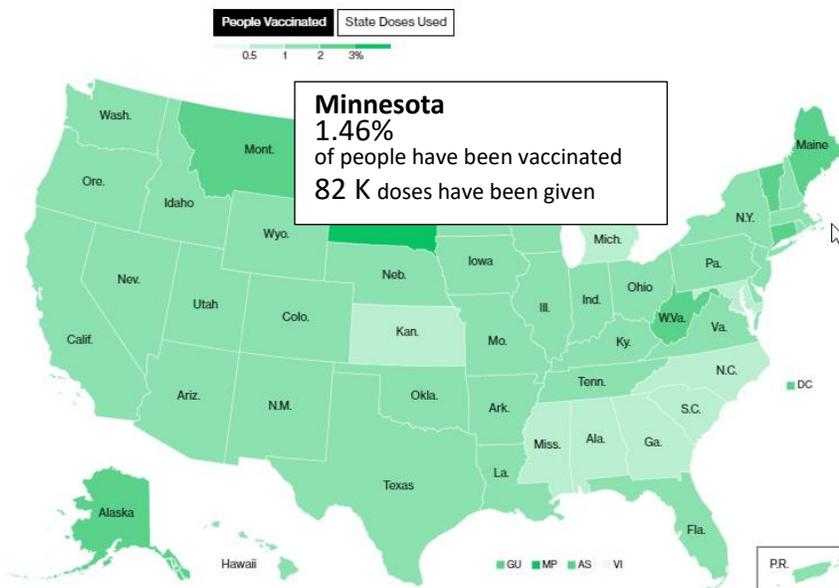




Reference of the Week

- Vaccine tracker sites:

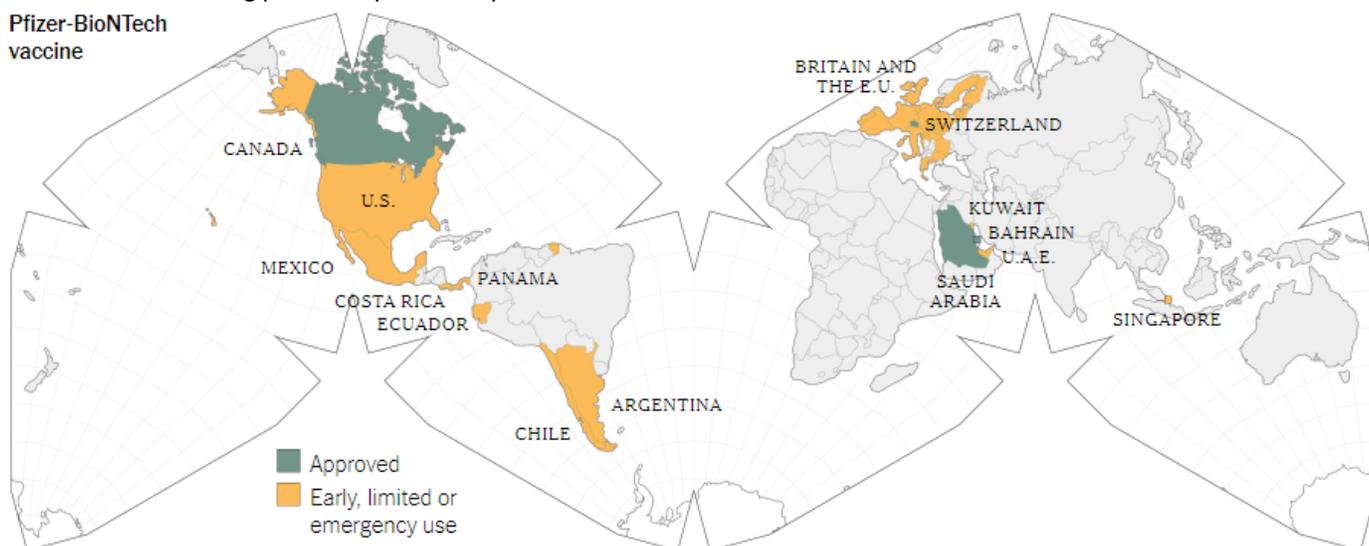
1. Bloomberg vaccine tracker. <https://www.bloomberg.com/graphics/covid-vaccine-tracker-global-distribution/>
The site has tabs for Vaccine Tracker, Vaccine Contracts, Global Cases, US Cases, US Hospitalization , and US Regions.
An interactive US map follows vaccine administration on a state-by-state basis.:



