

Title: Effectiveness of Primary and Booster COVID-19 mRNA Vaccination against Omicron Variant SARS-CoV-2 Infection in People with a Prior SARS-CoV-2 Infection

Subtitle: A Test Negative Case Control Study

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Abstract

Background: The benefit of vaccination in people who experienced a prior SARS-CoV-2 infection remains unclear.

Objective: To estimate the effectiveness of primary (two-dose) and booster (third dose) vaccination against Omicron infection among people with a prior documented infection.

Design: Test-negative case-control study.

Setting: Yale New Haven Health System facilities.

Participants: Vaccine eligible people who received SARS-CoV-2 RT-PCR testing between November 1, 2021, and January 31, 2022.

Measurements: We conducted two analyses, each with an outcome of Omicron BA.1 infection (S-gene target failure defined) and each stratified by prior SARS-CoV-2 infection status. We estimated the effectiveness of primary and booster vaccination. To test whether booster vaccination reduced the risk of infection beyond that of the primary series, we compared the odds among boosted and booster eligible people.

Results: Overall, 10,676 cases and 119,397 controls were included (6.1% and 7.8% occurred following a prior infection, respectively). The effectiveness of primary vaccination 14-149 days after 2nd dose was 36.1% (CI, 7.1% to 56.1%) for people with and 28.5% (CI, 20.0% to 36.2%) without prior infection. The odds ratio comparing boosted and booster eligible people with prior infection was 0.83 (CI, 0.56 to 1.23), whereas the odds ratio comparing boosted and booster eligible people without prior infection was 0.51 (CI, 0.46 to 0.56).

Limitations: Misclassification, residual confounding, reliance on TaqPath assay analyzed samples.

Conclusion: While primary vaccination provided protection against BA.1 infection among people with and without prior infection, booster vaccination was only associated with additional protection in people without prior infection. These findings support primary vaccination in people regardless of prior infection status but suggest that infection history should be considered when evaluating the need for booster vaccination.

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Introduction

Although COVID-19 vaccines provide lower levels of protection against the B.1.1.529 (Omicron) than the B.1.617.2 (Delta) variant of SARS-CoV-2, current evidence indicates that primary and booster (third) vaccination significantly reduces the risk of Omicron related outcomes in the general population.(1–5) However, the benefit of vaccination in people with a prior SARS-CoV-2 infection remains uncertain. Previous studies, conducted prior to the Omicron epidemic wave, found that primary vaccination (two doses) afforded protection against reinfection beyond that provided by a prior infection(6–9) and that a booster dose significantly increase such protection.(10) In contrast, Shrestha et al. found that primary vaccination did not provide additional protection (Hazard Ratio, 0.77; 95% CI, 0.53-1.12) against SARS-CoV-2 re-infection among previously infected people during the first month of the Omicron wave.(11) Furthermore, evidence is lacking for the additional benefit of booster vaccination against Omicron infection in individuals with a prior infection, which is needed to inform vaccination policies for this sub-population.

In this study, we analyzed data from a large cohort of people from the Yale New Haven Health system who underwent molecular testing for S-gene target failure (SGTF) to evaluate the benefit of primary series and booster doses in the context of the Omicron wave. Specifically, we estimated the effectiveness of primary and booster vaccination against Omicron (lineage BA.1) infection among people with and without a documented prior SARS-CoV-2 infection. We also examined whether booster vaccination reduced the risk of Omicron infection beyond that afforded by primary vaccination among people with and without a prior documented infection.

Methods

Study Setting and Population

We conducted a test-negative case-control (TNCC) analysis using data collected as part of the Studying COVID-19 Outcomes after SARS-CoV-2 Infection and Vaccination (SUCCESS) Study at the Yale New Haven Health System (YNHH). The YNHH is a large academic health system comprising five hospital delivery networks and associated outpatient clinics in Connecticut and Rhode Island. We chose the TNCC

design because it has been shown to provide effectiveness estimates consistent with those from randomized control trials, has been widely applied to estimate real-world effectiveness for COVID-19 vaccines, and mitigates the risk of confounding introduced by care-seeking and testing access.(1,12–15)

The study population comprised vaccine eligible (≥ 5 years of age) people who had at least one SARS-CoV-2 test or mRNA (mRNA-1273 [Moderna] or BNT162b2 [Pfizer]) vaccine dose in the medical records. We identified SARS-CoV-2 RT-PCR tests that were collected from the study population and performed with the TaqPath™ COVID-19 (Thermo Fisher Scientific) diagnostic assay between November 1, 2021 and January 31, 2022, the period prior to and during the Omicron epidemic wave in Connecticut (Figure 1A). At the beginning of the study, Delta was the predominant variant in Connecticut, accounting for 99.63% (3,808 of 3,822) of the sequenced samples deposited in the GISAID database that were collected between November 1 and November 28, 2021.(16) We used the TaqPath assay to select tests as cases and controls since its S-gene probe, which fails for Omicron (BA.1) but not for Delta, allows for prediction of an Omicron infection when the primary circulating variants are Omicron and Delta.(17)

