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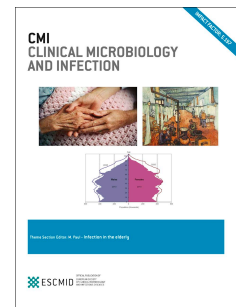
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Original Research

Nationwide effectiveness of five SARS-CoV-2 vaccines in Hungary - the HUN-VE study

Zoltán Vokó^{1,2*}, Zoltán Kiss^{3*}, György Surján^{4,12}, Orsolya Surján⁵, Zsófia Barcza⁶, Bernadett Pályi⁷, Eszter Formanek-Balku⁸, Gergő Attila Molnár³, Róbert Herczeg⁹, Attila Gyenesei⁹, Attila Miseta¹⁰, Lajos Kollár⁴, István Wittmann^{3**}, Cecília Müller^{11***}, Miklós Kásler^{4***}

¹Center for Health Technology Assessment, Semmelweis University, Budapest

²Syreon Research Institute, Budapest

³Second Department of Medicine and Nephrology-Diabetes Center, University of Pécs Medical School, Pécs, Hungary

⁴Ministry of Human Resources, Budapest, Hungary

⁵Department of Deputy Chief Medical Officer II., National Public Health Center, Budapest, Hungary

⁶Syntesia Medical Communications Ltd., Budapest, Hungary

⁷National Biosafety Laboratory, Division of Microbiological Reference Laboratories, National Public Health Center, Budapest, Hungary

⁸Department of Public Health Strategy, Health Development and Health Monitoring, National Public Health Center, Budapest, Hungary

⁹Szentágotthai Research Centre, University of Pécs, Pécs, Hungary

¹⁰Department of Laboratory Medicine, University of Pécs Medical School, Pécs, Hungary.

¹¹Department of Chief Medical Officer, National Public Health Center, Budapest, Hungary

¹²Institute of Digital Health Sciences, Semmelweis University, Budapest, Hungary

*Contributed equivalently; **Corresponding author; ***Equivalent last authors

26 Corresponding author: Prof. Dr. István Wittmann; 2nd Department of Medicine and Nephrology-
27 Diabetes Center, University of Pécs Medical School, Hungary; H-7624 Pécs, Pacsirta u. 1.; phone:
28 +36 72 536 050; fax: +36 72 536 051; e-mail: istvan.wittmann@aok.pte.hu

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ABSTRACT

Objectives: The Hungarian vaccination campaign was conducted with five different vaccines during the third wave of the Covid-19 pandemic in 2021. This observational study (HUN-VE: Hungarian Vaccine Effectiveness) estimated vaccine effectiveness against SARS-CoV-2 infection and Covid-19 related mortality in 3.7 million vaccinated individuals.

Methods: Incidence rates of SARS-CoV-2 infection and Covid-19 related mortality were calculated using data from the National Public Health Center (NPHC) surveillance database. Estimated vaccine effectiveness was calculated as $1 - \text{incidence rate ratio (IRR)} \geq 7$ days after the second dose for each available vaccine vs. an unvaccinated control group using mixed effect negative binomial regression controlling for age, sex and calendar day.

Results: Between 22 January 2021 and 10 June 2021, 3,740,066 Hungarian individuals received two doses of the BNT162b2 (Pfizer-BioNTech), HB02 (Sinopharm), Gam-COVID-Vac (Sputnik-V), AZD1222 (AstraZeneca), or mRNA-1273 (Moderna) vaccines. Incidence rates of SARS-CoV2 infection and Covid-19 related death were 1.73–9.3/100,000 person-days and 0.04–0.65/100.000 person-days in the fully vaccinated population, respectively. Estimated adjusted effectiveness varied between 68.7% (95% CI 67.2–70.1%) and 88.7% (95% CI: 86.6–90.4%) against SARS-CoV-2 infection, and between 87.8% (95% CI: 86.1–89.5%) and 97.5% (95% CI: 95.6–98.6%) against Covid-19 related death, with 100% effectiveness in individuals aged 16–44 years for all vaccines.

Conclusions: Our observational study demonstrated the high or very high effectiveness of five different vaccines in the prevention SARS-CoV-2 infection and Covid-19 related death.

Introduction

The SARS-CoV-2 pandemic started on 31 December 2019 when the first cases of pneumonia of unknown aetiology were reported from the city of Wuhan, China [1]. The disease was declared as a global pandemic by the World Health Organization (WHO) on 11 March 2020 [2].

In Hungary, the first outbreak was limited in magnitude, however, the second wave resulted in considerable excess mortality by the end of 2020 compared to previous years [3] and was facing an even more intensive third wave in early 2021 with close to 30,000 SARS-CoV2-related deaths. At the peak of the third wave in March and April 2021, five different Covid-19 vaccines were available and widely used in Hungary: two mRNA vaccines (BNT162b2 – Pfizer-BioNTech and mRNA-1273 – Moderna), two vector vaccines (AZD1222 – AstraZeneca and Gam-COVID-Vac – Sputnik-V), and one inactivated vaccine (HB02 – Sinopharm).

