Assessment of Causality for COVID 19 Vaccines

Using the Naranjo Algorithm

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Naranjo algorithm is widely used as a means of assessing drug causality of adverse events.

It is a questionnaire designed to assess the likelihood of whether an ADR is actually due to a specified drug rather than the result of other factors. It contains 10 questions to test the causality relationship based on four basic principles, which are

1. temporal eligibility,
2. de-challenge,
3. re-challenge and
4. confounding factors.

Here are the 10 questions are

Question	Yes	No	Don't know or not done
Are there previous conclusive reports on this reaction?	+1	0	0
Did the adverse event appear after the suspected drug was given?	+2	−1	0
Did the adverse reaction improve when the drug was discontinued or a specific antagonist was given?	+1	0	0
Did the adverse reaction appear when the drug was readministered?	+2	−1	0
Are there alternative causes that could have caused the reaction?	−1	+2	0
Did the reaction reappear when a placebo was given?	−1	+1	0
Was the drug detected in any body fluid in toxic concentrations?	+1	0	0
Was the reaction more severe when the dose was increased, or less severe when the dose was decreased?	+1	0	0
Did the patient have a similar reaction to the same or similar drugs in any previous exposure?	+1	0	0
Was the adverse event confirmed by any objective evidence?	+1	0	0

Lets apply these 10 questions to the COVID 19 vaccine !

1. **Are there previous conclusive reports on this reaction ?**

   YES : Published Science Database - React19

   SCORE : +1

2. **Did the adverse event appear after the suspected drug was given?**

   YES : Time until onset (Howbad.info)

   SCORE : +2

3. **Did the adverse reaction improve when the drug was discontinued or a specific antagonist was given**

   YES : Those who discontinued taking the doses are less prone to the ADRs : Dose dependent effects (howbad.info)

   SCORE : +1

4. **Did the adverse reaction reappear when the drug was readministered?**

   YES : Israeli Study (Howbad.info), knockout.pdf (howbad.info)

   SCORE : +2

5. **Are there alternative causes that could have caused the reaction?**

   NO : many were young and healthy before

   NO : some adverse reactions were UNIQUE to the vaccine – amyloid clots : Amyloid clots (Howbad.info)

   SCORE : +2

6. **Did the reaction reappear when a placebo was given?**

   NO : Placebo = unvaccinated ; unvaccinated = no ADR : Unvaxed showed least effect (howbad.info) and eyestosee.pdf (howbad.info)

   SCORE : +1

7. **Was the drug detected in any body fluid in toxic concentrations?**

   YES : Autopsies (Howbad.info)

   SCORE : +1

8. **Was the reaction more severe when the dose was increased, or less severe when the dose was decreased?**

   YES : Dose dependent effects (howbad.info)

   SCORE : +1

9. **Did the patient have a similar reaction to the same or similar drugs in any previous exposure ?**

   YES : knockout.pdf (howbad.info)

   SCORE : +1

10. **Was the adverse event confirmed by any objective evidence ?**

    YES : Troponin levels, D-Dimer, Thrombosis, cardiac arrest etc

    SCORE : +1

SUMMARY

1. 3500 independent studies show that the COVID 19 vaccine causes harm.

2. The median time till onset < 24 hours.

3. Those who discontinued doses were harmed less than those who continued.

4. Re-administration of the doses produced a relapse of adverse effects.

5. Many victims were young and healthy before administration.

6. The vaccine caused unique effects (amyloid clots) that could not be attributed to any other cause.

7. Un-vaxed (placebo) showed least effect.

8. Autopsies reveal toxic concentrations of the spike protein at the site of inflammation and injury

9. Effects are dose dependent

10. The effects are not "in your head" but very real and evidenced by objective organ damage, disability, death and bodily responses to damage such as troponin, d-dimer etc

NOTE

This is a brief summary of how the Naranjo Algorithm applies to COVID 19 vaccines. Please decide for yourself if the scoring is correct.