We excluded tests that were performed after receiving a heterologous primary vaccination (i.e. different first and second dose manufacturers) or an Ad26.COV2 vaccine dose. Additionally, we excluded tests that were performed among people who received booster doses prior to eligibility (defined as five months since 2nd primary vaccine dose and after booster vaccination approval in the US [September 22, 2021]).¹⁶ We excluded tests that were performed in the 90 days after a positive SARS-CoV-2 test (rapid antigen or RT-PCR), had a positive reflex result with an inconclusive S-gene target failure (SGTF) finding, or were obtained from people with more than one prior SARS-CoV-2 infection or with missing confounder data (Figure 1).

The Yale Computational Health Platform was used to extract demographic, comorbidity, COVID-19 vaccination and SARS-CoV-2 testing data from electronic medical records.(18,19) Additional COVID-19 vaccination records from the state vaccination registry were linked to the YNHH medical

records and extracted through the same platform. This study was approved by the Yale Institutional Review Board (ID# 2000030222).

Exposures

Our exposure of interest was time from completion of primary (two doses) and booster (third dose) vaccination with mRNA-1273 or BNT162b2. We stratified vaccination by time since dose (<14 days since 2nd dose, 14-149 days since 2nd dose, ≥ 150 days since 2nd dose but prior to booster dose, <14 days since booster dose, 14-59 days since booster dose, 60-89 days since booster dose and ≥ 90 days since booster dose). Tests were further stratified by a history of a prior SARS-CoV-2 infection, defined as a positive RT-PCR or rapid antigen test result in the medical record ≥ 90 days before the included test.

Case and Control Definition and Selection

A case of Omicron infection was a positive SARS-CoV-2 RT-PCR test with SGTF, defined as: 1] an ORF1ab Ct value of < 30 and S-gene Ct – ORF1ab Ct value ≥ 5 ; or 2] ORF1ab Ct value <30 and S-gene Ct value ≥ 40 .(17,20) An eligible control was a negative SARS-CoV-2 RT-PCR test collected ≥ 7 days prior to a positive test or the end of the study period (to account for non-resulted cases). Our sample included all eligible cases and up to three negative tests (controls) per person during the study period. If an individual had more than one negative test within a seven-day period, one random test was selected during the period as a control.

Statistical Analysis

We conducted two primary analyses, each stratified by prior SARS-CoV-2 infection status. First, we estimated vaccine effectiveness as one minus the odds ratio for infection comparing vaccinated to unvaccinated people. Second, we examined whether a booster dose was associated with increased protection beyond that afforded by the primary series by comparing the odds of infection among recently boosted people (14-59 days after booster dose) to the odds among booster eligible people. In alignment with CDC booster dose recommendations at the time of analysis,(21) we defined booster eligible people as those who completed their primary series ≥ 150 days (five months) prior to the included test and had not received a booster dose. For this analysis, we were interested in the level of protection associated with

a booster dose. For that reason, we excluded tests that were collected among boosted people who experienced a previous SARS-CoV-2 infection after receiving their booster dose.

As a secondary analysis, we evaluated whether the odds of infection changed over time after the administration of a booster dose by comparing the odds of infection among recently boosted people (14-59 days after booster dose) to the odds of infection among people who received their booster dose 60-89 and ≥ 90 days prior to testing.⁽²²⁾ Further, to test if changes in the odds of infection over time since booster dose receipt resulted in a loss of protection relative to booster eligible individuals, we compared the odds of infection among people who received their booster dose 60-89 and ≥ 90 days prior to testing to the odds of infection among booster eligible people. Since there was a limited number of boosted people with a prior SARS-CoV-2 infection (n=651), the secondary analysis was restricted to people without a prior infection.

