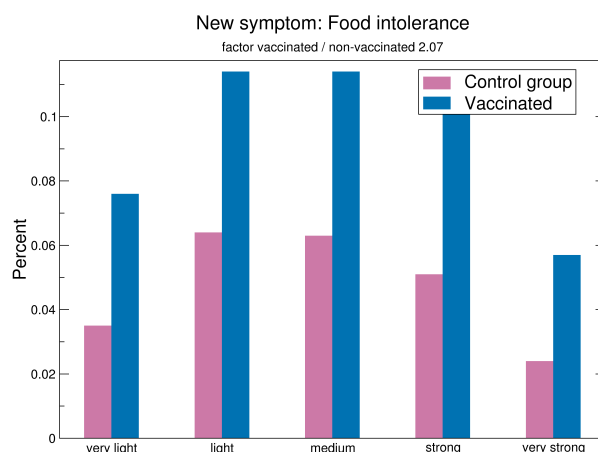
Within those suffering from these symptoms in both cohorts, the average severity of suffering is 2.64 in the control group and 2.75 in the vaccinated. Thus, the average severity was 1.04 times greater in the vaccinated than in the control group. The difference in the averages has the significance  $p = 0.257$  (Wilcoxon-Mann-Whitney test) and an effect size of 0.0137.

The average severity of the symptom across all interviews is 1.54 times higher in vaccinated than in the non-vaccinated.



### 3.15 New symptom: Food intolerance

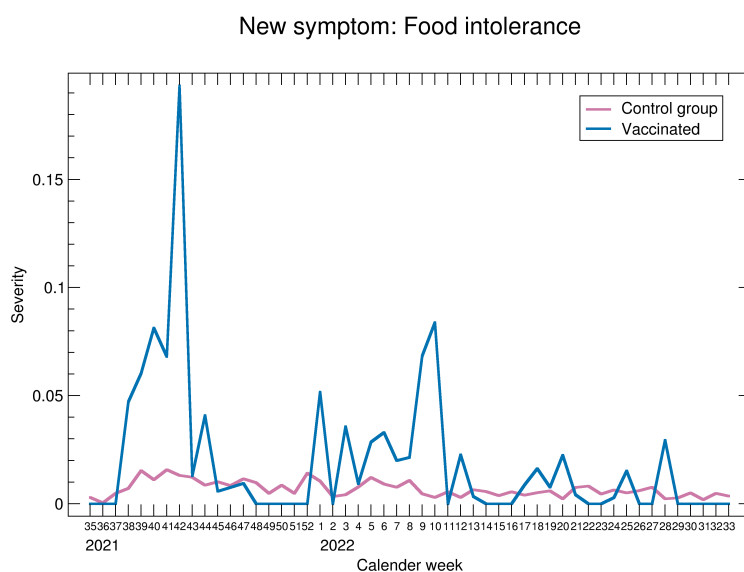
The occurrence of the symptom “Food intolerance” to the question “Have you experienced a NEW symptom in the last 14 days?”.



0.236% ( $n = 230$ ) of the non-vaccinated reported that the new symptom Food intolerance had occurred in the last 14 days, compared to 0.477% ( $n = 25$ ) of the vaccinated. Thus, the vaccinated suffered from this complaint 2.02 times more often than the control group. The difference in proportions has the significance  $p = 0.00232$  (Fisher exact test) and an odds ratio of 0.494 (95% confidence interval of 0.326 to 0.779). The confidence interval does not contain the one and supports the significance statement.

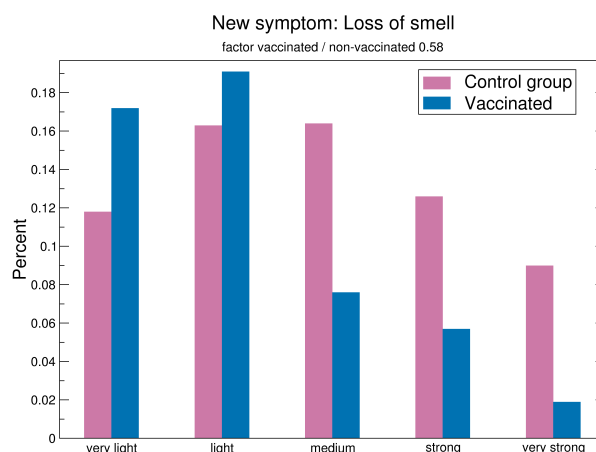
Within those suffering from these symptoms in both cohorts, the average severity of suffering is 2.85 in the control group and 2.92 in the vaccinated. Thus, the average severity was 1.02 times greater in the vaccinated than in the control group. The difference in the averages has the significance  $p = 0.793$  (Wilcoxon-Mann-Whitney test) and an effect size of 0.0511.

The average severity of the symptom across all interviews is 2.07 times higher in vaccinated than in the non-vaccinated.



### 3.16 New symptom: Loss of smell

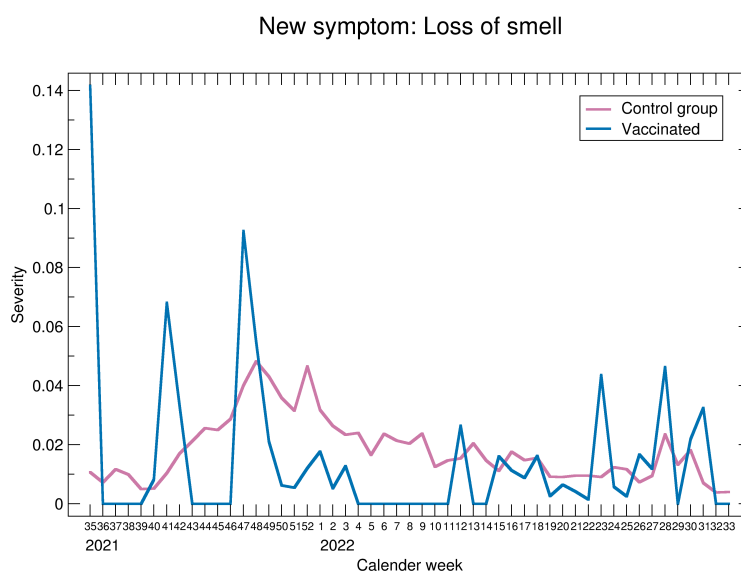
The occurrence of the symptom “Loss of smell” to the question “Have you experienced a NEW symptom in the last 14 days?”.



0.662% ( $n = 645$ ) of the non-vaccinated reported that the new symptom Loss of smell had occurred in the last 14 days, compared to 0.515% ( $n = 27$ ) of the vaccinated. Thus, the non-vaccinated suffered from this complaint 1.28 times more often than the control group. The difference in proportions has the significance  $p = 0.218$  (Fisher exact test) and an odds ratio of 1.29 (95% confidence interval of 0.875 to 1.97).

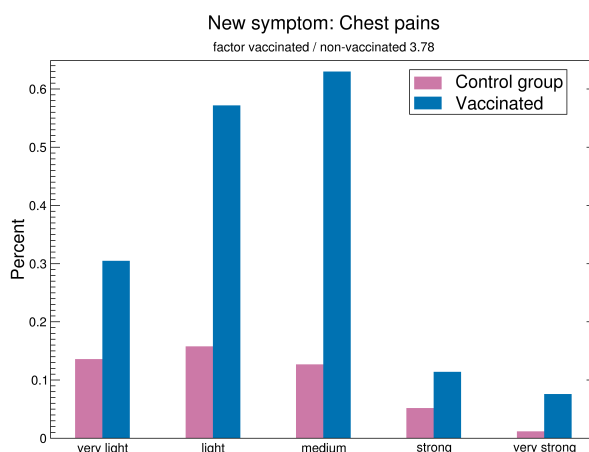
Within those suffering from these symptoms in both cohorts, the average severity of suffering is 2.86 in the control group and 2.15 in the vaccinated. Thus, the average severity was 1.33 times greater in the non-vaccinated than in the vaccinated. The difference in the averages has the significance  $p = 0.00452$  (Wilcoxon-Mann-Whitney test) and an effect size of 0.101.

The average severity of the symptom across all interviews is 1.71 times higher in non-vaccinated than in the vaccinated.



### 3.17 New symptom: Chest pains

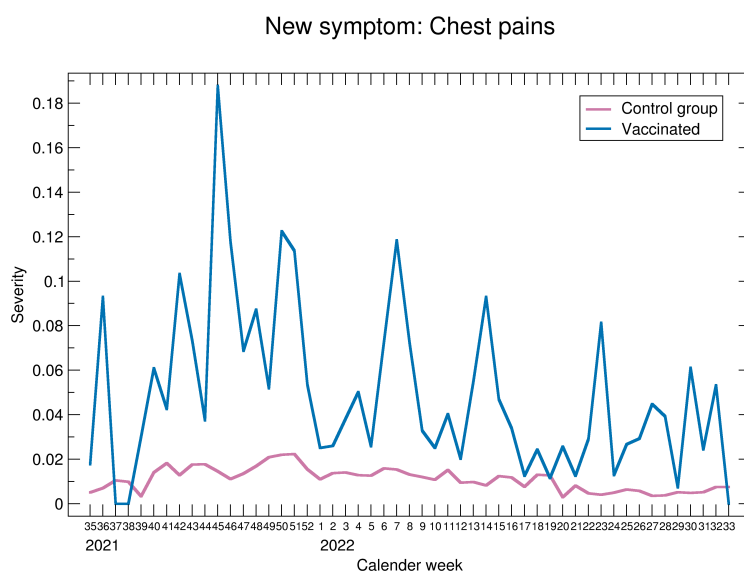
The occurrence of the symptom “Chest pains” to the question “Have you experienced a NEW symptom in the last 14 days?”.



0.486% ( $n = 474$ ) of the non-vaccinated reported that the new symptom Chest pains had occurred in the last 14 days, compared to 1.7% ( $n = 89$ ) of the vaccinated. Thus, the vaccinated suffered from this complaint 3.49 times more often than the control group. The difference in proportions has the significance  $p = 3.84 \cdot 10^{-21}$  (Fisher exact test) and an odds ratio of 0.283 (95% confidence interval of 0.225 to 0.36). The confidence interval does not contain the one and supports the significance statement.

