

## ORIGINAL ARTICLE

# Effect of Covid-19 Vaccination on Transmission of Alpha and Delta Variants

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## ABSTRACT

**BACKGROUND**

Before the emergence of the B.1.617.2 (delta) variant of severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2), vaccination reduced transmission of SARS-CoV-2 from vaccinated persons who became infected, potentially by reducing viral loads. Although vaccination still lowers the risk of infection, similar viral loads in vaccinated and unvaccinated persons who are infected with the delta variant call into question the degree to which vaccination prevents transmission.

**METHODS**

We used contact-testing data from England to perform a retrospective observational cohort study involving adult contacts of SARS-CoV-2-infected adult index patients. We used multivariable Poisson regression to investigate associations between transmission and the vaccination status of index patients and contacts and to determine how these associations varied with the B.1.1.7 (alpha) and delta variants and time since the second vaccination.

**RESULTS**

Among 146,243 tested contacts of 108,498 index patients, 54,667 (37%) had positive SARS-CoV-2 polymerase-chain-reaction (PCR) tests. In index patients who became infected with the alpha variant, two vaccinations with either BNT162b2 or ChAdOx1 nCoV-19 (also known as AZD1222), as compared with no vaccination, were independently associated with reduced PCR positivity in contacts (adjusted rate ratio with BNT162b2, 0.32; 95% confidence interval [CI], 0.21 to 0.48; and with ChAdOx1 nCoV-19, 0.48; 95% CI, 0.30 to 0.78). Vaccine-associated reductions in transmission of the delta variant were smaller than those with the alpha variant, and reductions in transmission of the delta variant after two BNT162b2 vaccinations were greater (adjusted rate ratio for the comparison with no vaccination, 0.50; 95% CI, 0.39 to 0.65) than after two ChAdOx1 nCoV-19 vaccinations (adjusted rate ratio, 0.76; 95% CI, 0.70 to 0.82). Variation in cycle-threshold (Ct) values (indicative of viral load) in index patients explained 7 to 23% of vaccine-associated reductions in transmission of the two variants. The reductions in transmission of the delta variant declined over time after the second vaccination, reaching levels that were similar to those in unvaccinated persons by 12 weeks in index patients who had received ChAdOx1 nCoV-19 and attenuating substantially in those who had received BNT162b2. Protection in contacts also declined in the 3-month period after the second vaccination.

**CONCLUSIONS**

Vaccination was associated with a smaller reduction in transmission of the delta variant than of the alpha variant, and the effects of vaccination decreased over time. PCR Ct values at diagnosis of the index patient only partially explained decreased transmission. (Funded by the U.K. Government Department of Health and Social Care and others.)

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RANDOMIZED, CONTROLLED TRIALS<sup>1-3</sup> and real-world population studies<sup>4,5</sup> have shown that vaccines against severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2), the virus that causes coronavirus disease 2019 (Covid-19), have prevented infection and adverse outcomes from several SARS-CoV-2 variants, including the B.1.1.7 (alpha) and B.1.617.2 (delta) variants.<sup>6-8</sup> Vaccination may also prevent onward transmission both by reducing symptomatic infections and asymptomatic infections (and therefore the number of infectious persons) and by reducing onward spread from persons who have become infected despite vaccination. Household studies have shown that vaccination reduced onward transmission of the alpha variant from persons who became infected despite vaccination.<sup>9-12</sup> One hypothesized mechanism is that viral loads observed in persons infected with the alpha variant after vaccination<sup>7,13</sup> are lower than those among unvaccinated persons, and the viral load is associated with the likelihood of infection in contacts.<sup>14,15</sup>

However, in persons infected with the delta variant, viral loads are similar in vaccinated and unvaccinated persons,<sup>8,16</sup> although the duration of viral shedding may be reduced.<sup>17,18</sup> The absence of a reported difference in viral loads between vaccinated and unvaccinated infected persons calls into question whether vaccination controls the spread of the delta variant as effectively as it controls the spread of the alpha variant and whether, with increased transmissibility,<sup>19</sup> the maintained viral load after vaccination explains the rapid global spread of the delta variant despite increasing vaccination coverage.

We used national contact-testing data from England to investigate the effect of vaccination on onward transmission of SARS-CoV-2. We also examined how this effect varies with the alpha and delta variants.

## METHODS

### INDEX PATIENTS, CONTACTS, AND VARIANTS

We performed a retrospective observational cohort study involving adult contacts ( $\geq 18$  years of age) of symptomatic or asymptomatic SARS-CoV-2–infected adult index patients. Data were obtained from the National Health Service (NHS) Test and Trace, a contact-tracing and testing service. Contacts (persons living in the same household or in

face-to-face distance from an index patient, within  $<1$  m for  $\geq 1$  minute or within  $<2$  m for  $\geq 15$  minutes) were eligible for inclusion in the study if they had undergone polymerase-chain-reaction (PCR) testing 1 to 10 days after the index patient had a positive PCR test (typically after the development of symptoms of Covid-19, but also after positive asymptomatic antigen screening). The 1- to 10-day period was chosen to enrich for contacts for whom the index patient was the most likely source of any infection<sup>15</sup> (details about alternative periods that were tested in a sensitivity analysis are provided in the Supplementary Appendix, available with the full text of this article at NEJM.org).

We included only index patients with PCR tests performed by one of three national “lighthouse” laboratories (Milton Keynes, Alderley Park, and Glasgow) that used the same standardized workflow and TaqPath PCR assay (Thermo Fisher Scientific) to test for three gene targets: spike (S), nucleocapsid (N), and open reading frame 1ab (*ORF1ab*). Contacts could undergo testing at any community or hospital laboratory that reported results to Test and Trace. The vaccination status of patients and contacts was obtained from the National Immunisation Management Service (details are provided in the Supplementary Appendix).

