# Article information:

Efficacy and Safety of the mRNA-1273 SARS-CoV-2 Vaccine | NEJM  
<https://www.nejm.org/doi/full/10.1056/nejmoa2035389>

# Article summary:

1. The mRNA-1273 vaccine is a lipid nanoparticle–encapsulated mRNA-based vaccine that encodes the prefusion stabilized full-length spike protein of the severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2).

2. The phase 3 randomized, observer-blinded, placebo-controlled trial enrolled 30,420 volunteers who were randomly assigned in a 1:1 ratio to receive either vaccine or placebo.

3. The mRNA-1273 vaccine showed 94.1% efficacy at preventing Covid-19 illness, including severe disease, with no serious adverse events reported.

# 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 published in the New England Journal of Medicine (NEJM), which is a highly reputable source for medical research and information. The authors are all qualified medical professionals from various institutions and organizations, providing credibility to the study results presented in the article. Furthermore, the study was conducted using a randomized controlled trial design with 30,420 participants, providing strong evidence for the efficacy of the mRNA-1273 vaccine in preventing Covid-19 illness.

The article does not appear to be biased or one sided as it presents both positive and negative aspects of the vaccine such as its efficacy rate and potential side effects respectively. It also provides detailed information on how the study was conducted and what methods were used to assess its efficacy rate. Additionally, it mentions potential risks associated with taking the vaccine such as moderate transient reactogenicity after vaccination occurring more frequently in those who received it compared to those who received placebo injections.

The only potential issue with this article is that it does not provide any counterarguments or alternative perspectives on its findings which could have provided further insight into its results and implications for public health policy decisions related to Covid-19 vaccines.

# Topics for further research:

* Covid-19 vaccine safety
* mRNA-1273 vaccine side effects
* Covid-19 vaccine efficacy rate
* Randomized controlled trial design
* Public health policy decisions related to Covid-19 vaccines
* Alternative perspectives on Covid-19 vaccine efficacy

# Report location:

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