Emerging real-world evidence suggests that the effectiveness of COVID-19 vaccines might be even better than expected based on the results of randomized, controlled trials [4–13]. A real-world study from Israel reported 96.5% adjusted effectiveness rates for mRNA vaccines against SARS-CoV-2 infection 7 after the second dose [4]. In another study from the U.S., estimated mRNA vaccine effectiveness (Pfizer-BioNTech and Moderna together) was 90% among fully immunized healthcare workers for the prevention of infection [8]. Another study from the U.K. found a 65% lower chance of a new SARS-CoV-2 infection in people aged ≥ 16 years after a single dose of either the AstraZeneca or the Pfizer-BioNTech vaccine compared to the unvaccinated population [9]. In a recent study from Chile conducted among more than 10 million fully vaccinated individuals, the inactivated SARS-CoV-2 vaccine SinoVac showed adjusted effectiveness rates of 65.9% for the prevention of SARS-CoV-2 infection and 86.3% for the prevention of Covid-19-related death ≥ 14 days after the second dose [12].

The wide range of vaccines available in Hungary allows for the assessment of vaccine effectiveness in a real-world setting in a Central European country and puts Hungary in the unique position of providing detailed information on multiple vaccine types from the same country. Therefore, the primary aim of our retrospective, population-based study (HUN-VE: Hungarian Vaccine Effectiveness) was to estimate the effectiveness of five available vaccines against SARS-CoV-2 infection and Covid-19 related death during a rapid peak of the pandemic in Hungary which was dominated by the B.1.1.7 strain of the SARS-CoV-2 virus.

Methods

This nationwide, retrospective, observational study examined the effectiveness of five different vaccines against SARS-CoV-2 infection and Covid-19 related deaths, using data from the National Public Health Center (NPHC) between 22 January 2021 and 10 June 2021. The study population included Hungarian residents (i.e., the census population) aged 16 years and older. Besides age, only inconsistencies in the data were exclusion criteria, e.g., a person receiving two different vaccines; no information on the type of the second vaccine dose; the vaccination date preceding the first potential date of vaccine application; less than 14 days passing between the two doses; the date of diagnosis preceding the date when the first case was reported; or the date of death preceding the vaccination date. Only a few dozens of cases were excluded because of other reasons than age outside the study age range. Cases of SARS-CoV-2 infection were reported on a daily basis using a centralized system via the NPHC. The report is based on (i) Covid-19-related symptoms identified by hospital physicians and general practitioners, (ii) positive nucleic acid amplification test reported by microbiological laboratories. Cases identified by symptoms were confirmed by PCR or antigen test included in the EC rapid test list [14].

The prevalence of the Covid-19 variant B.1.1.7 was estimated based on swabs tested with variant specific real-time polymerase chain reaction (PCR) or viral genome sequencing. Outcomes of SARS-CoV-2 infection were established if one of the following criteria applied: (i) negative antigen rapid tests or PCR test and/or at least 10 days have passed since the positive SARS-CoV-2 test result; (ii) the patient died.

Covid-19 related mortality was defined as death during SARS-CoV-2 positivity, regardless of whether death was the direct consequence of Covid-19 infection or other underlying causes. The definition was based on WHO recommendations and defined by the healthcare government in the National Social Information System (NSIS) [15]. Patients with confirmed SARS-CoV-2 infection who died without previously declared recovery and another clear cause of death were classified as Covid-19 related deaths.

Individuals were classified as fully vaccinated if at least 7 days had passed since the administration of the second dose of any vaccine type. Sensitivity analyses were conducted ≥ 14 and ≥ 28 days after the administration of the second dose. The unvaccinated, control population included individuals who had not received any dose of any Covid-19 vaccine type. Individuals aged < 16 years were excluded from the analysis, as well as those receiving single-dose Janssen vaccine due to short follow-up times.

Vaccine effectiveness ($VE = 1 - IRR$) was examined separately for each vaccine versus the control, unvaccinated population. Five different fully vaccinated groups were established based on vaccine types.

The first day of our study was 22 January 2021, as the second dose of the Pfizer-BioNTech vaccine, which was utilized first in Hungary, was first administered on 15 January. On the first study day, the number of unvaccinated persons were the number of Hungarian residents aged 16 years and

older. Individuals with SARS-CoV2 infection and those receiving vaccines were removed from the unvaccinated group on a daily basis, and in case of vaccination they were added to the partially vaccinated group (from the day of the first dose till the second vaccination plus 6 days) and then, further, to the fully vaccinated group. Individuals with SARS-CoV2 infection were moved to the respective case group. Person-days for each partially and fully vaccinated group were calculated by adding up the number of persons in each group for each day.

