

Three-dose vaccination-induced immune responses protect against SARS-CoV-2 Omicron BA.2

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May 12, 2022

Abstract

Background: The ongoing outbreak of SARS-CoV-2 Omicron BA.2 infections in Hong Kong, the world model city of universal masking, has resulted in a major public health crisis. Although the third heterologous BNT162b2 vaccination after 2-dose CoronaVac generated higher neutralizing antibody responses than the third homologous CoronaVac booster, vaccine efficacy and correlates of immune protection against the major circulating Omicron BA.2 remains to be investigated. **Methods:** We investigated the vaccine efficacy against the Omicron BA.2 breakthrough infection among 481 public servants who had been received with SARS-CoV-2 vaccines including two-dose BNT162b2 (2×BNT, n=169), three-dose BNT162b2 (2×BNT, n=175), two-dose CoronaVac (2×CorV, n=37), three-dose CoronaVac (3×CorV, n=68) and third-dose BNT162b2 following 2×CorV (2×CorV+1BNT, n=32). Humoral and cellular immune responses after three-dose vaccination were characterized and correlated with clinical characteristics of BA.2 infection. **Results:** During the BA.2 outbreak, 29.3% vaccinees were infected. Three-dose vaccination provided protection with lower incidence rates of breakthrough infections (2×BNT 49.2% vs 3×BNT 16.6%, $p<0.0001$; 2×CorV 48.6% vs 3×CoV 20.6%, $p=0.003$). The third heterologous vaccination showed the lowest incidence (2×CorV+1×BNT 6.3%). Although BA.2 conferred the highest neutralization resistance compared with variants of concern tested, the third dose vaccination-activated spike-specific memory B and Omicron cross-reactive T cell responses contributed to reduced frequencies of breakthrough infection and disease severity. **Conclusions:** Our results have implications to timely boost vaccination and immune responses likely required for vaccine-mediated protection against Omicron BA.2 pandemic.

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Three-dose vaccination_Allergy_May 11.docx available at <https://authorea.com/users/482117/articles/568827-three-dose-vaccination-induced-immune-responses-protect-against-sars-cov-2-omicron-ba-2>