A mixed effects generalized additive logistic regression was used to evaluate associations. We included the following *a priori* selected covariates: date of test (continuous), age (continuous), sex, race/ethnicity, Charlson comorbidity score (categorized as 0, 1-2, 3-4, 5+)⁽²³⁾, number of non-emergent YHH encounters in the year prior to vaccine rollout in Connecticut (December 2020; categorized as 0, 1-2, 3-4, 5+), insurance group (uninsured, Medicaid, Medicare, other), social vulnerability index (SVI) of residential zip code (continuous)²² and municipality. Continuous factors were modeled using a natural spline with 3 knots and we included a random intercept for municipality.^(24,25) To account for waning infection-mediated immunity, we included time since prior SARS-CoV-2 infection as a continuous factor in analyses limited to people with prior infection. All analyses were conducted in R, version 4.1.2.⁽²⁶⁾

Sensitivity Analyses

We performed multiple sensitivity analyses to ensure our findings were robust to alternative study design, data cleaning and modeling assumptions. Specifically, we tested the robustness of our findings to the following scenarios: 1:1 matching with replacement, exclusion of heterologous booster doses, inclusion of tests among people with more than one prior infection, exclusion of discordant test results, inclusion of positive TaqPath results with inconclusive SGTF (included as negative tests), and inclusion of all

controls. To examine if the temporality of prior SARS-CoV-2 infection and vaccinations impacted estimates of vaccine effectiveness among people with a prior infection, we conducted an analysis where we excluded tests performed among people whose prior SARS-CoV-2 infection occurred after the first dose of primary vaccination. Additionally, to evaluate whether waning of protection associated with primary vaccination influenced the risk comparisons between boosted and booster eligible people, we conducted sensitivity analyses that were restricted to tests collected among people who completed primary vaccination ≥ 150 days prior to testing and adjusted for time since completion of primary vaccination. For a detailed description, see the section on *Sensitivity Analyses* in the *Supplement*.

Results

Study Population

Between November 1, 2021, and January 31, 2022, we identified 155,827 SARS-CoV-2 tests that were performed with the TaqPath assay on samples obtained from 113,033 unique people in the YNHH system (Figure 1). The first SGTF defined Omicron infection in the study population was identified on November 11, 2021 (Figure 2). Of the 138,349 eligible tests, 10,676 were identified as Omicron (BA.1) infections (cases). From the 127,673 negative RT-PCRs, we randomly selected up to three negative tests (controls) per person, resulting in 119,397 controls (Figure 1).

Cases and controls had similar characteristics with respect to age, gender, SVI of residential zip code and Charlson comorbidity score (Table 1). However, a larger proportion of Omicron cases occurred among non-Hispanic Black people (16.6% vs 10.1% in controls) and those who were uninsured (10.2% vs 7.6% in controls) or received Medicaid (23.7% vs 13.4% in controls). Among boosted people, the median time between booster vaccination and testing was similar for cases (53 days [1st-3rd Quartile: 27 to 77 days]) and controls (41 days [1st-3rd Quartile: 22 to 64 days]). Among cases and controls, 6.1% and 7.8% had a prior SARS-CoV-2 infection. The time between prior infection and testing was similar for cases (372 days [1st-3rd Quartile: 295 to 418 days]) and controls (328 days [1st-3rd Quartile: 258 to 384 days]).

Risk of Omicron Infection among Boosted and Booster Eligible People

During the period prior to booster eligibility (14-149 days after 2nd dose), the effectiveness of primary mRNA vaccination against Omicron infection was 36.1% (95% Confidence Intervals [CI], 7.1% to 56.1%) and 28.5% (95% CI, 20.0% to 36.2%) for people with and without a prior infection, respectively. During the period of booster eligibility (150+ days after 2nd dose), the effectiveness of primary vaccination was 34.0% (95% CI, 18.5% to 46.5%) for people with and 15.3% (95% CI, 10.4% to 20.2%) for people without a prior infection. Vaccine effectiveness in the period 14-59 days after a booster dose was 45.8% (95% CI, 20.0% to 63.2%) and 56.9% (95% CI, 52.1% to 61.2%) for people with and without a prior infection, respectively (Figure 3).

The odds of Omicron infection did not differ significantly between boosted and booster eligible people with a prior SARS-CoV-2 infection (OR: 0.83 [95% CI, 0.56 to 1.22]). However, among people without a prior infection, the odds of infection were 0.51 (95% CI, 0.46 to 0.56) times lower for boosted than booster eligible people (Table 2).

In the secondary analysis that was restricted to people without a prior infection, the odds of Omicron infection increased over time since booster vaccination and was significantly higher 90+ days after a booster dose relative to the period 14-59 days after the dose (OR: 1.6 [95% CI, 1.2 to 2.0], Supplemental Table 1). Yet, the odds of infection among boosted people 90+ days after the booster dose was lower than the odds among booster eligible people (OR: 0.72 [95% CI, 0.66 to 0.91], Table 3).

