## Current Overview of COVID Vaccines as of 10<sup>th</sup> June 2021

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Student of DTM&H 2021 School of Tropical Medicine and Global Health, Nagasaki Univ.





Family physician in Japan for 18 years

• Outpatient and home care based

Special interests to Vaccines in the latter half of FP career

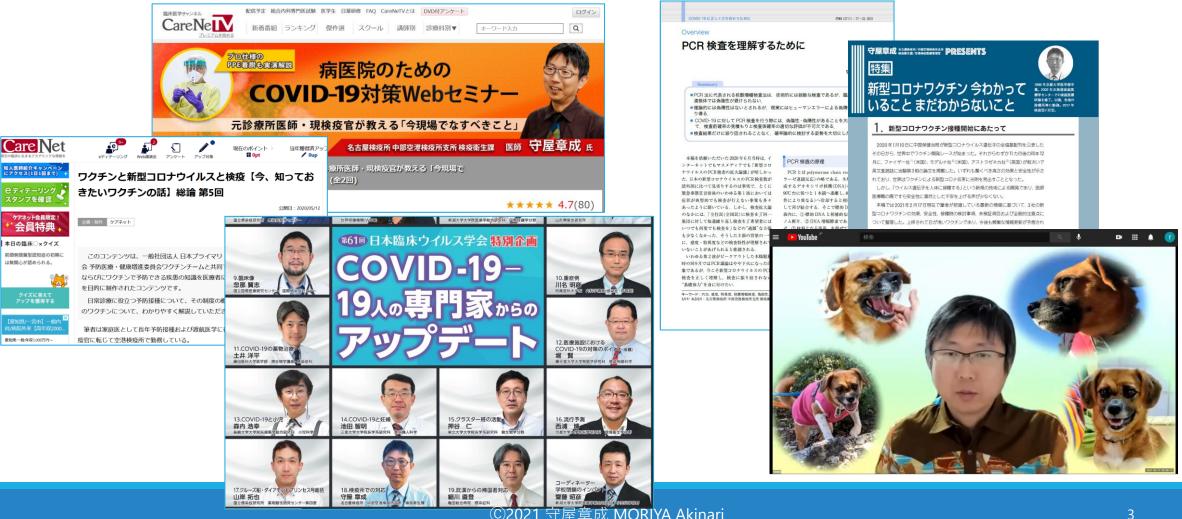
• As well as to Travel medicine; CTH by ISTM in 2008

Airport Quarantine Officer for 4 years

Chubu Airport Quarantine Office

Planning xxx after finishing DTM&H...

### My works and activities associated with COVID-19 and COVID vaccines



## Today's talk: "non-systematic review" of medical literatures of COVID vaccines

Around **100 original articles/correspondences** relevant to COVID vaccines reviewed

• 1-3 new medical articles being added every week since December 2020

NOTICE: All of today's discussions are **subject to change** according to the progresses of medical researches and expansion of COVID vaccine uptake all over the world

- Keep your eyes on every new article!
- 1. **Classification** of COVID vaccines
- 2. Vaccine efficacy/effectiveness of COVID vaccines
- 3. **Reactogenicity** and **anaphylaxis** due to COVID vaccines
- 4. Unexpected severe adverse events/ how to interpret reported adverse events
- 5. What to consider and how to decide to vaccinate **specific subpopulations**
- 6. Will COVID vaccines make us free from facemask and life restrictions?

# 1. **Classification** of COVID vaccines



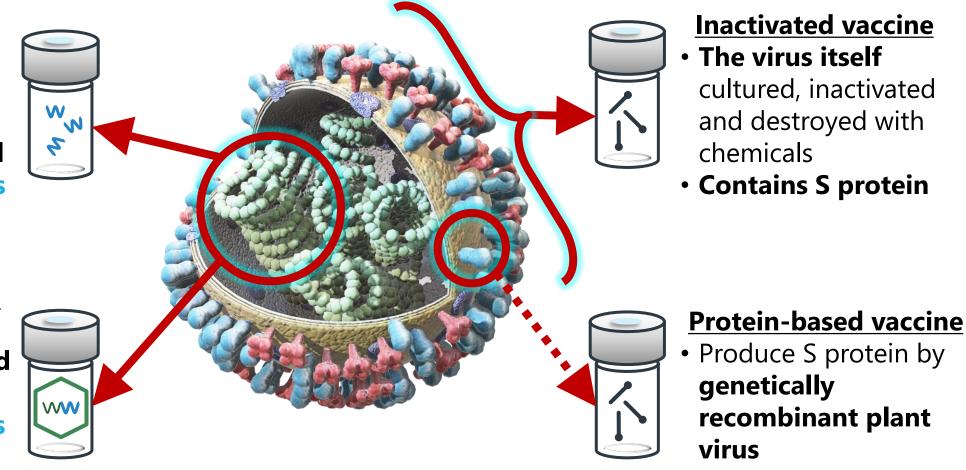
One of world's oldest COVAC bottle on Mt. Unzen, settled far before the pandemic (taken on 6<sup>th</sup> June 2021)

# 1. COVID vaccine development – **spike (S) protein** is the target antigen

- <u>mRNA vaccine</u>
  Fragment of RNA coding spike protein
  RNA wrapped by PolyEthylene Glycol
- Human muscle cells produce S protein

#### **Viral vector vaccine**

- S protein coding sequence embedded in a harmless virus
- Human muscle cells produce S protein



## 1. Classification of currently approved COVID vaccines

Class	Pharma	Code name	Dosing	Countries approved/EUA	
	Pfizer-BioNTech /US	BNT162b2	0, 21d	US, EUs, UK, JP, Israel,>50	Total <b>2.02</b>
mRNA	Moderna /US	mRNA-1273	0, 28d	US, EUs, JP,>20	<b>0</b> C
	Oxford-AstraZeneca	ChAdOx1	0, 12w?	UK, EUs, JP, PH,>80	ıptake <b>illion</b>
Virelyceter	Johnson-Johnson /US	Ad26.COV2.S	Single	US, UK, EUs, PH,>20	-
Viral vector	Gamaleya /Russia	Sputnik V	0, 21d	Russia, DRC, PH,>60	all over doses a:
	CanSino /China	Ad5-nCoV	Single	China, Hungary, 6	a er
	Sinopharm /China	BBIBP-CorV	0, 21d	China, UAE, Hungary,>30	the w s of 3
	Sinopharm-Wuhan	WIV04/HB02	0, 21d	China, UAE. 2	world: 3 June
Inactivated	Sinovac / China	CoronaVac	0, 14d	China, TH, Brasil,>20	
	Bharat Biotech /India	BBV152A,B,C	0, 28d	India, PH, Nepal, 12	2021

