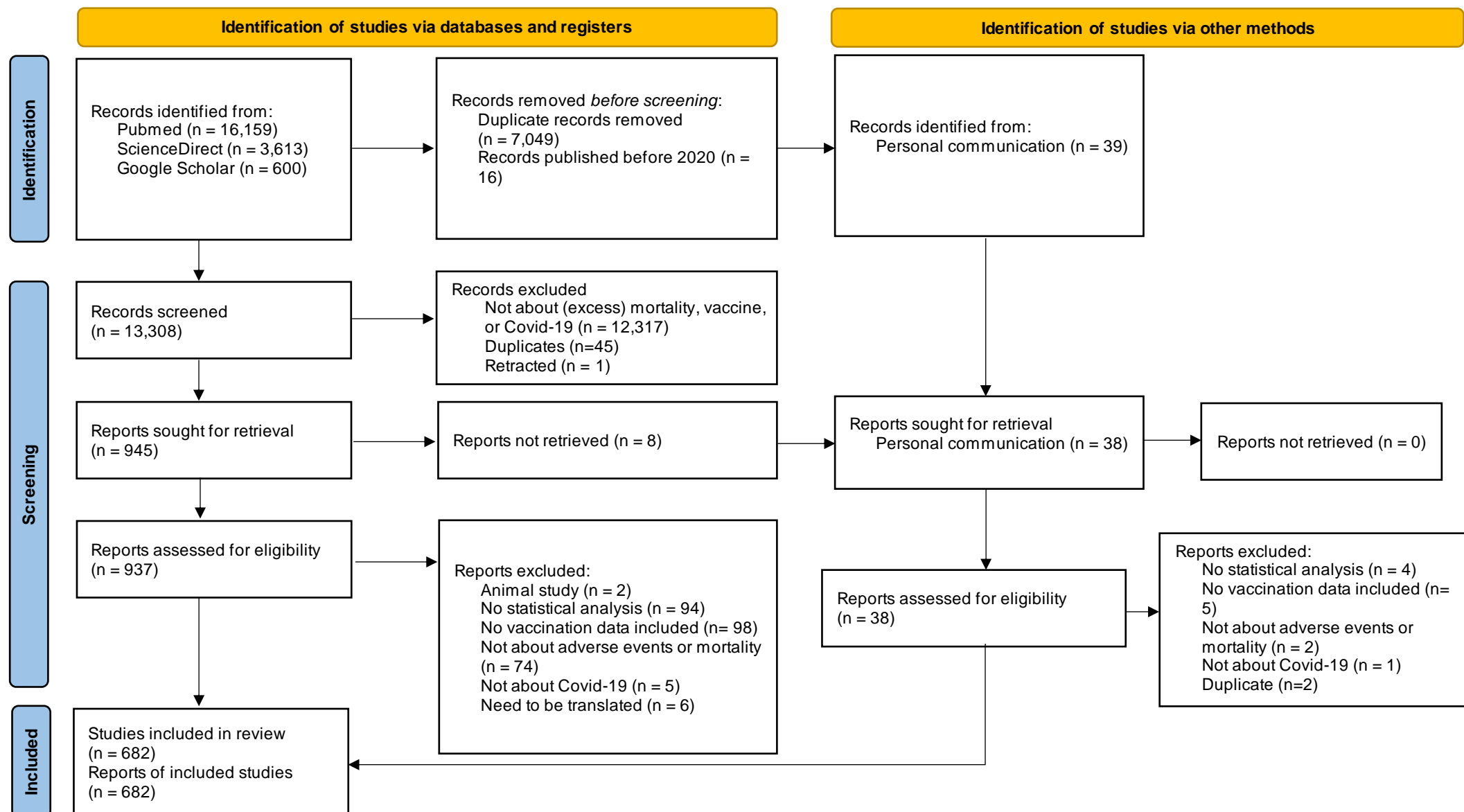