Sensitivity Analyses

In sensitivity analyses, the effectiveness of booster vaccination against Omicron infection (≥ 14 days after the booster dose) ranged between 35.1% and 48.5% for people with a prior infection and 55.0% and 58.5% for people without a prior infection (Supplemental Figures 1-8). Compared with the primary analysis, we observed lower precision from our matched (1:1 with replacement) analysis (Supplemental Figure 1). Following the exclusion of tests collected among people whose prior infection occurred after their first vaccine dose, we observed non-significantly lower effectiveness estimates for primary (14-149 days after 2nd dose: 33.5% [95% CI, 2.7% to 54.6%]) and booster (14+days after booster dose: 41.9% [95% CI, 12.1% to 61.6%]) vaccination. Adjusting for time between testing and completion of primary

vaccination did not significantly alter the estimated association between booster doses and Omicron infections among people with a prior infection (OR: 0.81 [95% CI, 0.53 to 1.23]) or without prior infection (OR: 0.55 [CI, 0.49 to 0.61]) (Supplemental Table 2).

Discussion

Leveraging data from a large population of Connecticut residents, we examined the effectiveness of primary series and booster doses against Omicron infections among primary series (2-dose) mRNA recipients with and without a prior infection. We found primary vaccination was associated with significant but low levels of protection among people with and without a prior infection. While booster vaccination was associated with protection beyond that afforded by the primary series in people without a prior infection, we did not identify a significant increase in protection among people with a prior infection.

Contrary to the findings of Shrestha et al.,⁽¹¹⁾ our analysis, which ascertained Omicron infection in cases by the presence of SGTF and had increased precision for vaccine effectiveness, found that primary vaccination was associated with a significant reduction in the risk (34.0% [95% CI, 18.5% to 46.5%]) of Omicron infection among people with a prior infection. Though we found the level of protection afforded by primary vaccination to be low, our findings suggest that primary vaccination may be warranted regardless of prior infection status.

Our estimate of booster vaccination effectiveness among previously infected people had reduced precision (45.8% [95% CI, 20.0% to 63.2%]) compared to the estimate for people without a prior infection (56.9% [95% CI, 52.1% to 61.2%]). Because the differences in these estimates may be driven by differences in care-seeking behaviors, we caution their direct comparison. However, in a parallel analysis, the odds of infection did not differ significantly (OR: 0.83 [95% CI, 0.56 to 1.22]) between boosted and booster eligible people with a prior SARS-CoV-2 infection. Together, these findings suggest that boosters may not confer additional protection beyond that afforded by primary vaccination among previously infected people and that, in vaccine limited scenarios, individuals who received a primary series and have been previously infected should not be prioritized for a booster dose. These findings provide supportive

evidence for the inclusion of documented prior SARS-CoV-2 infections in addition to vaccinations for future vaccination requirements and mandatory proof of immunity (such as vaccination cards). (11,27–32) However, given the reduced precision of these estimates, additional research from other regions should be conducted to provide additional clarity on the benefits of boosters within this sub-population.

In alignment with prior studies,(1,7,33) we found the risk of Omicron infection among boosted people without a prior infection increased significantly three months after booster dose administration. However, the odds of infection among boosted people remained significantly lower than the odds among booster eligible people (OR: 0.7 [95% CI, 0.6 to 0.9]). Thus, even with the decline in protection, booster vaccination appears to provide additional protection beyond that conferred by primary vaccination in people without a prior SARS-CoV-2 infection.

Weekly testing for certain unvaccinated professionals, such as employees of healthcare facilities that accept Medicare and/or Medicaid or Connecticut state employees, was required by the state and federal government during the study period.(34,35) Because such requirements resulted in increased testing among unvaccinated but not vaccinated persons, our vaccine effectiveness estimates are likely conservative. However, the bias introduced by required testing does not extend to the comparisons among vaccinated groups and our findings comparing boosted to booster eligible people are likely to be unaffected by testing policies.

Limitations

Our analysis was limited to a population of Connecticut residents and was reliant on medical record data that is subject to misclassification. In the place of whole genome sequence data, we used SGTF status to ascertain Omicron infections as cases. The use of SGTF as a proxy has been widely used during the Omicron epidemic wave and has been recommended as an indicator of Omicron lineage BA.1 infection by the WHO.^{1,19} While a new sub-lineage of the Omicron variant (BA.2) has been detected in the US without SGTF, sequencing data from YNHHS showed 100% agreement between SGTF and whole genome sequence-defined Omicron through December 2021.(17) In January 2022, we observed a small number (184) of positive tests that did not have SGTF and were not included as cases in the analyses. Our sample

is overly representative of mild cases of SARS-CoV-2 infection since TaqPath testing was primarily employed in the YHH outpatient setting. Additionally, our sample excluded cases with high Ct values since Ct values of at least 30 were required for SGTF calls.