The main outcomes of the HUN-VE study were the incidence of SARS-CoV-2 infection and Covid-19 related death. Incidence rates (number of outcomes divided by person-time of observation) for both outcomes were calculated from T0 for each fully vaccinated group as well as their respective unvaccinated control groups. Data were stratified by age (16–24, 25–34, 35–44, 45–54, 55–64, 65–74, 75–84, ≥ 85). The confidence intervals of the crude rates were obtained from Poisson regression using STATA (version 16.1).

As there was evidence for overdispersion in the data, mixed effect negative binomial regression models were used to derive adjusted incidence rate ratios (IRRs) with 95% confidence intervals (CIs) for each outcome adjusted for age group, sex, and calendar day (modelled as a random effect), which is better suited for over-dispersed count data than the traditional Poisson regression.

As a sensitivity analysis, additional models were fitted with calendar week as fixed effect. The model is a random intercept model, which allows for different incidence rates in the reference category (i.e., unvaccinated) each day, but assumes fixed effect of the vaccines among partially and among fully vaccinated persons depending on their age and sex. Separate models were fitted to estimate age group specific effects using interaction terms between age group and vaccination. Age strata without case of death were omitted from the respective analyses, as otherwise the models did not converge.

The study was approved by the Central Ethical Committee of Hungary (OGYÉI/40741-2/2021).

Results

Figure 1 shows the daily number of SARS-CoV-2 infections, the number of persons covered by available vaccine supply by week, and the introduction of different vaccines with the date of their respective second doses.

In total, 3,740,066 individuals received the second dose of the vaccine during the study period. The most frequently used vaccine type was the Pfizer-BioNTech vaccine (n=1,497,011), followed by Sinopharm (n=895,465), Sputnik-V (n=820,560), AstraZeneca (n=304,138), and Moderna (n=222,892) (**Table S1**). Individuals aged ≥ 65 years were predominantly vaccinated using the Pfizer-BioNTech and Sinopharm vaccines (**Figure S1**).

In the study period 371,212 SARS-CoV-2 infections occurred in the unvaccinated and 6,912 in the fully vaccinated study populations. In total, 13,533 Covid-19 related deaths were found, including 553 deaths in the fully vaccinated cohorts.

The incidence rates of SARS-CoV-2 infection varied between 1.73–9.3/100,000 person-days in the fully vaccinated population, and between 49.49–62.33/100,000 person-days in the unvaccinated control groups. The incidence rates of Covid-19 related deaths varied between 0.04–0.60/100,000 person-days in the vaccinated and between 1.56–1.89/100,000 person-days in the unvaccinated groups (**Table 1**). Available vaccine supply by week according to different vaccine types is detailed in **Table S2**.

After adjustment for age, sex and calendar day, the estimated effectiveness against SARS-CoV-2 infection was as follows: Pfizer-BioNTech: 83.3% (95% CI: 82.6–83.9%); Moderna: 88.7% (95%

CI: 86.6–90.4%); Sputnik-V 85.7% (95% CI: 84.3–86.9%); AstraZeneca: 71.5% (95% CI: 69.2–73.6%); Sinopharm: 68.7% (95% CI 67.2–70.1%) (**Table 2**). Overall estimated adjusted vaccine effectiveness against Covid-19 related death varied between 87.8% (95% CI: 86.1–89.5%) and 97.5% (95% CI: 95.6–98.6%) for different vaccine types, however, it was 100% in the 16–44 age cohorts for all vaccines (**Table 2**).

Sensitivity analyses examining vaccine effectiveness ≥ 14 days and ≥ 28 days after the second dose yielded similar results to the main analysis (**Table S3, S4**). As it can be seen in **Table S5**, vaccine efficacy was much less in the partially vaccinated population, namely during the period from the day of first vaccination till the first six days after vaccination.

Fixed effects models with calendar week as a covariate produced basically the same vaccine efficacy point estimates as the mixed effect models, and as expected wider confidence intervals (**Table S6**).

Discussion

Our nationwide observational study examined the effectiveness of five Covid-19 vaccines against SARS-CoV-2 infection and Covid-19 related death among 3.7 million individuals. All investigated vaccines showed overall high (>50%) or very high (>80%) effectiveness against SARS-CoV-2 infection and very high effectiveness against Covid-19 related mortality. The emergency approval of five different vaccines led to the prevention of more than 9,500 deaths.

Our study showed adjusted effectiveness rates of 83.3% and 84% for the Pfizer-BioNTech vaccine against SARS-CoV-2 infection ≥ 7 and ≥ 14 days after the second dose, respectively, which are somewhat lower than those reported in the phase III clinical trial and real-world analyses [4–6, 16]. Differences in real-world vaccine effectiveness may be due to differences in patient cohorts.