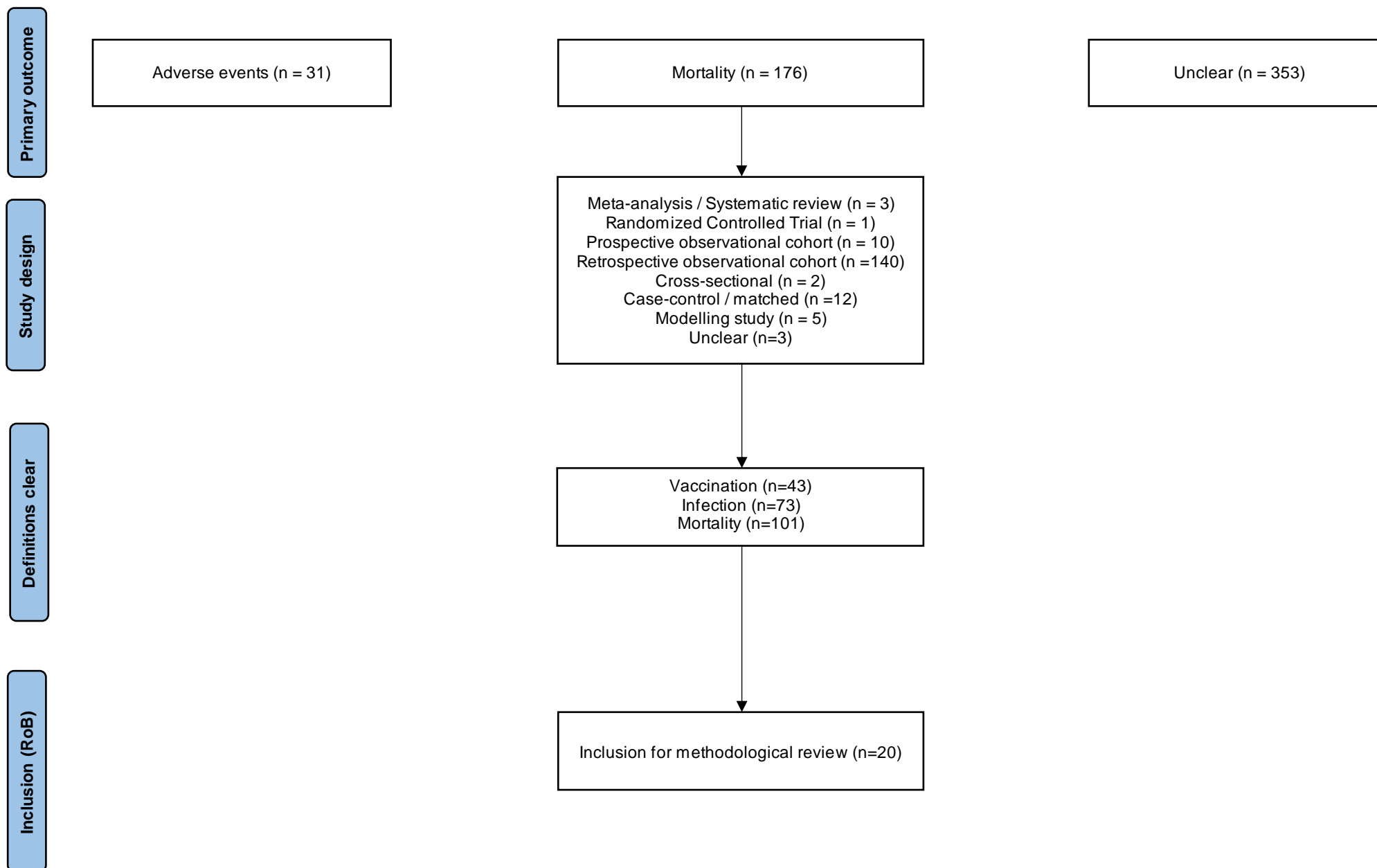