We did not have adequate sample to evaluate the level of protection conferred by two or more prior infections (n=49). We expect a proportion of prior SARS-CoV-2 infections may have gone undetected and that ascertainment of prior infection history may be subject to misclassification. Nevertheless, our analyses of people with documented prior infection are unaffected by such misclassification. Despite accounting for health seeking behavior in our study design and confounder selection, residual behavioral differences may exist. Finally, the analyses were not powered to test associations for severe COVID-19, we therefore cannot exclude that booster vaccination may increase protection against such outcomes in people with a prior SARS-CoV-2 infection.

Conclusion

Primary vaccination with two COVID-19 mRNA vaccine doses provided significant but limited protection among people with and without a prior SARS-CoV-2 infection. While booster vaccination resulted in additional protection beyond that afforded by the primary vaccination among people without a prior infection, it did not result in additional protection among previously infected people. These findings support primary vaccination regardless of prior infection history but suggest that a person's history of prior SARS-CoV-2 infection should be considered in subsequent vaccination decisions, such as booster vaccination.

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Data Use Agreement: The data used in this study belongs to Yale University. Qualified researchers may submit a data share request for de-identified patient level data by contacting the corresponding author with a detailed description of the research question.

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management platform for healthcare; and has received grants from Merck and Regeneron Pharmaceutical for research related to COVID-19. Other authors declare no conflict of interest.

Figure Legends

Figure 1: Selection of Tests for the Case Control Analysis

Legend: The sample was limited to RT-PCRs run on the TaqPath™ COVID-19 (Thermo Fisher Scientific) among vaccine eligible individuals. Case status was defined based on the reflex results. We included all positive tests (cases) and up to three negative tests (controls) per person. Cases and controls were stratified by presence of prior infection, or a positive RT-PCR or rapid antigen test at least 90 days before testing. ^a Vaccine eligible defined as age ≥ 5 years; ^b The first S-gene target failure (SGTF) defined Omicron (BA.1 Lineage) variant infection in the study population was identified on November 11, 2021; ^c Excluded tests that were performed after a person was given a booster dose before FDA authorization or that was given less than 150 days after primary vaccination completion; ^d There were 182 people with missing SVI data and 52 people with missing sex data; ^e People were allowed to contribute up to three negative tests to the control sample. If they had more than three negative tests over the study period, three tests were randomly selected. If a person had more than one negative test within a 7-day period, a random test was selected.

Figure 2: Daily SARS-CoV-2 Infections Caused by Omicron (BA.1 Lineage) and Delta Variants Identified during TaqPath Testing at the Yale New Haven Hospital System between November 1, 2021 and January 31, 2022

Legend: TaqPath™ COVID-19 (Thermo Fisher Scientific) confirmed SARS-CoV-2 infections among vaccine eligible individuals. Infections were classified as Omicron (BA.1 Lineage) based on presence of S-gene target failure (SGTF).

Figure 3: Effectiveness of Primary and Booster Vaccination with COVID-19 mRNA Vaccines Against SARS-COV-2 Omicron (BA.1 Lineage) Variant Infections, Stratified by the History of a Prior SARS-CoV-2 Infection

Legend: Forest plot depicting vaccine effectiveness against any Omicron (BA.1 Lineage) and Delta infections for both US approved mRNA vaccines (BNT162b2 and mRNA-1273) among people with and

without a prior infection. Prior infection was defined as a positive RT-PCR or rapid antigen test at least 90 days before testing. Omicron infection was defined as the presence of S-gene target failure (SGTF) defined as ORF1ab Ct < 30 and S-gene – ORF1ab >= 5, or ORF1ab < 30 and S-gene >= 40. Vaccine effectiveness was estimated as 1-OR from a model adjusted for date of test, age, sex, race/ethnicity, Charlson comorbidity score, number of non-emergent visits in the year prior to the vaccine rollout in Connecticut, insurance status, municipality, and social vulnerability index (SVI) of residential zip code in all analyses and time between testing and last prior infection in analyses of people with prior infection.

Tables

Table 1: Characteristics of SARS-CoV-2 Tests Included as Cases or Controls between November 1, 2021 and January 31, 2022.

