

# Moving forward: Considerations for goals and strategies of COVID-19 vaccination

and , ECDC

### Potential goals of COVID-19 vaccination strategies



## Reducing pressure on healthcare systems

- Motivating factor for lockdowns during most intense phases
- Priority of protecting healthcare system during the pandemic

## Reducing overall severity and mortality

- Pandemic toll: over 24 million cases and 570,000 deaths in the EU/EEA as of 19 March 2021
- Very large numbers of people admitted to the ICU

#### Re-opening society

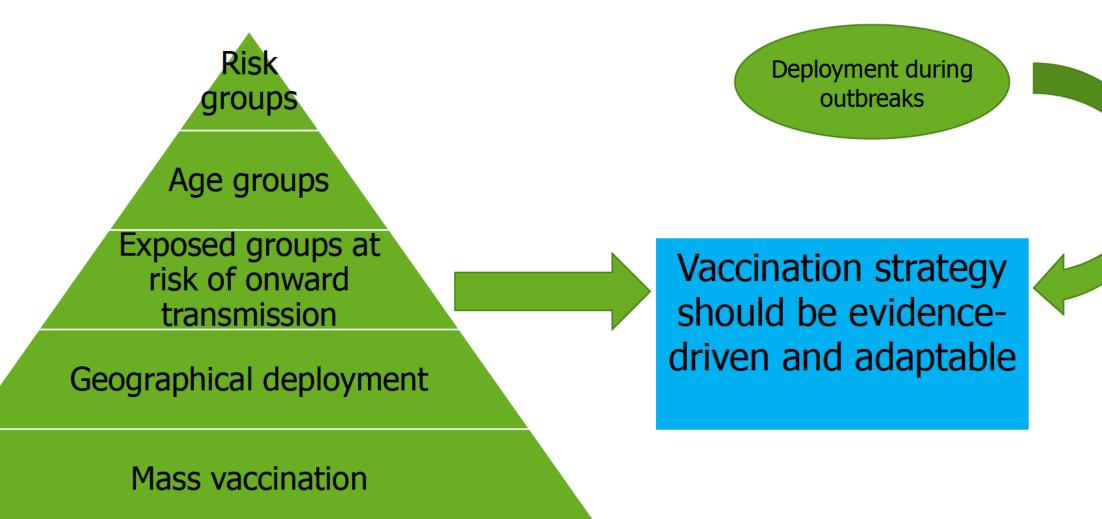
- Important damage to the economy and the society
- Indirect impact on health and wellbeing
- Fatigue in the population after over a year of restrictions

#### Disease elimination

- Appealing (but costly) objective
- Return to prepandemic lifestyle and conditions

## Possible targets of COVID-19 vaccination strategies

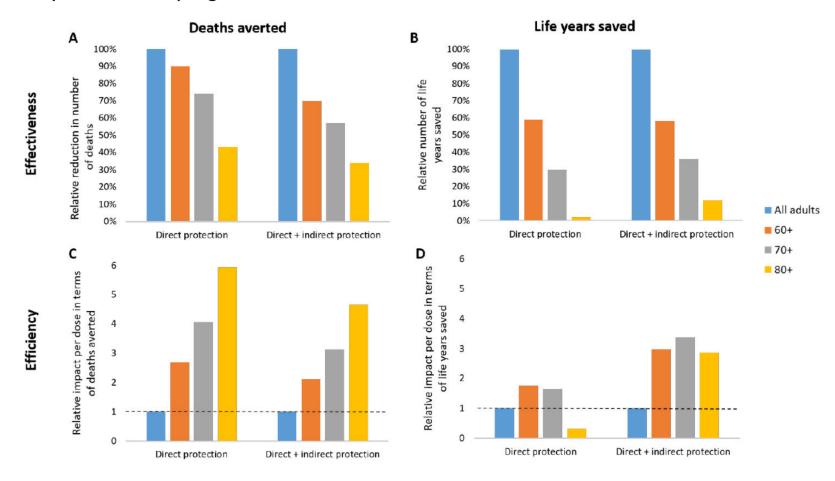




### Vaccination of older adults compared to vaccination of all adults



**Figure 1.** Relative effectiveness and efficiency of targeted vaccination by age, compared with a programme in which all adults are vaccinated

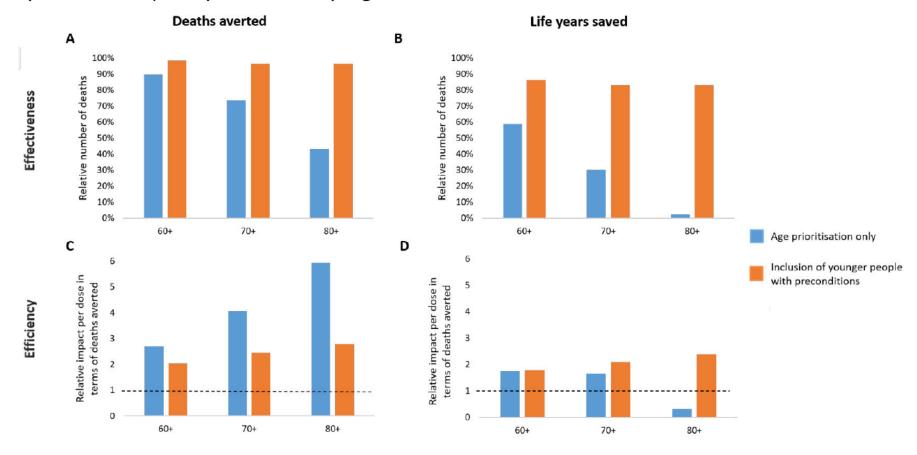


https://www.ecdc.europa.eu/sites/default/files/documents/COVID-19-vaccination-and-prioritisation-strategies.pdf

