

Study Confirms Myocarditis Deaths Occurred Within 28 Days of Receiving a COVID-19 Vaccine



Out of 42.8 million people who received a COVID-19 vaccine over a one-year period, 2,861 people were hospitalized or died of myocarditis, and 345 patients died within 28 days from a hospital admission with myocarditis or had myocarditis listed as a cause of death on their death certificate.

The [study](#) published Aug. 22 in the American Heart Association's journal "Circulation," looked at 42,842,345 vaccinated people in England aged 13 and up during a one-year period spanning from December 2020 to December 2021 to compare how many cases of myocarditis were associated with recent SARS-CoV2 infection, and how many were associated with a COVID vaccine.

The incidence rate ratio and excess number of hospital admissions or deaths from myocarditis per million people were

estimated from 1 to 28 days after at least one dose of AstraZeneca, Pfizer or Moderna's COVID vaccine, or after a positive SARS-CoV-2 test.

About 20 million people received the AstraZeneca vaccine, 20 million received Pfizer, and just over 1 million people received Moderna's vaccine.

Myocarditis occurred in 2,861 patients, with 617 events 1 to 28 days after vaccination. The risk of myocarditis was increased in the 1 to 28 days after the first dose of AstraZeneca and a first, second and booster dose of Pfizer.

[Myocarditis](#) is inflammation of the heart muscle that can lead to cardiac arrhythmia and death. According to the [National Organization for Rare Disorders](#), myocarditis can result from infections, but "more commonly the myocarditis is a result of the body's immune reaction to the initial heart damage."

Of the people who received the Pfizer-BioNTech COVID vaccine and were hospitalized for myocarditis or with myocarditis listed on their death certificates, 22 people (17%) died within 28 days of receiving the first dose, 14 people (12%) died after their second dose, and 13 people (15%) died after receiving a Pfizer booster shot.

For the AstraZeneca vaccine, 40 people (28%) died of myocarditis after the first dose and 11 people (12%) after the second dose.

Among those who received the Moderna vaccine, there were no myocarditis deaths within 28 days of vaccination, although the risk of myocarditis was higher 1 to 28 days after the second dose of Moderna and persisted after a booster dose.

Associations were stronger in men younger than 40 years for all vaccines.

The study concluded the risk of myocarditis from SARS-CoV2 was

greater than the risk of myocarditis from the vaccines. But there was [no control group](#) of unvaccinated people, the study was limited to 28 days following vaccination and the conclusion did not hold true for all ages or all COVID vaccines.

It's also important to note that in the UK, the COVID vaccine wasn't [approved for use](#) in children 12 to 17 until August of 2021 – halfway through the study period – and its been globally acknowledged the vaccine poses a greater risk to young people. In addition, many people with myocarditis do not seek treatment or [died from myocarditis](#) before ever being hospitalized.

Neither the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) nor the U.S. Food and Drug Administration has ever acknowledged that any American has died from myocarditis caused by one of the COVID-19 vaccines, despite numerous reported deaths.

They continue to perpetuate the false narrative that the heart damage caused after receiving an mRNA COVID vaccine is “mild.”

The CDC's [morbidity and mortality report](#) published in February 2022 referenced one reported death from myocarditis but claimed an investigation was still ongoing.

“One death was reported; investigation is ongoing, and other contributory factors for myocarditis are being evaluated,” it said.

According to the [CDC website](#), the agency contacts people who meet the case definition for myocarditis following vaccination with an mRNA COVID vaccine and have submitted a report to the Vaccine Adverse Event Reporting System (VAERS).

To meet the case definition, people must have had “symptoms such as chest pain, shortness of breath and feelings of having a fast-beating, fluttering or pounding heart, and medical

tests to support the diagnosis of myocarditis and rule out other causes.”

This rules out people who weren’t diagnosed with myocarditis prior to death and did not experience the symptoms that would normally fall under the CDC’s case definition. It also excludes people who suffer cardiac arrest or ischemic strokes.

The CDC website does not state what happens to these cases, but there is no indication they are tracked or included in the [CDC’s myocarditis numbers](#).

According to the most recent VAERS data, between Dec. 14, 2020 and Sept. 2, 2022, there were [23,825 cases](#) of myocarditis and pericarditis with [18,104 cases](#) attributed to Pfizer, [5,289 cases](#) to Moderna and [406 cases](#) to the Johnson & Johnson shot.