In Hungary, Pfizer-BioNTech and Moderna vaccines were the preferred options for patients with chronic conditions such as type 2 diabetes or cardiovascular disease, which may limit vaccine effectiveness [17]. It is important to note that despite similarities in study methodology, neither our study nor the Israeli analysis [4] adjusted for other potential confounders than age, sex and calendar time, therefore, the results are not directly comparable because of potential residual confounding. In our study, effectiveness of the Pfizer-BioNTech vaccine against Covid-19 related death was found to be 90.6% and 90.3% ≥ 7 and ≥ 14 days after the second dose, respectively, in line with observations from the Israeli study [4].

Our study was among the first to examine the individual effectiveness of the Moderna vaccine in a real-world setting among 222,892 persons, of whom 36% were ≥ 65 years old. Overall effectiveness was 88.7% against SARS-CoV-2 infection and 93.6% against Covid-19 related death ≥ 7 days after the second dose. The results confirm the very high effectiveness of the Moderna mRNA vaccine in clinical trials and real-world setting [18-19].

In an interim analysis of a phase III trial conducted across three continents, the viral vector vaccine ChAdOx1 nCoV-19 (AstraZeneca) showed significant, 70.4% effectiveness against SARS-CoV-2 infection after two doses [20]. Available real-world studies have reported 65–86% effectiveness of the vaccine against SARS-CoV-2 infection after a single dose [9, 20]. Most of our study population was younger than 65 years (73.9%), vaccine effectiveness was 68.27%–77.22% against SARS-CoV-2 infection in this cohort. Effectiveness against Covid-19 related death varied between 74.5% and 100% with rates close to 100% in most age cohorts, confirming the high effectiveness of the AstraZeneca vaccine.

In line with phase III trial results, our study demonstrated 85.7% effectiveness for the Sputnik-V vector vaccine against SARS-CoV-2 infection 7 days after the second dose [21]. Effectiveness

against COVID-19 related death varied between 95.4% and 100% in different age cohorts, showing very high and persistent effectiveness both in older and younger. To our knowledge, our study is the first to provide real-world effectiveness data on the Sputnik-V vaccine in a large population of 820,560 vaccinated Hungarian individuals, confirming phase III trial results.

Our study complements available evidence [12,13] by showing high effectiveness of the inactivated Sinopharm vaccine against SARS-CoV-2 infection and very high effectiveness against Covid-19 related death ≥ 7 days after the second dose in most age cohorts except for individuals aged 85 years or older. The effectiveness of Sinopharm in preventing Covid-19 related death varied between 67.5% and 100% according to age ≥ 7 days after the second dose, with an adjusted overall effectiveness of 87.8%. The magnitude of effect was similar to SinoVac, another type of inactivated SARS-CoV-2 vaccine, the effectiveness analysis of which was recently published from Chile [12].

The strengths of our study include its nationwide nature, the effectiveness analysis of five different SARS-CoV-2 vaccines during a powerful pandemic wave, the robust number of more than 3.7 million vaccinated individuals, and the almost 5-month study period.

It is important to note that our results have important limitations, some inherent in surveillance-based vaccine effectiveness studies. First, the study period was different for each vaccine, so the analysis implicitly assumes that the effect of each covariate, including vaccination is constant during the follow-up. Second, despite adjustments for age, sex, and calendar day, further important covariates such as comorbidities, medications, or socio-economic status were not included. For chronic diseases, for example, the validity issue is the extent to which the likelihood of receiving each vaccine differs for a given day, age and sex depending on whether or not a person has a chronic disease, and the extent to which the risk of infection and death and the likelihood of

detection differ. Given that some vaccines were specifically indicated for use in elderly and chronically ill patients, the bias due to chronic disease (which may occur in addition to the age effect) may have been a fundamental cause of underestimation of the effectiveness of some vaccines in middle-aged people. However, among the elderly there was no differential indication for people with and without chronic disease. Third, cases could be diagnosed based on clinical symptoms, too, which might have resulted in differential misclassification, somewhat overestimating vaccine efficacy because a physician could have been less likely to diagnose Covid-19 knowing a person is vaccinated. Differences in the likelihood of seeking SARS-CoV-2 testing, uptake of vaccines, site of vaccination, prognosis of Covid-19, and chance of detection may also have resulted in residual confounding. Importantly, vaccine effectiveness was demonstrated when the SARS-CoV-2 variant B.1.1.7 was the dominant strain in Hungary, therefore, the results do not represent the effectiveness of vaccines investigated against the delta-variant (B.1.617.2) or against new, upcoming variants.

