# Article information:

Study: Pfizer COVID vaccine efficacy wanes 27 days after dose 2 in teens
<https://www.cidrap.umn.edu/study-pfizer-covid-vaccine-efficacy-wanes-27-days-after-dose-2-teens>

# Article summary:

1. A new study finds waning Pfizer/BioNTech COVID-19 vaccine protection against symptomatic infection in Brazilian and Scottish teens starting 27 days after the second dose amid the Delta and Omicron variant waves.

2. Vaccine effectiveness (VE) against symptomatic COVID-19 peaked 14 to 27 days after dose two in both countries in both the Delta and Omicron waves, but VE against symptomatic infection began to fall 27 days after the second vaccine dose, plummeting to 5.9% in Brazil and 50.6% in Scotland at 98 days or more.

3. Protection against severe illness was still strong at 98 days in Brazil, with VE estimated at 82.7%.

# Article rating:

May be slightly imbalanced: The article presents the information in a generally reliable way, but there are minor points of consideration that could be explored further or claims that are not fully backed by appropriate evidence. Some perspectives may also be omitted, and you are encouraged to use the research topics section to explore the topic further.

# Article analysis:

The article is generally reliable as it provides a detailed analysis of a study conducted by researchers from Brazil and Scotland on the efficacy of Pfizer/BioNTech's COVID-19 vaccine among adolescents aged 12 to 17 years old. The article cites data from 503,776 COVID-19 tests of 2,948,538 adolescents from Brazil and 127,168 tests of 404,673 adolescents from Scotland over a period of time that includes both the Delta and Omicron variant waves. The article also provides an estimate of vaccine effectiveness (VE) against symptomatic infection as well as severe illness for both countries over this period.

However, there are some potential biases that should be noted when considering this article's trustworthiness and reliability. Firstly, the study only looked at two countries - Brazil and Scotland - which may not be representative of other countries or regions where different variants may be present or where vaccination rates may differ significantly from those observed in these two countries. Secondly, while the article does provide an estimate of VE against severe illness for Brazil (82.7%), it does not provide any such estimates for Scotland due to the small number of cases observed there during this period; thus readers should take this into consideration when interpreting these results. Finally, while the article does mention possible booster doses for adolescents going forward based on these findings, it does not explore any potential risks associated with such booster doses which could have been addressed in more detail if included in the discussion section of the article.

# Topics for further research:

* COVID-19 vaccine booster doses for adolescents
* COVID-19 vaccine effectiveness in different countries
* COVID-19 vaccine efficacy against severe illness
* COVID-19 vaccine efficacy in adolescents
* Risks associated with COVID-19 vaccine booster doses
* Variant-specific COVID-19 vaccine efficacy

# Report location:

<https://www.fullpicture.app/item/4c769f583a9bf01349e2b87ea191988a>