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 From: [redacted]
 Sent: Sat 12/11/2021 11:55:49 AM
 Subject: Antw: Preprint PHE VE against symptomatic disease with Omicron
 Received: Sat 12/11/2021 11:55:50 AM

Heel erg veel dank!

Van: [redacted] <[redacted]@astrazeneca.com>
Datum: 11 december 2021 om 12:28:21 CET
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CC: [redacted] <[redacted]@astrazeneca.com>
Onderwerp: Preprint PHE VE against symptomatic disease with Omicron

Beste allen,

Voor het geval jullie deze preprint van PHE over de vaccin effectiviteit tegen symptomatische infectie met Omicron nog niet gezien hebben, stuur ik deze ter info door:

Effectiveness of COVID-19 vaccines against the Omicron (B.1.1.529) variant of concern. Andrews N, et al. Posted December 10, 2021.

<https://khub.net/documents/135939561/430986542/Effectiveness+of+COVID-19+vaccines+against+Omicron+variant+of+concern.pdf/f423c9f4-91cb-0274-c8c5-70e8fad50074>

- In this test negative case control study, the vaccine effectiveness against symptomatic disease with 2 dose courses of BNT1622 and AZD1222 as well as booster doses of BNT162b2 following a primary course of either BNT162b2 or AZD1222 was investigated. The analysis included 56,439 Delta and 581 Omicron cases.
- VE against symptomatic disease with Omicron:
 - From 15 weeks after the second dose, VE against symptomatic disease was between 34 and 37% among those who had received 2 doses of BNT162b2 and there was no protective effect of vaccination among those who had received 2 doses of AZD1222.
 - Among those who received AZD1222 as the primary course, vaccine effectiveness against Omicron increased to 71.4% (95% CI: 41.8 to 86.0%) from 2 weeks after a BNT162b2 booster dose. VE increased to 75.5% (95%CI: 56.1 to 86.3%) after the booster among those who had received BNT162b2 as the primary course.
 - All of the Omicron estimates are subject to significant uncertainty with wide confidence intervals.
- With the Delta variant, effectiveness against symptomatic disease increases to 93.8% (95%CI: 93.2-94.3%) 2 weeks after a BNT162b2 booster with a AZD1222 primary course. With a BNT162b2 primary course, effectiveness increased to 92.6% (95%CI: 92.0-93.1%) 2 weeks after the booster.
- The authors indicated that it is important to note that there are differences in the populations that have received different vaccines as a primary course.
- This study was unable to determine protection against severe forms of disease due to the small number of Omicron cases so far and the natural lag between infection and more severe outcomes.
- These findings indicate that 2 doses of vaccination with BNT162b2 or AZD1222 are insufficient to give adequate levels of protection against infection and mild disease with the Omicron variant, although the researchers cannot comment on protection against severe disease. Booster doses of BNT162b2 provide a significant increase in protection against mild disease and are likely to offer even greater levels of protection against severe disease.

Fijn weekend!

Hartelijke groet, [redacted]

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