

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE  
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH RESEARCH**

**RAJYA SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1866  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 05<sup>TH</sup> AUGUST, 2025**

**COVID-19 RELATED COMPLICATIONS**

**1866. SMT. PRIYANKA CHATURVEDI:**

Will the **Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware of certain media reports that link cardiac arrests to Covid-19 vaccinations;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has made any study regarding the health complications related to Covid-19 vaccination, if so, the details thereof, and
- (d) the steps taken by Government to avoid panic regarding vaccination among the public?

**ANSWER**

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE  
(SHRI PRATAPRAO JADHAV)**

(a) to (c): Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) has informed that ICMR-National Institute of Epidemiology (ICMR-NIE) conducted a study titled 'Factors associated with unexplained sudden deaths among adults aged 18-45 years in India – A multicentric matched case-control study' in 25 hospitals across India. Cases were patients aged 18-45 years admitted in the study hospitals with newly diagnosed Acute Myocardial Infarction (AMI) between October 2021 and January 2023. Controls were patients aged 18-45 years admitted in the same hospital for other causes, matched for time of hospitalization. Information was collected regarding the various risk factors. Key findings of the study (not yet published) are given below:

- i. Hospitalization with AMI was associated with presence of any known comorbidity, family history of thrombotic event and ever being smoker.
- ii. Receipt of vaccination against COVID-19 had no effect on the risk of AMI.
- iii. Even in those without any comorbidities, family history of thrombotic events and ever smoking was associated with increased risk of AMI.

ICMR-National Institute of Epidemiology (NIE) conducted another study titled “Factors associated with unexplained sudden deaths among adults aged 18-45 years in India – A multicentric matched case-control study” at 47 tertiary care hospitals located across 19 States/Union Territories of India during May- August 2023. Cases were apparently healthy individuals without any known co-morbidity, who suddenly (<24 hours of hospitalization or seen apparently healthy 24 hours before death) died of unexplained causes during 1st October 2021-31st March 2023. Four controls were included per case matched for age, gender and neighbourhood. Information was collected regarding data on COVID-19 vaccination/infection, post-COVID-19 conditions, family history of sudden death, smoking, recreational drug use, alcohol frequency, binge drinking and vigorous-intensity physical activity two days before death among the cases / interviewed controls. A total of 729 sudden death cases and 2916 controls were included in the analysis.

It was observed that receiving two doses of COVID-19 vaccine significantly reduced the odds of unexplained sudden death. Past COVID-19 hospitalization, family history of sudden death, binge drinking 48 hours before death/interview, use of recreational drug/substance and performing vigorous-intensity physical activity 48 hours before death/interview increased the odds of sudden death.

Hence, the study observed that COVID-19 vaccination did not increase the risk of unexplained sudden death among young adults in India. Past COVID-19 hospitalization, family history of sudden death and certain lifestyle behaviours increased the likelihood of unexplained sudden death.

(d): In order to strengthen the public trust in the vaccination programme, Government of India has adopted a multipronged evidence-based communication and outreach strategy. Key measures include press notes, releases, press conference and social media amplification clarifying the scientific evidence and safety of COVID-19 vaccines; extensive media outreach; website display of Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) and their Answers; encouraging public for vaccination through local community and religious leaders; and Expert-Led Public Communication through distinguished experts and industry leaders to dispel myths and affirm vaccine safety and efficacy.

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