# Article information:

COVID-19 vaccines in patients with decompensated cirrhosis: a retrospective cohort on safety data and risk factors associated with unvaccinated status - PMC
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC9108345/>

# Article summary:

1. This is a retrospective study of 229 patients with decompensated cirrhosis in Shanghai, China.

2. 37.1% of the participants received at least one dose of the COVID-19 vaccine and 62.9% remained unvaccinated.

3. The safety analysis demonstrated that 75.3% had no adverse events, 23.6% had non-severe reactions, and 1.2% had a severe event requiring hospitalization.

# Article rating:

May be slightly imbalanced: The article presents the information in a generally reliable way, but there are minor points of consideration that could be explored further or claims that are not fully backed by appropriate evidence. Some perspectives may also be omitted, and you are encouraged to use the research topics section to explore the topic further.

# Article analysis:

This article provides an overview of the safety data and risk factors associated with unvaccinated status in patients with decompensated cirrhosis who received the COVID-19 vaccine in Shanghai, China. The authors conducted a retrospective cohort study to assess the vaccination rate, number of doses, type of vaccine, patient-reported reasons for remaining unvaccinated, factors associated with unvaccinated status, and adverse events following vaccination in this population.

The article is generally reliable as it provides detailed information about the study design and results which are supported by evidence from other studies cited throughout the text. However, there are some potential biases that should be noted when interpreting these results such as selection bias due to the fact that only patients from one hospital were included in this study which may not be representative of all patients with decompensated cirrhosis in China or elsewhere; recall bias due to self-reporting of reasons for remaining unvaccinated; and confounding variables such as age or comorbidities which could have influenced the results but were not accounted for in this study. Additionally, there is limited discussion about possible risks associated with receiving the vaccine which should be noted when considering whether or not to receive it.

In conclusion, this article provides useful information about safety data and risk factors associated with unvaccinated status among patients with decompensated cirrhosis who received the COVID-19 vaccine in Shanghai, China; however potential biases should be taken into consideration when interpreting these results.

# Topics for further research:

* Vaccination rate in decompensated cirrhosis
* Adverse events following COVID-19 vaccination
* Selection bias in retrospective cohort studies
* Recall bias in self-reported data
* Confounding variables in vaccine studies
* Risks associated with COVID-19 vaccination

# Report location:

<https://www.fullpicture.app/item/35aa6bc5cde5a5f87534ab4c7f1a0724>