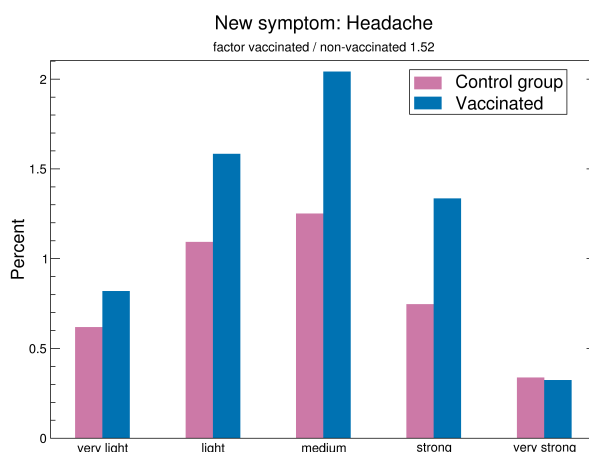
Within those suffering from these symptoms in both cohorts, the average severity of suffering is 2.27 in the control group and 2.46 in the vaccinated. Thus, the average severity was 1.08 times greater in the vaccinated than in the control group. The difference in the averages has the significance  $p = 0.0922$  (Wilcoxon-Mann-Whitney test) and an effect size of 0.0559.

The average severity of the symptom across all interviews is 3.78 times higher in vaccinated than in the non-vaccinated.



### 3.18 New symptom: Headache

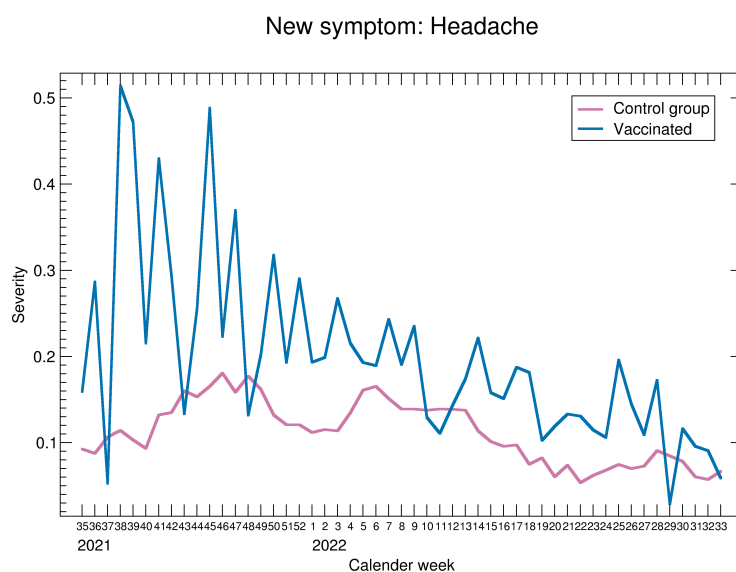
The occurrence of the symptom “Headache” to the question “Have you experienced a NEW symptom in the last 14 days?”.



4.05% ( $n = 3947$ ) of the non-vaccinated reported that the new symptom Headache had occurred in the last 14 days, compared to 6.11% ( $n = 320$ ) of the vaccinated. Thus, the vaccinated suffered from this complaint 1.51 times more often than the control group. The difference in proportions has the significance  $p = 7.52 \cdot 10^{-12}$  (Fisher exact test) and an odds ratio of 0.649 (95% confidence interval of 0.577 to 0.732). The confidence interval does not contain the one and supports the significance statement.

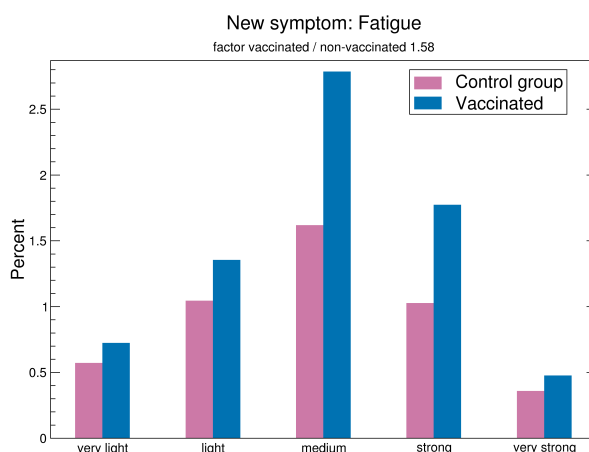
Within those suffering from these symptoms in both cohorts, the average severity of suffering is 2.78 in the control group and 2.8 in the vaccinated. Thus, the average severity was 1.01 times greater in the vaccinated than in the control group. The difference in the averages has the significance  $p = 0.573$  (Wilcoxon-Mann-Whitney test) and an effect size of 0.00281.

The average severity of the symptom across all interviews is 1.52 times higher in vaccinated than in the non-vaccinated.



### 3.19 New symptom: Fatigue

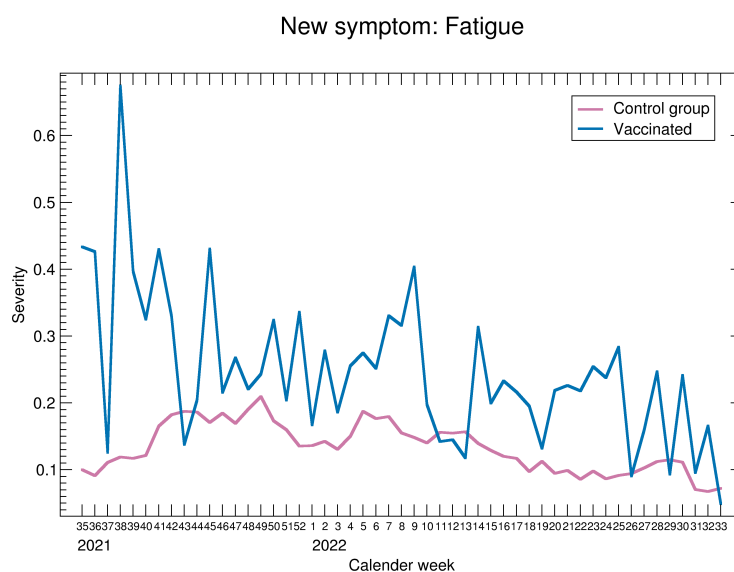
The occurrence of the symptom “Fatigue” to the question “Have you experienced a NEW symptom in the last 14 days?”.



4.63% ( $n = 4508$ ) of the non-vaccinated reported that the new symptom Fatigue had occurred in the last 14 days, compared to 7.12% ( $n = 373$ ) of the vaccinated. Thus, the vaccinated suffered from this complaint 1.54 times more often than the control group. The difference in proportions has the significance  $p = 8.28 \cdot 10^{-15}$  (Fisher exact test) and an odds ratio of 0.633 (95% confidence interval of 0.567 to 0.708). The confidence interval does not contain the one and supports the significance statement.

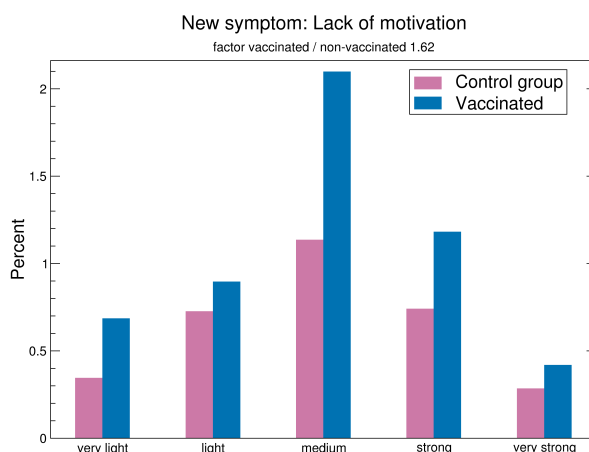
Within those suffering from these symptoms in both cohorts, the average severity of suffering is 2.9 in the control group and 2.99 in the vaccinated. Thus, the average severity was 1.03 times greater in the vaccinated than in the control group. The difference in the averages has the significance  $p = 0.118$  (Wilcoxon-Mann-Whitney test) and an effect size of 0.0169.

The average severity of the symptom across all interviews is 1.58 times higher in vaccinated than in the non-vaccinated.



### 3.20 New symptom: Lack of motivation

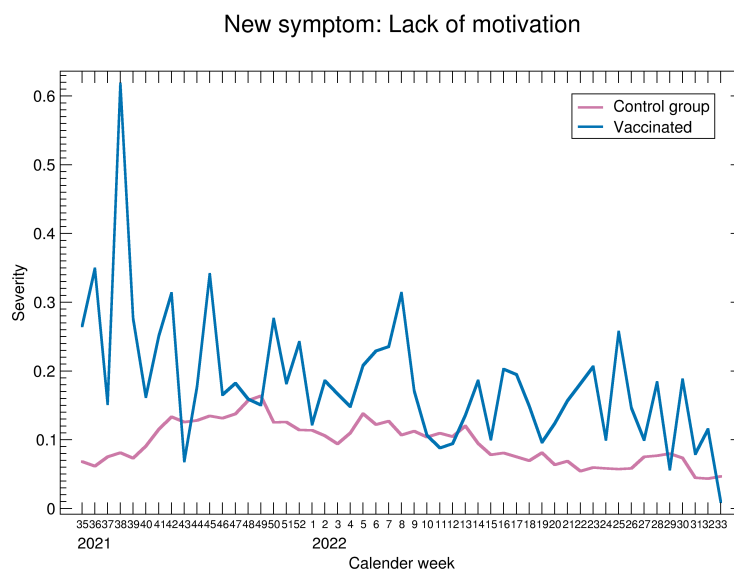
The occurrence of the symptom “Lack of motivation” to the question “Have you experienced a NEW symptom in the last 14 days?”.



3.24% ( $n = 3155$ ) of the non-vaccinated reported that the new symptom Lack of motivation had occurred in the last 14 days, compared to 5.29% ( $n = 277$ ) of the vaccinated. Thus, the vaccinated suffered from this complaint 1.63 times more often than the control group. The difference in proportions has the significance  $p = 8.64 \cdot 10^{-14}$  (Fisher exact test) and an odds ratio of 0.6 (95% confidence interval of 0.528 to 0.683). The confidence interval does not contain the one and supports the significance statement.

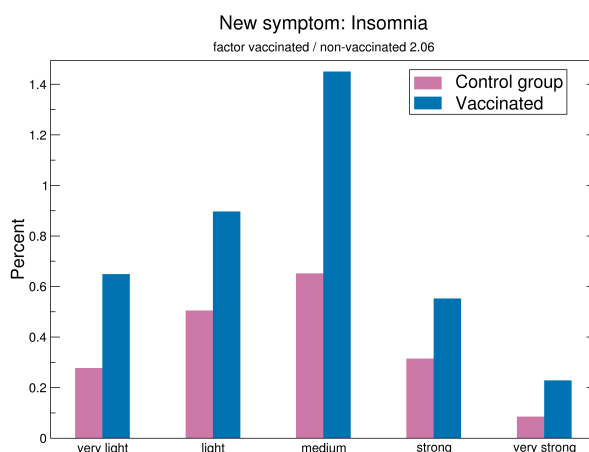
Within those suffering from these symptoms in both cohorts, the average severity of suffering is 2.97 in the control group and 2.95 in the vaccinated. Thus, the average severity was 1 times greater in the non-vaccinated than in the vaccinated. The difference in the averages has the significance  $p = 0.995$  (Wilcoxon-Mann-Whitney test) and an effect size of 0.0445.