Index patients who had undergone testing between January 1 and July 31, 2021, were included. Cases were classified as alpha variant infections on the basis of S-gene target failure while this was a reliable proxy (until June 6, after which  $<6\%$  of the patients had S-gene target failure). After May 10, 2021, spread of the delta variant throughout the United Kingdom meant that more than 98% of sequenced SARS-CoV-2 samples were classified as the alpha or delta variants,<sup>19</sup> so S-gene detection after May 10 was used as a proxy for the delta variant (details are provided in the Supplementary Appendix). In order to control as much as possible for biases related to health-seeking behavior (including differences in behavior before and after vaccination), access to testing, and case ascertainment, we restricted our study to tested contacts.<sup>20</sup>

### STUDY OVERSIGHT

The study was performed as part of public health surveillance and NHS Test and Trace program quality assurance, under Section 251 of the NHS Act 2006, with approvals from Public Health Eng-

land and the Department of Health and Social Care. The Research Ethics and Governance Group of Public Health England (the research ethics committee of that organization) reviewed the study protocol and confirmed compliance with all regulatory requirements. Given that no regulatory or ethical issues were identified, it was decided that full ethical review was not a requirement for this study, and the protocol was approved. The authors vouch for the accuracy and completeness of the data and for the fidelity of the study to the protocol.

#### STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

We used multivariable Poisson regression to investigate associations between onward transmission (i.e., to contacts with PCR tests positive for SARS-CoV-2) and the vaccination status of index patients (unvaccinated, partially vaccinated [from the date of the first vaccination to 13 days after the second vaccination], or vaccinated twice [ $\geq 14$  days after the second vaccination]) and the vaccine type (ChAdOx1 nCoV-19 [also known as AZD1222; AstraZeneca] or BNT162b2 [Pfizer–BioNTech]). We investigated differences between transmission from index patients infected with the alpha variant and transmission from those infected with the delta variant, and we used prespecified interaction terms to assess whether vaccine associations differed according to variant. We also included model terms for the time since the second BNT162b2 or ChAdOx1 nCoV-19 vaccination.

Adjustment was made for the following covariates: the type of exposure between index patients and contacts (living in the same household or residence, visiting a household, at activities or events, or at the workplace or an educational facility); index-patient characteristics (age, sex, and symptom status); contact characteristics (age, sex, vaccination status, and time since vaccination, as described above); socioeconomic disadvantage as assessed with an index of multiple deprivation (a national indication of the level of social, health-related, and economic deprivation according to local geographic area of residence); local weekly incidence of SARS-CoV-2 infection as determined from national testing data; and calendar time (reflecting temporal changes in behavior and social distancing, the likelihood of acquisition of SARS-CoV-2 from a third party, population-wide vaccine uptake, and the percentage of unvaccinated persons who were previously

infected) (Table S1 in the Supplementary Appendix). We accounted for nonlinearity, interactions, and multiple testing. Heterogeneity rate ratios and 95% confidence intervals were calculated with the use of interaction terms and contrasts between levels of categorical variables. Additional details of all statistical methods used are provided in the Supplementary Methods section in the Supplementary Appendix.

We refitted models to include cycle-threshold (Ct) values (indicative of viral load<sup>21</sup>) in the index patient to investigate the relationship between Ct values and transmission. We used these models to perform a mediation analysis to assess whether the effect of the vaccination status of the index patient was explained by Ct values at diagnosis.

## RESULTS

#### PATIENTS AND CONTACTS

We obtained data on 661,315 adult contacts of 374,115 adult index patients; 173,460 of these contacts (26%) had undergone PCR testing between January 2 and August 2, 2021. The demographic characteristics of the patients and contacts were broadly representative of persons with Covid-19 in England (Table S2) and were similar in the contacts who had undergone testing and those who had not undergone testing (Table S3).

A total of 27,217 of the contacts who had undergone testing (16%) and had incomplete data were excluded (see the Results section in the Supplementary Appendix). Of the remaining 146,243 tested contacts of 108,498 index patients, 54,667 (37%) had positive SARS-CoV-2 PCR tests. The median age of the index patients was 34 years (interquartile range, 24 to 49; range, 18 to 102), and the median age of the contacts was 43 years (interquartile range, 29 to 54; range, 18 to 107). A total of 55,354 of the index patients (51%) and 83,206 of the contacts (57%) were female (Tables S4 and S5). Among the 147,279 exposures between index patients and contacts, 97,204 occurred within households and residences (66%), 16,505 during visits to households (11%), 16,114 at events and activities (11%), and 16,420 at the workplace or an educational facility (11%).

#### INDEX-PATIENT VACCINATION AND ONWARD TRANSMISSION

A total of 35,459 of 76,401 contacts of unvaccinated index patients (46%) had positive PCR tests, as did

