

# Recap of first day's sessions: summary of key points

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## WHO guidance and protocols for evaluation of COVID-19 vaccine effectiveness: Recent revisions and current recommendations

- 1. RCTs still gold standard for evaluation of vaccine *efficacy*, but observational studies necessary to determine vaccine *effectiveness*
- 2. WHO has developed guidance for evaluation of COVID-19 VE
- 3. Important considerations, e.g., screening, use of RATs, definitions, covariates to collect, biases and cofounders, different types of immunity
- 4. Two main WHO methods: TND in SARI and cohort study among HCWs
- ❖ 522 COVID-19 VE studies globally up to 2 November 2023 (428 primary sereies and 267 booster doses) Live updates available on View-Hub.org



# Main approaches in conducting the EM Regional COVID-19 Vaccine Effectiveness Study

- 1. Enhancing processes and structures in the Region
- EMR COVID-19 vaccine effectiveness dashboard
- Standardization of study design and data analysis
- Securing regional ethical clearance
- Development of the regional data entry platform (REDCap)
- Establishment of a multidisciplinary technical team
- 2. Building national technical capacities in countries
- Regionwide workshops
- Country-specific trainings



## Main objectives from establishment of the EM Regional COVID-19 Vaccine Effectiveness Network

#### 1. Quality assurance of national study results

 Standardization of methods, adaptation of generic WHO questionnaires, developed uniform codebooks

#### 2. Facilitation of data sharing by countries with the WHO EMRO

 Regular data monitoring / validation , recurrent technical meetings, planned site visits to study sites

#### 3. Outcomes from use of collected data

 capacity-building programs, increased statistical power and establishment of a sustainable platform



## Challenges and lessons learned from the COVID-19 Vaccine Effectiveness Studies in the EMR

#### **Challenges:**

- General challenges inherent to COVID-19 VE studies
- Specific challenges to countries
- Unique challenges on multinational (regional) level

#### **Future needs:**

- Continued implementation of VE studies for generation of evidence and policy-making
- Linking different data sources
- Integration models with routine PHC services
- Monitoring AEFIs along with VE for better decision-making
- Sustainable financing of vaccine supplies and research globally



## Regional COVID-19 Vaccine Effectiveness Study from PAHO



The Network for
Evaluation of
Vaccine
Effectiveness in
Latin America
and Caribbean —
influenza
(REVLAC-i)

Leveraged the existing SARI sentinel surveillance system for COVID-19 in 2021

The Regional
COVID-19 VE
Study included
five countries:
Argentine, Brazil,
Chile, Paraguay,
and Uruguay

Multicenter TND
SARI method
used the WHO
SARI case
definition for
both Influenza
and COVID-19

Variables
categorized by
patient, clinical /
lab outcomes,
and vaccination

Results just recently published in the Lancet Regional Health – Americas. November 2023

https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2667193X23002004



# Countries participating in the EM Regional COVID-19 Vaccine Effectiveness Study: Iran, Jordan, Egypt and Pakistan

- Differences in data sources and validation steps
- Some VE estimates less than optimal due to different vaccine types and potential classification errors
- Overall, COVID-19 vaccines found effective against symptomatic COVID-19 infections
   & severe disease
- Waning immunization confirms need for booster doses
- Emergent variants necessitate generation of new vaccines for future
- Importance of statistically non-significant and negative VE results citing limitations



# COVID-19 vaccine effectiveness studies from other countries in the EM Region: Qatar, KSA and UAE

- Various methods / study designs used
- In general, use of national electronic health records / databases and vaccine registries ensured data completeness and quality
- Capacity for genomic surveillance and epidemiological expertise were key contributing factors to offering valuable insights
- **Partnerships** between academic and public health (governmental) sectors emphasized for effective use of evidence in policy-making



### Discussion highlights



Develop a **one-page summary** of study results from each country's studies to disseminate among MoHs and facilitate policy-making for immunization programs



Explore possibility to **pool results** from studies using similar methods / designs among all EMR countries



Provision of technical support through **capacity-building** programs and **opportunities to exchange** findings among researchers found to be beneficial



## Thank you



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