\*There are some other vaccines approved/EUA in fewer countries including Protein-based vaccine

# 2. COVID Vaccine **efficacy/effectiveness**

## 2. Vaccine efficacy in phase 3 trials against symptomatic COVID

Class	Pharma	Code name	VE	DOI of articles	
	Pfizer-BioNTech /US	S BNT162b2 <b>95.0%</b>		10.1056/NEJMoa2034577	
mRNA	Moderna /US	mRNA-1273	94.1%	10.1056/NEJMoa2035389	
	Oxford-AstraZeneca	ChAdOx1	70.4%	10.1016/S0140-6736(20)32661-1	
	Johnson-Johnson /US	Ad26.COV2.S	66.9%	10.1056/NEJMoa2101544	
Viral vector	Gamaleya /Russia	Sputnik V	91.6%¶	10.1016/s0140-6736(21)00234-8	
	CanSino /China	Ad5-nCoV	65.28%*	(*Governmental release only)	
	Sinopharm /China	BBIBP-CorV	78.1%*	(*Governmental release only)	
lue ative to d	Sinopharm-Wuhan	WIV04/HB02	72.8%	10.1001/jama.2021.8565	
Inactivated	Sinovac / China	China CoronaVac 50.659		(†Pharma press release only)	
	Bharat Biotech /India	BBV152A,B,C	78%†	(+Pharma press release only)	
¶ just before the 2 <sup>nd</sup> shot					

# 2. Vaccine efficacy in **phase 3 trials** against **symptomatic COVID**

mRNA vaccines fairly reduce symptomatic COVID

• Approximately **95%** 

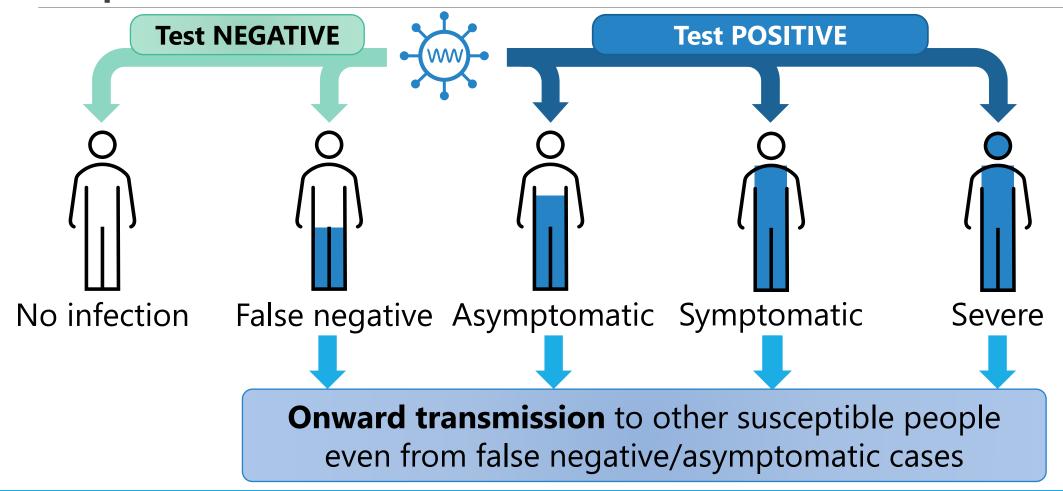
Viral vector vaccines moderately reduce symptomatic COVID

• Ranging **65 to 90%** 

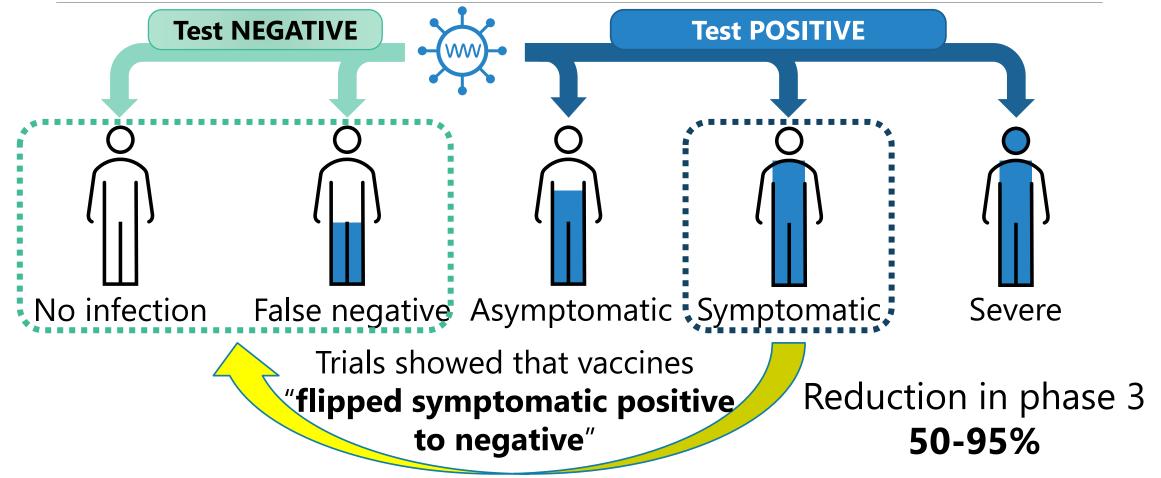
Inactivated vaccines mildly reduce symptomatic COVID