Characteristic	Case ^a (N=10676)	Control ^a (N=119397)
Age in years [Median (p25-p75)]	35 [21, 50]	39 [21, 55]
Sex [N (%)]		
Female	5908 (55.3%)	69994 (58.6%)
Male	4768 (44.7%)	49403 (41.4%)
Race/Ethnicity [N (%)]		
Black or African American	1773 (16.6%)	12006 (10.1%)
Hispanic or Latino	2249 (21.1%)	14177 (11.9%)
Other/Unknown	1513 (14.2%)	17874 (15.0%)
White	5141 (48.2%)	75340 (63.1%)
Social Vulnerability Index (SVI) Median (Q1, Q3)]	0.5 [0.5, 0.5]	0.5 [0.5, 0.5]
Insurance Group [N (%)]		
Uninsured	1087 (10.2%)	9034 (7.6%)
Medicaid	2534 (23.7%)	16012 (13.4%)
Medicare	306 (2.9%)	5870 (4.9%)
Other	6749 (63.2%)	88481 (74.1%)
Non-emergent healthcare visits ^c [Median (p25-p75)]	0 [0, 5.00]	0 [0, 5.00]
Charlson Comorbidity Score ^b [Median (p25-p75)]	0 [0, 0]	0 [0, 1.0]
Prior SARS-CoV-2 Infection ^d [N (%)]		
Yes	646 (6.1%)	9332 (7.8%)
No	10030 (93.9%)	110065 (92.2%)
Vaccination status at time of testing [N (%)]		
Unvaccinated	5484 (51.4%)	58481 (49.0%)
Incomplete primary vaccination (<14 days after 2 nd dose)	668 (6.3%)	8373 (7.0%)
Complete primary vaccination		
14-149 days after 2 nd dose	495 (4.6%)	4072 (3.4%)
≥150 days after 2 nd dose (pre-booster dose)	3415 (32.0%)	38094 (31.9%)
Booster vaccination		
<14 days after booster (3 rd) dose	72 (0.7%)	1383 (1.2%)
≥14 days after booster (3 rd) dose	542 (5.1%)	8994 (7.5%)
SARS-CoV-2 testing		
Days after 2 nd dose [Median (p25-p75)] ^e	245 [215, 275]	236 [202, 270]
Days after booster (3 rd) dose [Median (p25-p75)]	53 [27, 77]	41 [22, 64]
Days after prior SARS-CoV-2 infection [Median (p25-p75)]	372 [295, 418]	328 [258, 384]

^a Participants allowed to contribute both cases and up to three controls tests, cases were limited to Omicron (BA.1 lineage) cases defined as presence of SGTF

^b Score as of December 2020

^c Number of non-emergent visits to YNHH in the year (December 2nd 2019-December 1st 2020) prior to initiation of COVID-19 vaccination at YNHH.

^d Prior infections defined as positive RT-PCR or rapid antigen test performed ≥90 days prior to the index test.

^e SARS-CoV-2 testing: 57,897 tests were collected after the 2nd dose, 10,991 tests were collected after a booster dose, 9,978 tests were collected after a prior infection

Table 2: Risk of SARS-CoV-2 Omicron (BA.1 Lineage) Variant Infection among People Who Received Booster Vaccination Relative to Booster Eligible People, According to History of a Prior SARS-CoV-2 Infection

Prior SARS-CoV-2 infection history and vaccination status	Cases	Omicron	
		Controls	Odds ratio ^a
With a prior infection^b			
Booster eligible, ≥150 days after 2 nd dose (pre-booster dose) ^c	199	2982	Reference
Boosted, ≥14 days after booster (3 rd) dose ^d	37	632	0.83 (0.56-1.22)
Without a prior infection^b			
Booster eligible, ≥150 days after 2 nd dose (pre-booster dose) ^c	3216	35112	Reference
Boosted. ≥14 days after booster (3 rd) dose ^d	505	8482	0.51 (0.46-0.56)

^a Adjusted for date of test, age, sex, race/ethnicity, insurance, Charlson Comorbidity Score, SVI of zip code, municipality, and number of non-emergent visits during the year prior to vaccine rollout in Connecticut (December 2nd 2019 and December 1st 2020) in all analyses and time between testing and last prior infection in analyses of people with prior infection.