## Inclusion of younger people with pre-conditions



**Figure 2.** relative effectiveness and efficiency of vaccination targeted by age and preconditions, compared with a programme in which all adults are vaccinated



https://www.ecdc.europa.eu/sites/default/files/documents/COVID-19-vaccination-and-prioritisation-strategies.pdf

## How to maximise the impact of COVID-19 vaccination



- Identifying the optimal strategy depends on the goal e.g. reducing mortality, saving life years, reducing pressure on the healthcare system
- COVID-19 vaccination strategies should take into account several dimensions and always need to be contextualised.
- The optimal strategy also depends on the characteristics of the vaccine, in particular its efficacy against infection and therefore onward transmission.
- The most effective and efficient approach to reduce COVID-19 deaths is to prioritise the vaccination of those groups at highest risk of severe disease (possibly using an age-staggered approach starting from the oldest).

## Additional considerations on COVID-19 vaccination strategies



- The societal benefit is heightened if the vaccines are effective against disease transmission, since it offers indirect protection to people who cannot be/are not yet vaccinated, vulnerable groups and other high-risk individuals.
- Although vaccinating adults aged 18-59 years is not the most effective or efficient strategy to reduce COVID-19 deaths when vaccine supply is limited, consideration could be given to specific groups or settings that may have a disproportionate risk of exposure or to individuals at high risk of severe disease.

## A dynamic landscape



Reduction of pressure on healthcare systems

Reduction of overall severity and mortality from COVID-19

Re-opening of societies

Disease elimination

Viral mutations affecting disease characteristics and immune response to existing vaccines

Logistics

Characteristics of existing vaccines

Vaccine supply

## External factors that may influence vaccination strategies against COVID-19



#### Emergence of new variants of concern (VOC):

- Higher transmissibility
- Vaccine escape potential
- Increased disease severity

#### Vaccine uptake by different (age) groups:

- Younger adults
- Healthcare workers
- Other occupational categories
- Vulnerable populations

#### Contact patterns by (age) groups:

- Compliance with NPIs
- Behavioural change following vaccination

#### Vaccine characteristics:

- Effectiveness and safety by (age) groups
- Duration of protection
- Protection of partially immunised individuals
- Effectiveness against VOC

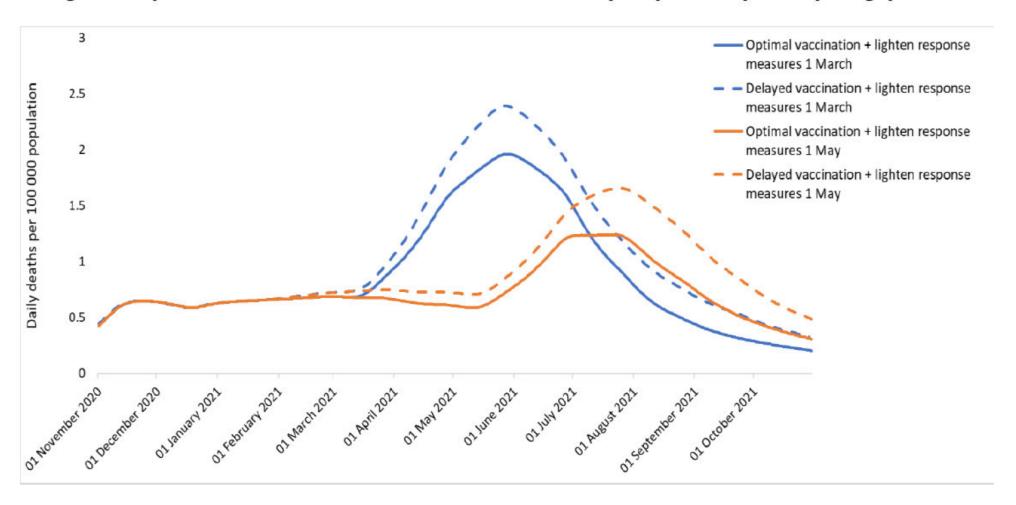
#### Vaccine supply:

- Delays
- Vaccine safety issues
- Timeline for new vaccines to reach the market
- Increased production and availability

## **Integration with NPIs**



Figure 3. The impact of delays to the COVID-19 vaccination programme on mortality, in light of the lifting of non-pharmaceutical interventions on 1 March 2021 (blue) or 1 May 2021 (orange)



#### **Conclusions**



Importance of defining clear (sequential?) goals

Clarify steps to reach each goal

Consider contextual implications

Monitor the progress towards the goal

Adapt strategies to unexpected changes



## Thank you