• Ranging **50 to 80%** 

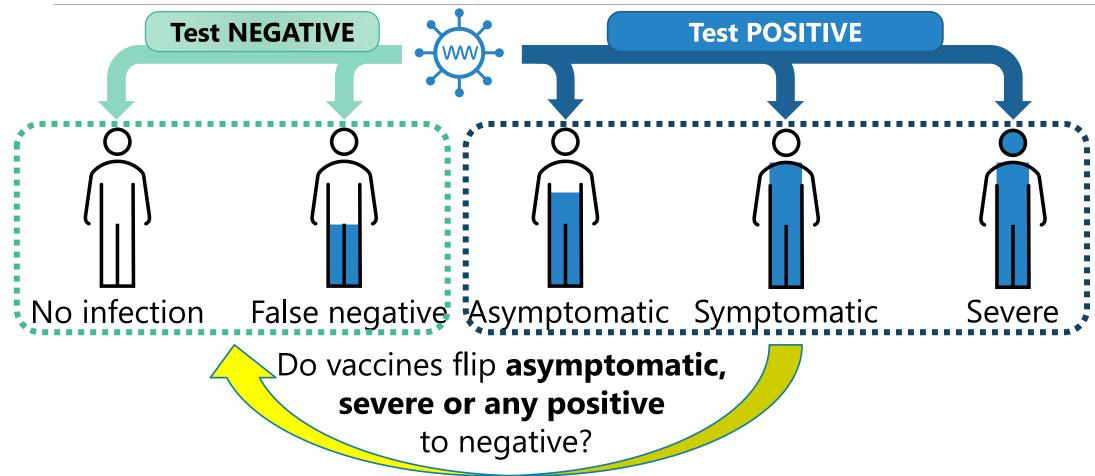
## 2. What happens on individuals after exposure to SARS-CoV-2



## 2. Vaccines reduce symptomatic COVID- means "flipping positive to negative"



## 2. Do vaccines reduce other form of COVID positivity **in real world**?



# Jain 2. Vaccine efficacy in phase 3 trials against symptomatic COVID

Class	Pharma	Code name	VE	DOI of articles	
	Pfizer-BioNTech /US	BNT162b2	95.0%	10.1056/NEJMoa2034577	
mRNA	Moderna /US	mRNA-1273	94.1%	10.1056/NEJMoa2035389	
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	Johnson-Johnson /US	Ad26.COV2.S	66.9%	10.1056/NEJMoa2101544	
Viral vector	Gamaleya /Russia	Sputnik V	91.6%¶	10.1016/s0140-6736(21)00234-8	
	CanSino /China	Ad5-nCoV	65.28%*	(*Governmental release only)	
	Sinopharm /China	BBIBP-CorV	78.1%*	(*Governmental release only)	
In a stimute d	Sinopharm-Wuhan	WIV04/HB02	72.8%	10.1001/jama.2021.8565	
Inactivated	Sinovac / China	CoronaVac	50.65%+	( <sup>+</sup> Pharma press release only)	
	Bharat Biotech /India	BBV152A,B,C	78%†	(+Pharma press release only)	
¶ just before the 2 <sup>nd</sup> shot					

## 2. Vaccine effectiveness **in real world** being established only in **3** so far ....

Class	Pharma	Code name	VE	DOI of articles	
	Pfizer-BioNTech /US	BNT162b2 95.0%		10.1056/NEJMoa2034577	
mRNA	Moderna /US	mRNA-1273	94.1%	10.1056/NEJMoa2035389	
	Oxford-AstraZeneca	ChAdOx1	70.4%	10.1016/S0140-6736(20)32661-1	
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Viral vector	Gamaleya /Russia	Sputnik V	91.6%¶	10.1016/s0140-6736(21)00234-8	
	CanSino /China	Ad5-nCoV	65.28%*	(*Governmental release only)	
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In a stive to d	Sinopharm-Wuhan	WIV04/HB02	72.8%	10.1001/jama.2021.8565	
Inactivated	Sinovac / China	CoronaVac	50.65%†	( <sup>+</sup> Pharma press release only)	
	Bharat Biotech /India	BBV152A,B,C	78%†	(+Pharma press release only)	
¶ just before the 2 <sup>nd</sup> shot					

### 2. Vaccine effectiveness in real world – Pfizer & Moderna mRNA vaccines

DOI	Publi shed	Country	Research design	Vaccines	Samples	Sympto matic	Hospita lized	Severe	Asympt omatic	Any
10.1056/NEJMoa2 101765	Feb.	Israel	Historical cohort	Pfizer	1.2 million citizens	92	87	92	90	-
10.1093/cid/ciab2 29	Mar.	US	Historical cohort	Pfizer & Moderna	39,156 patients screened before procedures	_	_	_	80	_
10.15585/mmwr. mm7013e3	Mar.	US	Prospective cohort	Pfizer & Moderna	3,950 healthcare workers	_	-	_	_	90
10.1016/S0140- 6736(21)00790-X	Apr.	UK	Prospective cohort	Pfizer	23,324 HCWs				_	86
10.1016/S0140- 6736(21)00947-8	May	Israel	Historical cohort	Pfizer	6.54 million citizens	97.0	97.2	97.5	91.5	95.3

mRNA vaccines reduce (flip positive to negative) to the degree of approximately 90%

## 2. Vaccine effectiveness in real world – Oxford viral vector vaccine

2 d	DOI	Publi shed	Country	Research design	Doses	Samples	Sympto matic	Hospit lized	a Sev		sympt matic	Any
doses	10.1016/S0140- 6736(21)00432-3	Mar.	UK	After phase 3 trial	Two	Trial participants 17,178	63.1	_	-	-	NS	49.5
	DOI	Publi shed	Country	Research design	Samples	Outcome	7-13 days	14-20 days	21-27 days	28-34 days	35-41 days	42+ days
Single	10.2139/ssrn.3789 264	Feb.	UK	Prospective cohort	5.4 million citizens	Hospitalized	70	74	84	94	<b>NA</b> 51 vs 0	<b>NA</b> 1 vs 0
	DOI	Publi shed	Country	Research design	Samples	Outcome	22-30 days	31-60 days	61-90 days	22-9 days t		91-120 days
dose	10 1010/00140			After abore	17,178 trial	Symptomatic	76.7	72.8	78.3	76.	0	NS
	10.1016/S0140- 6736(21)00432-3	Mar.	UK	After phase 3 trial	participant	Asymptomatic	NS	NS	NS	NS	5	NS
	0730(21)00432-3				S	Any	62.3	56.3	79.4	63.	9	NS

2 doses of Oxford vaccines reduce (flips positive to negative) to the degree of 50 to 60% Single dose of Oxford vaccine keeps its effectiveness 3 months at the longest