The average severity of the symptom across all interviews is 1.62 times higher in vaccinated than in the non-vaccinated.



### 3.21 New symptom: Insomnia

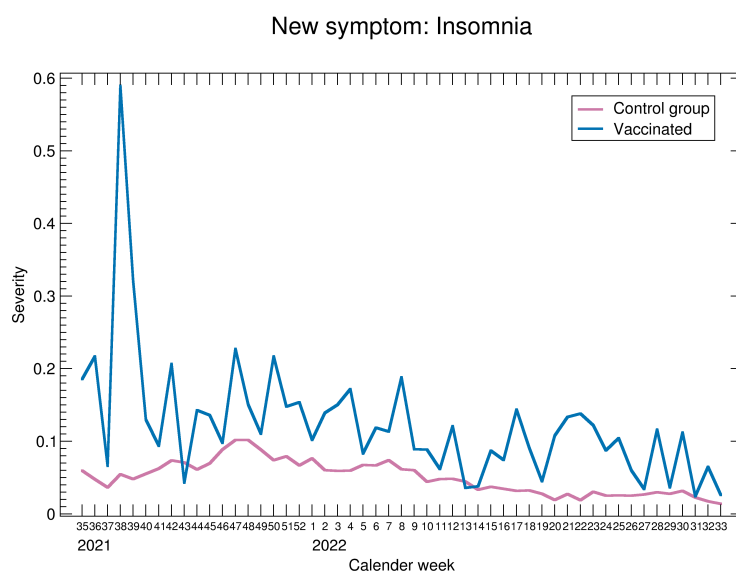
The occurrence of the symptom “Insomnia” to the question “Have you experienced a NEW symptom in the last 14 days?”.



1.84% ( $n = 1789$ ) of the non-vaccinated reported that the new symptom Insomnia had occurred in the last 14 days, compared to 3.78% ( $n = 198$ ) of the vaccinated. Thus, the vaccinated suffered from this complaint 2.06 times more often than the control group. The difference in proportions has the significance  $p = 6.74 \cdot 10^{-19}$  (Fisher exact test) and an odds ratio of 0.476 (95% confidence interval of 0.41 to 0.556). The confidence interval does not contain the one and supports the significance statement.

Within those suffering from these symptoms in both cohorts, the average severity of suffering is 2.69 in the control group and 2.69 in the vaccinated. Thus, the average severity was 1 times greater in the non-vaccinated than in the vaccinated. The difference in the averages has the significance  $p = 0.986$  (Wilcoxon-Mann-Whitney test) and an effect size of 0.0493.

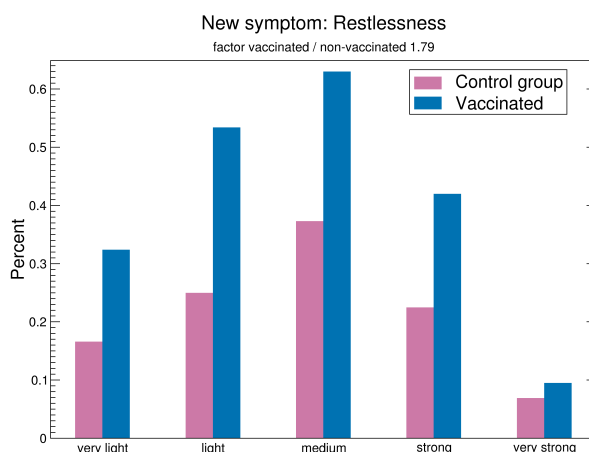
The average severity of the symptom across all interviews is 2.06 times higher in vaccinated than in the non-vaccinated.





### 3.22 New symptom: Restlessness

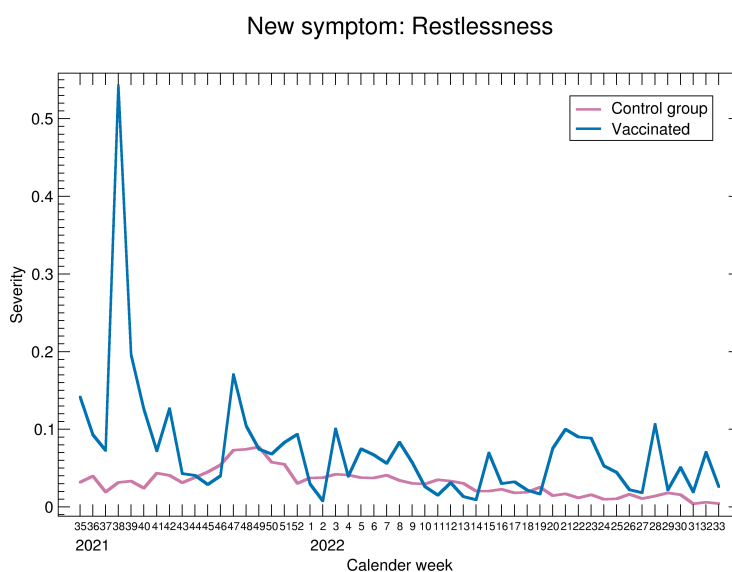
The occurrence of the symptom “Restlessness” to the question “Have you experienced a NEW symptom in the last 14 days?”.



1.08% ( $n = 1056$ ) of the non-vaccinated reported that the new symptom Restlessness had occurred in the last 14 days, compared to 2% ( $n = 105$ ) of the vaccinated. Thus, the vaccinated suffered from this complaint 1.85 times more often than the control group. The difference in proportions has the significance  $p = 2.01 \cdot 10^{-8}$  (Fisher exact test) and an odds ratio of 0.536 (95% confidence interval of 0.437 to 0.663). The confidence interval does not contain the one and supports the significance statement.

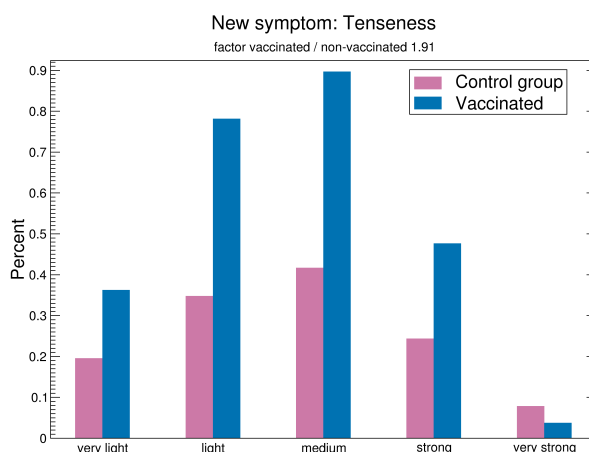
Within those suffering from these symptoms in both cohorts, the average severity of suffering is 2.8 in the control group and 2.71 in the vaccinated. Thus, the average severity was 1.03 times greater in the non-vaccinated than in the vaccinated. The difference in the averages has the significance  $p = 0.478$  (Wilcoxon-Mann-Whitney test) and an effect size of 0.00159.

The average severity of the symptom across all interviews is 1.79 times higher in vaccinated than in the non-vaccinated.



### 3.23 New symptom: Tenseness

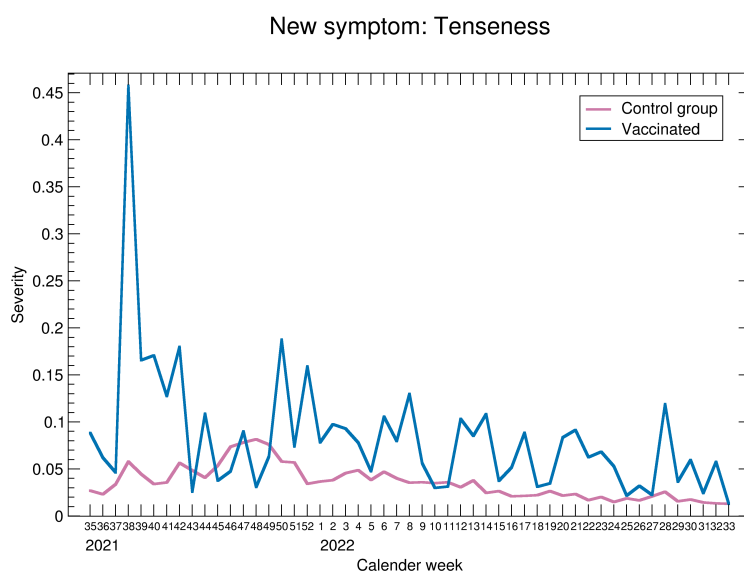
The occurrence of the symptom “Tenseness” to the question “Have you experienced a NEW symptom in the last 14 days?”.



1.28% ( $n = 1251$ ) of the non-vaccinated reported that the new symptom Tenseness had occurred in the last 14 days, compared to 2.56% ( $n = 134$ ) of the vaccinated. Thus, the vaccinated suffered from this complaint 1.99 times more often than the control group. The difference in proportions has the significance  $p = 3.05 \cdot 10^{-12}$  (Fisher exact test) and an odds ratio of 0.496 (95% confidence interval of 0.413 to 0.598). The confidence interval does not contain the one and supports the significance statement.

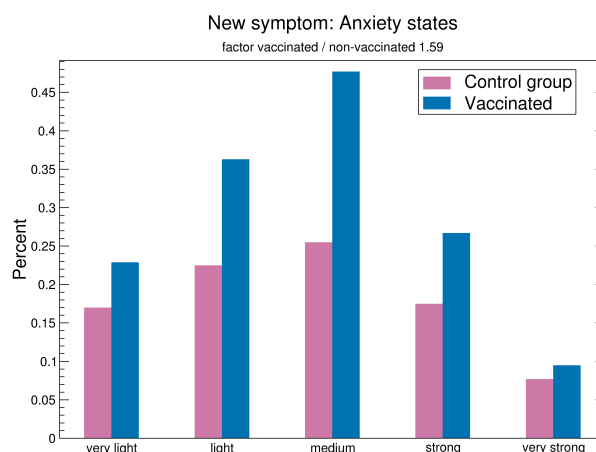
Within those suffering from these symptoms in both cohorts, the average severity of suffering is 2.74 in the control group and 2.63 in the vaccinated. Thus, the average severity was 1.04 times greater in the non-vaccinated than in the vaccinated. The difference in the averages has the significance  $p = 0.35$  (Wilcoxon-Mann-Whitney test) and an effect size of 0.0103.

The average severity of the symptom across all interviews is 1.91 times higher in vaccinated than in the non-vaccinated.