^b Prior infection defined as a positive RT-PCR or rapid antigen test at least 90 days prior to included test

^c Booster eligible defined as primary series recipients who completed their primary series 150+ days prior to the test and were yet to receive a booster (third) dose; 150 days was selected as it reflects the CDC booster recommendations at the time of manuscript submission

^d Six tests were collected among people with a prior infection that occurred following their booster dose and were removed from this analysis

Table 3. Risk of SARS-CoV-2 Omicron (BA.1 Lineage) Variant Infection among People Who Received Booster Vaccination Relative to Booster Eligible People^a, According to Time after Receiving a Booster Vaccine Dose

Vaccine status at testing	Case	Control	Odds ratio^b	P-value^b
Primary Series: 150+ days after 2 nd dose (pre-booster dose) ^c	3216	35112	-	-
Boosted: 14-59 days after booster (3 rd) dose	267	5634	0.46 (0.40-0.52)	<0.001
Boosted: 60-89 days after booster (3 rd) dose	151	2037	0.53 (0.44-0.63)	0.000
Boosted: 90+ days after booster (3 rd) dose	87	811	0.72 (0.57-0.91)	0.006

^a Limited to people without prior documented SARS-CoV-2 infections

^b Adjusted for date of test, age (in years), sex, race/ethnicity, insurance, comorbidity (Charlson Score), SVI of zip code, presence of prior infection, municipality, and number of non-emergent visits during the year prior to vaccine rollout in Connecticut (December 2nd 2019 and December 1st 2020)

^c Booster eligible defined as primary series recipients who completed their primary series (2-doses) 150+ days prior to the test and were yet to receive a booster (third) dose; 150 days was selected as it reflects the CDC booster recommendations at the time of manuscript submission

Figures

Figure 1: Selection of Tests for the Case Control Analysis

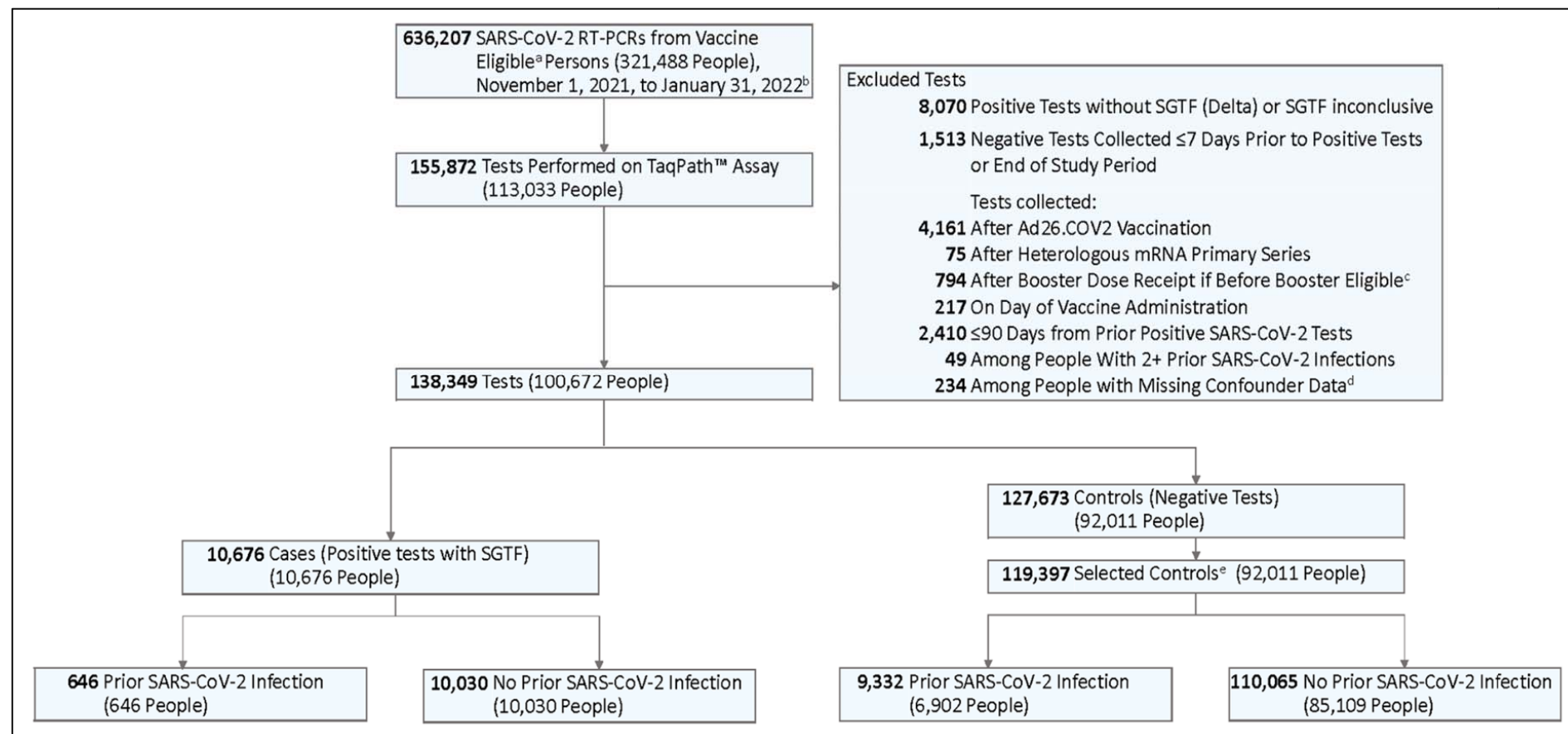


Figure 2: Daily SARS-CoV-2 Infections Caused by Omicron (BA.1 Lineage) and Delta Variants Identified during TaqPath Testing at the Yale New Haven Hospital System between November 1, 2021 and January 31, 2022