## 2. Vaccine effectiveness in real world– against variants

WHO label	Pango lineage	So called	DOI	Study design	Pfizer	Moderna	Oxford
Aliaba			10.1056/NEJMc21 04974	Test negative case control	Any: 89.5 Severe: 100	-	-
Alpha	Ipha B.1.1.7 UK st	UK stain	10.1101/2021.05. 22.21257658	Test negative case control	Any: 93.4	_	Any: 66.1
Poto	D 1 251	South Africa	10.1056/NEJMoa2 102214	RCT	—	_	Not effective
Beta	B.1.351 strain		10.1056/NEJMc21 04974	Test negative case control	Any: 75.0 Severe: 100	_	_
Gamma	P.1	Krazil stain	(No true endpoint study so far)	_	—	_	—
Delta	B.1.617.2	India strain	10.1101/2021.05. 22.21257658	Test negative case control	Any: 87.9	_	Any: 59.8

Against variants, Pfizer is fairly effective, Oxford moderately, Moderna unknown

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## 2. **mRNA** and **Oxford** vaccines reduce any COVID positivity **in real world**

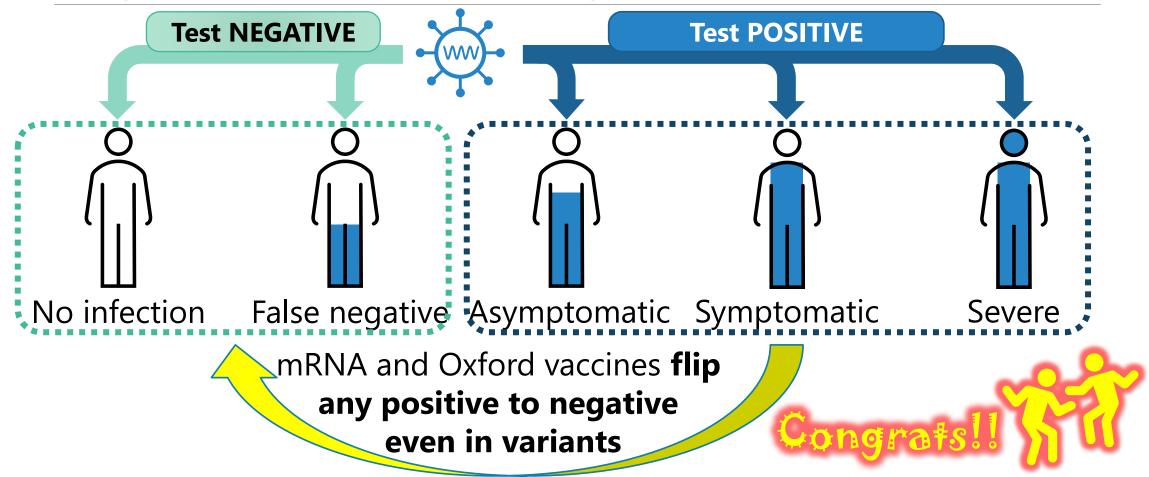
mRNA vaccines reduce any COVID

- Original strain  $\approx 90\%$
- Alpha, Beta, Delta variants  $\approx$  75 to 90%

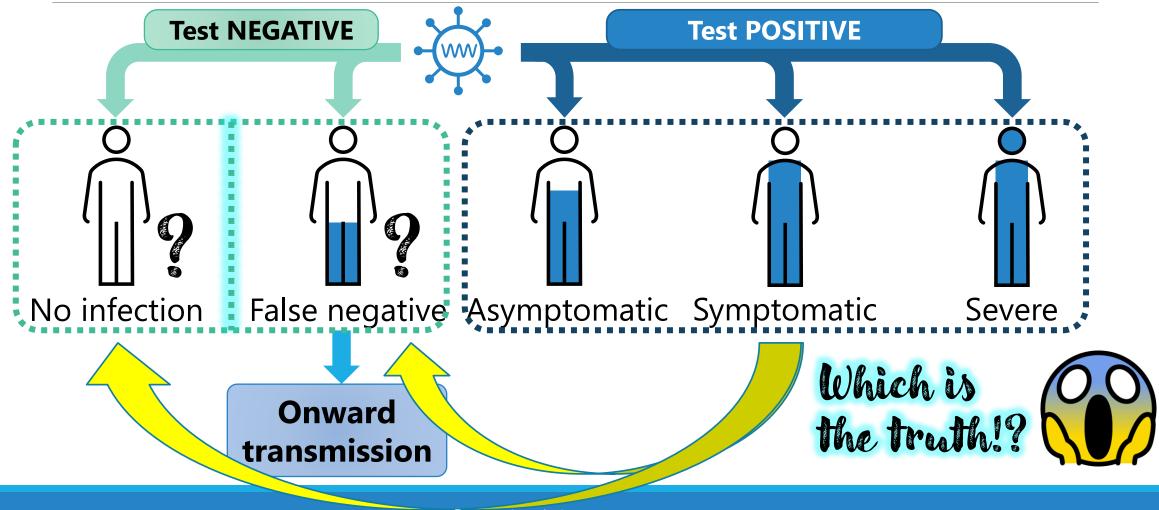
Oxford vaccine reduces any COVID

- Original stain  $\approx$  50 to 60%
- Single dose  $\approx$  70% up to 3 months
- Alpha, Delta variants  $\approx 60\%$

### 2. **mRNA** and **Oxford** vaccines reduce any COVID positivity **in real world**



### 2. But .... How about **False negativity?** Do the vaccinated **still transmit COVID?**



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## 2. Proof of "truly no COVID" is *probatio diabolica* (devil's proof)

