Online Table A. Primary Activities of the CDC's Immunization Safety Office

Branch of Immunization Safety Office	Description
Brighton Collaboration	An international collaboration that develops standardized case definitions for adverse events following vaccination
Clinical Immunization Safety Assessment	A national network of six medical research centers with expertise in immunization safety that conducts clinical research on immunization-associated health risks
Vaccine Adverse Event Reporting System	A national reporting system that monitors reports from the public on health effects following immunization
Vaccine Safety Datalink Project	A large database that collects and analyzes vaccine information and medical records on more than 5.5 million persons annually
Vaccine Technology	A unit that focuses on technologic initiatives and applied research to enhance and promote improved systems and practices for vaccine safety

CDC = Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Information from Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. About the Immunization Safety Office. http://www.cdc.gov/od/science/iso/about_iso.htm. Accessed October 16, 2007.

Online Table B. Concerns About Vaccine Safety

No evidence of increase in infectious disease—related hospitalizations with increase in number of vaccinations No evidence of an association between autism and thimerosal-containing vaccines in multiple randomized controlled trials

No evidence of an association between autism and MMR

No evidence of an association between Crohn's disease and MMR

Investigation of an association between idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura and MMR

No evidence of an association between Bell's palsy and the nasal LAIV (Flumist; used in the United States)

No evidence of an association between the new rotavirus vaccine and intussusception, but ongoing surveillance

Slight increase in Guillain-Barré syndrome with MCV4 (Menactra), but no causal association and ongoing surveillance

LAIV = live, attenuated influenza vaccine; MCV4 = quadrivalent meningococcal conjugate vaccine; MMR = measles, mumps, and rubella vaccine.

Information from Hviid A, Wohlfahrt J, Stellfeld M, Melbye M. Childhood vaccination and nontargeted infectious disease hospitalization. JAMA. 2005;294(6):699-705; Hviid A, Stellfeld M, Wohlfahrt J, Melbye M. Association between thimerosal-containing vaccine and autism. JAMA. 2003;290(13):1763-1766; Edwardes M, Baltzan M. MMR immunization and autism. JAMA. 2001;285(22):2852-2853; DeStefano F, Chen RT. Negative association between MMR and autism. Lancet. 1999;353(9169):1987-1988; Fombonne E, Chakrabarti S. No evidence for a new variant of measles-mumpsrubella-induced autism. Pediatrics. 2001;108(4):E58; Madsen KM, Hviid A, Vestergaard M, et al. A population-based study of measles, mumps, and rubella vaccination and autism. N Engl J Med. 2002;347(19):1477-1482; Metcalf J. Is measles infection associated with Crohn's disease? BMJ. 1998;316(7126):166; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Vaccine Safety Datalink (VSD) Project Priority Studies. http://www.cdc.gov/od/science/iso/vsd/vsd_studies.htm. Accessed October 17, 2007; Mutsch M, Zhou W, Rhodes P, et al. Use of the inactivated intranasal influenza vaccine and the risk of Bell's palsy in Switzerland. N Engl J Med. 2004;350(9):896-903; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Nonfatal, unintentional medication exposures among young children—United States, 2001-2003. MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep. 2006;55(1):1-5; and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Update: Guillain-Barré syndrome among recipients of Menactra meningococcal conjugate vaccine—United States, June 2005-September 2006 [published correction appears in MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep. 2006;55(43):1177]. MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep. 2006;55(41):1120-1124. http://www. cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/mm5541a2.htm. Accessed February 21, 2008.