Besides, we also need to emphasize that clinical trials assessing vaccine effectiveness were mostly conducted against the original Wuhan strain, which may explain some differences between our results and clinical trials as several studies showed reduced neutralisation activity and effectiveness against the B.1.1.7 variant compared with a non-B.1.1.7 variant [22-25].

In conclusion, in a large population of more than 3.7 million vaccinated individuals, all five investigated vaccine types were highly or very highly effective in the prevention of SARS-CoV-2 infection and Covid-19 related death during an intensive wave of the Covid-19 pandemic in Hungary. The results are largely consistent with phase III trial data and the limited number of available real-world studies.

Transparency Declaration

Author contribution:

Z Vokó: Conceptualization, Methodology, Formal analysis, Validation, Data curation and Writing – Review & Editing; **Z Kiss and I Wittmann:** Conceptualization, Methodology, Investigation, Visualization and Writing – Original Draft; **Gy Surján, R Herczeg and A Gyenesei:** Conceptualization, Methodology, Formal analysis, Validation, Data curation, Writing – Review & Editing; **O Surján, E Formanek-Balku and B Pályi:** Conceptualization, Methodology, Validation, Writing – Review & Editing; **A Miseta, L Kollár, M Kásler, C Müller:** Conceptualization, Methodology, Investigation and Supervision; **Zs Barcza:** Writing – Original Draft; **GA Molnár:** Validation, Project Administration

Conflict of Interest

Zsófia Barcza of Syntesia Medical Communications Ltd. received payment for medical writing support from the National Public Health Center of Hungary. The rest of the authors declare no conflict of interest.

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Legends of Figures

Figure 1 Launch dates of different vaccine types, dates of their respective second doses, daily number of confirmed SARS-CoV-2 infections, and number of persons covered by available vaccine supply in Hungary between 15 December 2020 and 10 June 2021 by weeks. The dotted line shows the 7-day moving average.

Tables

Table 1 Person-days, number of events and incidence rates of SARS-CoV-2 infections and Covid-19 related deaths in the fully vaccinated population as well as in their respective unvaccinated control groups.

Table 2 Estimated unadjusted and adjusted effectiveness of five different vaccine types against SARS-CoV-2 infection and Covid-19 related death in the fully vaccinated study population ≥ 7 days after the second dose in Hungary.

* The model including interaction with age did not converge with the inclusion of age groups with zero death, therefore, these were not included in these models; CI: Confidence interval; NA: value is not available as the stratum was not included in the model.

Supplementary Material

Figure S1 Distribution of vaccine types according to age in the population receiving the second dose of the vaccines

Table S1 Age and sex distribution of the study population by vaccine type.

Table S2 Available vaccine supply by week by different vaccine types.

Table S3 Estimated unadjusted and adjusted effectiveness of five different vaccine types against SARS-CoV-2 infection and Covid-19 related death in the fully vaccinated study population ≥ 14 days after the second dose in Hungary.

*The model including interaction with age did not converge with the inclusion of age groups with zero death, therefore, these were not included in these models; CI: Confidence interval; NA: value is not available as the stratum was not included in the model.

Table S4 Estimated unadjusted and adjusted effectiveness of five different vaccine types against SARS-CoV-2 infection and Covid-19 related death in the fully vaccinated study population ≥ 28 days after the second dose in Hungary.

*The model including interaction with age did not converge with the inclusion of age groups with zero death, therefore, these were not included in these models; CI: Confidence interval; NA: value is not available as the stratum was not included in the model.

Table S5 Estimated adjusted effectiveness of five different vaccine types against SARS-CoV-2 infection and Covid-19 related death in the partially vaccinated study population in Hungary. (from the 1st day of 1st vaccination till +6 days after the second dose). *The model including interaction with age did not converge with the inclusion of age groups with zero death, therefore, these were not included in these models; CI: Confidence interval; NA: value is not available as the stratum was not included in the model.

Table S6 Estimated adjusted effectiveness of five different vaccine types against SARS-CoV-2 infection and Covid-19 related death in the fully vaccinated study population ≥ 14 days after the second dose in Hungary **calendar weeks were modelled as fixed effect.**

*The model including interaction with age did not converge with the inclusion of age groups with zero death, therefore, these were not included in these models; CI: Confidence interval; NA: value is not available as the stratum was not included in the model.

