

## J&J jab effective in countries with variants: WHO experts

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The WHO's expert vaccine advisers on Wednesday recommended Johnson & Johnson's COVID-19 jab for use in countries where coronavirus variants of concern are circulating.

The World Health Organization gave its seal of approval on Friday to the



vaccine, which has the advantages of being a single-shot jab that can be stored at regular refrigeration rather than ultra-cold temperatures.

After meeting on Monday, the WHO's Strategic Advisory Group of Experts (SAGE) on Immunization issued its recommendations Wednesday on how the vaccine should be used—and said it had proven effective against what are termed variants of concern.

Comparing mass trials of the vaccine in different countries, SAGE said that despite the South African variant being predominant in that country, "similar efficacies were observed as in the US", it said, "where newlyemerging variants of concern were not predominant" during testing.

The same was true in Brazil, which has had its own predominant variant in circulation.

"We have a vaccine that shows to be safe and it shows to have the necessary efficacy to be recommended by us for use in people above the age of 18, without an upper age limit," SAGE chair Alejandro Cravioto told reporters.

"In the countries where there is a high spread of the variants and in countries where we now have information about the use of this vaccine to control SARS-CoV-2 caused by these variants, we recommend that you use it."

SARS-CoV-2 is the virus that causes COVID-19 disease.

## Efficacy

Across the board, a single dose of the vaccine has 66.9 percent efficacy against symptomatic infection; 76.7 percent efficacy against severe COVID-19 disease after 14 days; and 85.4 percent efficacy after day 28,



SAGE said.

"Vaccine efficacy against hospitalisations was 93.1 percent. Vaccine efficacies were maintained across genders, age and ethnicities," the experts said.

SAGE said that as with other COVID-19 jabs, it should be injected under health care supervision, with medical treatment on hand in case of allergic reactions.

People should wait at least 14 days before receiving any other vaccine.

As for <u>pregnant women</u>, there was insufficient data to assess vaccineassociated risks, though breastfeeding women should be offered the jab as normal.

People who have already had COVID-19 should be offered the vaccine, but may opt to wait until up to six months after infection, because they will already have a degree of natural protection.

However, in areas with variants of concern, they should not step back in the queue as "emerging data indicate that symptomatic reinfection may occur".

"The optimal interval between a natural infection and vaccination is not yet known," said SAGE.

## Welcome weapon

The J&J vaccine is the only single-shot jab to have been granted WHO authorisation.

Annelies Wilder-Smith, technical advisor to the SAGE secretariat, told



reporters the jab was a "welcome additional weapon" rather than a gamechanger in the fight against COVID-19.

It joins the two-dose Pfizer-BioNTech jab and the AstraZeneca-Oxford vaccines made in India and in South Korea as having been signed off by the WHO.

The J&J jab won approval from the European Union on Thursday. It has also received the green light from regulators in the United States, Canada and South Africa.

The jab is one of the main vaccines being lined up for distribution to <u>poorer countries</u> around the world via the Covax global <u>vaccine</u>-sharing scheme.

Some 500 million J&J doses have been promised to the facility and the WHO hopes it can be rolled out through the programme from July, if not earlier.

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