



Since January 2020 Elsevier has created a COVID-19 resource centre with free information in English and Mandarin on the novel coronavirus COVID-19. The COVID-19 resource centre is hosted on Elsevier Connect, the company's public news and information website.

Elsevier hereby grants permission to make all its COVID-19-related research that is available on the COVID-19 resource centre - including this research content - immediately available in PubMed Central and other publicly funded repositories, such as the WHO COVID database with rights for unrestricted research re-use and analyses in any form or by any means with acknowledgement of the original source. These permissions are granted for free by Elsevier for as long as the COVID-19 resource centre remains active.



Letter to the Editor

Reply

**Respuesta**

Dear Editor,

We would like to share ideas on the publication “Pituitary apoplexy and COVID-19 vaccination: correspondence”.¹ Our manuscript emphasizes that, unfortunately, the vaccination could not be demonstrated as the cause of the apoplexy with certainty. However, following the WHO Assessment of causality of individual adverse events following immunization (AEFI) tool,² we believe that this case meets the most relevant criteria: temporality and known causal association (VITT). The patient had no other classic risk factors for pituitary apoplexy: pregnancy, postpartum, trauma, hypertension, coagulopathy, recent surgery, or age in the 5–6th decade of life. She also did not present any concurrent incidences. Besides, our patient did not meet the epidemiological criteria for dengue³ nor did she present suspicious symptoms according to the Andalusian Dengue Surveillance Plan.⁴

Funding resources

This research did not receive any specific grant from funding agencies in the public, commercial, or not-for-profit sectors.

Conflict of interest

The authors declare no conflict of interests.

References

1. Mungmunpuntantip R, Wiwanitkit V. Pituitary apoplexy and COVID-19 vaccination: correspondence. *Med Clin*. 2022, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.medcli.2021.12.015>.
2. Tozzi AE, Asturias EJ, Balakrishnan MR, Halsey NA, Law B, Zuber PL. Assessment of causality of individual adverse events following immunization (AEFI): a WHO tool for global use. *Vaccine*. 2013;31:5041–6, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.vaccine.2013.08.087>.
3. Monge S, García-Ortúzar V, López Hernández B, Lopaz Pérez MÁ, Delacour-Estrella S, Sánchez-Seco MP, et al. Characterization of the first autochthonous dengue outbreak in Spain (August–September 2018). *Acta Trop*. 2020;205:10540–2, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.actatropica.2020.105402>.
4. Red Nacional de Vigilancia Epidemiológica. Protocolo de Vigilancia de Dengue; 2017. https://juntadeandalucia.es/export/drupaljda/salud.5af95879cc593_DENGUE.25082017.pdf [consulted 01.02.22].

Ana Piñar-Gutiérrez*, Pablo Remón-Ruiz, Alfonso Soto-Moreno

Endocrinology and Nutrition Unit, Virgen del Rocío University Hospital, Sevilla, Spain

* Corresponding author.

E-mail address: anapinarg@gmail.com (A. Piñar-Gutiérrez).