	SARS-CoV-2 infection							Covid-19 related mortality					
	Observation time (100,000 person days)		Unvaccinated		Fully vaccinated		Observation time (100,000 person days)		Unvaccinated		Fully vaccinated		
	Unvaccinated	Fully vaccinated	Number of cases	Incidence rate per 100,000 person days	Number of cases	Incidence rate per 100,000 person days	Unvaccinated	Fully vaccinated	Number of cases	Incidence rate per 100,000 person days	Number of cases	Incidence rate per 100,000 person days	
Pfizer-BioNTech	16-24	1,061.22	20.06	35,822	33.76	89	3.56	1,132.24	20.12	18	0.02	0	0.00
	25-34	1,349.30	46.94	65,687	48.68	253	4.75	1,480.34	48.16	96	0.06	0	0.00
	35-44	1,502.24	73.03	83,955	55.89	391	4.84	1,677.69	76.08	327	0.19	0	0.00
	45-54	1,271.52	96.35	85,813	67.49	610	5.84	1,465.06	102.97	916	0.63	7	0.07
	55-64	1,031.48	97.10	52,619	51.01	432	4.04	1,156.81	105.70	2,146	1.86	10	0.09
	65-74	762.46	128.23	29,286	38.41	335	2.34	829.58	137.08	3,735	4.50	26	0.19
	75-84	385.37	135.78	13,386	34.74	666	4.54	430.57	151.99	3,690	8.57	118	0.78
	85+	136.89	54.21	4,644	33.93	485	8.17	154.43	55.69	2,052	13.29	119	2.14
Total	7,500.48	651.71	371,212	49.49	3,261	4.83	8,326.73	697.80	12,980	1.56	280	0.40	
Moderna	16-24	811.82	1.94	33,244	40.95	3	1.55	874.01	1.94	17	0.02	0	0.00
	25-34	1,020.50	3.75	60,310	59.10	1	0.27	1,136.76	3.89	89	0.08	0	0.00
	35-44	1,114.45	6.70	76,122	68.30	6	0.90	1,270.15	7.11	304	0.24	0	0.00
	45-54	912.44	9.06	77,696	85.15	7	0.77	1,084.07	10.10	839	0.77	0	0.00
	55-64	715.07	10.26	46,808	65.46	19	1.85	826.46	11.40	1,911	2.31	2	0.18
	65-74	462.47	15.61	25,280	54.66	16	1.02	521.49	16.64	3,215	6.17	5	0.30
	75-84	226.81	14.53	10,718	47.26	35	2.41	266.44	16.38	2,979	11.18	4	0.24
	85+	91.11	10.69	3,564	39.12	52	4.86	105.81	10.95	1,602	15.14	13	1.19
Total	5,354.67	72.54	333,742	62.33	139	1.92	6,085.20	78.41	10,956	1.80	24	0.31	
Sputnik-V	16-24	591.86	11.05	23,423	39.58	13	1.18	644.80	11.05	13	0.02	0	0.00
	25-34	731.96	23.18	41,105	56.16	29	1.25	832.25	24.24	78	0.09	0	0.00
	35-44	777.35	49.35	47,315	60.87	59	1.20	911.24	51.91	251	0.28	0	0.00
	45-54	609.21	64.93	48,697	79.93	95	1.46	757.07	71.00	656	0.87	0	0.00
	55-64	459.01	72.05	29,257	63.74	155	2.15	555.33	77.86	1,481	2.67	3	0.04
	65-74	242.47	62.05	14,427	59.50	131	2.11	292.71	65.64	2,318	7.92	5	0.08
	75-84	126.79	10.53	6,091	48.04	25	2.38	160.76	11.90	2,021	12.57	4	0.34
	85+	62.63	0.90	2,284	36.47	1	1.11	74.62	0.93	1,130	15.14	0	0.00
Total	3,601.28	294.03	212,599	59.03	508	1.73	4,228.80	314.53	7,948	1.88	12	0.04	
AstraZeneca	16-24	600.56	1.51	23,585	39.27	6	3.97	653.93	1.51	13	0.02	0	0.00
	25-34	743.30	2.91	41,487	55.81	16	5.50	844.33	3.07	78	0.09	0	0.00
	35-44	790.44	8.82	47,886	60.58	79	8.96	925.38	9.30	255	0.28	0	0.00
	45-54	620.69	29.43	49,229	79.31	310	10.53	769.67	32.13	667	0.87	5	0.16
	55-64	468.33	25.48	29,605	63.21	270	10.60	565.36	28.15	1,507	2.67	5	0.18
	65-74	249.30	3.92	14,682	58.89	5	1.27	299.95	5.16	2,364	7.88	0	0.00
	75-84	129.59	1.80	6,213	47.94	3	1.66	163.81	3.29	2,078	12.69	0	0.00
	85+	63.61	0.29	2,338	36.76	1	3.41	75.70	0.35	1,157	15.28	1	2.86
Total	3,665.82	74.17	215,025	58.66	690	9.30	4,298.13	82.96	8,119	1.89	11	0.13	
Sinopharm	16-24	539.91	5.44	18,950	35.10	5	0.92	590.16	5.44	10	0.02	0	0.00
	25-34	664.45	8.14	32,581	49.03	6	0.74	759.97	9.15	68	0.09	0	0.00
	35-44	699.55	10.57	36,219	51.78	24	2.27	826.87	12.09	230	0.28	0	0.00
	45-54	541.16	10.03	37,517	69.33	29	2.89	681.98	12.40	569	0.83	0	0.00
	55-64	404.88	57.42	22,350	55.20	456	7.94	496.80	61.95	1,294	2.60	12	0.19
	65-74	205.25	167.36	10,668	51.98	1,124	6.72	252.94	175.96	1,994	7.88	82	0.47
	75-84	111.88	79.42	4,700	42.01	593	7.47	144.35	88.53	1,701	11.78	104	1.17
	85+	57.06	7.78	1,873	32.82	77	9.90	68.36	8.05	984	14.40	28	3.48
Total	3,224.13	346.17	164,858	51.13	2,314	6.68	3,821.43	373.57	6,850	1.79	226	0.60	