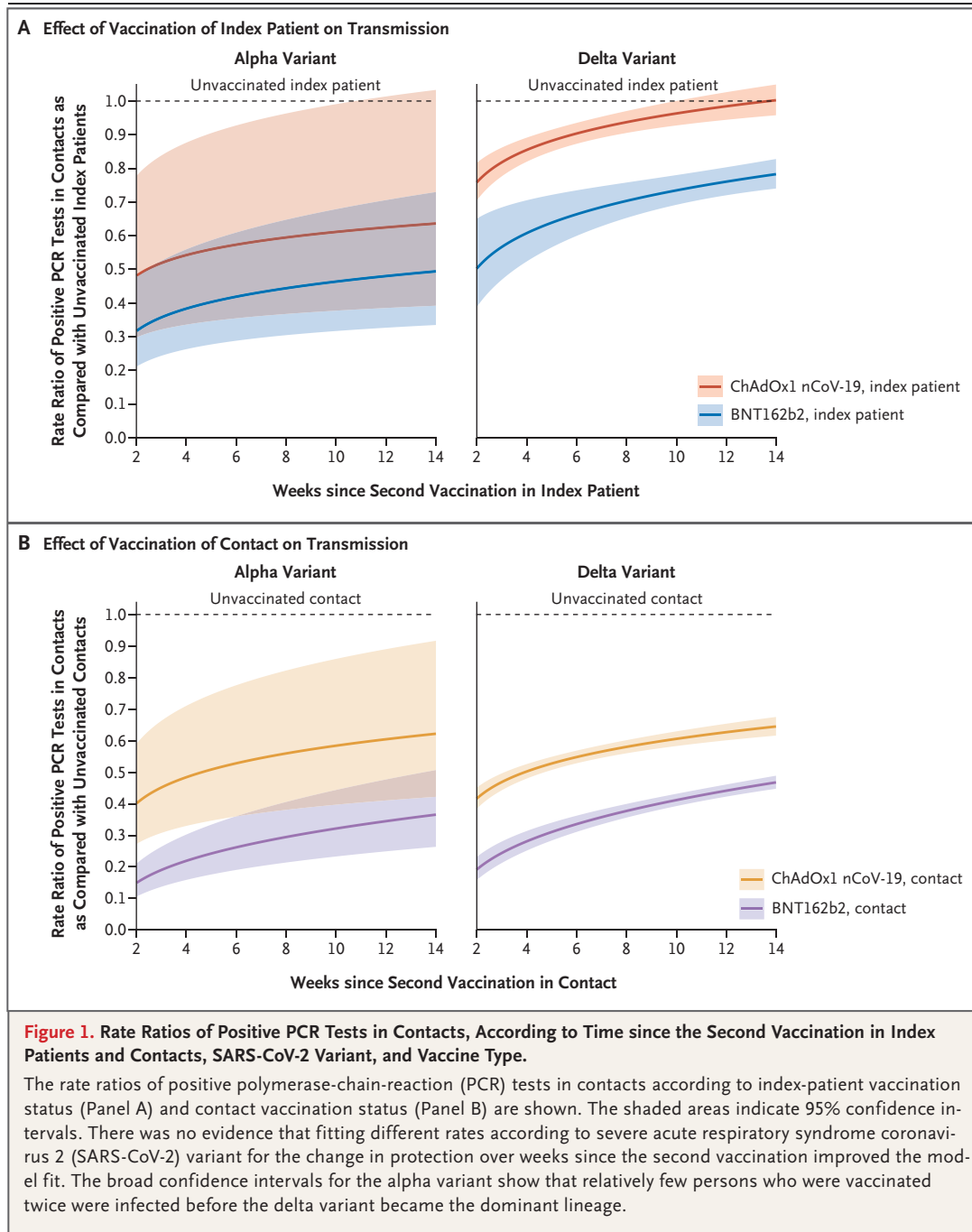
**Table 1. Relationship between Positive PCR Tests in Contacts and the Vaccination Status of Index Patients and Contacts.\***

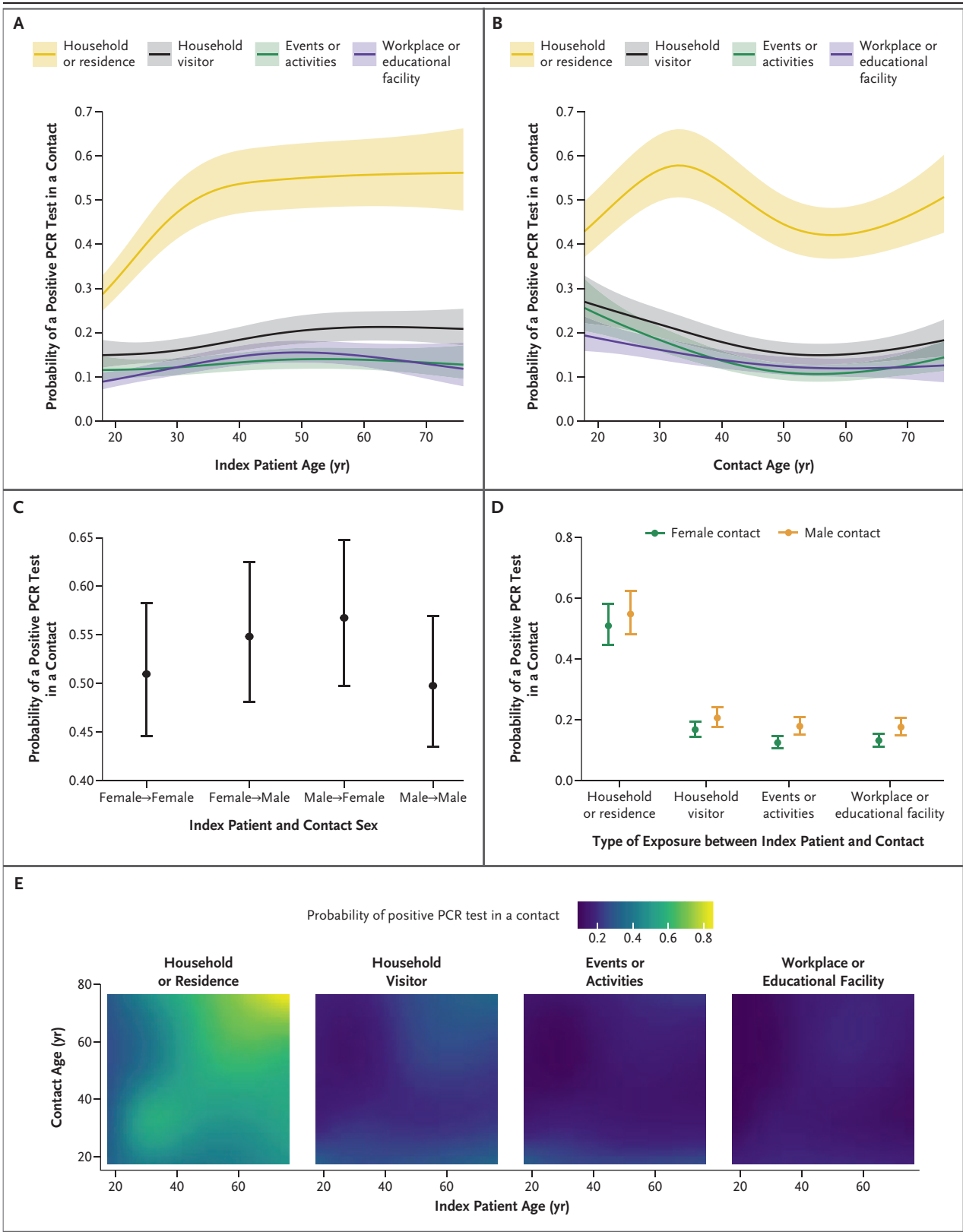
Characteristic	Transmission of Alpha Variant		Transmission of Delta Variant		Delta Variant vs. Alpha Variant
	Index Patient–Contact Pairs <i>number</i>	Adjusted Rate Ratio (95% CI)	Index Patient–Contact Pairs <i>number</i>	Adjusted Rate Ratio (95% CI)	
<b>Vaccination status of index patient</b>					
Unvaccinated	52,566	—	23,835	—	—
Partially vaccinated†					
ChAdOx1 nCoV-19	3,619	0.90 (0.86–0.94)	7,617	0.95 (0.91–0.99)	1.06 (1.00–1.12)
BNT162b2	3,917	0.88 (0.85–0.91)	27,122	0.83 (0.81–0.86)	0.94 (0.90–0.99)
<b>Vaccinated twice‡</b>					
ChAdOx1 nCoV-19	99	0.48 (0.30–0.78)	21,322	0.76 (0.70–0.82)	1.58 (0.97–2.56)
BNT162b2	176	0.32 (0.21–0.48)	5,970	0.50 (0.39–0.65)	1.59 (1.07–2.35)
<b>Vaccination status of contact</b>					
Unvaccinated	52,321	—	12,796	—	—
Partially vaccinated†					
ChAdOx1 nCoV-19	3,739	0.94 (0.91–0.98)	8,568	0.69 (0.66–0.72)	0.73 (0.69–0.77)
BNT162b2	3,829	0.85 (0.82–0.88)	17,170	0.67 (0.65–0.69)	0.79 (0.76–0.83)
<b>Vaccinated twice‡</b>					
ChAdOx1 nCoV-19	151	0.40 (0.27–0.59)	32,212	0.42 (0.38–0.45)	1.04 (0.70–1.53)
BNT162b2	337	0.15 (0.11–0.21)	15,120	0.19 (0.16–0.23)	1.28 (0.92–1.78)

