



UNIVERSITÉ
PARIS
DESCARTES



Université de Paris

Vaccination Covid 19 données en vie réelle

Odile Launay

Covid: quelle rentrée 2021

30 septembre 2021

Déclaration d'intérêts de 2015 à 2021

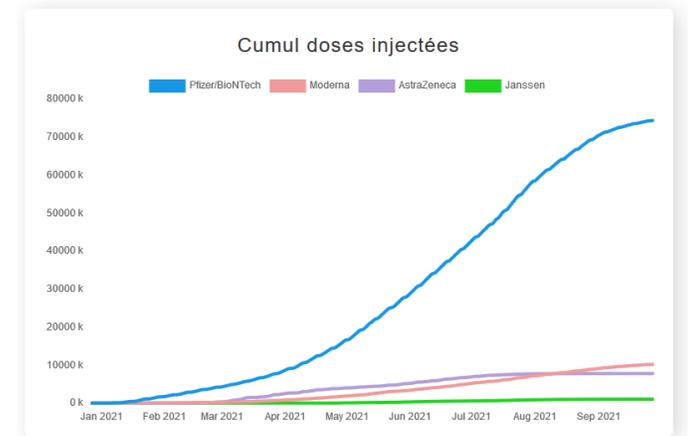
- Intérêts financiers : aucun
- Liens durables ou permanents : aucun
- Intervention ponctuelles :
 - Recherches/essais cliniques : MSD, GSK bio, SPMSD, Sanofi Pasteur, Janssen, Pfizer
 - Aides pour des recherches : MSD, GSK bio, SPMSD, Sanofi Pasteur, Janssen, Pfizer
 - Advisory Boards/DSMB : Sanofi Pasteur, Janssen, Pfizer
 - Cours, formations : Pfizer, MSD, Sanofi Pasteur
- Intérêts indirects : aucun

Campagne de vaccination COVID-19 en France

- **27 décembre 2020** : **Résidents d'EHPAD** et d'ESMS (30% des décès, 1% de la population française)
- 2 janvier 2021 : **Soignants** (y compris libéraux) de plus de 50 ans
- 5 janvier : Aides à domicile de plus de 50 ans
- **18 janvier** : **Personnes âgées de 75 ans ou plus/Personnes à très haut risque de forme grave**
- Début février : Soignants quel que soit l'âge
- **Début mars** : **Personnes âgées de 65 à 74 ans inclus**
- 27 mars: Femmes enceintes à partir du 2^e trimestre de grossesse
- 11 avril : 3^e dose pour les patients sévèrement immunodéprimés
- **31 mai** : **Population adulte quel que soit l'âge**
- **15 juin** : **Adolescents de 12-17 ans**
- 25 juillet : Obligation vaccinale pour les professionnels de santé et autres professions à risque
- 30 juillet: Femmes enceintes des le 1^{er} trimestre de grossesse
- **23 août** : **Rappel** (au minimum 6 mois après la 2^e dose) pour les 65 ans et plus (HAS 23 août 2021) et personnes à haut risque de forme sévère

Données de vaccination au 28 septembre (Covidtracker)

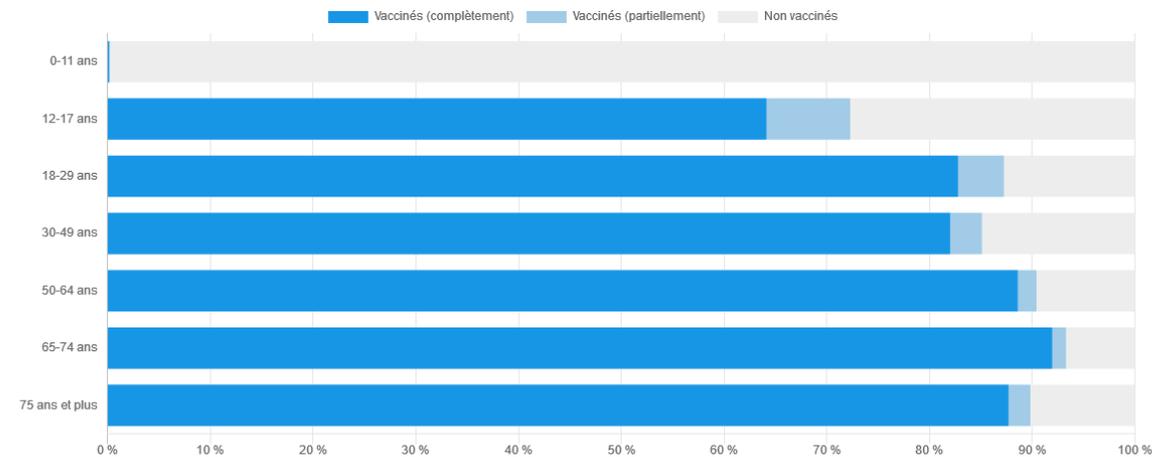
- 50, 2 millions de 1ère dose
- 87% de la population éligible (84% complètement vaccinés)
- 75% population globale (72,3% complètement vaccinés)
- 10% des plus de 75 ans non vaccinés, 15% des 80 ans et plus
- 80% vaccin Pfizer BioNTech



Vaccinations par âge

Mise à jour : 28/09

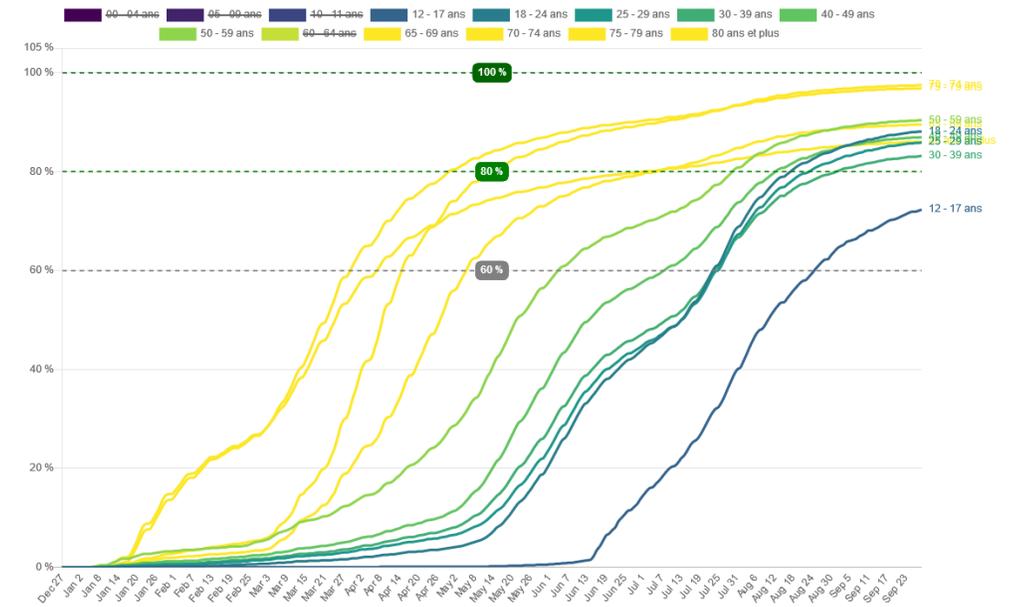
Proportion de la population



CovidTracker.fr - Données : Ministère de la Santé

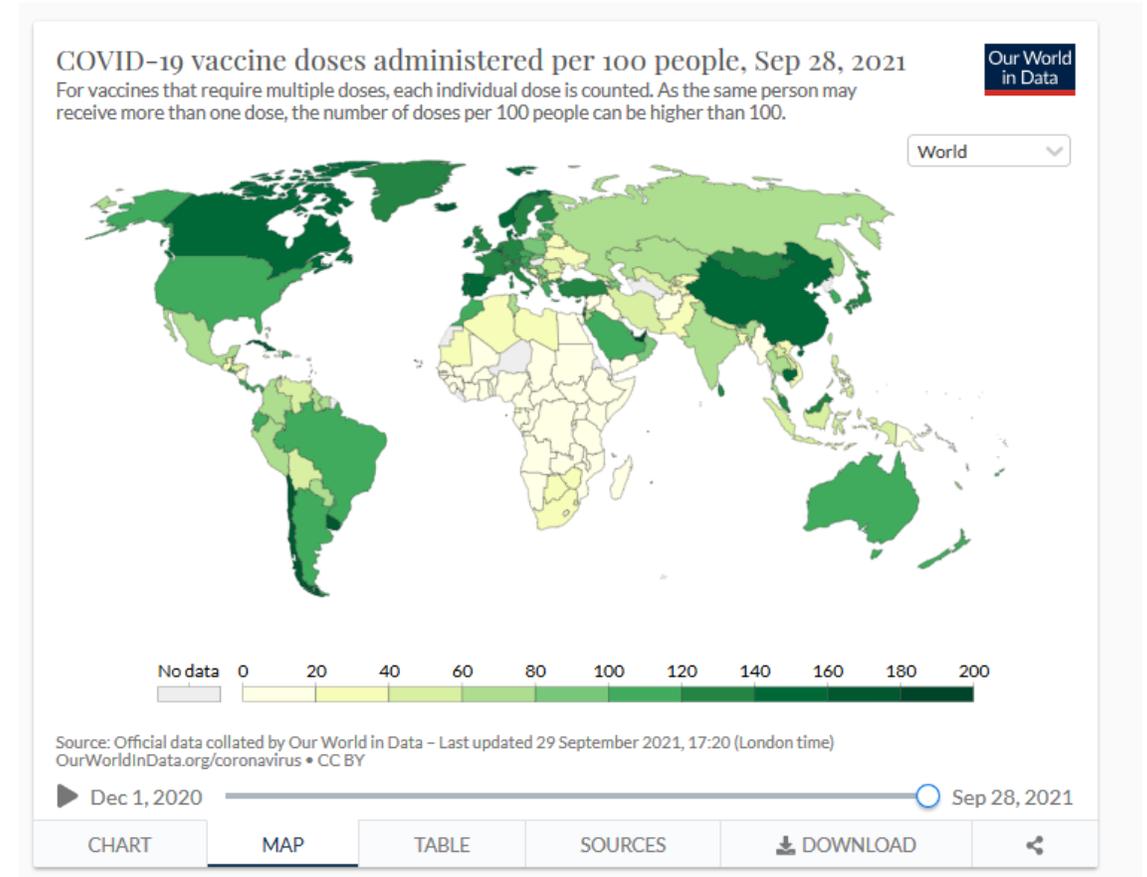
Évolution de la couverture vaccinale

Partiellement vaccinés



Vaccination COVID 19 dans le monde (au 29 septembre 2021)

- **45%** de la population mondiale vaccinée 1 dose, MAIS seulement **2,3%** dans les pays à faibles revenus
- Au total **6,2 milliards** de doses administrées, actuellement **26,02 millions** par jour



<https://ourworldindata.org/covid-vaccinations/>

Vaccins COVID-19 de 'première génération'