Vaccinated person				Vaccine effectiveness						
			SARS-CoV-2 infection			Covid-19 related mortality				
			Unadjusted	95% CI*	Adjusted	95% CI*	Unadjusted	95% CI*	Adjusted	95% CI*
Pfizer-BioNTech	16-24	67,149	86.6%	(83.4%-89.2%)	82.3%	(78.1%-85.7%)	100.0%	(NA-100.0%)	100.0%*	(NA-NA)
	25-34	144,278	88.4%	(86.8%-89.8%)	83.2%	(80.8%-85.2%)	100.0%	(NA-100.0%)	100.0%*	(NA-NA)
	35-44	208,085	89.8%	(88.7%-90.8%)	84.2%	(82.4%-85.8%)	100.0%	(NA-100.0%)	100.0%*	(NA-NA)
	45-54	231,593	90.3%	(89.4%-91.0%)	85.6%	(84.3%-86.9%)	89.1%	(77.1%-94.8%)	84.2%	(66.8%-92.5%)
	55-64	232,871	91.5%	(90.6%-92.4%)	85.0%	(83.4%-86.5%)	94.9%	(90.5%-97.3%)	92.7%	(86.5%-96.1%)
	65-74	310,079	94.4%	(93.7%-95.1%)	85.3%	(83.5%-86.9%)	95.8%	(93.8%-97.1%)	94.3%	(91.6%-96.1%)
	75-84	230,046	88.9%	(87.8%-89.8%)	82.1%	(80.4%-83.6%)	90.9%	(89.1%-92.5%)	91.3%	(89.6%-92.8%)
	85+	72,910	78.0%	(75.5%-80.2%)	74.3%	(71.4%-76.8%)	83.9%	(80.7%-86.6%)	87.1%	(84.5%-89.3%)
Total	1,497,011	90.6%	(90.2%-90.9%)	83.3%	(82.6%-83.9%)	74.3%	(71.0%-77.1%)	90.6%	(89.4%-91.7%)	
Moderna	16-24	10,312	96.2%	(88.3%-98.8%)	80.5%	(39.4%-93.7%)	100.0%	(NA-100.0%)	100.0%*	(NA-NA)
	25-34	20,658	99.5%	(96.8%-99.9%)	97.0%	(78.6%-99.6%)	100.0%	(NA-100.0%)	100.0%*	(NA-NA)
	35-44	34,890	98.7%	(97.1%-99.4%)	90.6%	(79.1%-95.8%)	100.0%	(NA-100.0%)	100.0%*	(NA-NA)
	45-54	40,781	99.1%	(98.1%-99.6%)	93.6%	(86.7%-97.0%)	100.0%	(NA-100.0%)	100.0%*	(NA-NA)
	55-64	35,726	97.2%	(95.6%-98.2%)	84.5%	(75.7%-90.1%)	92.4%	(69.6%-98.1%)	80.3%	(20.9%-95.1%)
	65-74	39,118	98.1%	(96.9%-98.9%)	93.2%	(88.8%-95.8%)	95.1%	(88.3%-98.0%)	91.1%	(78.7%-96.3%)
	75-84	27,111	94.9%	(92.9%-96.3%)	88.9%	(84.5%-92.0%)	97.8%	(94.2%-99.2%)	97.0%	(92.0%-98.9%)
	85+	14,296	87.6%	(83.7%-90.5%)	84.1%	(79.0%-87.9%)	92.2%	(86.5%-95.5%)	92.5%	(87.0%-95.6%)
Total	222,892	96.9%	(96.4%-97.4%)	88.7%	(86.6%-90.4%)	83.0%	(74.6%-88.6%)	93.6%	(90.5%-95.7%)	
Sputnik-V	16-24	55,632	97.0%	(94.9%-98.3%)	75.5%	(57.7%-85.8%)	100.0%	(NA-100.0%)	100.0%*	(NA-NA)
	25-34	94,808	97.8%	(96.8%-98.5%)	82.7%	(75.1%-88.0%)	100.0%	(NA-100.0%)	100.0%*	(NA-NA)
	35-44	167,038	98.0%	(97.5%-98.5%)	84.7%	(80.1%-88.1%)	100.0%	(NA-100.0%)	100.0%*	(NA-NA)