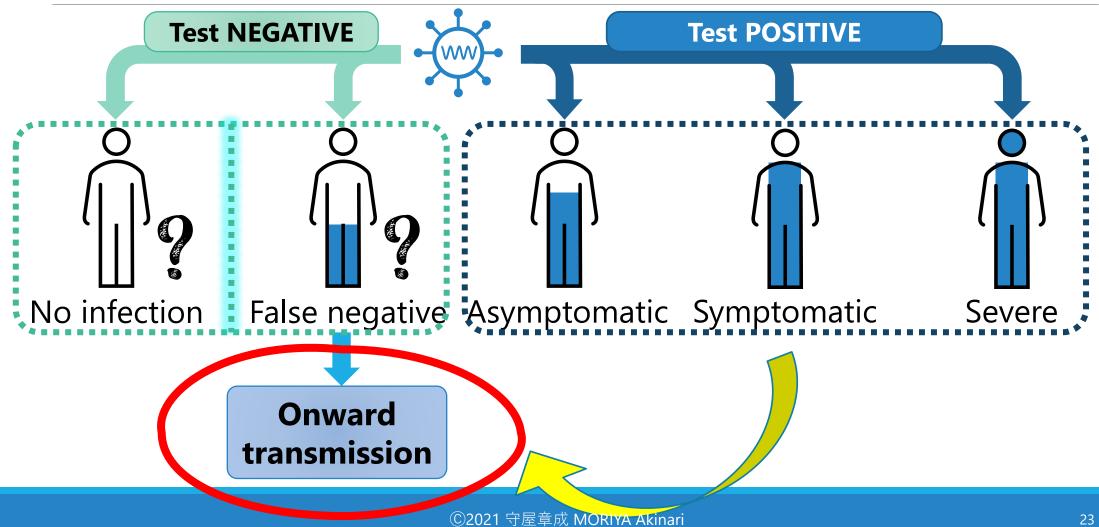
Any COVID tests are quite less sensitive

• Negative result cannot exclude infection

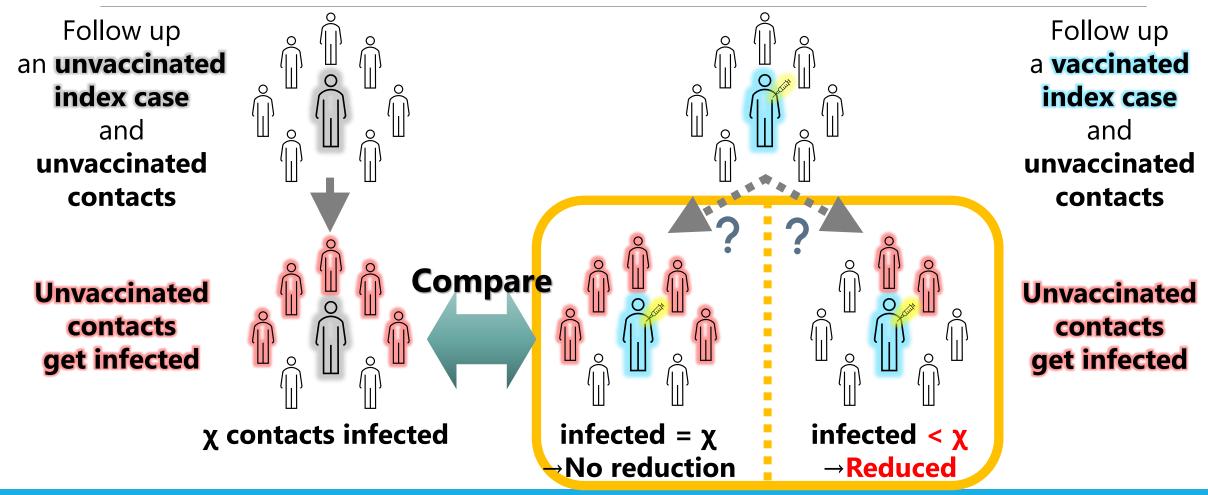
## Alternative is proof of **reduction of onward transmission**

- If onward transmission is also reduced, it indirectly proves true negative
  - .... at least substantially low viral load enough to stop transmission

### 2. Let's look into onward transmission from vaccinated people

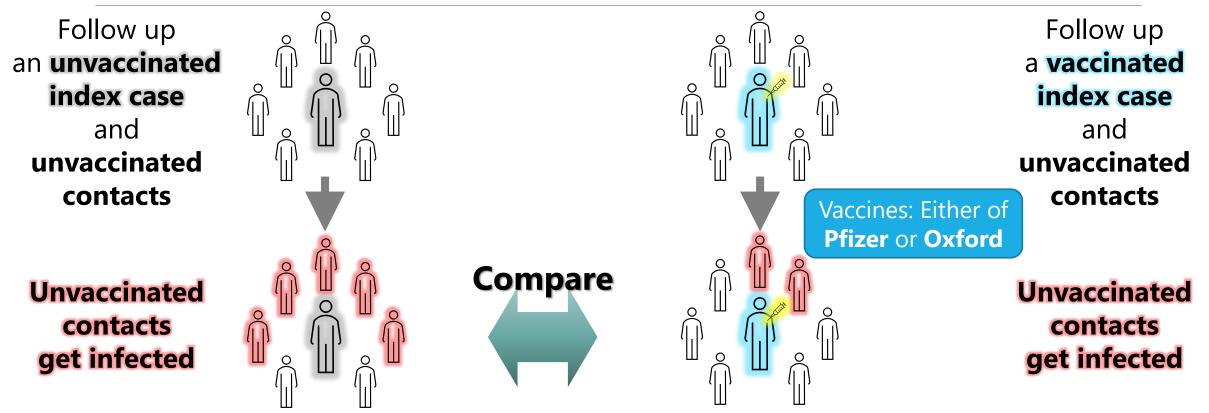


## 2. How to investigate reduction of onward transmission



DOI: 10.1101/2021.03.11.21253275

## 2. Study from Scotland, UK - Vaccinated HCWs and unvaccinated household

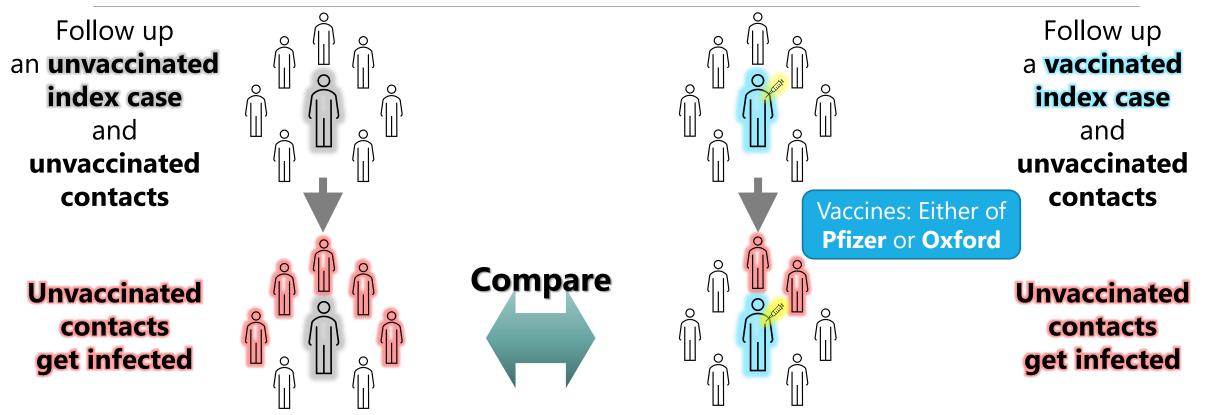


<u>Hazard ratio</u> of any COVID in unvaccinated contacts of vaccinated index cases compared to unvaccinated contacts of unvaccinated index cases was 0.46-0.50