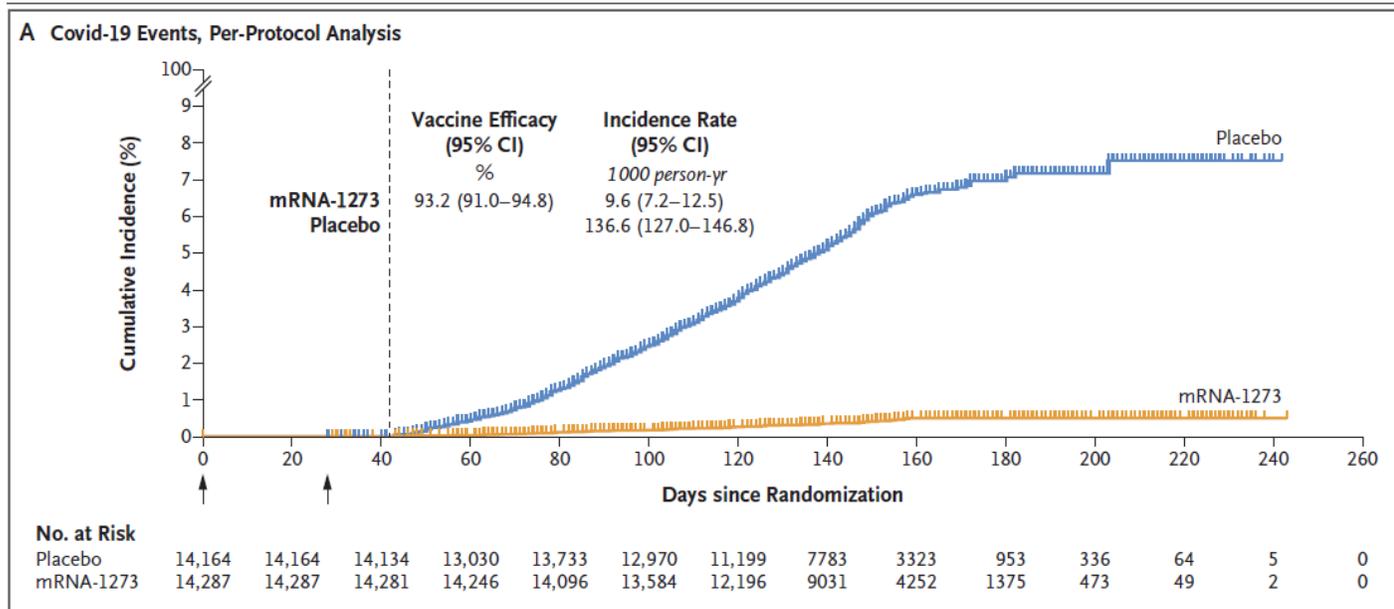
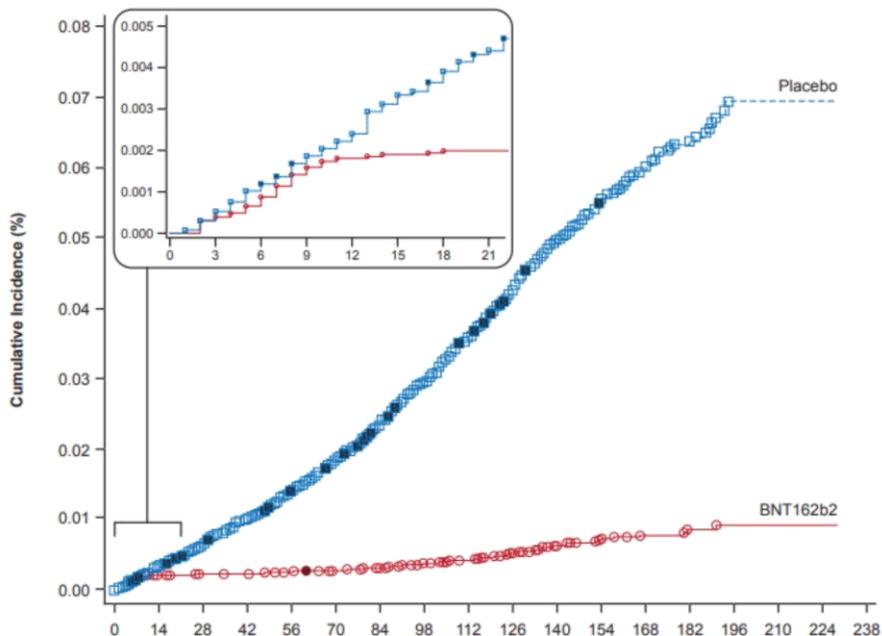
|  |  |  | |
|---|---|--|---|
| <p>Currently under rolling review</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• NVX-CoV2373• CVnCoV• Sputnik V (Gam-COVID-Vac)• COVID-19 Vaccine (Vero Cell) Inactivated• Vidprevtyn | <p>Marketing authorisation application submitted</p> <p>No marketing authorisation applications currently under evaluation</p> | <p>Authorised for use in the European Union</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Comirnaty• Spikevax (previously COVID-19 Vaccine Moderna)• Vaxzevria (previously COVID-19 Vaccine AstraZeneca)• COVID-19 Vaccine Janssen | <p>Dates d'obtention d'AMM conditionnelle</p> <p>21/12/2020 (≥ 16 ans) 28/05/2021 (12-15 ans) 06/01/2021 (≥18 ans) 24/07/2021 (12-17ans) 29/01/2021 11/03/2021</p> |

<https://www.ema.europa.eu/en/human-regulatory/overview/public-health-threats/coronavirus-disease-covid-19/treatments-vaccines/covid-19-vaccines>

Vaccins COVID-19 de 'première génération': données des essais de phase 3

- Efficacité précoce (souche originale, formes symptomatiques)
 - > 90% pour les vaccins ARNm après 2 doses :
 - 95% (vaccin Pfizer BioNtech)
 - 94,1% (vaccin Moderna)
 - 48% (vaccin Curevac)
 - 70% pour les vaccins vectorisés adénovirus
 - 74% (vaccin Astra Zeneca)
 - 67% (vaccin Janssen, 1 dose)
 - 91,6 (vaccin Gamaleya)
 - 50% à 79% pour les vaccins inactivés
 - vaccin sous unitaire (Novavax) :
 - 86% vs variant alpha, 60% vs variant beta
 - 96,4% souche originale

Vaccins COVID-19 de 'première génération': données des essais de phase 3 (vaccins ARNm) à 6 mois



| Efficacy Endpoint Subgroup | Vaccine Group | | | | VE (95% CI) |
|--|---------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------|
| | BNT162b2 (N=23,040) | | Placebo (N=23,037) | | |
| | No. of participants | Surveillance time (no. at risk) | No. of participants | Surveillance time (no. at risk) | |
| First COVID-19 occurrence after dose 1 | 131 | 8.412 (22,505) | 1034 | 8.124 (22,434) | 87.8 (85.3, 89.9) |
| After dose 1 to before dose 2 | 46 | 1.339 (22,505) | 110 | 1.331 (22,434) | 58.4 (40.8, 71.2) |
| After dose 1 to <11 days after dose 1 | 41 | 0.677 (22,505) | 50 | 0.675 (22,434) | 18.2 (-26.1, 47.3) |
| ≥11 Days after dose 1 to before dose 2 | 5 | 0.662 (22,399) | 60 | 0.656 (22,369) | 91.7 (79.6, 97.4) |
| Dose 2 to 7 days after dose 2 | 3 | 0.424 (22,163) | 35 | 0.422 (22,057) | 91.5 (72.9, 98.3) |
| ≥7 Days after dose 2 | 82 | 6.649 (22,132) | 889 | 6.371 (22,001) | 91.2 (88.9, 93.0) |
| ≥7 Days after dose 2 to <2 months after dose 2 | 12 | 2.923 (22,132) | 312 | 2.884 (22,001) | 96.2 (93.3, 98.1) |
| ≥2 Months after dose 2 to <4 months after dose 2 | 46 | 2.696 (20,814) | 449 | 2.593 (20,344) | 90.1 (86.6, 92.9) |
| ≥4 Months after dose 2 | 24 | 1.030 (12,670) | 128 | 0.895 (11,802) | 83.7 (74.7, 89.9) |

| Onset of Covid-19 | Placebo (N=14,164) | mRNA-1273 (N=14,287) | Placebo (N=14,164) | mRNA-1273 (N=14,287) | Vaccine Efficacy (95% CI) percent |
|---|--------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | number of cases | incidence rate per 1000 person-yr | number of cases | incidence rate per 1000 person-yr | |
| After randomization | 769 | 56 | 141.2 | 9.8 | 93.1 (90.9–94.8) |
| ≥14 Days after first injection | 769 | 56 | 141.2 | 9.8 | 93.1 (90.9–94.8) |
| After second injection | 768 | 56 | 141.0 | 9.8 | 93.1 (90.9–94.8) |
| ≥14 Days after second injection | 744 | 55 | 136.7 | 9.6 | 93.0 (90.8–94.8) |
| After first injection | 769 | 56 | 141.2 | 9.8 | 93.1 (90.9–94.8) |
| After first injection up to second injection | 1 | 0 | 0.9 | 0 | 100.0 |
| After first injection to <14 days after first injection | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | — |
| ≥14 Days after first injection up to second injection | 1 | 0 | 1.7 | 0 | 100.0 |
| Second injection to <14 days after second injection | 24 | 1 | 44.2 | 1.8 | 95.9 (74.7–99.9) |
| ≥14 Days after second injection | 744 | 55 | 197.4 | 13.6 | 93.1 (90.9–94.9) |
| ≥14 Days after second injection to <2 mo after second injection | 227 | 19 | 141.5 | 11.6 | 91.8 (86.9–95.1) |
| ≥2 Mo after second injection to <4 mo after second injection | 434 | 28 | 247.3 | 14.8 | 94.0 (91.2–96.1) |
| ≥4 Mo after second injection | 83 | 8 | 202.4 | 15.4 | 92.4 (84.3–96.8) |

Figure 5. Incidence of Covid-19 According to Time Periods in the Per-Protocol Population.