\* Results for index patients and contacts who received two vaccinations were estimated 14 days after the second vaccination. Adjustment was made for the type of exposure between patients and contacts, index-patient characteristics (age, sex, and symptom status), contact characteristics (age and sex), local deprivation, local incidence of severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 infection, and calendar time. There was no evidence that adding an interaction between the index patient and contact vaccination status improved the model fit. There was evidence of greater associated reductions in transmission of the delta variant after the second vaccination in the index patient with BNT162b2 than with ChAdOx1 nCoV-19 (heterogeneity rate ratio, 1.51; 95% confidence interval [CI], 1.15 to 1.97) but no evidence of a difference between the vaccines with respect to transmission of the alpha variant (heterogeneity rate ratio, 1.51; 95% CI, 0.81 to 2.85). Two BNT162b2 vaccinations in contacts were associated with greater reductions in the incidence of positive PCR tests than two ChAdOx1 nCoV-19 vaccinations for both the alpha variant (heterogeneity rate ratio, 2.68; 95% CI, 1.61 to 4.47) and the delta variant (heterogeneity rate ratio, 2.17; 95% CI, 1.78 to 2.65). † Partial vaccination encompasses the period from the date of the first vaccination to 13 days after the second vaccination. ‡ Persons were considered to be vaccinated twice 14 or more days after the second vaccination.

3878 of 11,236 (35%) contacts of index patients who were partially vaccinated with ChAdOx1 nCoV-19, 7947 of 31,039 (26%) contacts of index patients who were partially vaccinated with BNT162b2, 6067 of 21,421 (28%) contacts of patients vaccinated twice with ChAdOx1 nCoV-19, and 1316 of 6146 (21%) contacts of patients vaccinated twice with BNT162b2. Among the index

patients who were vaccinated twice, the median time from the second vaccination to a positive PCR test for the alpha variant was 27 days (interquartile range, 18 to 43) with the ChAdOx1 nCoV-19 vaccine and 42 days (interquartile range, 26 to 63) with the BNT162b2 vaccine; the median time from the second vaccination to a positive PCR test for the delta variant was 51 days (interquartile range,





**Figure 2 (facing page). Estimated Probabilities of a Positive PCR Test among Contacts.**

Shown are the estimated probabilities of a positive PCR test among contacts, according to the type of exposure between the index patient and contact and the age of the index patient (Panel A), the type of exposure and the age of the contact (Panel B), the sex of the index patient and contact (Panel C), the sex of the contact and the type of exposure (Panel D), and the type of exposure and age of the index patient and contact (Panel E). For each panel, all the other covariates are set to reference values for categorical values and to median values for continuous variables (i.e., the type of exposure is set to household or residence; for index-patient characteristics, age is set to the median, sex to female, vaccination status to unvaccinated, and symptom status to symptomatic; for contact characteristics, age is set to the median, sex to female, and vaccination status to unvaccinated). Local deprivation rank (socioeconomic disadvantage according to geographic area of residence) is adjusted for in the model along with the other covariates listed; local deprivation rank and the local incidence of SARS-CoV-2 infection and calendar time are set to the median. Shaded areas in Panels A and B and I bars in Panels C and D indicate 95% confidence intervals.

35 to 70) and 90 days (interquartile range, 69 to 110), respectively. Among twice-vaccinated index patients, dosing intervals were more than 6 weeks in 14,811 of 15,083 patients (98%) who received ChAdOx1 nCoV-19 and in 3759 of 4233 patients (89%) who received BNT162b2.

In a multivariable model (Table 1 and Table S6), vaccination with BNT162b2 in index patients infected with the alpha variant was independently associated with less PCR positivity in contacts than no vaccination; two vaccinations (adjusted rate ratio at 14 days after the second vaccination as compared with no vaccination, 0.32; 95% CI, 0.21 to 0.48) were associated with greater decreases in transmission than partial vaccination (adjusted rate ratio, 0.88; 95% CI, 0.85 to 0.91). Similarly, two ChAdOx1 nCoV-19 vaccinations were associated with less transmission (adjusted rate ratio, 0.48; 95% CI, 0.30 to 0.78) than partial vaccination (adjusted rate ratio, 0.90; 95% CI, 0.86 to 0.94). A difference between BNT162b2 and ChAdOx1 nCoV-19 with respect to decreases in transmission of the alpha variant after two vaccinations was not observed (heterogeneity rate ratio, 1.51; 95% CI, 0.81 to 2.85).

