Table 1 Overall and adverse event rate of different symptoms of adverse event (AEFI) after DTaP-IPV/Hib vaccination in Guangzhou, China from May 2011 to 2017 (n=376) (Adopted from Li et al., 2020)

Reporting										eports with serious AEFI				
year and	DTaP-IPV/Hib doses distributed	Sex		Total	Rate per 100,000 Sex DaP-IPV/ Hib doses distributed					Total	Rate DaP-IP\ distribut	// Hib	100,000 doses	
		Male	Female		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female		Male	Female	Total	
2011	19598	4	1	5	20.4	5.1	25.5	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
2012	48070	12	5	17	25.0	10.4	35.4	1	0	1	2.1	0.0	2.1	
2013	69650	23	14	37	33.0	20.1	53.1	0	3	3	0.0	4.3	4.3	
2014	94120	39	25	64	41.4	26.6	68.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
2015	84280	35	31	66	41.5	36.8	78.3	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
2016	100112	76	54	130	75.9	53.9	129.9	2	0	2	2.0	0.0	2.0	
2017	100328	39	18	57	38.9	17.9	56.8	2	0	2	2.0	0.0	2.0	
Total	516158	228	148	376	44.2	28.7	72.8	5	3	8	1.0	0.6	1.5	

Image caption: This displays the overall and specific adverse event rates of different symptoms of adverse events (AEFI) after DTaP-IPV/Hib vaccination in Guangzhou, China from 2011 to 2017. The data shows that out of 516,000 doses of the vaccine administered, there were 376 reported adverse events (AEFI), with a reporting rate of 72.8 per 100,000 doses. Minor adverse reactions such as fever, redness and swelling at the injection site, and induration were more common, while the rate of severe adverse events was low, accounting for only 2.1%. The incidence of fever after vaccination decreased progressively, from 48.1% after the first dose to 28.0% after the fourth dose, with most cases being Grade I and II fever, and only two cases of severe fever (≥38.6 °C) (Adapted from Li et al., 2020)