Effacité vaccinale en vie réelle formes non graves

Eude de type 'test negative design'

28 Décembre 2020- 19 Mai 2021

1482 cas/3449 controles

Tendance à une baisse de l'EV après 9 semaines

Table 3. Estimated Effectiveness of mRNA Vaccines among Health Care Personnel, According to Covid-19 Vaccination Status among Case and Control Participants.*

| Variable | Case Participants (N = 1472) | Control Participants (N = 3420) | Vaccine Effectiveness (95% CI) | |
|--|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------|
| | | | Unadjusted Analysis | Adjusted Analysis† |
| | | | number (percent) | percent |
| Receipt of any Covid-19 vaccine | | | | |
| One dose <10 days before test date | 249 (17) | 375 (11) | 25.0 (7.3 to 39.3) | 12.8 (-9.4 to 30.5) |
| One dose 10–13 days before test date | 104 (7) | 220 (6) | 44.1 (26.2 to 57.7) | 36.8 (14.8 to 53.1) |
| Partial vaccination | 140 (10) | 863 (25) | 81.3 (76.5 to 85.1) | 79.7 (74.1 to 84.1) |
| Complete vaccination | 167 (11) | 1072 (31) | 90.2 (87.0 to 92.6) | 90.4 (87.0 to 92.9) |
| BNT162b2 vaccine | | | | |
| Partial vaccination | 122 (8) | 707 (21) | 79.4 (73.7 to 83.9) | 77.6 (70.9 to 82.7) |
| Complete vaccination | 149 (10) | 882 (26) | 88.9 (85.1 to 91.7) | 88.8 (84.6 to 91.8) |
| mRNA-1273 vaccine | | | | |
| Partial vaccination | 18 (1) | 156 (5) | 89.8 (81.1 to 94.4) | 88.9 (78.7 to 94.2) |
| Complete vaccination | 18 (1) | 190 (6) | 95.7 (90.4 to 98.0) | 96.3 (91.3 to 98.4) |

Effectiveness of mRNA Covid-19 Vaccine among U.S. Health Care Personnel

T. Pilishvili, R. Gierke, K.E. Fleming-Dutra, J.L. Farrar, N.M. Mohr, D.A. Talan,

This article was published on September 22, 2021, at NEJM.org.
DOI: 10.1056/NEJMoa2106599

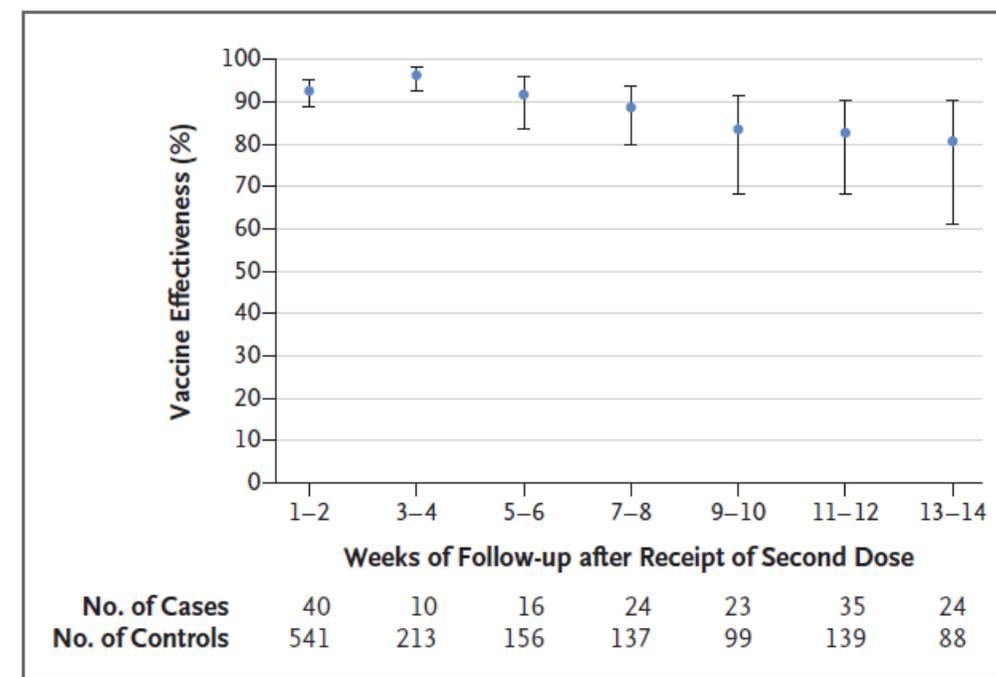


Figure 1. Estimated Adjusted Effectiveness of mRNA Vaccines against Covid-19 among Health Care Personnel According to Follow-up Time after Receipt of the Second Dose.

Effacité vaccinale en vie réelle formes hospitalisées

Comparative Effectiveness of Moderna, Pfizer-BioNTech, and Janssen (Johnson & Johnson) Vaccines in Preventing COVID-19 Hospitalizations Among Adults Without Immunocompromising Conditions — United States, March–August 2021

Wesley H. Self, MD^{1,*}; Mark W. Tenforde, MD, PhD^{2,*}; Jillian P. Rhoads, PhD^{1,*}; Manjusha Gaglani, MBBS^{3,4}; Adit A. Ginde, MD⁵; David J. Douin, MD⁵;

Eude cas controles 11 mars-15 aout 2021
 3 689 patients (1 682 cas, 2 007 controles)
 Supériorité du vaccin Moderna/ Pfizer BioNTech

TABLE 2. COVID-19 vaccine effectiveness* against COVID-19–associated hospitalization among adults without immunocompromising conditions, by vaccine product — 21 hospitals in 18 U.S. states,[†] March–August 2021

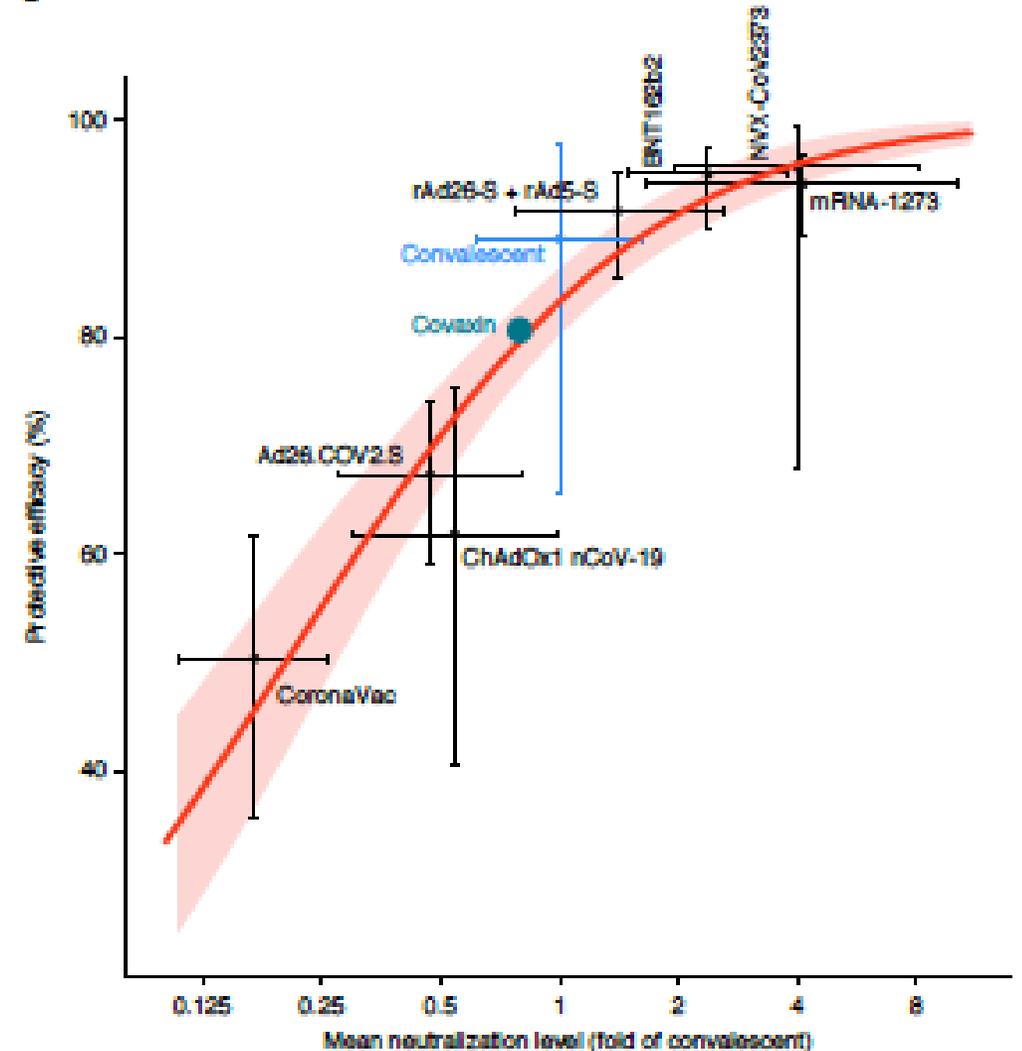
| Vaccine/Period | Vaccinated patients/Total patients (%) | | VE against COVID-19 hospitalization (95% CI) |
|--|--|------------------|--|
| | Case-patients | Control-patients | |
| Moderna VE after full vaccination | | | |
| Full surveillance period [§] | 54/1,517 (3.6) | 422/1,321 (31.9) | 93 (91–95) |
| 14–120 days after full vaccination | 36/1,499 (2.4) | 345/1,244 (27.7) | 93 (90–95) |
| >120 days after full vaccination | 18/1,481 (1.2) | 77/976 (7.9) | 92 (87–96) |
| Pfizer-BioNTech VE after full vaccination | | | |
| Full surveillance period | 128/1,591 (8.0) | 610/1,509 (40.4) | 88 (85–91) |
| 14–120 days after full vaccination | 65/1,528 (4.3) | 495/1,394 (35.5) | 91 (88–93) |
| >120 days after full vaccination | 63/1,526 (4.1) | 115/1,014 (11.3) | 77 (67–84) |
| Janssen (Johnson & Johnson) VE after full vaccination | | | |
| Full surveillance period | 37/1,500 (2.5) | 76/975 (7.8) | 71 (56–81) |
| >28 days after full vaccination | 33/1,496 (2.2) | 59/958 (6.2) | 68 (49–80) |

Corrélation titres anticorps neutralisants/efficacité clinique

Neutralizing antibody levels are highly predictive of immune protection from symptomatic SARS-CoV-2 infection

David S. Khoury^{1,9}, Deborah Cromer^{1,9}, Arnold Reynaldi¹, Timothy E. Schlub^{1,2}, Adam K. Wheatley³,

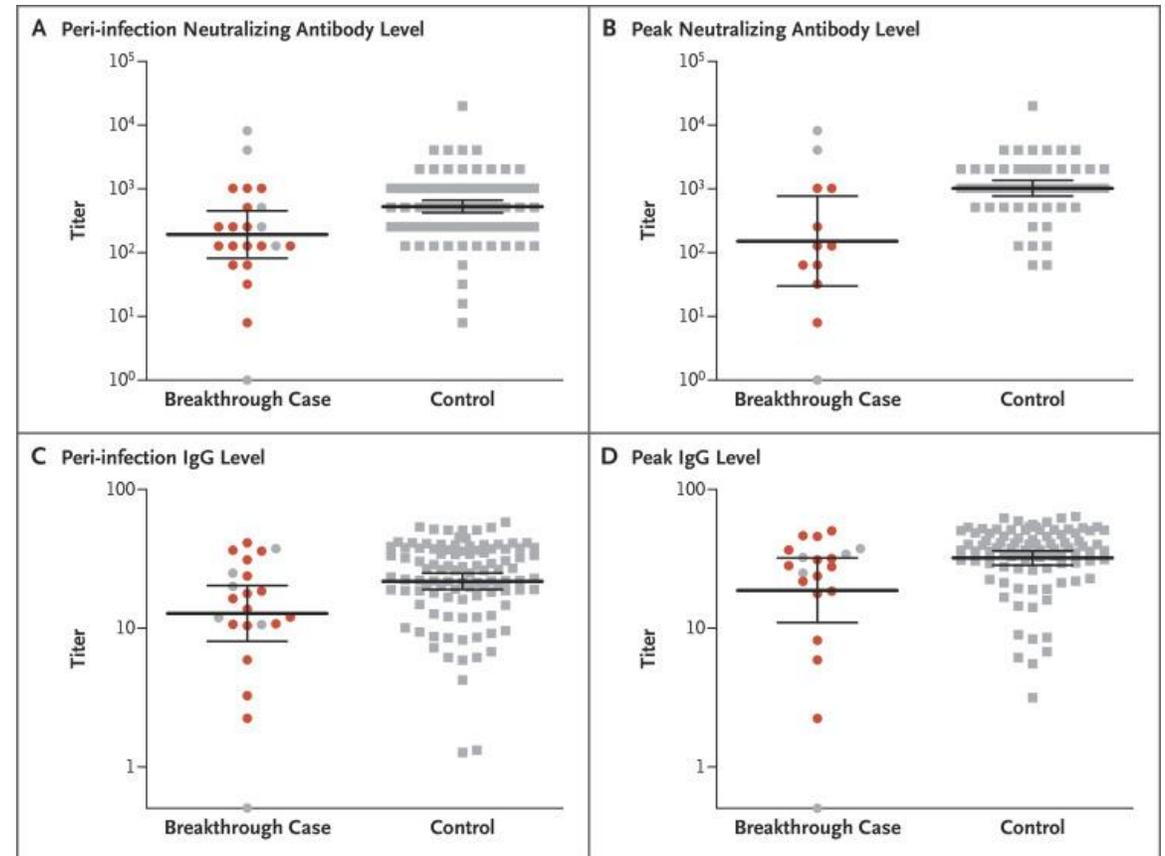
- Le titre en Ac neutralisants : potentiel corrélât de protection contre l'infection symptomatique
- Titres élevés (ARNm) : efficacité élevée
- Titres faibles (vaccins inactivés) : efficacité plus faible
- Une diminution d'un facteur 2 du titre en anticorps va diminuer l'EV :
 - de 5% à 10% pour un vaccin ARNm
 - de 20% pour les vaccins inactivés