Figure 1

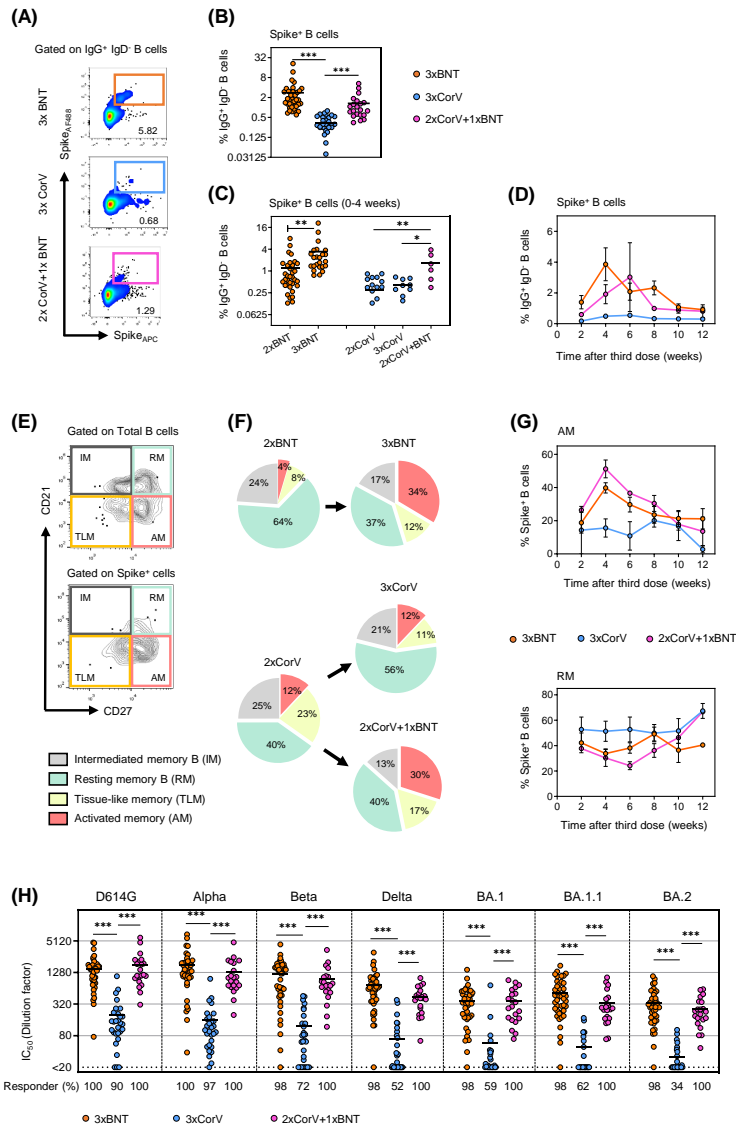


Figure 2

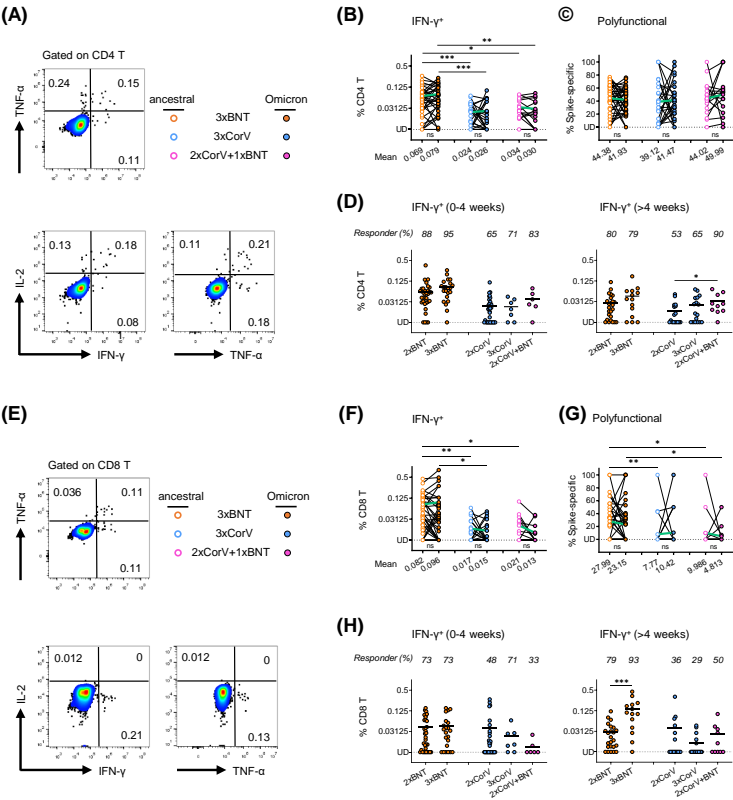


Figure 3

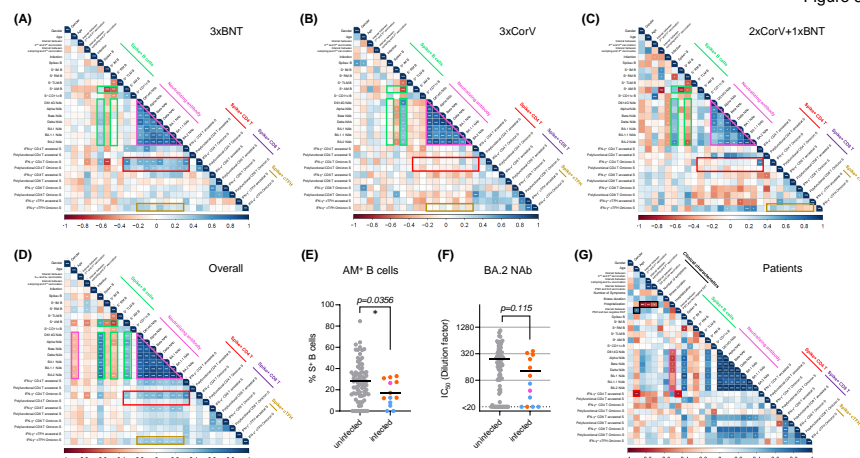


Table 1. Demographic characteristics of breakthrough infection among 481 vaccinees

Vaccinations	2xBNT (n=169)	3xBNT (n=175)	2xCorV (n=37)	3xCorV (n=68)	2xCorV+1xBNT (n=32)
Infection rate % (No. patient/Total No.)	49.2% (78/169)	16.6% (29/175)	48.6% (18/37)	20.6% (14/68)	6.3% (2/32)
Patients					
Age, year (ranges in parentheses)	32 (24-58)	40 (27-60)	45.5 (24-64)	49 (20-62)	47.5 (37-58)
Gender					
Male (% of all participants)	60 (48.8%)	20 (16.7%)	11 (47.8%)	9 (20%)	2 (7.1%)
Female (% of all participants)	18 (39.1%)	9 (16.4%)	7 (50%)	5 (21.7%)	0 (0%)
Median interval days between latest vaccination and symptom onset (ranges in parentheses)	227 (140-332)	45 (0-111)	224 (4-341)	53.5 (1-109)	25.5 (10-41)
Asymptomatic rate % (No. Asymptomatic patient/No. total patient)	3.8% (3/78)	3.4% (1/29)	0 % (0/18)	0% (0/14)	0% (0/2)
Disease severity	Mild	Mild	Mild	Mild	Mild
Number of symptoms (ranges in parentheses)	4 (0-6)	3 (0-5)	3 (1-6)	3 (1-5)	3.5 (3-5)
Presentation to hospital % (No. patients presenting to hospital/No. total patient)	19.2% (15/78)	3.4% (1/29)	22.2% (4/18)	21.4% (3/14)	50% (1/2)
Duration of illness, days (ranges in parentheses)	7 (0-19)	7 (0-19)	8 (6-21)	8 (2-14)	9.5 (2-17)
The interval days between symptom onset and two negative RAT	8 (1-20)	9 (4-18)	8 (6-12)	9 (3-14)	8 (5-11)
Values displayed are medians, with ranges in parentheses					