The delta variant was associated with more onward transmission from symptomatic index pa-

tients than the alpha variant, in a contact age-dependent manner (e.g., adjusted rate ratio with a contact age of 18 years, 1.24; 95% CI, 1.12 to 1.38) and with more onward transmission from asymptomatic index patients than the alpha variant (e.g., adjusted rate ratio with a contact age of 18 years, 1.40; 95% CI, 1.22 to 1.59), independent of patient and contact vaccination status. Associations were attenuated as the contact age increased (Fig. S2).

Decreases in transmission of the delta variant were greater after two BNT162b2 vaccinations (adjusted rate ratio for the comparison with no vaccination, 0.50; 95% CI, 0.39 to 0.65) than after two ChAdOx1 nCoV-19 vaccinations (adjusted rate ratio, 0.76; 95% CI, 0.70 to 0.82) (heterogeneity rate ratio, 1.51; 95% CI, 1.15 to 1.97). Partial vaccination was associated with limited reductions in transmission (adjusted rate ratio with BNT162b2 for the comparison with no vaccination, 0.83; 95% CI, 0.81 to 0.86; and with ChAdOx1 nCoV-19, 0.95; 95% CI, 0.91 to 0.99). After the second BNT162b2 vaccination, decreases in transmission of the delta variant were smaller than decreases in transmission of the alpha variant by a factor of 1.6 (adjusted rate ratio, 1.59; 95% CI, 1.07 to 2.35), and this difference between decreases in transmission of the two variants was similar after the second ChAdOx1 nCoV-19 vaccination (adjusted rate ratio, 1.58; 95% CI, 0.97 to 2.56).

**VACCINATION IN CONTACTS**

The estimated effect of the vaccination status of contacts did not necessarily reflect overall vaccine effectiveness because contacts were included in the study only if they had undergone testing. However, PCR positivity was highest in unvaccinated contacts (in 34,041 of 65,117 contacts [52%]), followed by those who were partially vaccinated with ChAdOx1 nCoV-19 (3987 of 12,307 contacts [32%]) or BNT162b2 (6756 of 20,999 contacts [32%]). PCR positivity was lowest in contacts who had been vaccinated twice with ChAdOx1 nCoV-19 (7241 of 32,363 contacts [22%]) or BNT162b2 (2642 of 15,457 contacts [17%]).

Independent of the effects of vaccination in index patients, the incidence of positive PCR tests for the alpha variant was lower among contacts who were vaccinated twice with BNT162b2 (adjusted rate ratio 14 days after the second vaccination as compared with no vaccination, 0.15;

95% CI, 0.11 to 0.21) than among contacts who received ChAdOx1 nCoV-19 (adjusted rate ratio, 0.40; 95% CI, 0.27 to 0.59) (heterogeneity rate ratio, 2.68; 95% CI, 1.61 to 4.47) (Table 1). Vaccinated contacts were more likely to have positive PCR tests for the delta variant than for the alpha variant because of increases in the transmissibility of the delta variant, independent of vaccination status. However, there was no strong evidence of a difference between the alpha and delta variants with respect to the effectiveness of two vaccinations with BNT162b2 or ChAdOx1 nCoV-19, as compared with no vaccination (heterogeneity rate ratio for BNT162b2 [delta variant as compared with alpha variant], 1.26; 95% CI, 0.91 to 1.75; and heterogeneity rate ratio for ChAdOx1 nCoV-19, 0.99; 95% CI, 0.67 to 1.45). Two BNT162b2 vaccinations remained more effective against the delta variant (adjusted rate ratio as compared with no vaccination, 0.19; 95% CI, 0.16 to 0.23) than two ChAdOx1 nCoV-19 vaccinations (adjusted rate ratio, 0.42; 95% CI, 0.38 to 0.45) (heterogeneity rate ratio, 2.17; 95% CI, 1.78 to 2.65).

#### DURATION OF PROTECTION AND REDUCTIONS IN TRANSMISSION

Vaccine-associated reductions in onward transmission of the alpha and delta variants declined over time after the second vaccination in index patients (Fig. 1A). Independent of the vaccination status of contacts, for each doubling of weeks since 14 days after the second vaccination in index patients, the percentage of persons with positive PCR tests increased by a factor of 1.08 (95% CI, 1.05 to 1.11) among contacts of patients vaccinated with ChAdOx1 nCoV-19 and by a factor of 1.13 (95% CI, 1.05 to 1.21) among contacts of those vaccinated with BNT162b2, with no evidence of a difference between vaccines (heterogeneity rate ratio, 0.96; 95% CI, 0.87 to 1.03).

Two weeks after the second vaccination with BNT162b2 in index patients, transmission of the alpha variant was 68% (95% CI, 52 to 79) lower than transmission of this variant from unvaccinated index patients; this decrease was 52% (95% CI, 29 to 67) by 12 weeks, with reductions of 52% (95% CI, 22 to 70) 2 weeks after the second vaccination with ChAdOx1 nCoV-19 and 38% (95% CI, -1 to 62) 12 weeks after the second vaccination with ChAdOx1 nCoV-19. Two weeks after the second BNT162b2 vaccination, transmission of the delta variant was reduced by 50%

(95% CI, 35 to 61), and 12 weeks after the second BNT162b2 vaccination, transmission of the delta variant was reduced by 24% (95% CI, 20 to 28); the corresponding reductions after the second vaccination with ChAdOx1 nCoV-19 were 24% (95% CI, 18 to 30) and 2% (95% CI, -2 to 6), respectively. Figure S5 shows probabilities according to the vaccine status of the patients and contacts. The findings were similar when the analysis was restricted to contacts who had undergone testing 2 to 7 days after testing in the index patient (Table S7 and Figs. S6 and S7).