Echecs vaccinaux et réponse vaccinale humorale

- 1497 soignants
- 39 échecs vaccinaux
- variant Delta dans 85% des cas
- pas de forme grave
- titres en Ac neutralisants et en IgG sont plus faibles chez les individus en échec que chez les contrôles
 - à 1 mois après la 2^e dose
 - et en péri-infection

Titres en Ac neutralisants et en IgG



Comparison



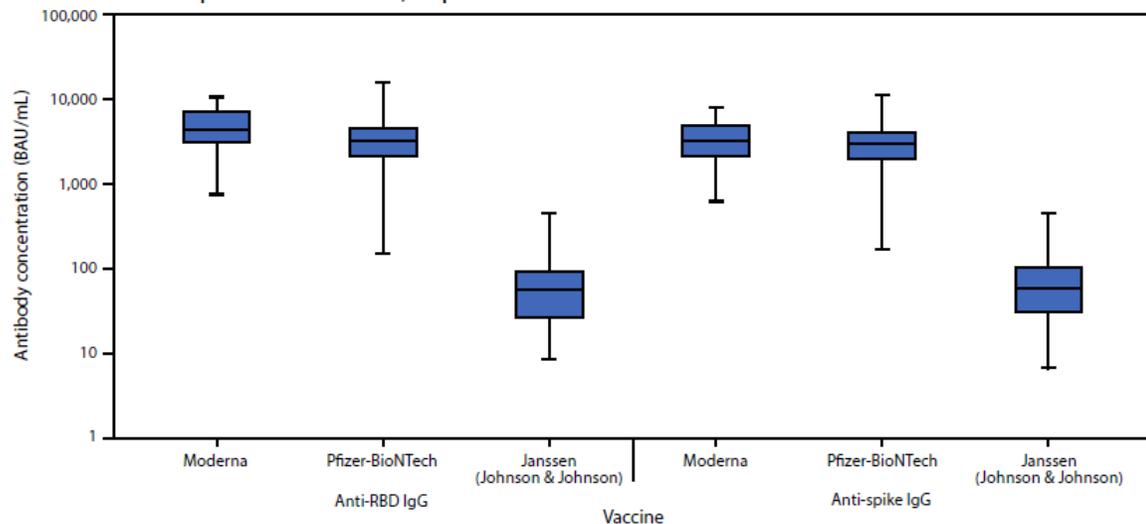
Early Release / Vol. 70

Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report
September 17, 2021

Comparative Effectiveness of Moderna, Pfizer-BioNTech, and Janssen (Johnson & Johnson) Vaccines in Preventing COVID-19 Hospitalizations Among Adults Without Immunocompromising Conditions — United States, March–August 2021

Wesley H. Self, MD^{1,*}; Mark W. Tenforde, MD, PhD^{2,*}; Jillian P. Rhoads, PhD^{1,*}; Manjusha Gaglani, MBBS^{3,4}; Adit A. Ginde, MD⁵; David J. Douin, MD⁵

FIGURE. Serum anti-receptor binding domain and anti-spike immunoglobulin G levels 2–6 weeks after full vaccination among healthy adult volunteers — three hospitals in three U.S. states,^{*,†} April–June 2021



Letters

RESEARCH LETTER

Comparison of SARS-CoV-2 Antibody Response Following Vaccination With BNT162b2 and mRNA-1273

Table. Multivariable Linear Regression Model of \log_{10} -Transformed Antibody Levels After Second Dose of an mRNA COVID-19 Vaccine

| | Regression coefficient (95% CI) | P value |
|---|---------------------------------|---------|
| Vaccine type | | |
| BNT162b2 | [Reference] | |
| mRNA-1273 | 0.359 (0.326 to 0.392) | <.001 |
| Previous infection with SARS-CoV-2 | | |
| Uninfected | [Reference] | |
| Infected | 0.692 (0.649 to 0.736) | <.001 |
| Age, per year (starting at 21 y) | -0.006 (-0.007 to -0.004) | <.001 |
| Sex | | |
| Male | [Reference] | |
| Female | 0.047 (0.005 to 0.089) | .03 |
| Time between vaccination and testing, per day | -0.005 (-0.006 to -0.003) | <.001 |

Réponses anticorps: comparaison entre différents vaccins et schémas hétérologues

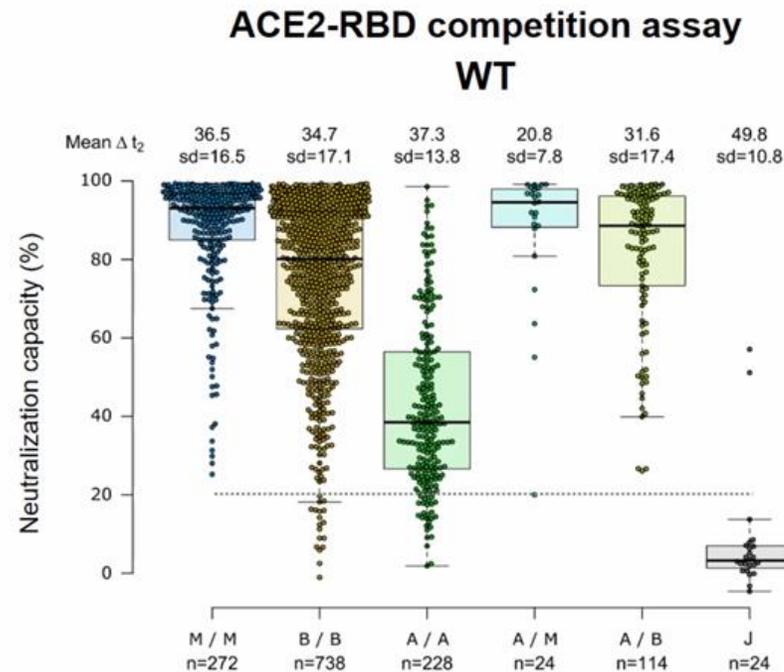
Response to different vaccines

- ACE2-RBD competition assay
- Vaccine:
 - M – Moderna
 - B – BioNTech Pfizer
 - A – AstraZeneca
 - J – Janssen

HZI HELMHOLTZ
Zentrum für Infektionsforschung
MUSPAD
Bundesweite Antikörperstudie zur Verhinderung von SARS-CoV-2 Infektionen

Preliminary data

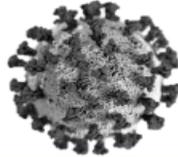
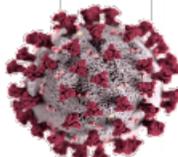
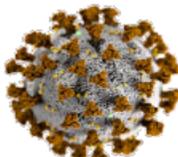
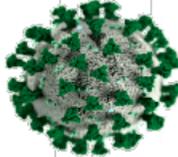
NMI
National and Medical
Sciences Institute



Dulovic et al. 2021, manuscript in preparation

Efficacité/Immunogénicité des vaccins sur les variants viraux

Variants of Concern

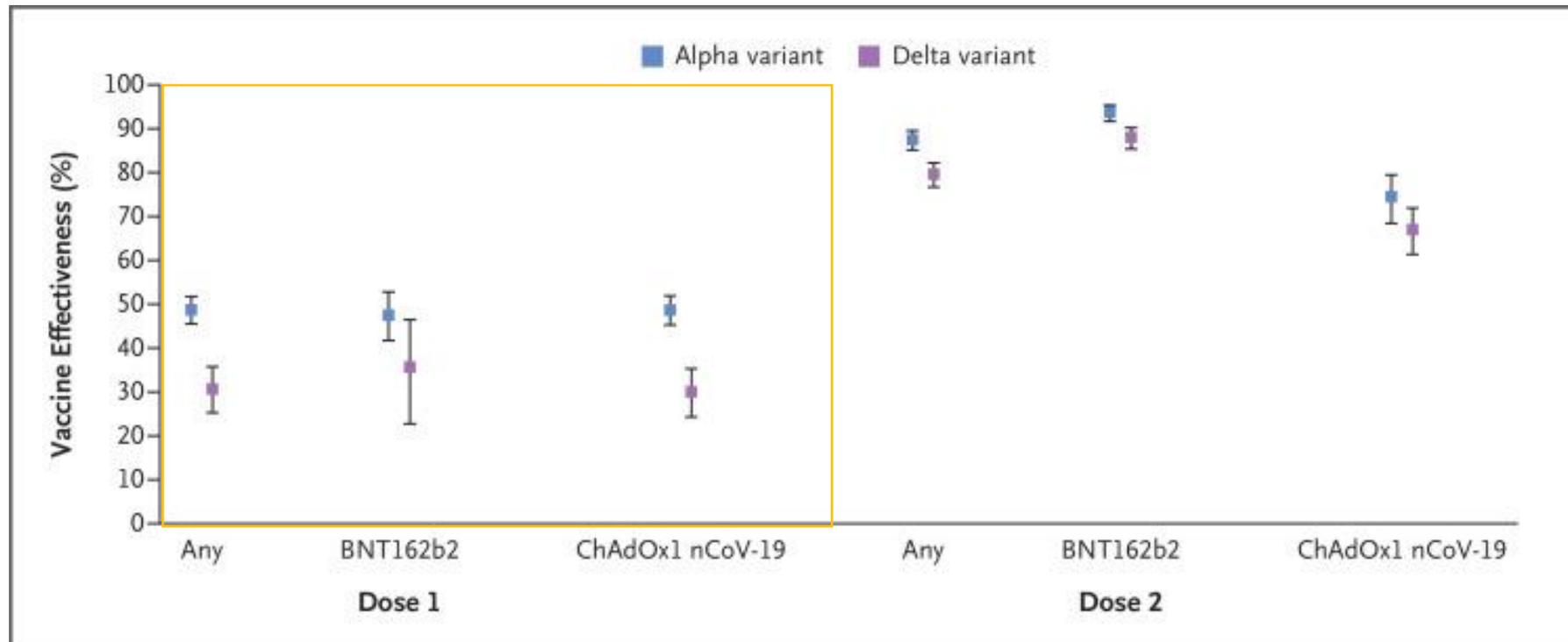
| |  |  |  |  |
|-----------------------------------|--|--|---|--|
| WHO label | Alpha | Beta | Gamma | Delta |
| PANGO Lineage | B.1.1.7 | B.1.351 | P.1 | B.1.617.2 |
| First detected | United Kingdom | South Africa | Japan / Brazil | India |
| No. of spike mutations | 10-13 | 10 | 11 | 11-15 |
| Receptor binding domain mutations | N501Y | K417N E484K N501Y | K417T E484K N501Y | (K417N*) L452R T478K |
| Attributes | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 50% increased transmission • Minimal impact on neutralization by convalescent or vaccine sera • No impact on antibody therapies | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 50% increased transmission • Significantly reduced efficacy of some antibodies • Reduced neutralization by convalescent or vaccine sera | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significantly reduced efficacy of some antibodies • Reduced neutralization by convalescent or vaccine sera | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased transmission • Potential reduced antibody efficacy • Potential reduced neutralization by vaccine sera |