### 3.24 New symptom: Anxiety states

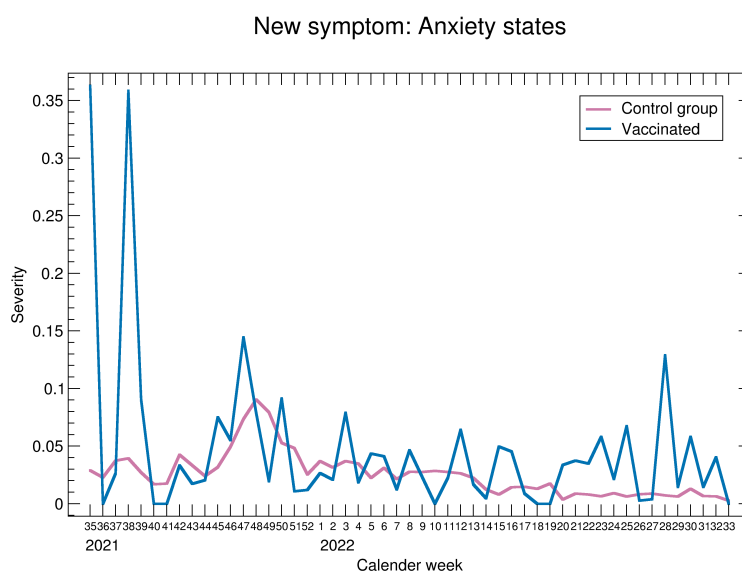
The occurrence of the symptom “Anxiety states” to the question “Have you experienced a NEW symptom in the last 14 days?”.



0.903% ( $n = 880$ ) of the non-vaccinated reported that the new symptom Anxiety states had occurred in the last 14 days, compared to 1.43% ( $n = 75$ ) of the vaccinated. Thus, the vaccinated suffered from this complaint 1.58 times more often than the control group. The difference in proportions has the significance  $p = 0.000274$  (Fisher exact test) and an odds ratio of 0.628 (95% confidence interval of 0.494 to 0.807). The confidence interval does not contain the one and supports the significance statement.

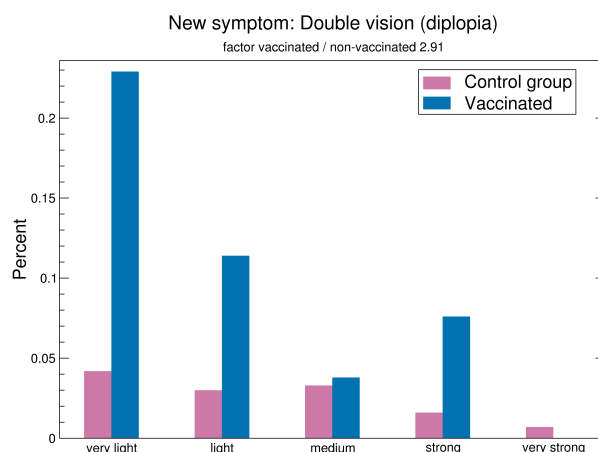
Within those suffering from these symptoms in both cohorts, the average severity of suffering is 2.74 in the control group and 2.75 in the vaccinated. Thus, the average severity was 1 times greater in the vaccinated than in the control group. The difference in the averages has the significance  $p = 0.91$  (Wilcoxon-Mann-Whitney test) and an effect size of 0.0433.

The average severity of the symptom across all interviews is 1.59 times higher in vaccinated than in the non-vaccinated.



### 3.25 New symptom: Double vision (diplopia)

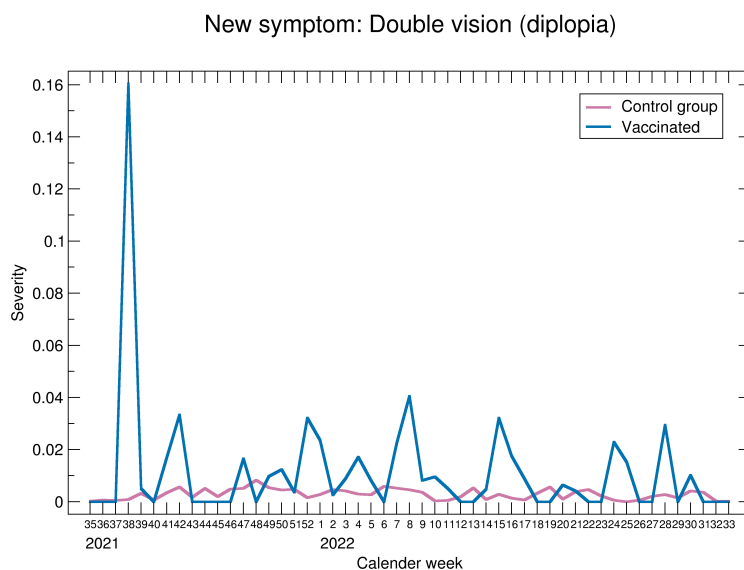
The occurrence of the symptom “Double vision (diplopia)” to the question “Have you experienced a NEW symptom in the last 14 days?”.



0.128% ( $n = 125$ ) of the non-vaccinated reported that the new symptom Double vision (diplopia) had occurred in the last 14 days, compared to 0.458% ( $n = 24$ ) of the vaccinated. Thus, the vaccinated suffered from this complaint 3.57 times more often than the control group. The difference in proportions has the significance  $p = 6.02 \cdot 10^{-7}$  (Fisher exact test) and an odds ratio of 0.279 (95% confidence interval of 0.179 to 0.452). The confidence interval does not contain the one and supports the significance statement.

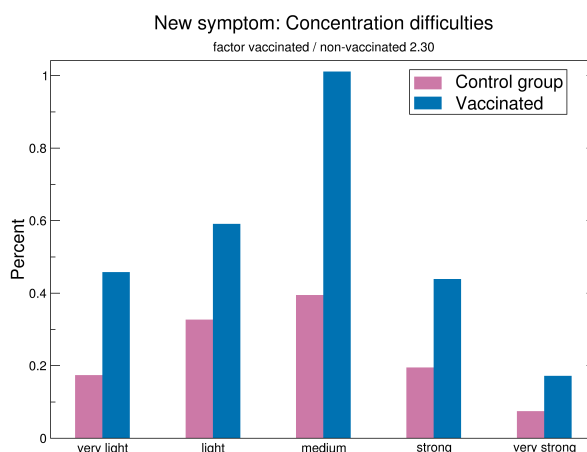
Within those suffering from these symptoms in both cohorts, the average severity of suffering is 2.35 in the control group and 1.92 in the vaccinated. Thus, the average severity was 1.23 times greater in the non-vaccinated than in the vaccinated. The difference in the averages has the significance  $p = 0.0976$  (Wilcoxon-Mann-Whitney test) and an effect size of 0.106.

The average severity of the symptom across all interviews is 2.91 times higher in vaccinated than in the non-vaccinated.



### 3.26 New symptom: Concentration difficulties

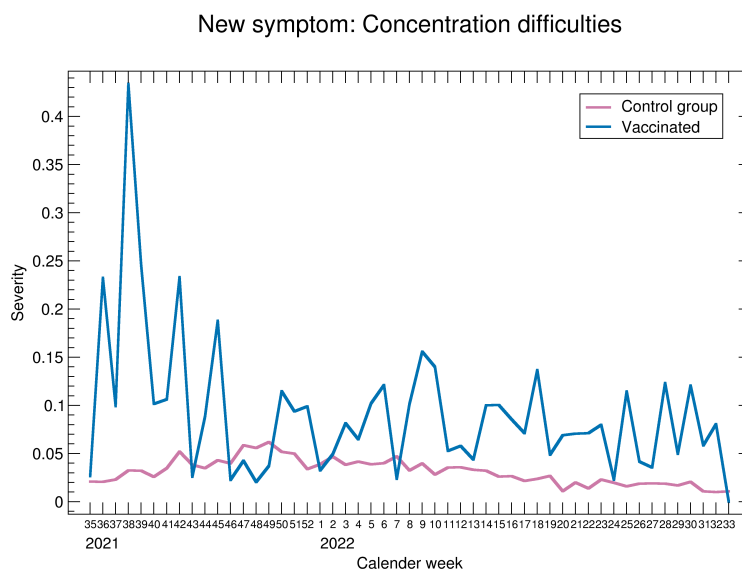
The occurrence of the symptom “Concentration difficulties” to the question “Have you experienced a NEW symptom in the last 14 days?”.



1.17% ( $n = 1137$ ) of the non-vaccinated reported that the new symptom Concentration difficulties had occurred in the last 14 days, compared to 2.67% ( $n = 140$ ) of the vaccinated. Thus, the vaccinated suffered from this complaint 2.29 times more often than the control group. The difference in proportions has the significance  $p = 3.86 \cdot 10^{-17}$  (Fisher exact test) and an odds ratio of 0.43 (95% confidence interval of 0.36 to 0.518). The confidence interval does not contain the one and supports the significance statement.

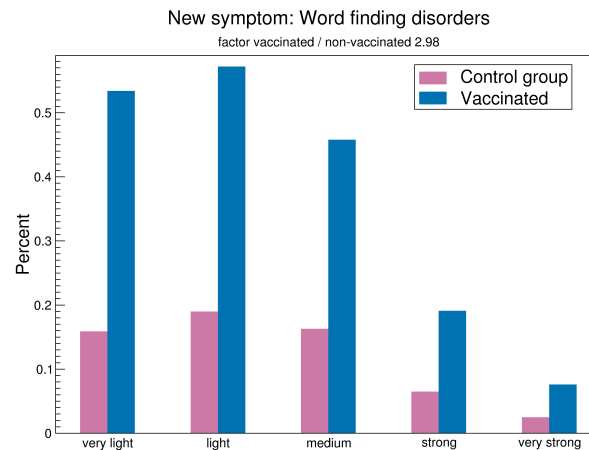
Within those suffering from these symptoms in both cohorts, the average severity of suffering is 2.72 in the control group and 2.73 in the vaccinated. Thus, the average severity was 1 times greater in the vaccinated than in the control group. The difference in the averages has the significance  $p = 0.806$  (Wilcoxon-Mann-Whitney test) and an effect size of 0.0242.

The average severity of the symptom across all interviews is 2.30 times higher in vaccinated than in the non-vaccinated.