2. The New York Times Coronavirus Vaccine Tracker: <https://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2020/science/coronavirus-vaccine-tracker.html>

The site has a wealth of information about vaccines, products, trial status, and global approval status. The graphics are in some cases stunning particularly secondary sites within the tracker.

Pfizer-BioNTech vaccine



SEE THE ARTICLE CABINET ON THE S: DRIVE, “COVID-19 ARTICLE RESOURCE CABINET” FOR CHILDREN’S FULL COLLECTION



3. Milken Institute: COVID-19 Treatment and Vaccine Tracker <https://covid-19tracker.milkeninstitute.org/>

This site tracks not only vaccines (236) but also COVID-19 treatments (319). There is a section on *vaccines in use* worldwide and a SPREADSHEET (Airtable) with multiple well sorted columns to find information relatively quickly.

☰ QUICK LINKS

HOME
v TREATMENT CATEGORIES
v VACCINE CATEGORIES
DNA-BASED
INACTIVATED VIRUS
LIVE ATTENUATED
NON-REPLICATING VIRAL VECTOR
PROTEIN SUBUNIT
REPLICATING VIRAL VECTOR
RNA-BASED
VIRUS-LIKE PARTICLE
OTHER
ABOUT
GLOSSARY

Other References:

- Volz E. Transmission of SARS-CoV-2 Lineage B.1.1.7 in England: Insights from linking epidemiological and genetic data. Report 42. Imperial College of London. MRC Centre for Global Infectious Disease Analysis. 12.31.2020. <https://www.imperial.ac.uk/mrc-global-infectious-disease-analysis/covid-19/report-42-sars-cov-2-variant/> pdf

Findings: **1.** The transmission advantage of the B.1.1.7 variant increase the reproductive number (R) between 0.4 and 0.7 or a 50% - 75% increase in transmission consistent with exponential growth. **2.** The change in transmission detected took place when social distancing, masking, and public health alerts were in place. **3.** There is concern that a small but statistically significant shift towards the under 20 year old age group is more affected by the B.1.1.7 variant. **4.** The B.1.1.7 variant includes at least 6 substitutions in the spike protein including the N501Y replacement that has been shown to increase ACE2 binding and cell infectivity in animal models.
- Baden LR. Efficacy and Safety of the mRNA-1273 SARS-CoV-2 Vaccine [Moderna]. NEJM. 12.30.2020. <https://www.nejm.org/doi/full/10.1056/NEJMoa2035389> pdf

Premise/Methods: **1.** mRNA technology has evolved over the last decade but no mRNA vaccine has been approved for human use other than the recently EUA of the Pfizer-BioNTech vaccine (BNT162b2). **2.** The global SARS-CoV-2 vaccine requirement exceeds the capacity of any single company necessitating development of multiple vaccines. **3.** Phase 3 placebo randomized control trial of 2 IM injections of mRNA-1273 with the primary endpoint being prevention of COVID-19. **4.** Vaccine mRNA-1273 was stored at 2° to 8°C (35.6° to 46.4°F) at clinical sites. Doses could be held in syringes for up to 8 hours at room temperature before administration.