Presentation ACIP du 13/08/2021 :

<https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/acip/meetings/downloads/slides-2021-08-13/04-COVID-Scobie-508.pdf>

Effacité vaccinale en vie réelle (*effectiveness*) sur variants Alpha et Delta selon le nombre de doses reçues et le vaccin : Vaccin ARNm PfizerBNT ou Vaccin Adenovirus AZ

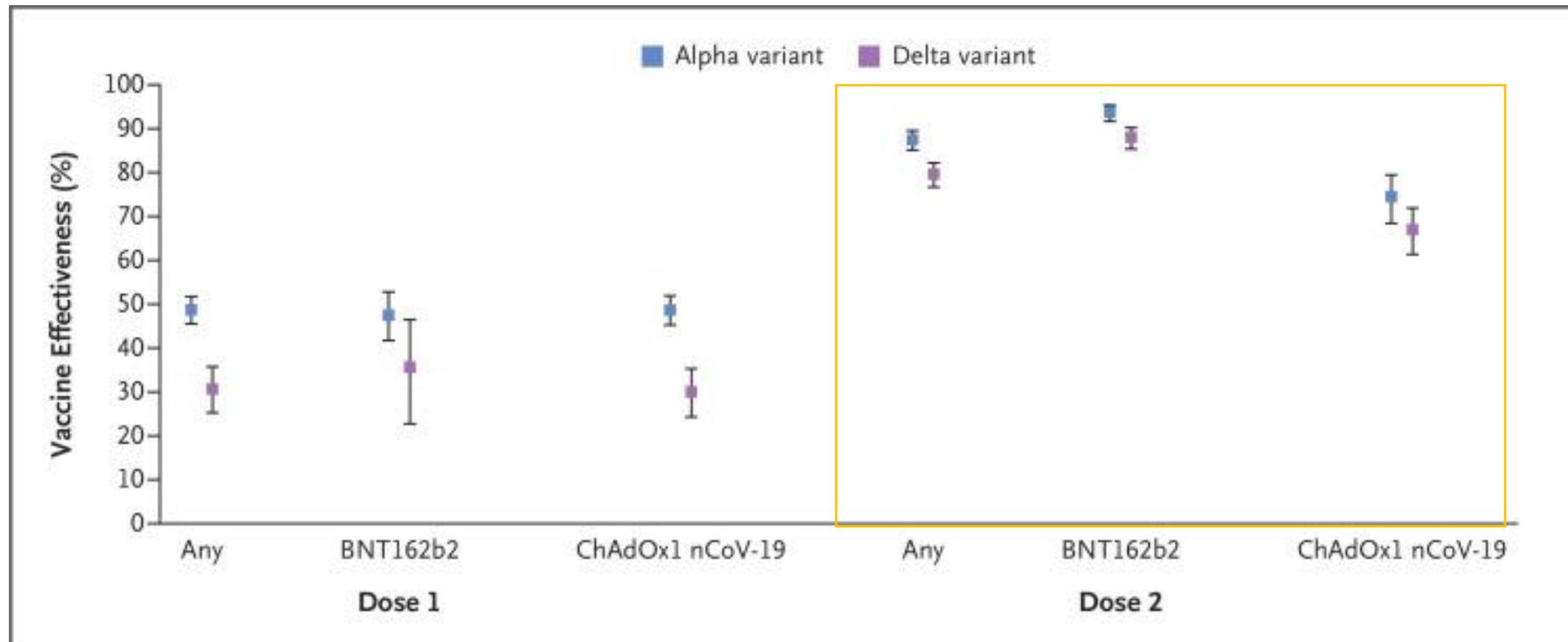
- Après 1 dose de vaccin
 - Efficacité plus faible contre le variant **Delta (30,7%)** que pour le variant **Alpha (48,7%)**
 - Pas de différence significative entre les 2 vaccins



Lopez Bernal J, et al. N Engl J Med. 2021;385(7):585-594. doi:10.1056/NEJMoa2108891

Effacité vaccinale en vie réelle (*effectiveness*) sur variants Alpha et Delta selon le nombre de doses reçues et le vaccin : Vaccin ARNm PfizerBNT ou Vaccin Adenovirus AZ

- Après 2 doses de vaccin
 - Vaccin ARNm PfizerBNT : **88,0% (Delta) vs 93,7% (Alpha)**
 - Vaccin Adénovirus AZ : **67,0% (Delta) vs 74,5 (Alpha)**

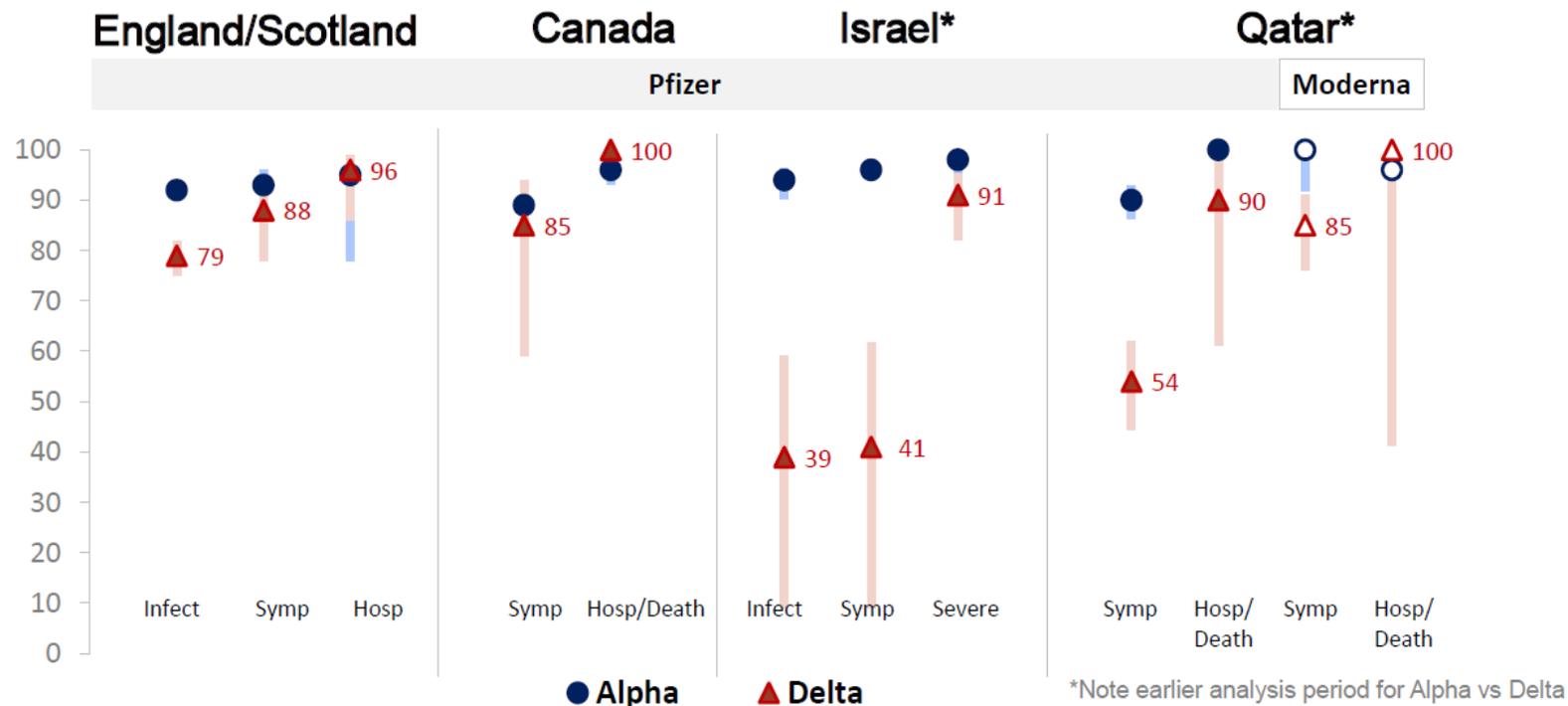


Lopez Bernal J, et al. N Engl J Med. 2021;385(7):585-594. doi:10.1056/NEJMoa2108891

Données d'efficacité en vie réelle (*effectiveness*) sur les formes graves Vaccins à ARNm

- Peu d'impact sur les formes graves

Pfizer & Moderna 2-Dose Effectiveness for Alpha vs. Delta

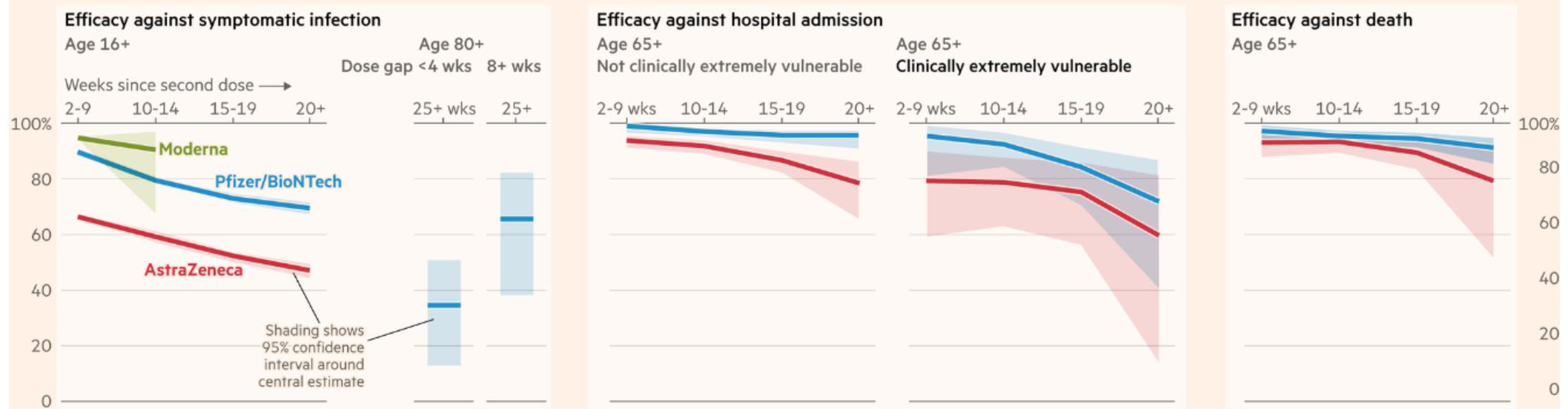


Baisse de l'efficacité vaccinale en vie réelle (*effectiveness*) à distance de la primo vaccination (variant Delta)