### 3.27 New symptom: Word finding disorders

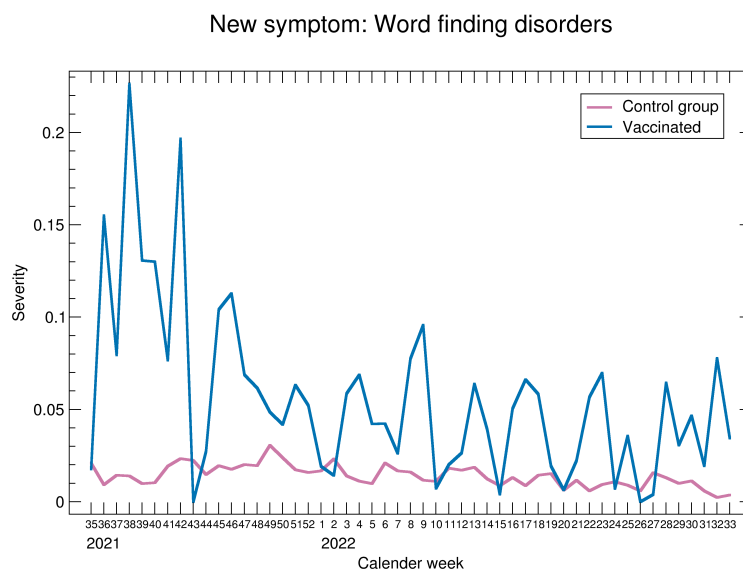
The occurrence of the symptom “Word finding disorders” to the question “Have you experienced a NEW symptom in the last 14 days?”.



0.601% ( $n = 586$ ) of the non-vaccinated reported that the new symptom Word finding disorders had occurred in the last 14 days, compared to 1.83% ( $n = 96$ ) of the vaccinated. Thus, the vaccinated suffered from this complaint 3.05 times more often than the control group. The difference in proportions has the significance  $p = 4.21 \cdot 10^{-19}$  (Fisher exact test) and an odds ratio of 0.324 (95% confidence interval of 0.26 to 0.407). The confidence interval does not contain the one and supports the significance statement.

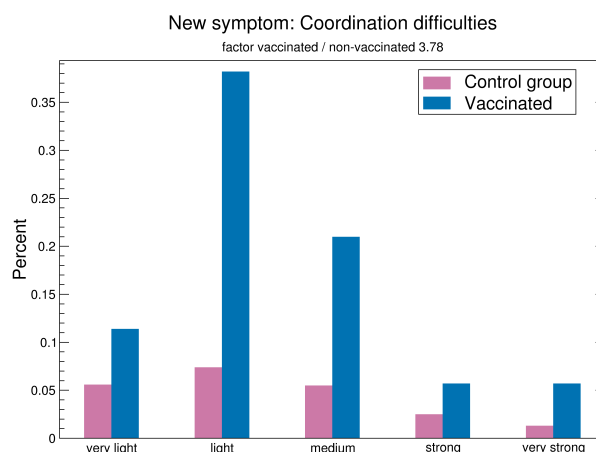
Within those suffering from these symptoms in both cohorts, the average severity of suffering is 2.34 in the control group and 2.29 in the vaccinated. Thus, the average severity was 1.02 times greater in the non-vaccinated than in the vaccinated. The difference in the averages has the significance  $p = 0.616$  (Wilcoxon-Mann-Whitney test) and an effect size of 0.0113.

The average severity of the symptom across all interviews is 2.98 times higher in vaccinated than in the non-vaccinated.



### 3.28 New symptom: Coordination difficulties

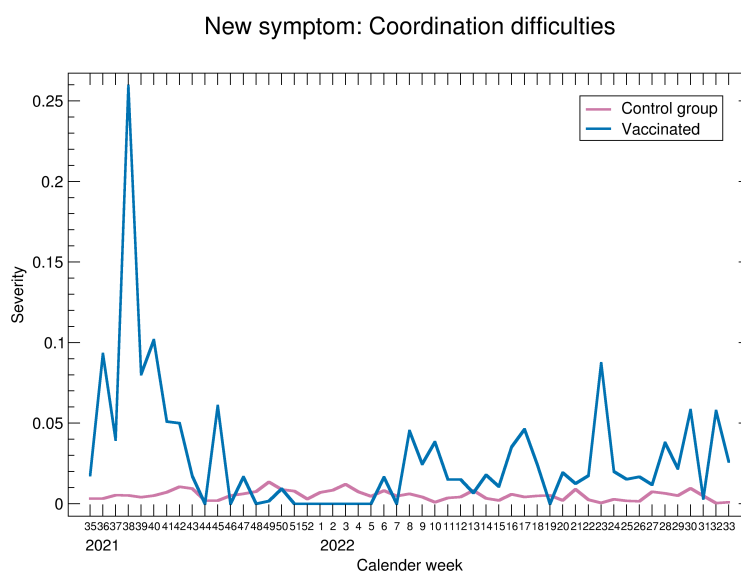
The occurrence of the symptom “Coordination difficulties” to the question “Have you experienced a NEW symptom in the last 14 days?”.



0.224% ( $n = 218$ ) of the non-vaccinated reported that the new symptom Coordination difficulties had occurred in the last 14 days, compared to 0.82% ( $n = 43$ ) of the vaccinated. Thus, the vaccinated suffered from this complaint 3.67 times more often than the control group. The difference in proportions has the significance  $p = 1.31 \cdot 10^{-11}$  (Fisher exact test) and an odds ratio of 0.271 (95% confidence interval of 0.194 to 0.386). The confidence interval does not contain the one and supports the significance statement.

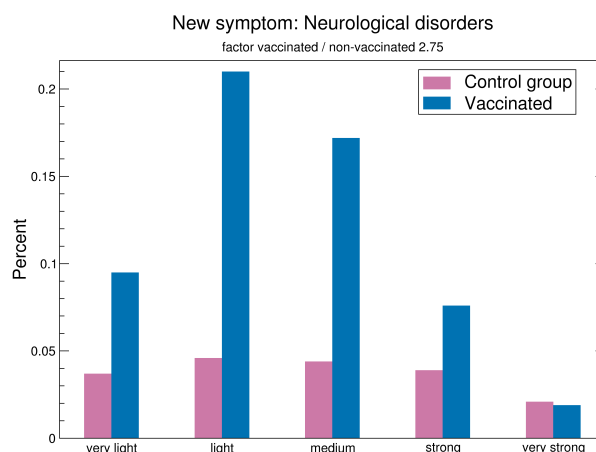
Within those suffering from these symptoms in both cohorts, the average severity of suffering is 2.39 in the control group and 2.47 in the vaccinated. Thus, the average severity was 1.03 times greater in the vaccinated than in the control group. The difference in the averages has the significance  $p = 0.637$  (Wilcoxon-Mann-Whitney test) and an effect size of 0.0217.

The average severity of the symptom across all interviews is 3.78 times higher in vaccinated than in the non-vaccinated.



### 3.29 New symptom: Neurological disorders

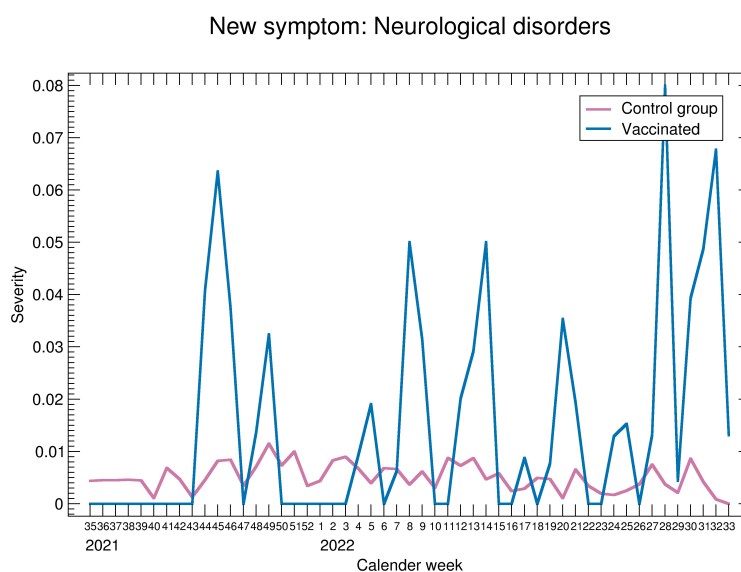
The occurrence of the symptom “Neurological disorders” to the question “Have you experienced a NEW symptom in the last 14 days?”.



0.187% ( $n = 182$ ) of the non-vaccinated reported that the new symptom Neurological disorders had occurred in the last 14 days, compared to 0.572% ( $n = 30$ ) of the vaccinated. Thus, the vaccinated suffered from this complaint 3.07 times more often than the control group. The difference in proportions has the significance  $p = 4.69 \cdot 10^{-7}$  (Fisher exact test) and an odds ratio of 0.325 (95% confidence interval of 0.22 to 0.496). The confidence interval does not contain the one and supports the significance statement.

Within those suffering from these symptoms in both cohorts, the average severity of suffering is 2.79 in the control group and 2.5 in the vaccinated. Thus, the average severity was 1.11 times greater in the non-vaccinated than in the vaccinated. The difference in the averages has the significance  $p = 0.277$  (Wilcoxon-Mann-Whitney test) and an effect size of 0.0406.

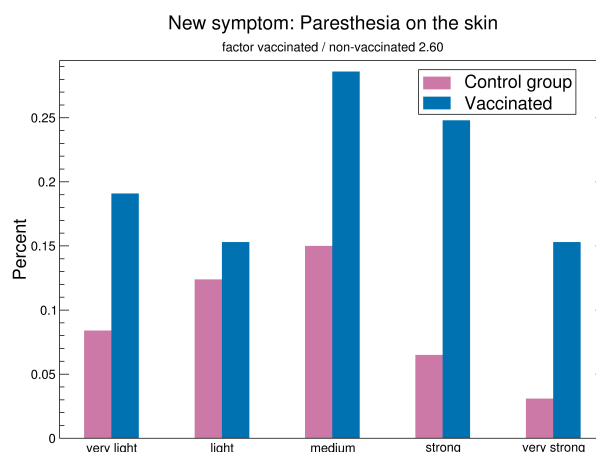
The average severity of the symptom across all interviews is 2.75 times higher in vaccinated than in the non-vaccinated.





### 3.30 New symptom: Paresthesia on the skin

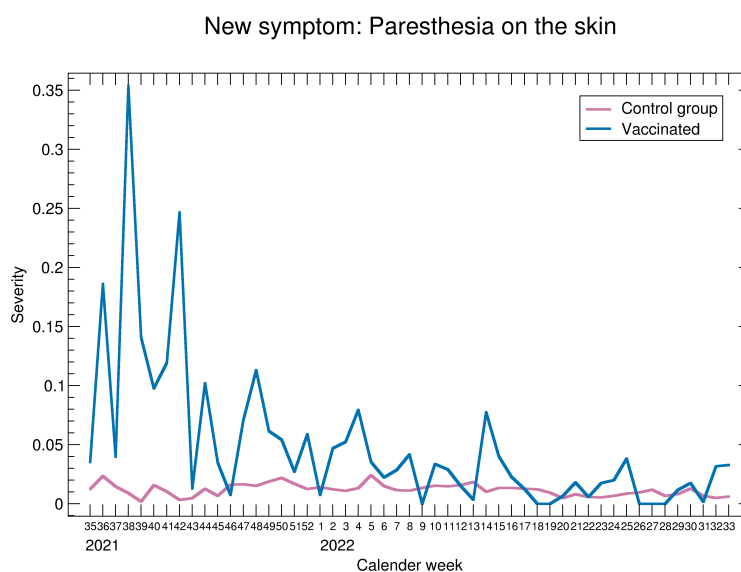
The occurrence of the symptom “Paresthesia on the skin” to the question “Have you experienced a NEW symptom in the last 14 days?”.