	45-54	194,601	98.2%	(97.8%-98.5%)	85.7%	(82.4%-88.3%)	100.0%	(NA-100.0%)	100.0%*	(NA-NA)
	55-64	166,499	96.6%	(96.0%-97.1%)	84.8%	(82.1%-87.0%)	98.6%	(95.5%-99.5%)	96.7%	(89.8%-98.9%)
	65-74	120,096	96.5%	(95.8%-97.0%)	87.8%	(85.4%-89.8%)	99.0%	(97.7%-99.6%)	98.2%	(95.7%-99.3%)
	75-84	20,056	95.1%	(92.7%-96.7%)	85.9%	(79.1%-90.5%)	97.3%	(92.9%-99.0%)	95.4%	(87.8%-98.3%)
	85+	1,830	97.0%	(78.4%-99.6%)	90.9%	(35.7%-98.7%)	100.0%	(NA-100.0%)	100.0%*	(NA-NA)
Total	820,560	97.1%	(96.8%-97.3%)	85.7%	(84.3%-86.9%)	98.0%	(96.4%-98.8%)	97.5%	(95.6%-98.6%)	
AstraZeneca	16-24	8,995	89.9%	(77.5%-95.5%)	68.5%	(29.9%-85.9%)	100.0%	(NA-100.0%)	100.0%*	(NA-NA)
	25-34	15,313	90.2%	(83.9%-94.0%)	77.2%	(62.8%-86.1%)	100.0%	(NA-100.0%)	100.0%*	(NA-NA)
	35-44	32,886	85.2%	(81.6%-88.1%)	68.6%	(60.8%-74.9%)	100.0%	(NA-100.0%)	100.0%*	(NA-NA)
	45-54	88,266	86.7%	(85.1%-88.1%)	73.5%	(70.3%-76.5%)	81.9%	(56.5%-92.5%)	74.3%	(38.0%-89.3%)
	55-64	79,206	83.2%	(81.1%-85.1%)	68.3%	(64.1%-72.0%)	93.3%	(83.9%-97.2%)	90.8%	(77.8%-96.2%)
	65-74	51,838	97.8%	(94.8%-99.1%)	72.2%	(33.2%-88.5%)	100.0%	(NA-100.0%)	100.0%*	(NA-NA)
	75-84	23,722	96.5%	(89.2%-98.9%)	64.8%	(-9.2%-88.7%)	100.0%	(NA-100.0%)	100.0%*	(NA-NA)
	85+	3,912	90.7%	(34.1%-98.7%)	38.7%	(0%*-91.4%)	81.3%	(-134%-91.4%)	38.3%	(-340%-91.4%)
Total	304,138	84.1%	(82.9%-85.3%)	71.5%	(69.2%-73.6%)	92.9%	(87.3%-96.1%)	88.3%	(78.7%-93.5%)	
Sinopharm	16-24	65,720	97.4%	(93.7%-98.9%)	67.3%	(21.3%-86.4%)	100.0%	(NA-100.0%)	100.0%*	(NA-NA)
	25-34	91,946	98.5%	(96.7%-99.3%)	84.6%	(65.8%-93.1%)	100.0%	(NA-100.0%)	100.0%*	(NA-NA)
	35-44	104,018	95.6%	(93.5%-97.1%)	69.0%	(53.7%-79.3%)	100.0%	(NA-100.0%)	100.0%*	(NA-NA)
	45-54	80,960	95.8%	(94.0%-97.1%)	78.6%	(69.2%-85.2%)	100.0%	(NA-100.0%)	100.0%*	(NA-NA)
	55-64	126,028	85.6%	(84.2%-86.9%)	66.1%	(62.6%-69.3%)	92.5%	(86.8%-95.8%)	87.9%	(78.5%-93.1%)
	65-74	281,725	87.1%	(86.3%-87.8%)	71.1%	(69.0%-73.1%)	94.1%	(92.6%-95.2%)	91.1%	(88.9%-92.9%)
	75-84	130,323	82.2%	(80.6%-83.7%)	66.4%	(63.1%-69.4%)	90.0%	(87.8%-91.8%)	86.7%	(83.7%-89.1%)
	85+	14,745	69.8%	(62.1%-76.0%)	43.1%	(28.3%-54.9%)	75.7%	(64.7%-83.3%)	67.3%	(52.3%-77.6%)
Total	895,465	86.9%	(86.4%-87.5%)	68.7%	(67.2%-70.1%)	66.1%	(61.3%-70.3%)	87.8%	(86.1%-89.4%)	