- Baisse d'efficacité vaccinale à partir de 5 mois après la 2^e dose
- Baisse plus modérée de l'efficacité vis-à-vis des formes sévères et des décès
 - + nette chez les personnes de 65 ans et plus en particulier pour ceux ayant des co morbidités
 - Mais aussi chez les personnes de 40-64 ans avec co morbidités

New data from England sheds light on the extent to which protection against severe disease and death may be waning, and the impact of different dosing intervals

Two-dose efficacy against different outcomes by number of weeks since second dose, broken down by vaccine, age-group, dosing interval and underlying health conditions



Source: Public Health England
© FT

D'après Nick Andrews et al, preprint

Impact du variant delta sur les échecs vaccinaux

- San Diego
- 86,7% vaccinés
- En juillet: augmentation du nb de cas: variant delta
- baisse de l'immunité?

Table 1. Symptomatic SARS-CoV-2 Infection and mRNA Vaccine Effectiveness among UCSDH Health Workers, March through July 2021.*

| | March | April | May | June | July |
|---|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| UCSDH workforce — no. of persons | 18,964 | 18,992 | 19,000 | 19,035 | 19,016 |
| Vaccination status — no. of persons | | | | | |
| Fully vaccinated† | 14,470 | 15,510 | 16,157 | 16,426 | 16,492 |
| mRNA-1273 (Moderna) | 6,608 | 7,005 | 7,340 | 7,451 | 7,464 |
| BNT162b2 (Pfizer–BioNTech) | 7,862 | 8,505 | 8,817 | 8,975 | 9,028 |
| Unvaccinated | 3,230 | 2,509 | 2,187 | 2,059 | 1,895 |
| Percentage of workers fully vaccinated | 76.3 | 81.7 | 85.0 | 86.3 | 86.7 |
| Symptomatic Covid-19 | | | | | |
| Fully vaccinated workers | 3 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 94 |
| Unvaccinated workers | 11 | 17 | 10 | 10 | 31 |
| Percentage of cases in fully vaccinated workers | 21.4 | 19.0 | 23.1 | 33.3 | 75.2 |
| Attack rate per 1000 (95% CI) | | | | | |
| Fully vaccinated workers | 0.21 (0.21–0.47) | 0.26 (0.26–0.50) | 0.19 (0.21–0.40) | 0.30 (0.31–0.53) | 5.7 (5.4–6.2) |
| Unvaccinated workers | 3.4 (2.1–5.9) | 6.8 (4.5–10.6) | 4.6 (2.6–8.2) | 4.9 (2.9–8.7) | 16.4 (11.8–22.9) |
| Vaccine effectiveness — % (95% CI) | 93.9 (78.2–97.9) | 96.2 (88.7–98.3) | 95.9 (85.3–98.9) | 94.3 (83.7–98.0) | 65.5 (48.9–76.9) |

CORRESPONDENCE

Resurgence of SARS-CoV-2 Infection in a Highly Vaccinated Health System Workforce

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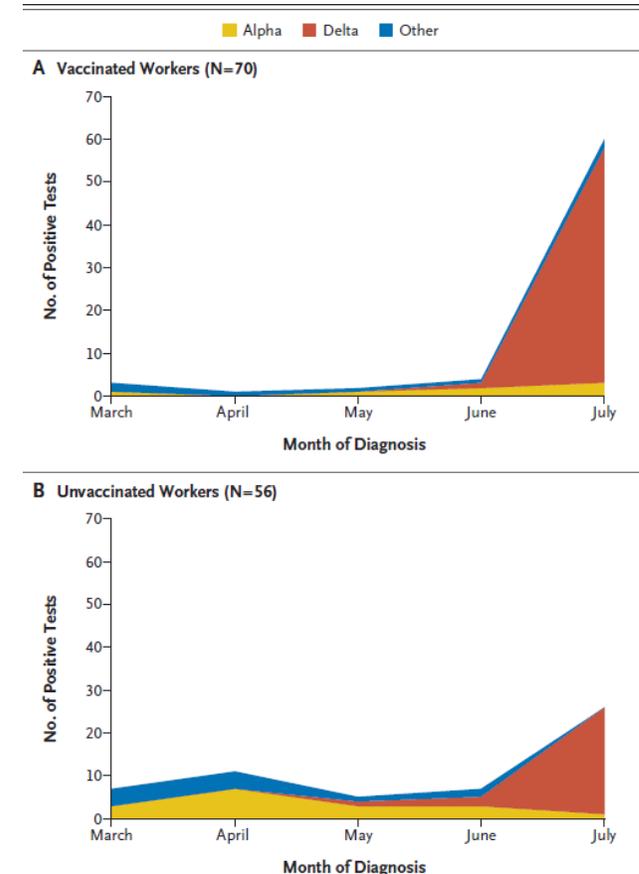
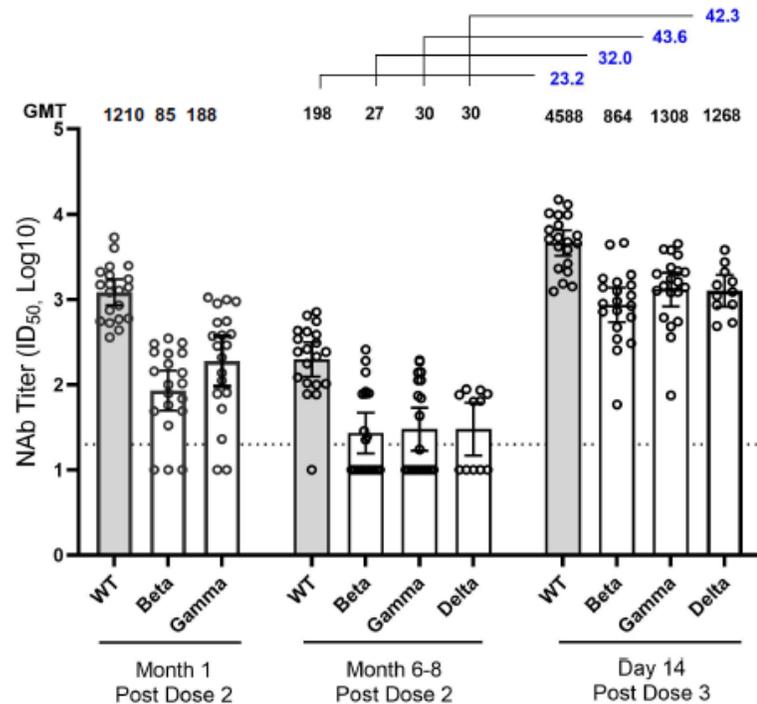


Figure 1. SARS-CoV-2 Variants among Symptomatic Health Workers.

Intérêt d'une dose de rappel à 6 mois post 2^e dose : ½ dose Vaccin ARNm Moderna

Dose 3 booster of 50 µg of mRNA-1273

Pseudovirus neutralization titers



The geometric mean neutralizing antibody titers with 95% confidence intervals are denoted. The titers for individual participants are shown by the circles. The geometric mean fold increase versus titers measured 6-8 months post dose 2 are shown for each variant. The horizontal dotted lines indicate the lower limit of quantification. N=20 participants per booster cohort; GMT, geometric mean titer; ID50, 50% inhibitory dilution; NAb, neutralizing antibody

- 6 mois post 2^e dose persistance anticorps neutralisants à titres plus faibles vis-à-vis des VOC
- Le rappel (1/2 dose) augmente significativement les titres en anticorps neutralisants par rapport au pic de la réponse
- Et par rapport aux titres d'Ac avant le rappel
 - Souche WT: x 23
 - VOC Beta: x 33
 - VOC Gamma : 43,6
 - VOC Delta: 42,3

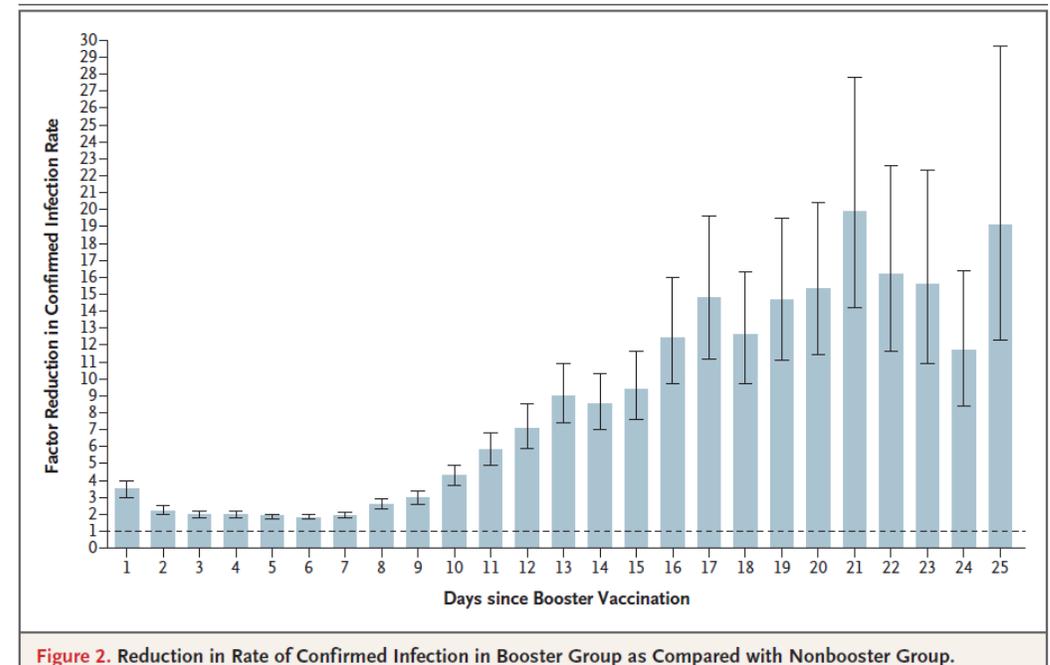
Protection of BNT162b2 Vaccine Booster against Covid-19 in Israel

Yinon M. Bar-On, M.Sc., Yair Goldberg, Ph.D., Micha Mandel, Ph.D.,

- Etude israélienne
- Données de registre entre le 30/07 et le 31/08
- Personnes > 60 ans vaccinées avec 2 doses de vaccin Pfizer au moins 5 mois plus tôt
- Comparaison des cas de COVID chez les vaccinés 3^e dose et chez ceux n'ayant pas eu de rappel
- Dès le 11^e jour après la dose de rappel
 - diminution par 11 du taux d'infection
 - Par 19 d'infection sévère

