

Review of: "First long-term safety analysis of the ChAdOx1-nCoV-19 corona virus vaccine: results from a prospective observational study in priority vaccinated groups in North India"

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Potential competing interests: No potential competing interests to declare.

The article is well written, and the study brings out important observations like understanding the hormonal & sex related differences in the occurrence of AEs following administration of COVID 19 vaccines and the effect of prevaccination history of COVID-19. Few queries as described below can be addressed further:

1. It was mentioned in the article that higher odds of occurrence of AESIs in females, individuals with diabetes, hypothyroidism and arthropathy with respect to comparators. Is this similar pattern observed for 10% individuals receiving the booster dose who developed adverse events of concern?
2. The study also showed that statistically significant association of persistence of AESIs is dependent on the timing of COVID-19 vaccine. Please explain whether this is more after the administration of two doses or after first dose? Also, for how long these AESIs persist?