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"Impact of vaccination on household transmission of SARS-COV-2 in England" (preprint, Public Health England)

## 2. Study from England, UK - Vaccinated citizens and unvaccinated household



<u>Odds ratio</u> of any COVID in unvaccinated contacts of vaccinated index cases compared to unvaccinated contacts of unvaccinated index cases was 0.43-0.67

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## 2. Pfizer and Oxford vaccines **reduce onward transmission**

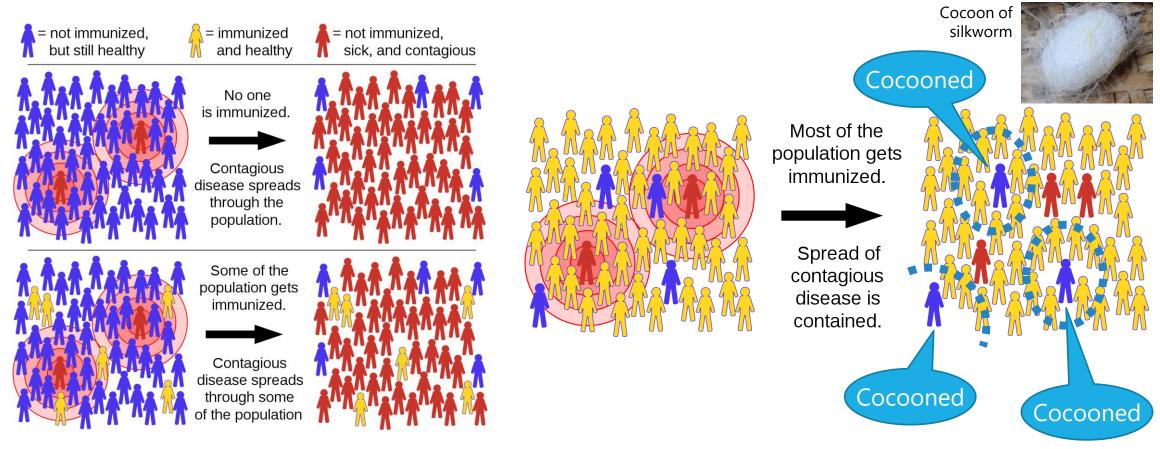
Pfizer and Oxford vaccines **reduce onward transmission** ≈ 50%

- Hereat, please ignore the precise conversions of OR/HR to RR ...
- Reduction of onward transmission leads to **cocooning effect**

It suggests that the vaccines **make vaccinees truly free from infection** to a certain extent

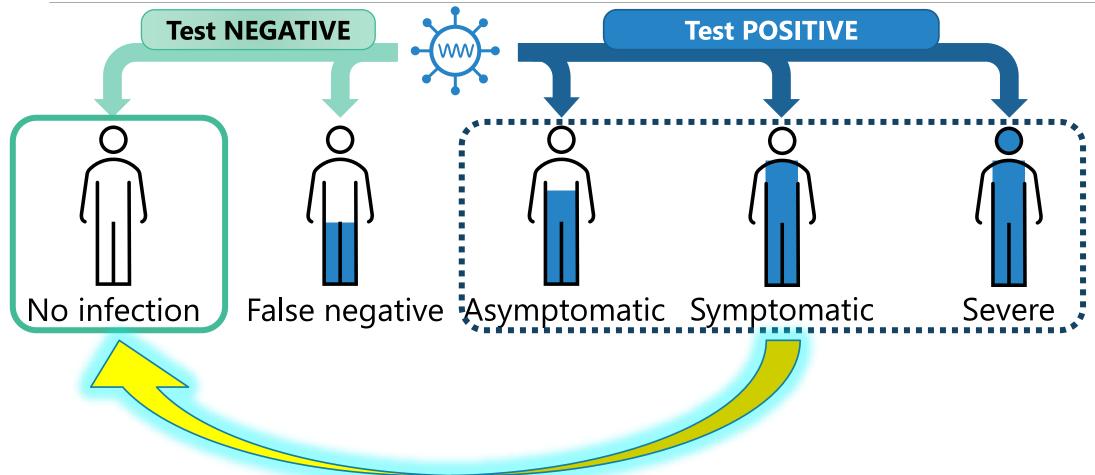
- "A certain extent" should be at least  $\approx 50\%$ 
  - Behavior of unvaccinated contact could be heterogenous and cannot adjust
- "A certain extent" might be around 90%, same as reduction of positivity

## 2. Pfizer and Oxford vaccines showed **coconing effect – herd immunity**



(CC BY-SA 4.0; Adapted from Mediawiki)