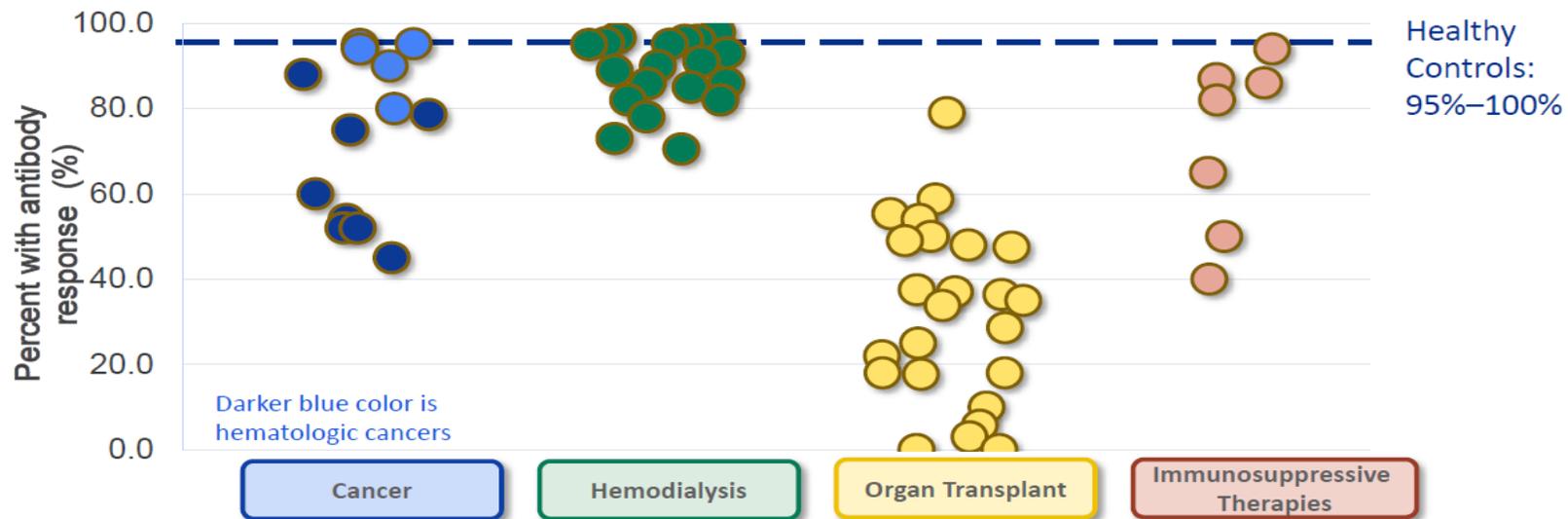
Table 2. Primary Outcomes of Confirmed Infection and Severe Illness.*

| Outcome | Nonbooster Group | Booster Group | Adjusted Rate Ratio (95% CI)† |
|----------------------------|------------------|---------------|-------------------------------|
| Confirmed infection | | | 11.3 (10.4 to 12.3) |
| No. of cases | 4439 | 934 | |
| No. of person-days at risk | 5,193,825 | 10,603,410 | |
| Severe illness | | | 19.5 (12.9 to 29.5) |
| No. of cases | 294 | 29 | |
| No. of person-days at risk | 4,574,439 | 6,265,361 | |



Vaccins ARNm COVID-19 et immunodéprimés

- Pourcentage d'individus avec une réponse en Ac après 2 doses de vaccins à ARN en fonction de la cause de l'immunodépression et de l'étude (n=63)

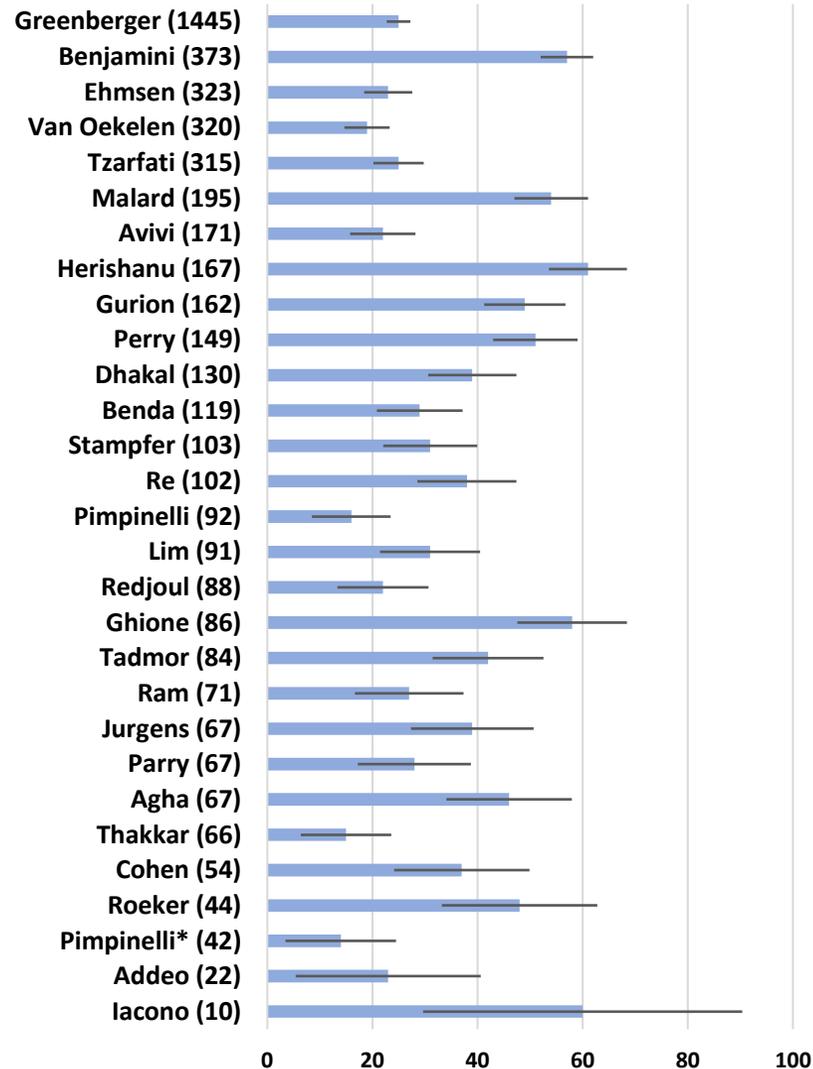


- Studies that compared response after 1st and 2nd dose demonstrated less robust response after dose 1
- Antibody measurement and threshold levels vary by study protocol

*Les études qui comparent les réponses après la 1^e et la 2^e dose montrent que la réponse est plus robuste après la 2^e dose
Les taux d'Ac et les niveaux de seuils varient selon les protocoles des études*

Hémopathies malignes et reponse vaccinale

Hémopathies malignes



- Leucémie lymphoïde chronique : 28-77%
- Lymphome : 30-58%
- Myélome multiple : 5-34%
- Syndromes myéloprolifératifs : 12-20%

Galmiche S, et al. Immunological and clinical efficacy of COVID-19 vaccines in immunocompromised populations: a systematic review. CMI in press

Vaccination et grossesse: immunogénicité

OBSTETRICS

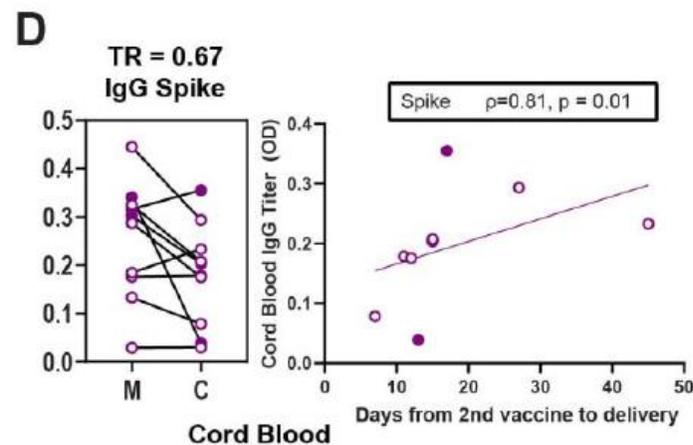
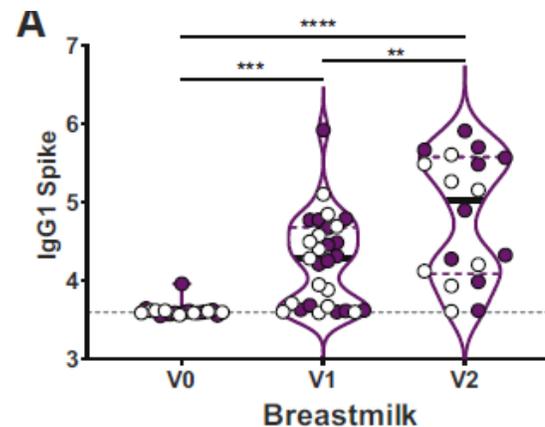
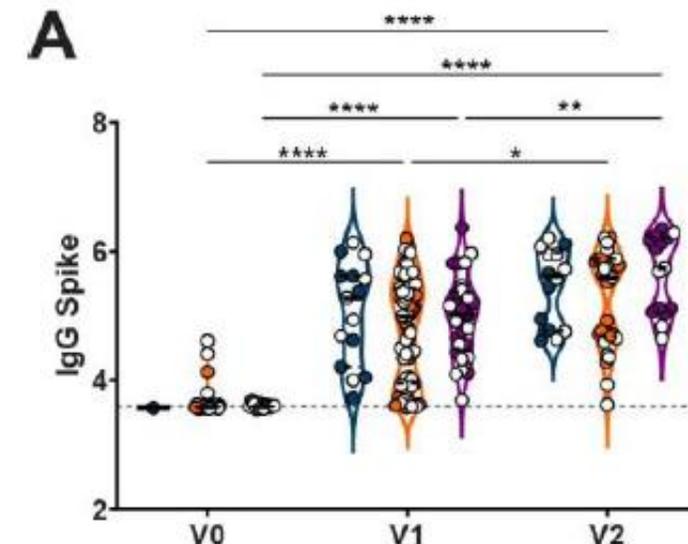
Coronavirus disease 2019 vaccine response in pregnant and lactating women: a cohort study



Kathryn J. Gray, MD, PhD; Evan A. Bordt, PhD; Caroline Atyeo, BS; Elizabeth Deriso, PhD; Babatunde Akinwunmi, MD, MPH, MMSc; Nicola Young, BA; Aranxta Medina Baez, BS; Lydia L. Shook, MD; Dana Cvrk, CNM; Kaitlyn James, PhD, MPH; Rose De Guzman, PhD; Sara Brigida, BA; Khady Diouf, MD; Ilona Goldfarb, MD, MPH; Lisa M. Bebell, MD; Lael M. Yonker, MD; Alessio Fasano, MD; S. Alireza Rabi, MD; Michal A. Elovitz, MD; Galit Alter, PhD; Andrea G. Edlow, MD, MSc