0.454% ( $n = 442$ ) of the non-vaccinated reported that the new symptom Paresthesia on the skin had occurred in the last 14 days, compared to 1.03% ( $n = 54$ ) of the vaccinated. Thus, the vaccinated suffered from this complaint 2.27 times more often than the control group. The difference in proportions has the significance  $p = 3.06 \cdot 10^{-7}$  (Fisher exact test) and an odds ratio of 0.438 (95% confidence interval of 0.329 to 0.593). The confidence interval does not contain the one and supports the significance statement.

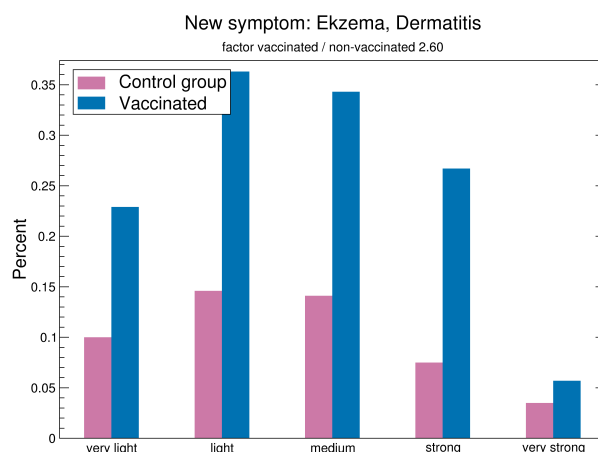
Within those suffering from these symptoms in both cohorts, the average severity of suffering is 2.63 in the control group and 3.02 in the vaccinated. Thus, the average severity was 1.15 times greater in the vaccinated than in the control group. The difference in the averages has the significance  $p = 0.0278$  (Wilcoxon-Mann-Whitney test) and an effect size of 0.086.

The average severity of the symptom across all interviews is 2.60 times higher in vaccinated than in the non-vaccinated.



### 3.31 New symptom: Ekzema, Dermatitis

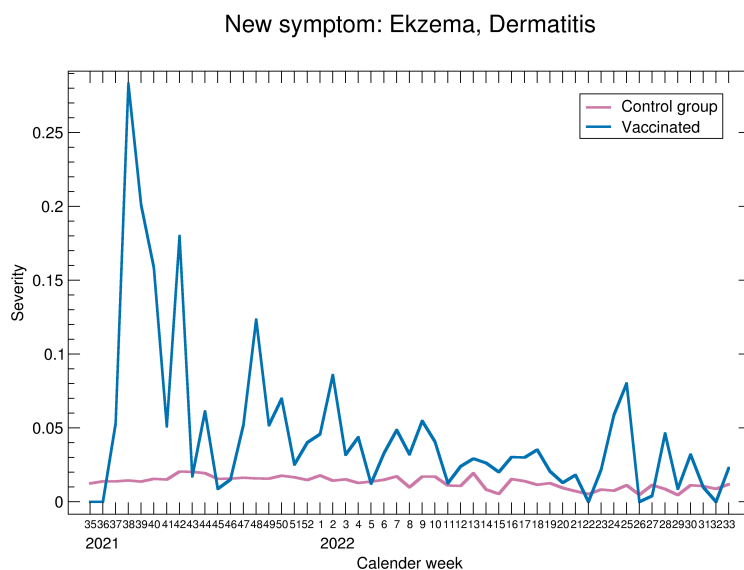
The occurrence of the symptom “Ekzema, Dermatitis” to the question “Have you experienced a NEW symptom in the last 14 days?”.



0.496% ( $n = 483$ ) of the non-vaccinated reported that the new symptom Ekzema, Dermatitis had occurred in the last 14 days, compared to 1.26% ( $n = 66$ ) of the vaccinated. Thus, the vaccinated suffered from this complaint 2.54 times more often than the control group. The difference in proportions has the significance  $p = 1.62 \cdot 10^{-10}$  (Fisher exact test) and an odds ratio of 0.391 (95% confidence interval of 0.301 to 0.514). The confidence interval does not contain the one and supports the significance statement.

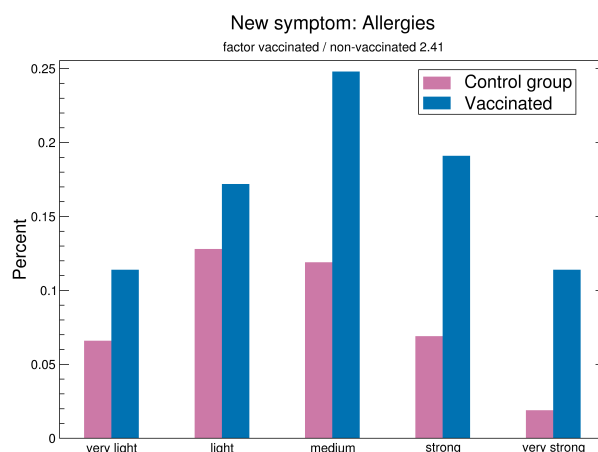
Within those suffering from these symptoms in both cohorts, the average severity of suffering is 2.6 in the control group and 2.65 in the vaccinated. Thus, the average severity was 1.02 times greater in the vaccinated than in the control group. The difference in the averages has the significance  $p = 0.643$  (Wilcoxon-Mann-Whitney test) and an effect size of 0.0157.

The average severity of the symptom across all interviews is 2.60 times higher in vaccinated than in the non-vaccinated.



### 3.32 New symptom: Allergies

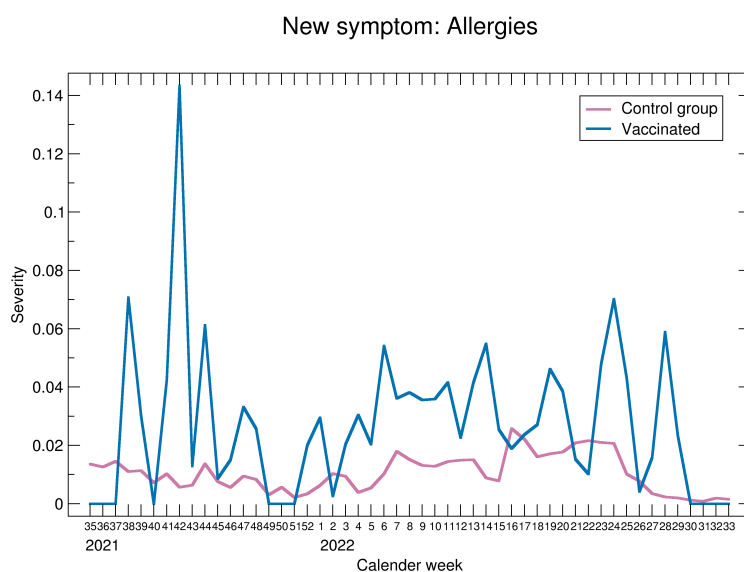
The occurrence of the symptom “Allergies” to the question “Have you experienced a NEW symptom in the last 14 days?”.



0.401% ( $n = 391$ ) of the non-vaccinated reported that the new symptom Allergies had occurred in the last 14 days, compared to 0.84% ( $n = 44$ ) of the vaccinated. Thus, the vaccinated suffered from this complaint 2.09 times more often than the control group. The difference in proportions has the significance  $p = 2.42 \cdot 10^{-5}$  (Fisher exact test) and an odds ratio of 0.476 (95% confidence interval of 0.347 to 0.666). The confidence interval does not contain the one and supports the significance statement.

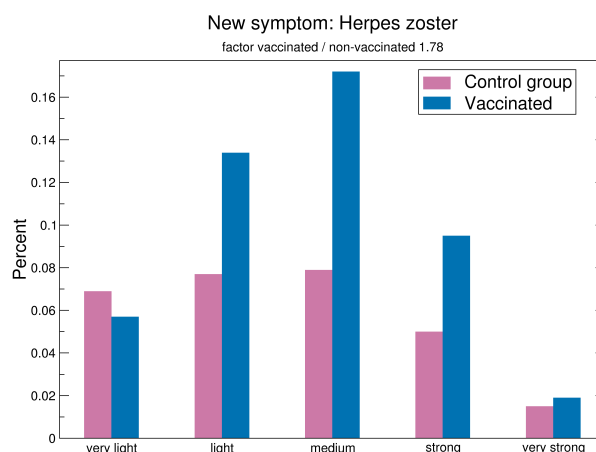
Within those suffering from these symptoms in both cohorts, the average severity of suffering is 2.62 in the control group and 3.02 in the vaccinated. Thus, the average severity was 1.15 times greater in the vaccinated than in the control group. The difference in the averages has the significance  $p = 0.0348$  (Wilcoxon-Mann-Whitney test) and an effect size of 0.087.

The average severity of the symptom across all interviews is 2.41 times higher in vaccinated than in the non-vaccinated.



### 3.33 New symptom: Herpes zoster

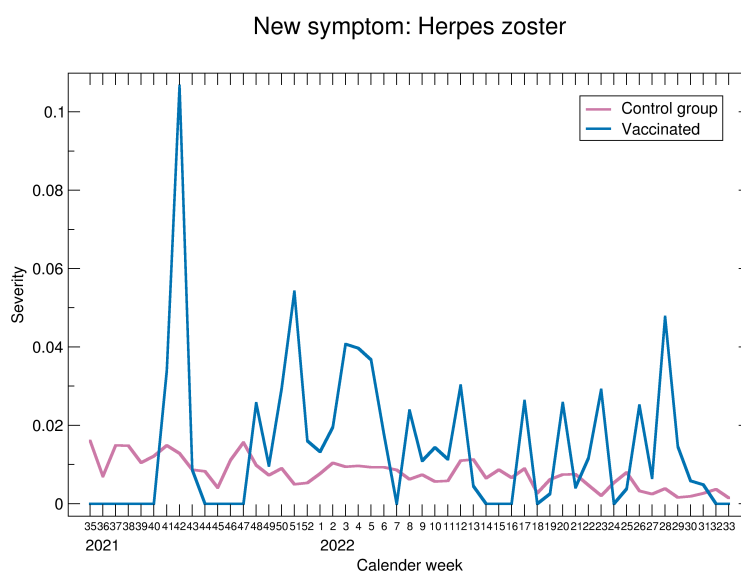
The occurrence of the symptom “Herpes zoster” to the question “Have you experienced a NEW symptom in the last 14 days?”.