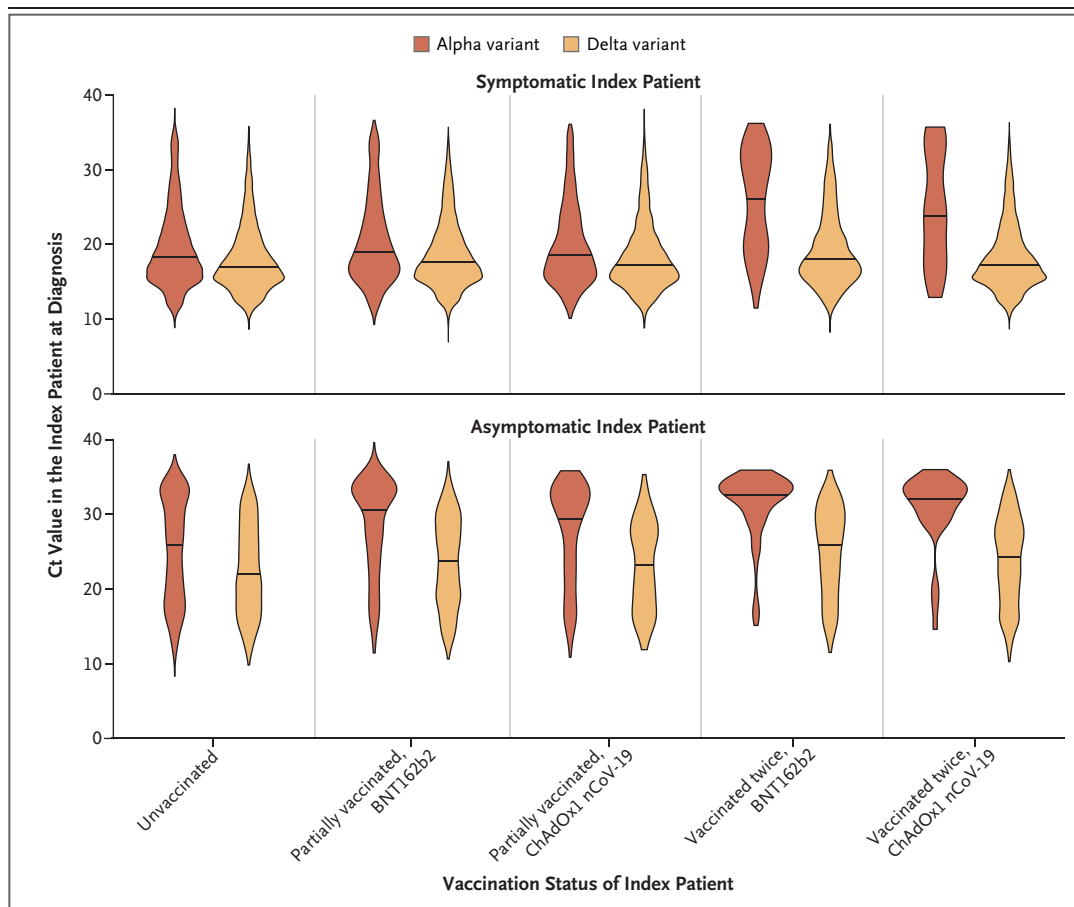
Contacts who received BNT162b2 had a lower risk of testing positive throughout the 14 weeks after the second vaccination than those who received ChAdOx1 nCoV-19, even though the protective effect of BNT162b2 waned faster (adjusted rate ratio per doubling of weeks since 14 days after second vaccination, 1.27; 95% CI, 1.21 to 1.34) than that of ChAdOx1 nCoV-19 (adjusted rate ratio per doubling of weeks since 14 days after second vaccination, 1.13; 95% CI, 1.10 to 1.16) (heterogeneity rate ratio, 1.13; 95% CI, 1.07 to 1.20) (Fig. 1B).

#### OTHER RISK FACTORS FOR TRANSMISSION

Multiple other factors were associated with positive PCR tests in contacts, including the type of exposure between patients and contacts and the age of the index patient, with the highest rates of PCR positivity after household exposure to index patients who were at least 40 years of age and lower rates after exposure at the workplace or educational facility or at events or activities (Fig. 2A). Contacts in their 30s and 70s had the highest incidence of positive tests after exposure to an index patient in their household, whereas contacts in their 20s had the highest incidence after exposure to an index patient outside their own home (Fig. 2B). Contacts of index patients of the opposite sex were more likely to test positive than contacts of index patients of the same sex (Fig. 2C), and male contacts were more likely than female contacts to be infected outside the home (Fig. 2D).

Contacts of asymptomatic index patients were less likely to test positive for the alpha variant than those who were contacts of symptomatic index patients (adjusted rate ratio, 0.53; 95% CI, 0.50 to 0.55); contacts of asymptomatic index patients were also less likely to test positive for the delta variant than those who were contacts





**Figure 3.** Distribution of Ct Values, According to Vaccination Status of the Index Patient, SARS-CoV-2 Variant, and Symptoms.