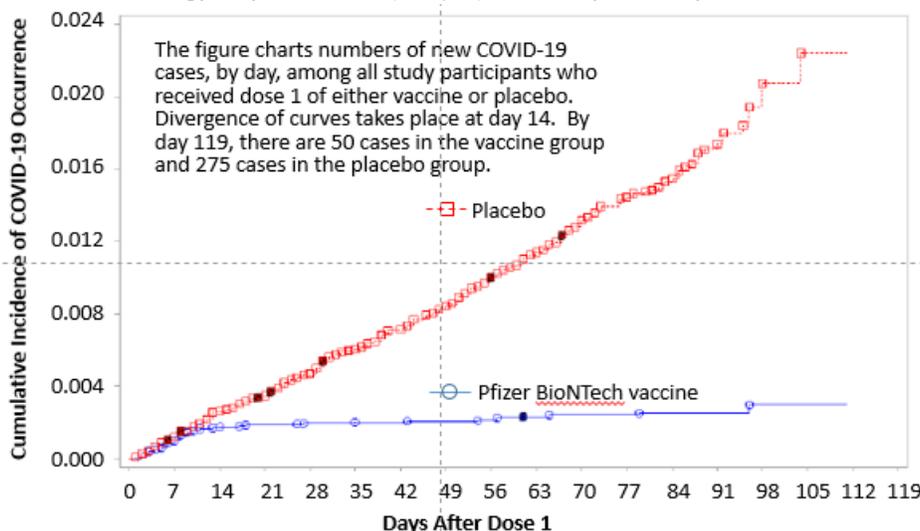
Findings: **1.** 30,351 subjects were randomized: demographics balanced between the two groups; mean age, 51.4 years; 24.8% were 65 years or older; 16.7% were 65 years or older and at risk for severe COVID-19; participants 79.2% White, 10.2% Black, 20.5% Hispanic or Latino; both groups had participants with serologic evidence of SARS-CoV-2 (2.3% mRNA, 2.2% placebo). **2.** Injection site adverse event were common in the mRNA group after both the first (84.2% vs 19.8%) and second (88.6% vs 18.8%) doses. Solicited systemic adverse events occurred more often in the mRNA group than in the placebo group after both the first dose (54.9%, vs. 42.2%) and the second dose (79.4%, vs. 36.5%). Severe events in both groups were uncommon and no evidence of vaccine-associated enhanced respiratory disease was noted. **3.** 196 cases of COVID-19 were diagnosed: 11 cases in



the mRNA group and 185 cases in the placebo group indicating 94.1% in the study population and there were 30 cases of severe disease, all in the placebo group.

This favorable vaccine safety and efficacy study does not answer key questions: 1) what is the durability of protection; 2) does asymptomatic infection occur; 3) are vaccinated individuals with asymptomatic disease infectious; and 4) what is the rate of anaphylaxis (3 cases thus far with Pfizer) and long term safety profile of vaccinated individuals.

- EMERGING CONTROVERSY: Immunizing as many individuals as possible by delaying the administration of the second dose. Although the phase 3 trials of Pfizer-BioNTech and Moderna did not seek efficacy in a single dose regimen there is some evidence in the materials submitted to the VRBPAC (Vaccines and Related Biological Products Advisory Committee) by Pfizer that such a strategy may have merit (see pdf) as efficacy after day 10 and before the second dose was over 85% (see Figure



below). Similar findings are revealed in the NEJM Moderna article reviewed in this newsletter. On **12/30/2020** England announced that the second dose would be delayed from 3 weeks to 12 weeks in order to vaccinate more individuals (Campbell D. *The Guardian*). On **01/01/2021** Dr. Fauci announced that the US would not be following the UK in delaying the second vaccine dose in order to vaccinate more individuals. To embark on such a strategy would not be in keeping with Dr. Fauci's insistence on data driven formulas to meet the challenge of the pandemic.

On **01/03/2121** Drs. Wachter and Jha supported a delay in administering a second dose due to supply constraints, distribution bottlenecks, pandemic surging, and a more infectious variant on the horizon (*The Washington Post*). On **01/04/2021** the FDA press release commented on delaying the second dose, reducing the dosage, and mix and matching vaccine administration. Succinctly, "Until vaccine manufacturers have data and science supporting a change, we continue to strongly recommend that health care providers follow the FDA-authorized dosing schedule for each COVID-19 vaccine" <https://www.fda.gov/news-events/press-announcements/fda-statement-following-authorized-dosing-schedules-covid-19-vaccines#:~:text=The%20available%20data%20continue%20to,the%20first%20and%20second%20dose.>

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