Post-marketing tolerance data for the first chikungunya vaccine over 12 months in vaccinated French populations.

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Introduction: Live attenuated chikungunya vaccine VLA1553 was used in mainland France for travelers and in La Réunion and Mayotte in response to chikungunya epidemic in 2024-25. Several Serious adverse events (SAEs) were reported.

Materials and Methods: We consulted a health data warehouse (HDH) with data covering 82% community pharmacies in mainland France, to characterize individuals who purchased a chikungunya vaccine (November 2024 - October 2025).

Estimated numbers of doses administered during this period were calculated using French National Health Authority recommended age groups (HAS; 18-64 years with comorbidities and 65 years and over).

Aggregated SAEs data reported in French vaccinated individuals during study period were contextualized relative to presence of comorbidities.

Results: EDS analysis provides demographic and prescription data for 2,397 individuals who purchased 2,516 doses of chikungunya vaccine. We present indirect comorbidity data derived from regularly used treatments for diabetes, hypertension, and dyslipidaemia.

The estimated number of doses administered in mainland France and Réunion is approximately (~) 18,092 doses: ~8,892 (18-64 years) and ~8,910 (65 years and over).

Finally, we present the 27 SAEs reported among French vaccinated individuals during the period and according to presence of comorbidities: 21 SAEs in those aged 65 and over and 6 in those aged 18-64.

Conclusions: French mainland vaccinated population differed from La Réunion vaccinated population. SAEs reported in people aged 18-64 shows no increment than in clinical studies. Furthermore, there is no SAE concentration among 18-64 year olds with comorbidity. This is aligned with current EMA's SmPC and HAS recommendations.