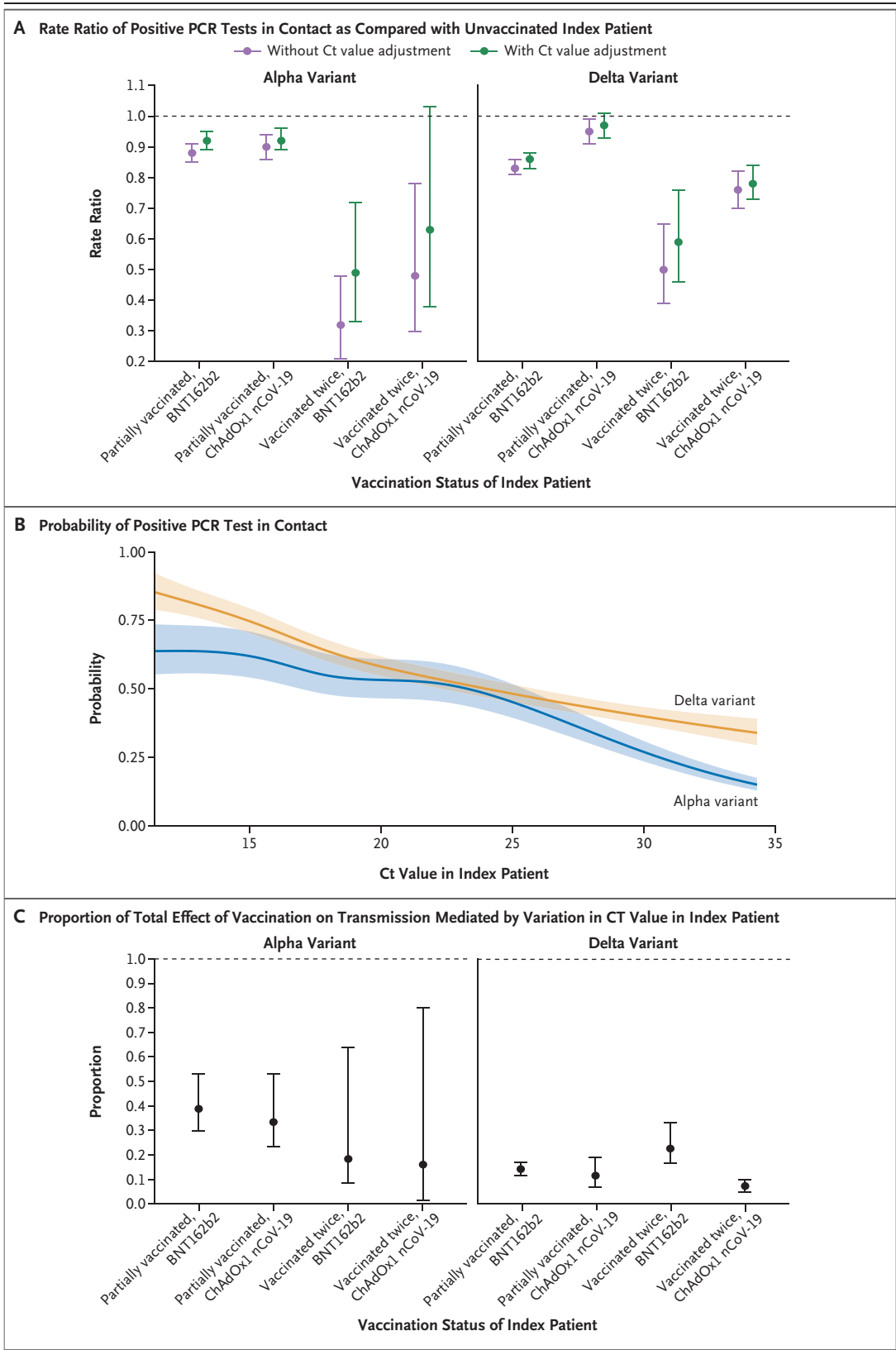
The violin plots show the observed frequency density of patients with a given result, and the solid line in each plot indicates the median. Cycle-threshold (Ct) values are indicative of viral load. Lee et al.<sup>15</sup> describe details of equivalent viral loads in copies per milliliter ( $\log_{10}$  viral load =  $12.0 - 0.328 \times \text{Ct}$ ).

of symptomatic index patients (adjusted rate ratio, 0.59; 95% CI, 0.55 to 0.63). Contacts who lived in more deprived areas and areas with a higher incidence of SARS-CoV-2 infection (Fig. S3) were more likely to test positive. Positivity varied according to calendar time (Fig. S4).

**CT VALUES AND THE EFFECT OF VACCINATION ON TRANSMISSION**

Index patients who were infected with the alpha variant had higher PCR Ct values (lower viral loads) at diagnosis if they had received two vaccinations with BNT162b2 (e.g., in symptomatic index patients, median Ct value, 27.4; interquartile range, 19.7 to 32.1) or ChAdOx1 nCoV-19 (in symptomatic index patients, median Ct value, 23.9; interquartile range, 18.1 to 32.5) than if they were

unvaccinated (in symptomatic index patients, median Ct value, 18.4; interquartile range, 15.7 to 22.5). Both symptomatic index patients and asymptomatic index patients who were infected with the delta variant had lower Ct values than those who were infected with the alpha variant (Fig. 3). Increases in Ct values after vaccination were smaller in index patients who were infected with the delta variant than those in index patients who were infected with the alpha variant. For example, in symptomatic index patients infected with the delta variant who had received two BNT162b2 or ChAdOx1 nCoV-19 vaccinations, the median Ct values were 18.0 (interquartile range, 15.8 to 21.8) and 17.3 (interquartile range, 15.3 to 20.6), respectively, as compared with 17.0 (interquartile range, 15.1 to 20.3) in symptomatic index



**Figure 4 (facing page). Extent of Vaccine-Associated Reductions in Transmission That Were Explained by Variation in Ct Values at Diagnosis in the Index Patient.**

Panel A shows the effect of vaccination of the index patient on onward transmission in models with and without adjustment for the Ct value in the index patient. Panel B shows the relationship between the Ct value in the index patient and onward transmission in a model with adjustment for the Ct value in the index patient at the time of diagnosis. Panel C shows the proportion of the total effect of vaccination of the index patient mediated by variations in the Ct value. I bars in Panels A and C and shaded areas in Panel B indicate 95% confidence intervals. Apart from the SARS-CoV-2 variant, there was no evidence that interactions between the Ct value and any other main effect of the model improved the model fit.

patients who were unvaccinated. Covariate-adjusted estimates for Ct changes with vaccination are shown in Table S8.

When we refitted our model for transmission to include Ct values (Fig. 4A), lower Ct values (higher viral loads) were independently associated with increased transmission of both the alpha variant and the delta variant, but with a greater reduction in transmission as the Ct increased (i.e., the viral load decreased) with the alpha variant than with the delta variant (Fig. 4B). A small proportion of the effect of two vaccinations with BNT162b2 or ChAdOx1 nCoV-19 on transmission was mediated through variation in Ct values at diagnosis in the index patient (Fig. 4C and Table S9). The proportion of the total effect (mediated by Ct values) of two vaccinations on transmission of the alpha variant was 18% (95% CI, 9 to 64) with the BNT162b2 vaccine and 16% (95% CI, 1 to 80) with the ChAdOx1 nCoV-19 vaccine; the proportion of the total effect mediated by Ct values of two vaccinations on transmission of the delta variant was 23% (95% CI, 17 to 33) and 7% (95% CI, 5 to 10), respectively.

