

COVID-19 Vaccine: 3rd Doses & Boosters

Shireesha Dhanireddy, MD University of Washington

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Disclosures

No conflicts of interest or relationships to disclose.



Case

60 year old man with well controlled HIV and CD4 count 570 with underlying COPD presents for routine care and asks about getting a booster dose of vaccine today. He received 2 doses of Pfizer mRNA vaccine 3 weeks apart in April 2021

Would you offer him another dose of vaccine today?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No



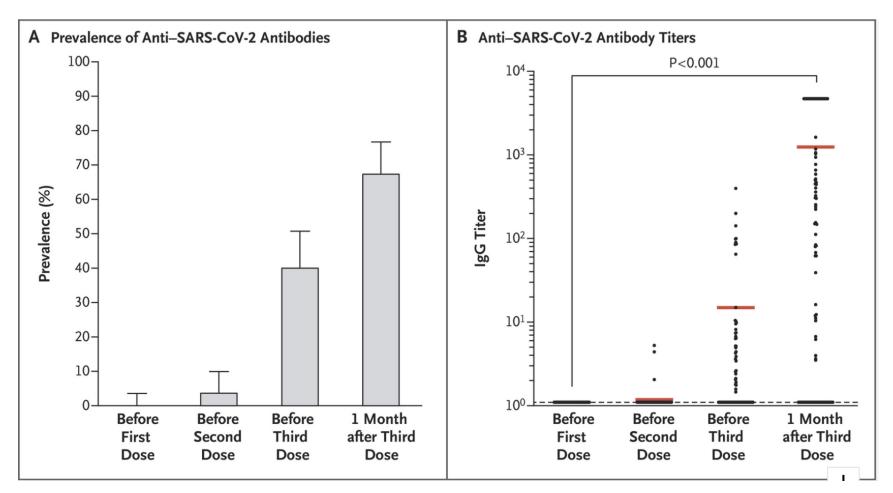
Additional vs. Booster

- Additional dose after an initial primary vaccine series: administration of an additional vaccine dose when the initial immune response following a primary vaccine series is likely to be insufficient
- Booster dose: a dose of vaccine administered when the initial sufficient immune response to a primary vaccine series is likely to have waned over time



Additional Doses of Vaccine: Data to Support

Study in solid organ transplant (SOT) patients





Additional Doses: Who is Eligible

- Active treatment for solid tumor and hematologic malignancies
- Receipt of solid-organ transplant and taking immunosuppressive therapy
- Receipt of CAR-T-cell or hematopoietic stem cell transplant (within 2 years of transplantation or taking immunosuppression therapy)
- Moderate or severe primary immunodeficiency (e.g., DiGeorge, Wiskott-Aldrich syndromes)
- Advanced (CD4 count < 200) or untreated HIV infection
- Active treatment with high-dose corticosteroids (i.e., ≥20mg prednisone or equivalent per day), alkylating agents, antimetabolites, transplantrelated immunosuppressive drugs, cancer chemotherapeutic agents classified as severely immunosuppressive, TNF blockers, and other biologic agents that are immunosuppressive or immunomodulatory



Additional Doses: Recommendations

- Give additional dose at least 28 days after 2nd dose of mRNA vaccine
- 3rd dose should be the same vaccine type as received previously. If not available, okay to give either product
- Do not check antibody titers to assess response to determine eligibility for 3rd dose
- If possible, mRNA COVID-19 vaccine should be given at least 2 weeks prior to initiation of immunosuppression
- Continue to mask and practice physical distancing!



Booster Doses: Rationale and Data to Support

- All current FDA EUA vaccines are safe and very effective against preventing hospitalizations and death
- New data from CDC yesterday:
 - Vaccine effectiveness declined in NY based on hospitalizations from May 3 to July 25, from 91.7% to 79.8%

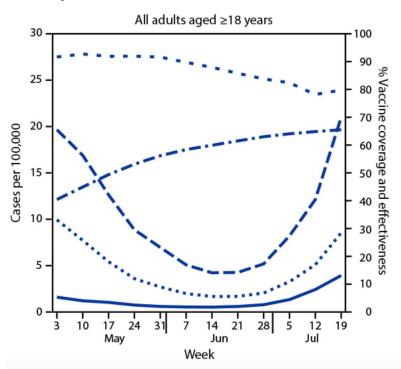
Cases per 100,000: fully vaccinated

Cases per 100,000: unvaccinated

Cases per 100,000: all persons

Fully vaccinated coverage

Estimated vaccine effectiveness





Booster Doses: Rationale and Data to Support

More data

- CDC MMWR 8.18.2021
 - Studies show mRNA efficacy in nursing home residents was 74.7% (March-May 2021)
 - Now declined to 53% (June-July 2021)

			Vaccine effectiveness, % (95% CI)		
Vaccine type/Period†	Aggregate weekly count of residents	No. of cases	Unadjusted⁵	Adjusted [¶]	p-value**
Any mRNA vaccine					
Period 1: pre-Delta	936,123	466	74.3 (69.5–78.4)	74.7 (70.0–78.8)	Ref
Period 2: intermediate	1,859,929	440	65.8 (58.5–71.9)	67.5 (60.1–73.5)	0.06
Period 3: Delta	5,011,746	2,999	52.8 (48.8–56.5)	53.1 (49.1–56.7)	<0.001



Booster Doses: Recommendations

- No recommendations (yet)
- Will likely be issued 9.20.2021 after FDA and CDC meet again
- Likely will be 8 months after initial series



What about J&J

- No recommendations for additional doses after receiving J&J
- CDC and FDA reviewing and will hopefully have recommendations soon
- Mix & Match studies ongoing



Future Considerations

• Will we need ongoing boosters?



Questions?



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