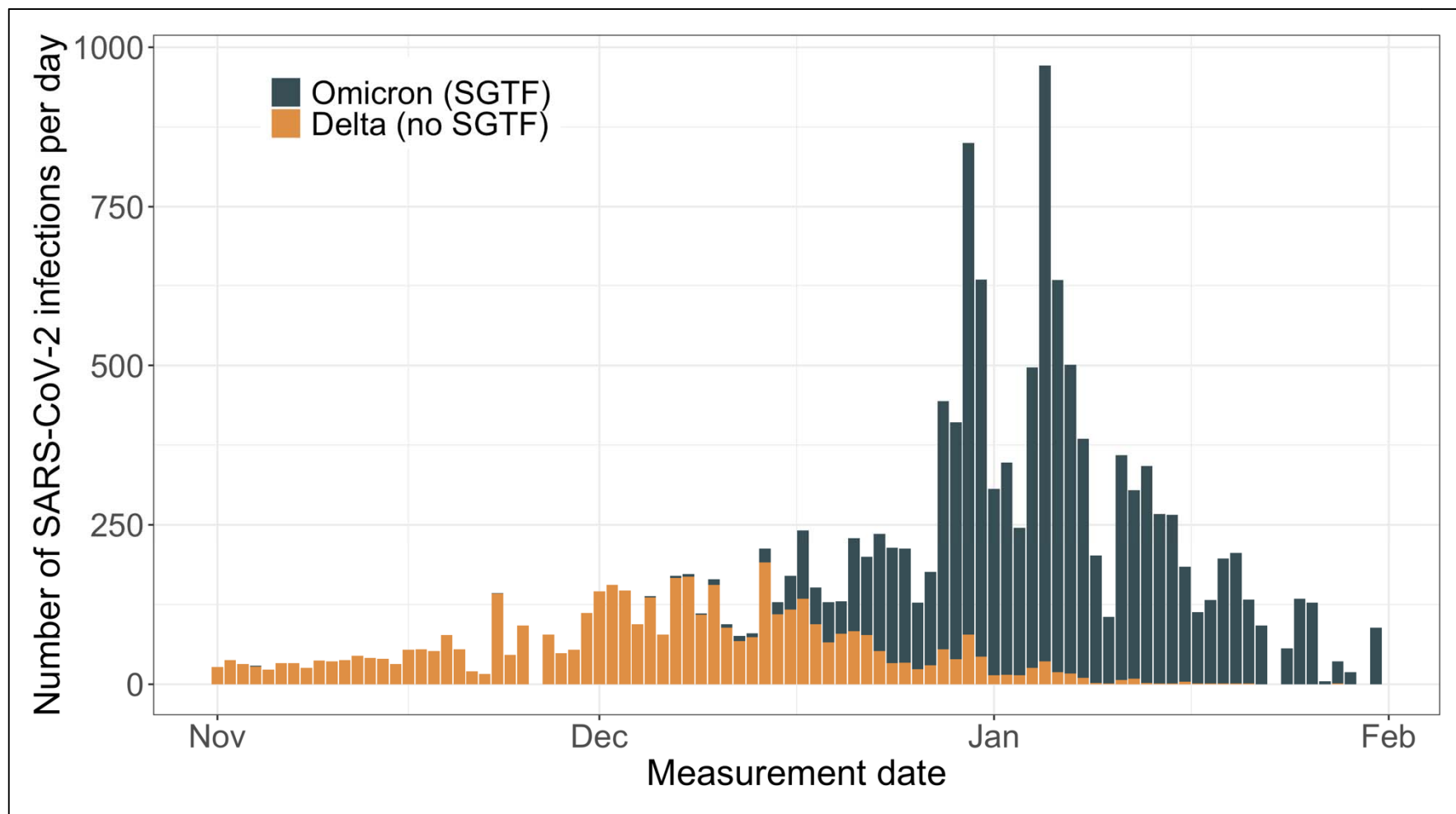


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