PRISMA flow diagram, Risk of Bias assessment, and GRADE Summary of Findings for studies that estimated the relationship between vaccines and mortality



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Defining the landscape of studies included by primary outcome assessed, study design, and definitions wielded for mortality and being vaccinated



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No of studies	Design	Risk of bias	Inconsistency	Indirectness ¹	Imprecision	Other ²	Certainty (overall score) ³
Outcome:							
All-cause mortality							
Outcome:							
Covid-19 mortality							
Outcome:							
Vaccine mortality							
Outcome:							
Excess mortality							
Example: The use of lay health workers compared to usual health care services Outcome: Immunisation uptake in children							
4	Randomised trials (4)	Serious risk of bias (-0.5)	Important inconsistency (-0.5)	No serious indirectness	No serious imprecision	None	Moderate (3)

¹ Indirectness includes consideration of

- Indirect (between study) comparisons
- Indirect (surrogate) outcomes
- Applicability (study populations, interventions or comparisons that are different than those of interest)

² Other considerations for downgrading include publication bias. Other considerations for upgrading include a strong association with no plausible confounders, a dose response relationship, and if all plausible confounders or biases would decrease the size of the effect (if there is evidence of an effect), or increase it if there is evidence of no harmful effect (safety)

³ 4 ⊕⊕⊕⊕ **High** = This research provides a very good indication of the likely effect. The likelihood that the effect will be substantially different** is low.

3 ⊕⊕⊕○ **Moderate** = This research provides a good indication of the likely effect. The likelihood that the effect will be substantially different** is moderate.

2 ⊕⊕○○ **Low** = This research provides some indication of the likely effect. However, the likelihood that it will be substantially different** is high.

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[Text] ⁴					
People: ⁵ [Text]					
Settings: Error! Bookmark not defined. [Text]					
Intervention: Error! Bookmark not defined. [Text]					
Comparison: Error! Bookmark not defined. [Text]					
Outcomes	Absolute Effect*		Relative effect (95% CI)	Number of studies	Certainty of the evidence (GRADE) [†]
	Without [text]	With [text]			
All-cause mortality	[?] per [?]	[?] per [?]	RR [?] ([?] to [?])	[?]	⊕⊕⊕⊕ High
	Difference: [?] [text] per [?] [text] (95% CI: [?] to [?] [text])				
Covid-19 mortality	[?] per [?]	[?] per [?]	RR [?] ([?] to [?])	[?]	⊕⊕⊕⊖ Moderate
	Difference: [?] [text] per [?] [text] (95% CI: [?] to [?] [text])				
Vaccine mortality	[?] per [?]	[?] per [?]	RR [?] ([?] to [?])	[?]	⊕⊕⊖⊖ Low
	Difference: [?] [text] per [?] [text] (Margin of error: [?] to [?] [text])				
Excess mortality	[?] per [?]	[?] per [?]	RR [?] ([?] to [?])	[?]	⊕⊖⊖⊖ Very low
	Difference: [?] [text] per [?] [text] (Margin of error: [?] to [?] [text])				
[Text]	[Text]		-	-	-
95% CI: 95% Confidence interval; RR: Risk ratio					
* The risk WITHOUT the intervention is based on [Text]. The corresponding risk WITH the intervention (and the 95% confidence interval for the difference) is based on the overall relative effect (and its 95% confidence interval).					
† GRADE Working Group grades of evidence					

1 ⊕○○○ **Very low** = This research does not provide a reliable indication of the likely effect. The likelihood that the effect will be substantially different** is very high.
** Substantially different = a large enough difference that it might affect a decision

⁴ A title indicating the comparison summarised in the table
⁵ The characteristics of the evidence, including the types of participants (patients or populations), types of settings (e.g. countries) where the studies were done, the intervention and what the intervention was compared to

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High = This research provides a very good indication of the likely effect. The likelihood that the effect will be substantially different[‡] is low.

Moderate = This research provides a good indication of the likely effect. The likelihood that the effect will be substantially different[‡] is moderate.

Low = This research provides some indication of the likely effect. However, the likelihood that it will be substantially different[‡] is high.

Very low = This research does not provide a reliable indication of the likely effect. The likelihood that the effect will be substantially different[‡] is very high.

[‡] Substantially different = a large enough difference that it might affect a decision

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