0.29% ( $n = 283$ ) of the non-vaccinated reported that the new symptom Herpes zoster had occurred in the last 14 days, compared to 0.477% ( $n = 25$ ) of the vaccinated. Thus, the vaccinated suffered from this complaint 1.64 times more often than the control group. The difference in proportions has the significance  $p = 0.026$  (Fisher exact test) and an odds ratio of 0.608 (95% confidence interval of 0.403 to 0.956). The confidence interval does not contain the one and supports the significance statement.

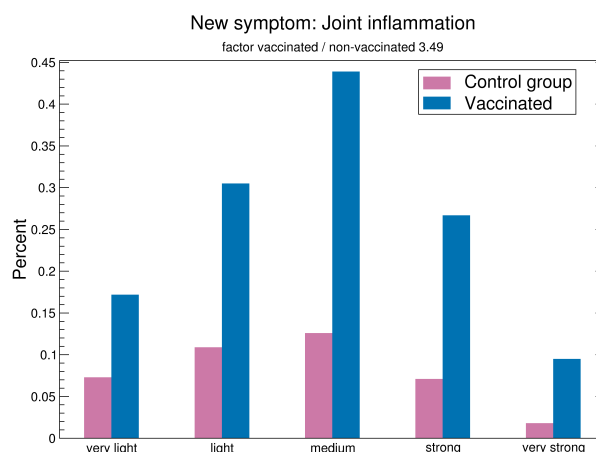
Within those suffering from these symptoms in both cohorts, the average severity of suffering is 2.54 in the control group and 2.76 in the vaccinated. Thus, the average severity was 1.09 times greater in the vaccinated than in the control group. The difference in the averages has the significance  $p = 0.32$  (Wilcoxon-Mann-Whitney test) and an effect size of 0.0267.

The average severity of the symptom across all interviews is 1.78 times higher in vaccinated than in the non-vaccinated.



### 3.34 New symptom: Joint inflammation

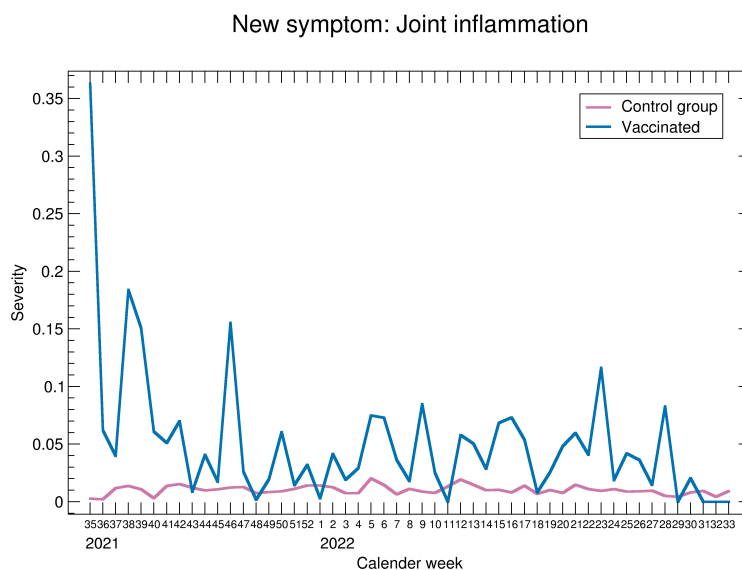
The occurrence of the symptom “Joint inflammation” to the question “Have you experienced a NEW symptom in the last 14 days?”.



0.397% ( $n = 387$ ) of the non-vaccinated reported that the new symptom Joint inflammation had occurred in the last 14 days, compared to 1.28% ( $n = 67$ ) of the vaccinated. Thus, the vaccinated suffered from this complaint 3.22 times more often than the control group. The difference in proportions has the significance  $p = 8.5 \cdot 10^{-15}$  (Fisher exact test) and an odds ratio of 0.308 (95% confidence interval of 0.237 to 0.406). The confidence interval does not contain the one and supports the significance statement.

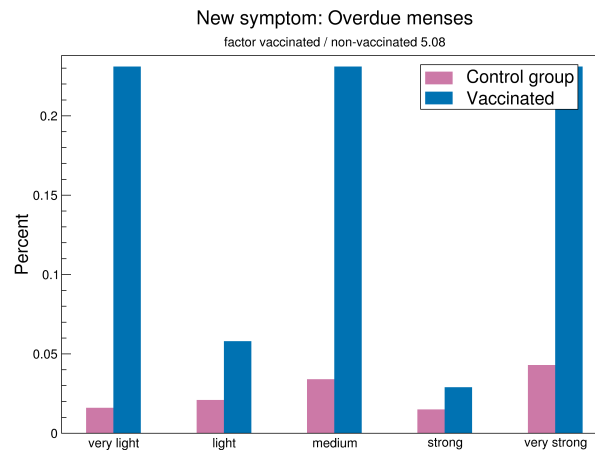
Within those suffering from these symptoms in both cohorts, the average severity of suffering is 2.63 in the control group and 2.85 in the vaccinated. Thus, the average severity was 1.08 times greater in the vaccinated than in the control group. The difference in the averages has the significance  $p = 0.145$  (Wilcoxon-Mann-Whitney test) and an effect size of 0.0496.

The average severity of the symptom across all interviews is 3.49 times higher in vaccinated than in the non-vaccinated.



### 3.35 New symptom: Overdue menses

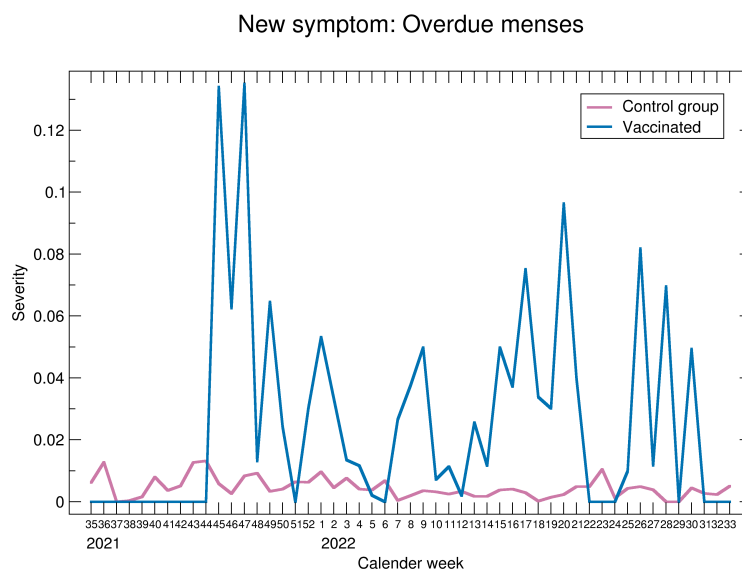
The occurrence of the symptom “Overdue menses” to the question “Have you experienced a NEW symptom in the last 14 days?”.



0.0893% ( $n = 87$ ) of the non-vaccinated reported that the new symptom Overdue menses had occurred in the last 14 days, compared to 0.515% ( $n = 27$ ) of the vaccinated. Thus, the vaccinated suffered from this complaint 5.77 times more often than the control group. The difference in proportions has the significance  $p = 1.72 \cdot 10^{-11}$  (Fisher exact test) and an odds ratio of 0.173 (95% confidence interval of 0.111 to 0.277). The confidence interval does not contain the one and supports the significance statement.

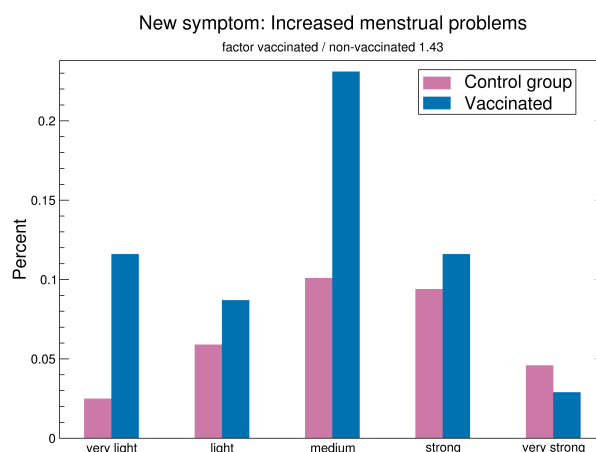
Within those suffering from these symptoms in both cohorts, the average severity of suffering is 3.37 in the control group and 2.96 in the vaccinated. Thus, the average severity was 1.14 times greater in the non-vaccinated than in the vaccinated. The difference in the averages has the significance  $p = 0.243$  (Wilcoxon-Mann-Whitney test) and an effect size of 0.0652.

The average severity of the symptom across all interviews is 5.08 times higher in vaccinated than in the non-vaccinated.



### 3.36 New symptom: Increased menstrual problems

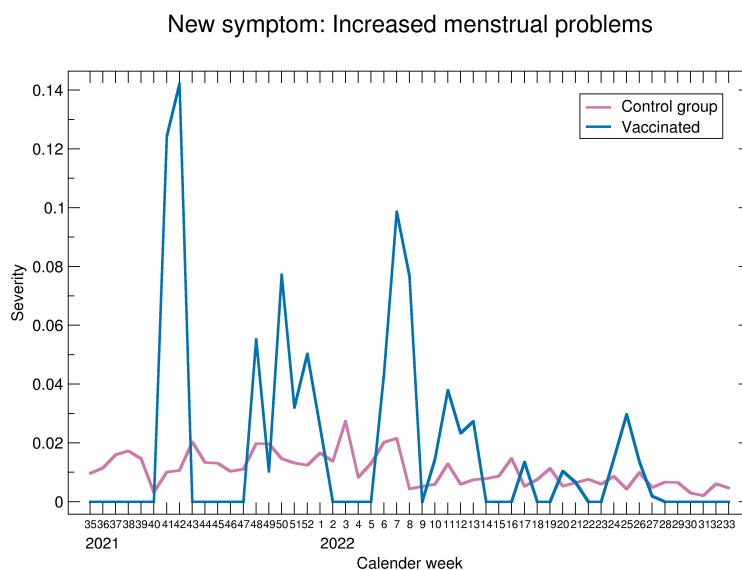
The occurrence of the symptom “Increased menstrual problems” to the question “Have you experienced a NEW symptom in the last 14 days?”.



0.227% ( $n = 221$ ) of the non-vaccinated reported that the new symptom Increased menstrual problems had occurred in the last 14 days, compared to 0.382% ( $n = 20$ ) of the vaccinated. Thus, the vaccinated suffered from this complaint 1.68 times more often than the control group. The difference in proportions has the significance  $p = 0.038$  (Fisher exact test) and an odds ratio of 0.593 (95% confidence interval of 0.375 to 0.991). The confidence interval does not contain the one and supports the significance statement.