## 2. mRNA and viral vector vaccines **truly prevent infection**! Congrats!!



# 3. Reactogenicity and Anaphylaxis

## 3. Reactogenicity is a subset of **natural reactions** to vaccination

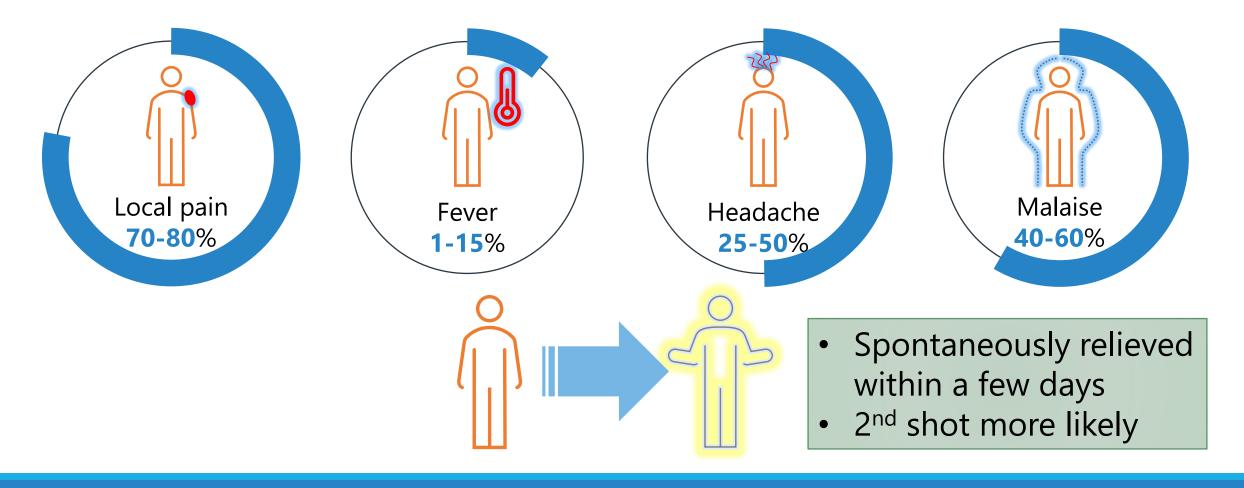
"Reactogenicity is a subset of reactions that occur soon after vaccination, physical manifestation of the **inflammatory response to vaccination**"

• DOI: 10.1038/s41541-019-0132-6

Local symptoms and systemic symptoms

- Pain, redness, swelling, induration, regional lymphadenopathy, etc.
- Fever, myalgia, arthralgia, headache, rash, etc.
- Natural and anticipated; even if no reaction, vaccine is definitely working! No worry!

### 3. Reactogenicity of COVID vaccines



# 3. Delayed local hypersensitivity skin reactions by Moderna vaccine

Almost specific to Moderna vaccine

### Erythematous, relatively demarcated, pinky to red, large macule

#### Appear median **7-8 days after** each dose

- Range 2-14 days
- After acute reactogenicity

#### Spontaneously resolve in median 3-6 days

• Range 1-21 days

Pathology: Delayed or T-cell mediated hypersensitivity reaction

NO CONTRAINDICATION for the 2<sup>nd</sup> dose
 More likely in 1<sup>st</sup> dose; can also occur in 2<sup>nd</sup>



#### "Moderna arm"

DOI:10.1056/NEJMc2102131 10.1016/j.jaad.2021.03.092 10.1001/jamadermatol.2021.1214 MORIYA Akinari

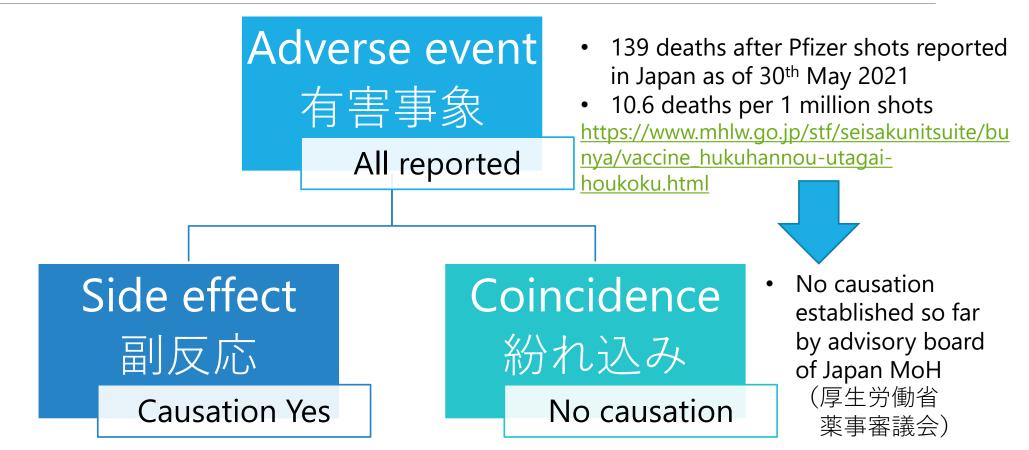
## 3. Anaphylaxis due to COVID vaccines

DOI	Vaccines	Incidence	Potential allergen
10.1001/jama.	Pfizer	4.7 in 1 million vaccinations	Polyethylene glycol (PEG)
2021.1967	Moderna	2.5 in 1 million vaccinations	Polyethylene glycol (PEG)
(not well published)	Oxford	(unknown well)	Polysorbate 80
(not well published)	Other COVID vaccines	(unknown well)	_
10.1016/j.jaci. 2015.07.048	Inactivated influenza	<b>1.3</b> in 1 million vaccinations	Egg proteins

- Younger females are much more prone to anaphylaxis due to mRNA vaccines than others
   > PEG frequently contained in cosmetics may be the reason, but not yet established
- Anaphylaxis was more frequent in earlier HCWs period of vaccination campaign younger females?

# 4. Unexpected severe adverse events/ how to interpret them

## 4. Clearly distinguish three factors



### 4. Vaccine-induced Thrombotic Thrombocytopenia (**VITT**) – viral vector

DOI	Vaccine	Manifestations	Cases (deaths)	Demography	Timing
10.1056/NEJ Moa2104840	Oxford	Almost all: • Cerebral venous	11 ( <b>5</b> )	22-49 y/o <b>9</b> of 11 <b>female</b>	5-16 days after the 1 <sup>st</sup>
10.1056/NEJ Moa2104882	Oxford	<ul> <li>sinus thrombosis</li> <li>Subsequent</li> <li>thrombocytopenia</li> </ul>	5 ( <b>2</b> )	32-54 y/o <b>4</b> of 5 <b>female</b>	7-10 days after the 1 <sup>st</sup>
10.1056/NEJ Moa2105385	Oxford	<ul> <li>Platelet 10,000 –</li> <li>127,000</li> <li>Antibody to platelet</li> </ul>	23 ( <b>7</b> )	21-77 y/o <b>14</b> of 23 <b>female</b>	6-24 days after the 1 <sup>st</sup>
10.1001/jam a.2021.7517	Johnson Johnson	factor 4 – heparin complex positive	12 ( <b>3</b> )	18< <60 (unrevealed) <b>All female</b>	6-15 days after single

- Only associated with **viral vector vaccines**; no relevant report with mRNA vaccines
- Etiology **not yet established** including production of **PF4-heparin complex antibody**
- Incidence ≈ 1-4 : 100,000 vaccinations ⇔ CVST in general population 0.22-1.57 : 100,000

## 4. Do mRNA vaccines have unexpected severe adverse events?

Immune thrombocytopenic purpura and Bell's palsy suggested, but seems unassociated so far

• ITP - DOI: 10.1002/ajh.26132; Bell's palsy - DOI: 10.1001/jamainternmed.2021.2219

mRNA vaccines have been shot at least **0.5 billion** worldwide; Any extremely rare undiscovered AE would arise hereafter?

