

Vaccin covid et cancer.

2 études, une italienne portant sur 300000 cas et une sud-coréenne portant sur 8 millions de cas exposent des études épidémiologiques rapportant une augmentation des **cancers** chez les vaccinés (+37%) de plus chez les vaccinés en Corée, le plus inquiétant est l'augmentation des cancers du pancréas (+157%) chez les personnes ayant eu 2 injections, confirmé par une étude japonaise.

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We also observed an inconstant association between COVID-19 vaccination and cancer hospitalization, depending on infection status, cancer site, and the minimum lag-time between vaccination and cancer.

Original article:

COVID-19 VACCINATION, ALL-CAUSE MORTALITY, AND HOSPITALIZATION FOR CANCER: 30-MONTH COHORT STUDY IN AN ITALIAN PROVINCE

Cecilia Acuti Martellucci^{1,2*}, Angelo Capodici^{1,2*}, Graziella Soldato², Matteo Fiore¹, Enrico Zauli³, Roberto Carota², Marco De Benedictis², Graziano Di Marco², Rossano Di Luzio², Maria Elena Flacco⁴, Lamberto Manzoli^{1,*}

¹ Department of Medical and Surgical Sciences, University of Bologna, 40100 Bologna, Italy; c.acutimartellucci@unibo.it (C.A.M.); angelo.capodici@studio.unibo.it (A.C.); matteo.fiore7@studio.unibo.it (M.F.); lamberto.manzoli2@unibo.it (L.M.)

² Local Health Unit of Pescara, 65124 Pescara, Italy; graziella.soldato@ausl.pe.it (G.S.); roberto.carota@ausl.pe.it (R.C.); marco.debenedictis@ausl.pe.it (M.D.B.); graziano.dimarco@ausl.pe.it (G.D.M.); rossano.diluzio@ausl.pe.it (R.D.L.)

³ Department of Translational Medicine, University of Ferrara, 44121 Ferrara, Italy; enricozauli8@gmail.com (E.Z.)

⁴ Department of Environmental and Prevention Sciences, University of Ferrara, 44121 Ferrara, Italy; mariaelena.flacco@unife.it (M.E.F.)

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CORRESPONDENCE

Open Access



1-year risks of cancers associated with COVID-19 vaccination: a large population-based cohort study in South Korea

Hong Jin Kim^{1†}, Min-Ho Kim^{2†}, Myeong Geun Choi³ and Eun Mi Chun^{3*}

Abstract

The oncogenic potential of SARS-CoV-2 has been hypothetically proposed, but real-world data on COVID-19 infection and vaccination are insufficient. Therefore, this large-scale population-based retrospective study in Seoul, South Korea, aimed to estimate the cumulative incidences and subsequent risks of overall cancers 1 year after COVID-19 vaccination. Data from 8,407,849 individuals between 2021 and 2023 were obtained from the Korean National Health Insurance database. The participants were categorized into two groups based on their COVID-19 vaccination status. The risks for overall cancer were assessed using multivariable Cox proportional hazards models, and data were expressed as hazard ratios (HRs) and 95% confidence intervals (CIs). The HRs of thyroid (HR, 1.351; 95% CI, 1.206–1.514), gastric (HR, 1.335; 95% CI, 1.130–1.576), colorectal (HR, 1.283; 95% CI, 1.122–1.468), lung (HR, 1.533; 95% CI, 1.254–1.874), breast (HR, 1.197; 95% CI, 1.069–1.340), and prostate (HR, 1.687; 95% CI, 1.348–2.111) cancers significantly increased at 1 year post-vaccination. In terms of vaccine type, cDNA vaccines were associated with the increased risks of thyroid, gastric, colorectal, lung, and prostate cancers; mRNA vaccines were linked to the increased risks of thyroid, colorectal, lung, and breast cancers; and heterologous vaccination was related to the increased risks of thyroid and breast cancers. Given the observed associations between COVID-19 vaccination and cancer incidence by age, sex, and vaccine type, further research is needed to determine whether specific vaccination strategies may be optimal for populations in need of COVID-19 vaccination.

Keywords Cancer, COVID-19, Vaccine, mRNA-based vaccine, cDNA-based vaccine

Cancer du pancréas accéléré par la vaccination (étude japonaise)

<https://www.mdpi.com/2072-6694/17/12/2006>

Results: The overall survival (OS) of PC patients was shortened in those vaccinated three times or more, and the total serum IgG4 levels increased with the number of vaccinations.

Open Access Article

Repeated COVID-19 Vaccination as a Poor Prognostic Factor in Pancreatic Cancer: A Retrospective, Single-Center Cohort Study

by Makoto Abue 1,* , Mai Mochizuki 2, Rie Shibuya-Takahashi 2, Kensuke Ota 1, Yuta Wakui 1, Wataru Iwai 1, Jun Kusaka 1, Masashi Saito 1, Shinichi Suzuki 1, Ikuro Sato 3 and Keiichi Tamai 2

1 Departments of Gastroenterology, Miyagi Cancer Center, Natori 981-1293, Miyagi, Japan

2 Divisions of Cancer Stem Cell, Miyagi Cancer Center Research Institute, Natori 981-1293, Miyagi, Japan

3 Department of Pathology, Miyagi Cancer Center, Natori 981-1293, Miyagi, Japan

* Author to whom correspondence should be addressed.

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How Covid vaccines can cause heart damage

Immune systems triggered by mRNA jabs may inflame cardiac cells, with young men most at risk, scientists find

 Sarah Knapton
Science Editor

10 December 2025 7:56pm GMT

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Covid mRNA vaccines can cause heart damage by triggering immune cells to go on the attack, scientists have found.

More than 2,000 people in Britain suffered inflammation of the heart [myocarditis] or heart lining [pericarditis] following vaccination, with young men particularly vulnerable.

The majority of cardiac problems were caused by mRNA jabs, such as Pfizer and Moderna, which delivered a blueprint of the Covid spike protein to cells.

Now Stanford University has found that the immune system can lock on to the foreign RNA from the vaccine, which triggers a fierce response and in some cases can inflame heart cells. It is likely to be a problem with other mRNA jabs, they warn.