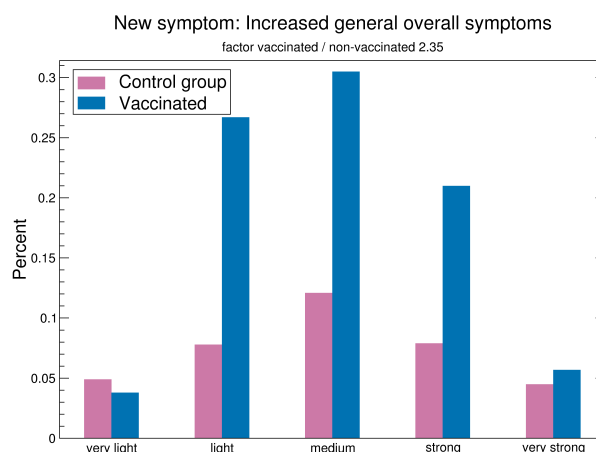
Within those suffering from these symptoms in both cohorts, the average severity of suffering is 3.24 in the control group and 2.75 in the vaccinated. Thus, the average severity was 1.18 times greater in the non-vaccinated than in the vaccinated. The difference in the averages has the significance  $p = 0.0863$  (Wilcoxon-Mann-Whitney test) and an effect size of 0.0879.

The average severity of the symptom across all interviews is 1.43 times higher in vaccinated than in the non-vaccinated.



### 3.37 New symptom: Increased general overall symptoms

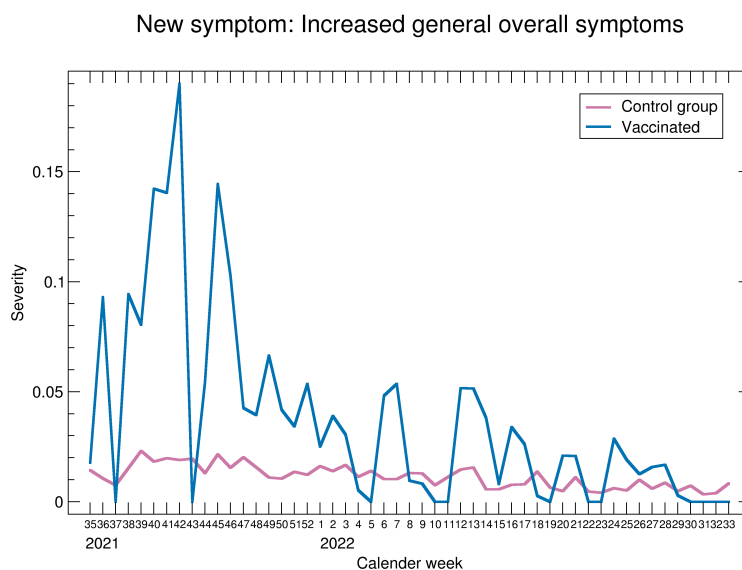
The occurrence of the symptom “Increased general overall symptoms” to the question “Have you experienced a NEW symptom in the last 14 days?”.



0.372% ( $n = 363$ ) of the non-vaccinated reported that the new symptom Increased general overall symptoms had occurred in the last 14 days, compared to 0.878% ( $n = 46$ ) of the vaccinated. Thus, the vaccinated suffered from this complaint 2.36 times more often than the control group. The difference in proportions has the significance  $p = 7.02 \cdot 10^{-7}$  (Fisher exact test) and an odds ratio of 0.422 (95% confidence interval of 0.31 to 0.588). The confidence interval does not contain the one and supports the significance statement.

Within those suffering from these symptoms in both cohorts, the average severity of suffering is 2.98 in the control group and 2.98 in the vaccinated. Thus, the average severity was 1 times greater in the non-vaccinated than in the vaccinated. The difference in the averages has the significance  $p = 0.934$  (Wilcoxon-Mann-Whitney test) and an effect size of 0.0746.

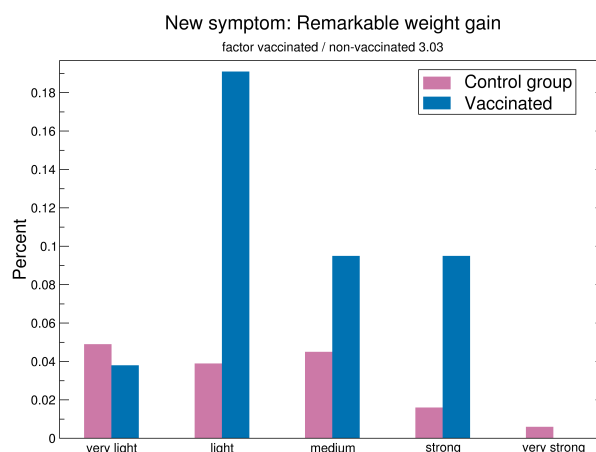
The average severity of the symptom across all interviews is 2.35 times higher in vaccinated than in the non-vaccinated.





### 3.38 New symptom: Remarkable weight gain

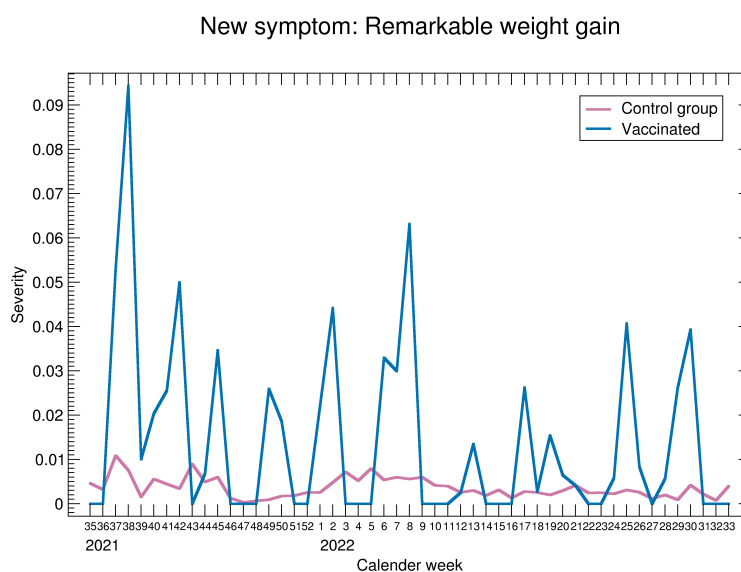
The occurrence of the symptom “Remarkable weight gain” to the question “Have you experienced a NEW symptom in the last 14 days?”.



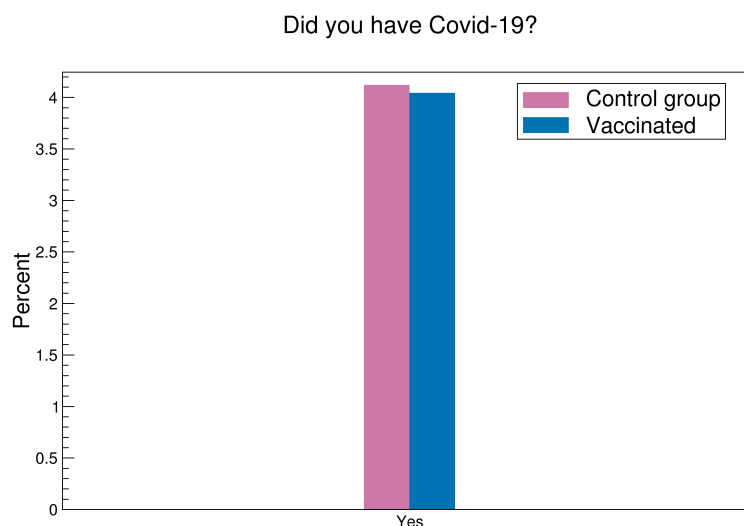
0.156% ( $n = 152$ ) of the non-vaccinated reported that the new symptom Remarkable weight gain had occurred in the last 14 days, compared to 0.42% ( $n = 22$ ) of the vaccinated. Thus, the vaccinated suffered from this complaint 2.69 times more often than the control group. The difference in proportions has the significance  $p = 8.55 \cdot 10^{-5}$  (Fisher exact test) and an odds ratio of 0.371 (95% confidence interval of 0.236 to 0.609). The confidence interval does not contain the one and supports the significance statement.

Within those suffering from these symptoms in both cohorts, the average severity of suffering is 2.3 in the control group and 2.59 in the vaccinated. Thus, the average severity was 1.13 times greater in the vaccinated than in the control group. The difference in the averages has the significance  $p = 0.195$  (Wilcoxon-Mann-Whitney test) and an effect size of 0.0651.

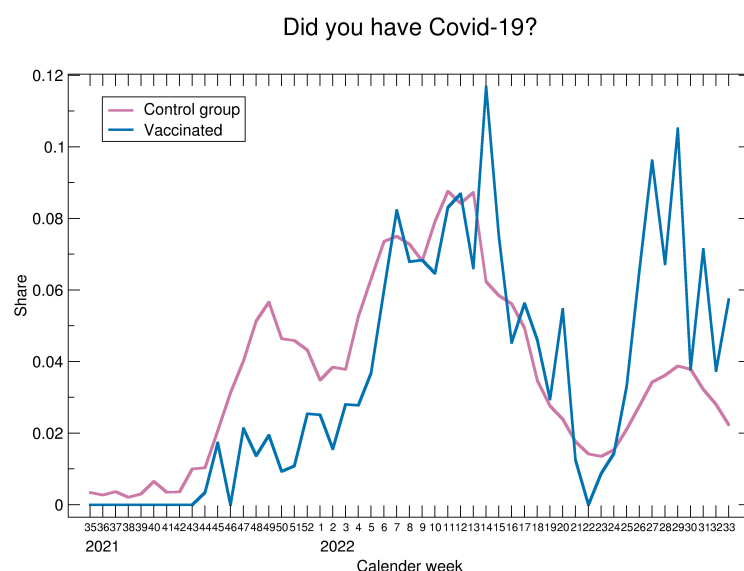
The average severity of the symptom across all interviews is 3.03 times higher in vaccinated than in the non-vaccinated.



### 3.39 Occurrence of symptomatic SARS-CoV2 infection



The response to the question 'Have you had a symptomatic SARS-CoV2 infection in the last 14 days' is presented. The response is split by Covid vaccination status. For people who were vaccinated during the interviews, interviews before vaccination are assigned to the control group, and interviews after vaccination are assigned to the vaccinated group.



4.12% ( $n = 4017$ ) of the non-vaccinated reported a new symptom in the last 14 days, compared to 4.05% ( $n = 212$ ) of the vaccinated. Thus, the non-vaccinated were 1.02 times more likely to get Covid-19 than the vaccinated. The difference in proportions has significance  $p = 0.83$  (Fisher exact test) and an odds ratio of 1.02 (95% confidence interval 0.885 to 1.18).