- Probability that "AE of 1 in 10 million **never occurs** among 0.5 billion shots" = $\left(1 - \frac{1}{10 \text{ million}}\right)^{0.5 \text{ billion}} = 1.93 \times 10^{-22} \dots$  extraordinarily improbable
- mRNA vaccines would have no unexpected adverse events so far and hereafter
- If any, unexpected adverse events in specific subpopulations would be uncovered

## 4. Are mRNA vaccines associated with myocarditis in adolescent?

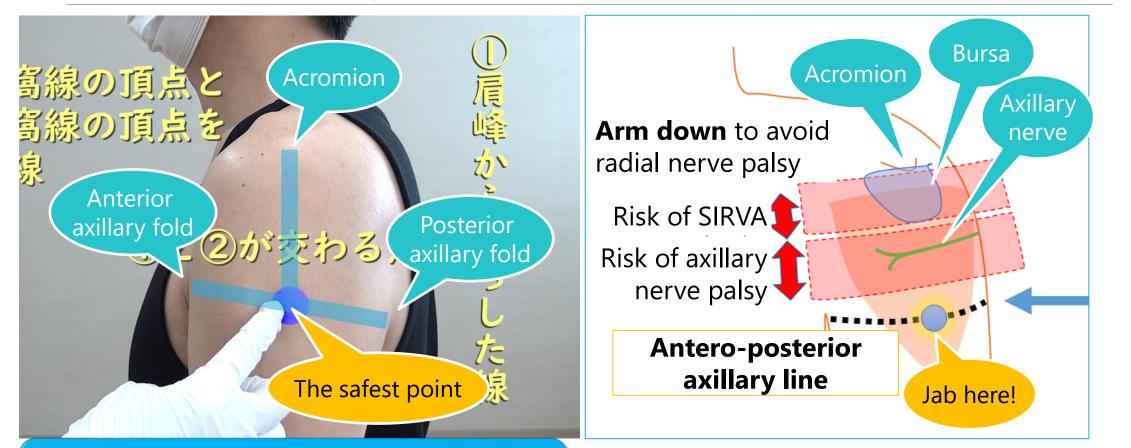
I've just got the information a couple of hours before this presentation

• Couldn't have enough time to investigate details. Sorry...

US-CDC announcement on 27<sup>th</sup> May 2021 https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/vaccines/safety/myocarditis.html

- Since April 2021, reports of myocarditis and pericarditis after mRNA vaccines those older than 16 y/o are increasing
- Currently CDC is gathering further information, but has not determined an association with mRNA vaccines and the conditions
- CDC does not think the US should suspend mRNA vaccines to adolescents or young adults

## 4. Avoid SIRVA\* and radial/axillary nerve palsy at deltoid injection!



The video created and authorized by Japan Primary Care Association https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tA96©202ff 拚雇</mark>章成 MORIYA Akinari

\*SIRVA = Shoulder Injury Related to Vaccine Administration

## 4. References for our proposal of new deltoid injection site

DOI	DOI			
10.1080/21645515.2017.1334747	10.1080/21645515.2019.1646576			
10.1016/j.vaccine.2010.10.005	10.5630/jans.34.36			
10.3122/jabfm.2012.06.110334	Bancsi. Can Fam Physician. 2019;65(1):40-42			
10.1177/2165079919875161	Szari. Fed Pract. 2019;36(8):380-384.			
10.1016/j.vaccine.2017.07.055	Beredjiklian. Pract Neurol. 2012;(October):14-16			
10.1016/j.vaccine.2019.11.032	Nakatani. Mem Heal Sci Med Kanazawa Univ.			
10.17085/apm.2017.12.2.103	2004;24:27-31			
10.1080/21645515.2015.1017694	Immunisation Handbook. 2020. MoH New			
	Zealand pp.31-74			
仲西, 面川ら. ワクチンの筋肉注射手技の国内における問題点:末梢神経損傷およびSIRVA につ				

Great thanks to **Dr. Nakanishi** in Nara Medical University, an orthopedist who has advocated it and supervised us

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いて 中整災誌. 2021

# 5. Considerations for specific subpopulations

COVID-19 VACCIN

## 5. Considerations for specific subpopulations

Safety and/or effectiveness being established

DOI: 10.1001/jama.2021.7563 DOI: 10.1056/NEJMoa2104983

DOI: 10.1016/j.eclinm.2021.100914

- Pregnant/breastfeeding women no increase of AE observed
- Children over 12 years old safe and effective US and Japan has already approved
- The oldest old (>85 years old) safe Many evidences
- Previously COVID infection recommended, reactogenicity may decrease in 2<sup>nd</sup>

### Safety and/or effectiveness not enough

- Immunocompromised patients may less effective \_ DOI: 10.1053/j.ajkd.2021.05.004
- Cancer patients under chemo/radiotherapy may cause specific reaction

DOI: 10.1038/s41591-021-01387-6

## 5. Dedicated communication needed in vaccination for subpopulations

#### For pregnant and breastfeeding women

- "Do not easily link any pregnancy- or breastfeeding-related adverse events after your shots"
- "Have you enough communicated with each of stakeholders including your partner (husband), your parents and his parents?"

#### For immunocompromised or cancer patients

- Balancing matters between <u>potential high COVID mortality</u>, <u>potential low vaccine</u> <u>effectiveness</u>, <u>potential worsening of the disease</u> and <u>potential unknown adverse effect</u>
- Encourage to communicate and discuss with doctors in charge of the diseases

# 6. Will COVID vaccines make us free?



COVID-19 VACCINE

## 6. Let's discuss whether vaccination will make us free or not

Medical point of view?

• How safe are vaccinated people?

### Social point of view?

• Is "first come, first freed" ethical?

### To accelerate vaccine uptake?

• Is incentivizing less interested people effective?