FIGURE 1
Maternal vaccination induces a robust SARS-CoV-2–specific antibody response

● Non-Pregnant ● Pregnant ● Lactating ● Natural Infection Pregnant
○ BNT 162b2 (Pfizer) ● mRNA-1273 (Moderna/NIH)



- 131 femmes: 84 femmes enceinte, 31 allaitantes, 16 controles
- Cohorte prospective
- Vaccination ARNm
- Passage dans le sang de cordon et dans le lait

Preliminary Findings of mRNA Covid-19 Vaccine Safety in Pregnant Persons

Tom T. Shimabukuro, M.D., Shin Y. Kim, M.P.H., Tanya R. Myers, Ph.D., Pedro L. Moro, M.D., Titilope Oduyebo, M.D., Lakshmi Panagiotakopoulos, M.D.,

- 35 691 femmes enceintes à partir de 3 bases de données différentes: “V-safe after vaccination health checker” surveillance system, v-safe pregnancy registry et le VAERS (Vaccine Adverse Event Reporting System), 16-54 ans
- Reactogénicité moindre sauf pour la douleur au point d’injection
- Pas d’augmentation du risque de FCS ou FC tardive
- Pas de différence en termes d’issue de grossesse (prematurité, petit poids de naissance, anomalies congénitales ou mort nés)

Table 4. Pregnancy Loss and Neonatal Outcomes in Published Studies and V-safe Pregnancy Registry Participants.

| Participant-Reported Outcome | Published Incidence* | V-safe Pregnancy Registry† |
|--|----------------------|----------------------------|
| | % | no./total no. (%) |
| Pregnancy loss among participants with a completed pregnancy | | |
| Spontaneous abortion: <20 wk ¹⁵⁻¹⁷ | 10-26 | 104/827 (12.6)‡ |
| Stillbirth: ≥ 20 wk ¹⁸⁻²⁰ | <1 | 1/725 (0.1)§ |
| Neonatal outcome among live-born infants | | |
| Preterm birth: <37 wk ^{21,22} | 8-15 | 60/636 (9.4)¶ |
| Small size for gestational age ^{23,24} | 3.5 | 23/724 (3.2) |
| Congenital anomalies ^{25**} | 3 | 16/724 (2.2) |
| Neonatal death ^{26;††} | <1 | 0/724 |

Vaccination et grossesse sécurité

Letters

RESEARCH LETTER

Spontaneous Abortion Following COVID-19 Vaccination During Pregnancy

- Etude cas controle
- “Vaccine Safety Datalink”, CDC et 9 reseaux de santé
- Environ 3% de la population US
- Evaluation de la frequence de la vaccination COVID 19 dans les 28 jours precedent la FCS comparativement à une population avec une grossesse evolutive
- Pas d’augmentation du risque quelque soit le moment de la vaccination

Table 2. Adjusted Odds Ratios for Receipt of COVID-19 Vaccine Within 28 Days Prior to a Spontaneous Abortion, December 15, 2020, Through June 28, 2021, Across 8 Vaccine Safety Datalink Sites and Among 264 104 Pregnancy-Periods*

| | Adjusted odds ratio (95% CI) ^b |
|------------------------------|---|
| Full population | 1.02 (0.96-1.08) |
| By gestational age, wk | |
| 6-8 | 0.94 (0.86-1.03) |
| 9-13 | 1.07 (0.99-1.17) |
| 14-19 | 1.08 (0.89-1.29) |
| By vaccine type ^c | |
| mRNA-1273 (Moderna) | 1.03 (0.94-1.11) |
| BNT162b2 (Pfizer-BioNTech) | 1.03 (0.95-1.11) |

Données disponibles chez les adolescents

The NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL of MEDICINE

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Safety, Immunogenicity, and Efficacy of the BNT162b2 Covid-19 Vaccine in Adolescents

Robert W. French, Jr., M.D., Nicola P. Klein, M.D., Ph.D., Nicholas Kitchin, M.D.,

- ▶ **Double aveugle versus placebo (1/1), 2 260 sujets 12-15 ans**
- ▶ Réactogénicité plus importante que chez l'adulte
- ▶ Efficacité clinique 100% (**IC95%: 75,3-100%**)
- ▶ **Immunogénicité supérieure à celle des adultes**

Table 2. SARS-CoV-2 Serum Neutralization Assay Results 1 Month after Dose 2 of BNT162b2 among Participants without Evidence of Infection.*

| Age Group | No. of Participants | Geometric Mean 50% Neutralizing Titer (95% CI)† | Geometric Mean Ratio (95% CI), 12 to 15 Yr vs. 16 to 25 Yr‡ |
|-----------|---------------------|---|---|
| 12-15 yr | 190 | 1239.5 (1095.5-1402.5) | 1.76 (1.47-2.10) |
| 16-25 yr | 170 | 705.1 (621.4-800.2) | — |

The NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL of MEDICINE

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Evaluation of mRNA-1273 SARS-CoV-2 Vaccine in Adolescents

Kashif Ali, M.D., Gary Berman, M.D., Honghong Zhou, Ph.D.,

- ▶ **Double aveugle versus placebo (2/1), 3 732 sujets 12-17 ans**
- ▶ Réactogénicité fréquente: douleur, fatigue, céphalée
- ▶ Efficacité clinique : 4 cas dans le groupe contrôle, 0 cas dans le groupe vacciné

Table 2. Immunogenicity of mRNA-1273 in Adolescents and Young Adults.*

| Age Group | Participants | Serologic Response† | Difference in Serologic Response, 12 to 17 Yr vs. 18 to 25 Yr‡ | Geometric Mean 50% Pseudovirus Neutralizing Antibody Titer (95% CI)§ | Geometric Mean Titer Ratio (95% CI), 12 to 17 Yr vs. 18 to 25 Yr |
|-------------|--------------|--|--|--|--|
| | <i>no.</i> | <i>no. of participants/total no. (%; 95% CI)</i> | <i>percentage points (95% CI)</i> | | |
| 12 to 17 yr | 340 | 336/340 (98.8; 97.0 to 99.7) | 0.2 (-1.8 to 2.4) | 1401.7 (1276.3 to 1539.4) | 1.08 (0.94 to 1.24) |
| 18 to 25 yr | 296 | 292/296 (98.6; 96.6 to 99.6) | — | 1301.3 (1177.0 to 1438.8) | — |

Myocardites post vaccinales chez les 12-17 ans

August 30th, 2021

SARS-CoV-2 mRNA Vaccination-Associated Myocarditis in Children Ages 12-17: A Stratified National Database Analysis

Authors: Tracy Beth Hoeg MD, PhD¹; Allison Krug, MPH²; Josh Stevenson³; John Mandrola, MD⁴

► 16 cas pour 100 000 garçons entre 12 et 15 ans après la 2^e dose

Table 1. Cardiac Adverse Event (CAE) rates per million adolescents following vaccination doses 1 and 2, by age and sex.

| | Females (n=25) | | Males (n=232) | |
|----------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| | Dose 1 (95% CI) ^a | Dose 2 (95% CI) ^b | Dose 1 (95% CI) ^a | Dose 2 (95% CI) ^b |
| 12-15 years | | | | |
| CAE Criteria met | 0 | 8 | 22 | 100 |
| Denominator* | 1,834,687 | 616,511 | 1,834,687 | 616,511 |
| CAE Rate per million | 0 (0-0.20) | 13.0 (5.6-25.6) | 12.0 (7.51-18.2) | 162.2 (132.0-197.3) |
| 16-17 years | | | | |
| CAE Criteria met | 3 | 14 | 12 | 98 |
| Denominator* | 1,471,878 | 1,042,863 | 1,471,878 | 1,042,863 |
| CAE Rate per million | 2.0 (0.42-5.96) | 13.4 (7.34-22.5) | 8.2 (4.21-14.2) | 94.0 (76.3-114.5) |

Figure 1.

Figure 1. Cardiac Adverse Event (CAE) rate per million vaccinated persons, by age and sex and vaccination dose

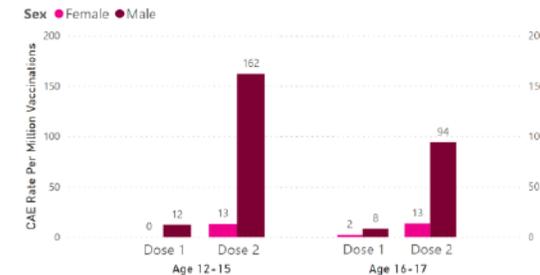
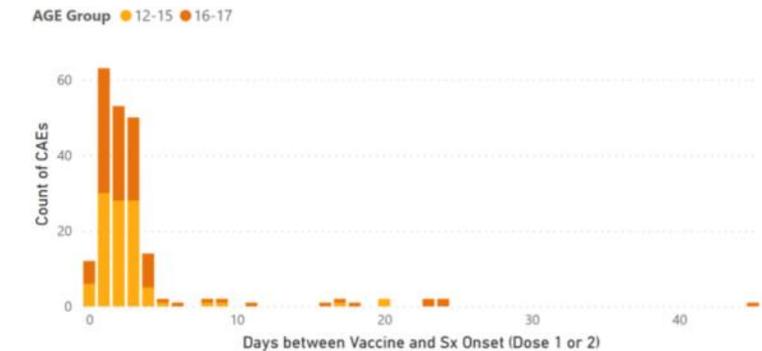


Figure 4. Symptom onset interval of Cardiac Adverse Events in days following vaccination among recipients with elevated troponin, by age



Perspective vaccinale à court terme

- Campagne de rappel : avis HAS du 23 août 2021
 - « Administration d'une **dose de rappel pour les personnes de 65 ans et plus**, ainsi que pour toutes les **personnes présentant des comorbidités** augmentant le risque de formes graves et de décès dus à la Covid-19. »
 - « La HAS recommande de respecter un **délai minimal de 6 mois** entre la primovaccination complète et l'administration d'une dose de rappel (le début de la campagne de rappel pouvant ainsi débuter au cours de l'automne pour ces populations). »
 - « La HAS propose pour éviter tout retard à la vaccination antigrippale et simplifier le parcours vaccinal, de procéder à **l'administration concomitante du rappel des vaccins contre la COVID-19 et du vaccin contre la grippe saisonnière** dès lors qu'une personne sera éligible aux deux vaccinations »

https://www.has-sante.fr/jcms/p_3283044/en/avis-n-2021-0061/ac/seesp-du-23-aout-2021-du-college-de-la-has-relatif-a-la-definition-des-populations-a-cibler-par-la-campagne-de-rappel-vaccinal-chez-les-personnes-ayant-eu-une-primovaccination-complexe-contre-la-covid-19

Conclusion

- Implémentation rapide de la vaccination COVID 19 mais très forte disparité entre les pays
- Pas de signal majeur en termes de sécurité y compris chez la femme enceinte
- Le risque d'émergence de variants potentiellement résistants nécessitent:
 - de limiter la circulation du virus au niveau mondial
 - une surveillance de l'épidémiologie virale soigneuse
 - une adaptation des recommandations et potentiellement des vaccins
- L'administration d'une dose de rappel à distance de la primo vaccination permet une réponse active sur le variant delta
- Intérêt de rappels avec un vaccin 'hétérologue' à évaluer