## DISCUSSION

We found that both the BNT162b2 and ChAdOx1 nCoV-19 vaccines were associated with reduced onward transmission of SARS-CoV-2 from index patients who became infected despite vaccination. However, in index patients who were vaccinated with BNT162b2 and probably in those who were vaccinated with ChAdOx1 nCoV-19, reductions in transmission of the delta variant were smaller

than reductions in transmission of the alpha variant. In population-based studies, vaccines have continued to provide protection against infection with the delta variant, but to a lesser degree than against infection with the alpha variant.<sup>8</sup> Therefore, the delta variant eroded vaccine-associated protection against transmission both by making infection more common and by increasing transmission from infected vaccinated persons.

Vaccines have been hypothesized to reduce onward transmission by reducing viral loads.<sup>14,15</sup> In our study, vaccination was associated with higher Ct values (lower viral loads) of the alpha variant and, to a smaller extent, with higher Ct values of the delta variant. Higher Ct values were associated with less transmission (Fig. 4B). However, we found that differences in Ct values at diagnosis in the index patient accounted for only 7 to 23% of the effect of vaccination, with most of the effect of vaccination probably occurring through other mechanisms. This finding indicates that Ct values measured in diagnostic testing are not necessarily a surrogate for the effect of vaccination on transmission. Ct values at diagnosis are probably imperfectly representative of viral loads at transmission, despite the relationship observed between Ct values and transmission, because viral loads are dynamic over time.<sup>22</sup> Vaccination may also act by facilitating faster clearance of viable infectious virions,<sup>17,18</sup> but they may leave damaged ineffective virions behind that still contain PCR-detectable RNA. Studies of this possibility and of how antigen assays perform after vaccination could lead to improvement in diagnostic tests after vaccination.

We found differences between vaccines that may have reflected their differing mechanisms of action. Index patients who were vaccinated with BNT162b2 had contacts who were less likely to have positive PCR tests for the delta variant than those of index patients who had received ChAdOx1 nCoV-19. There was potentially insufficient power to resolve differences between the vaccines with respect to the alpha variant because relatively few persons who were vaccinated twice became infected before the delta variant became the dominant lineage. The incidences of infections with the alpha variant and those with the delta variant were also lower among contacts vaccinated twice with BNT162b2 than among those vaccinated twice with ChAdOx1 nCoV-19.

Protection against onward transmission waned during the 3-month period after the second vaccination. Some protection against the alpha variant remained, but much of the protection against onward transmission of the delta variant was lost, particularly with ChAdOx1 nCoV-19. Waning of protective behaviors may explain some of the change, because the use of measures such as social distancing and mask wearing in vaccinated persons may have decreased. However, reductions in antibody levels<sup>23</sup> and vaccine effectiveness<sup>8</sup> over time provide support for the importance of biologic explanations. In addition, some of the observed decline in protection may be attributed to a longer period since vaccination in persons who were vaccinated early; these persons may have been clinically vulnerable, with immune systems that were weaker than those of persons who were vaccinated more recently.

Contacts were also more likely to test positive as the time since their second vaccination increased. Although contacts who received BNT162b2 had increased protection throughout the 3-month period after the second vaccination, this protection waned faster with BNT162b2 than with ChAdOx1 nCoV-19, as was also seen with new infections in a representative survey in the United Kingdom.<sup>8</sup>

Our study has several limitations. In order to minimize bias introduced by differences in testing behavior arising for multiple reasons, including the vaccination status of contacts, we included only contacts who had undergone PCR testing. Therefore, we cannot estimate secondary attack rates according to the vaccination status of patients and contacts, and the absolute protective effects of vaccination on transmission may be underestimated because vaccine-protected, uninfected contacts may not have sought testing. Our approach is also unlikely to eliminate bias, particularly if test-seeking behavior is related to perceived vaccine efficacy, given the nonspecificity of many symptoms of Covid-19.<sup>24</sup>

Some contacts may have been infected by a source other than the identified “index patient”; this would attenuate associations between index-patient–related variables, including vaccination status, and the outcome. To minimize this effect, we restricted our study to contacts who had undergone testing 1 to 10 days after testing in an index patient, with very similar findings when the analysis was restricted to 2 to 7 days. Better data

on symptom onset and the timing of exposures between patients and contacts could improve estimates.

In addition, we did not have sufficient data to account for previous infection status, which is also imperfectly ascertained in national testing programs. Increasing immunity arising from previous infection in the unvaccinated comparator group potentially reduces estimates of vaccine effectiveness over time; however, with adjustment for calendar time, previous infection can be allowed for at a population level, along with changes in test-seeking behavior and the incidence of other infections that cause symptoms that are similar to those of Covid-19.<sup>25</sup>

We used S-gene target failure and time, rather than sequencing, as a proxy to distinguish infection with the alpha variant from that with the delta variant; thus, some low-viral-load delta variant infections with S-gene target failure may have been misclassified as alpha variant infections. However, we restricted the time period of our data set to minimize this effect. We considered all PCR tests in contacts, including results of assays without an S-gene target, so we could not assess the concordance of patient–contact S-gene target failure as evidence supporting transmission.

Finally, we did not have data to adjust for coexisting conditions in clinically vulnerable persons or for health care workers. Both of these groups were vaccinated earlier in the Covid-19 pandemic and were more likely to have had shorter dosing intervals than those who were vaccinated later. This lack of adjustment may have affected the findings, particularly on waning of vaccine protection over time and differences according to vaccine type; it also precluded analysis of the effect of the dosing interval.<sup>8</sup>

The delta variant has spread globally and caused resurgences of infection even in areas with high vaccination coverage. Increased onward transmission from persons who become infected despite vaccination is probably an important reason for this spread. Booster vaccination campaigns that are being considered and implemented<sup>26</sup> may help to control transmission as well as prevent infections.

The views expressed in this article are those of the authors and not necessarily those of the National Health Service, the National Institute for Health Research, the Department of Health, or Public Health England.

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Applications to use the data in this study can be made to the Data Access Request Service of NHS Digital (<https://digital.nhs.uk/services/data-access-request-service-dars>).

#### APPENDIX

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