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Supplementary appendix

This appendix formed part of the original submission and has been peer reviewed. We post it as supplied by the authors.

Supplement to: Alexander JL, Moran GW, Gaya DR, et al. SARS-CoV-2 vaccination for patients with inflammatory bowel disease: a British Society of Gastroenterology Inflammatory Bowel Disease section and IBD Clinical Research Group position statement. *Lancet Gastroenterol Hepatol* 2021; published online Jan 25. https://doi.org/10.1016/S2468-1253(21)00024-8.

Appendix

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SARS-CoV-2 vaccine development milestones

Date	Milestone
01/12/2019	COVID-19 illness documented
11/01/2020	SARS-CoV-2 virus sequence shared
13/01/2020	NIH designs mRNA vaccine in collaboration with Moderna
03/02/2020	SARS-CoV2 virus sequence published[1]
16/03/2020	Moderna Phase I/II trial begins
22/04/2020	Pfizer/BioNTech Phase I/II trial begins
14/07/2020	Moderna Phase I/II trial published[2]
27/07/2020	Moderna and Pfizer/BioNTech Phase III trials begin
12/08/2020	Pfizer/BioNTech Phase I/II published[3]
22/10/2020	Enrolment in Moderna and Pfizer/BioNTech Phase III trials complete >74,000 participants
09/11/2020	Pfizer/BioNTech announced interim analysis efficacy >90%
16/11/2020	Moderna announced interim analysis efficacy 94.5%
18/11/2020	Pfizer/BioNTech announced 95% efficacy as final result
02/12/2020	Permission for use granted in the UK for the BNT162b2 vaccine (Pfizer/BioNTech)[4]
08/12/2020	First person receives BNT162b2 vaccine (Pfizer/BioNTech) in UK
08/12/2020	ChAdOx1 nCov-19 vaccine (AstraZeneca) Phase III data published[5]
10/12/2020	BNT162b2 vaccine (Pfizer/BioNTech) Phase III data published[6]
30/12/2020	Permission for use granted in the UK for the ChAdOx1 nCov-19 vaccine[7]
30/12/2020	mRNA-1273 vaccine (Moderna) Phase III data published[8]
04/01/2021	First person receives ChAdOx1 nCov-19 vaccine in UK
08/01/2021	Permission for use granted in the UK for the mRNA-1273 vaccine[9]

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SARS-CoV-2 vaccination in IBD patients: Top tips

1. SARS-CoV2 vaccination is the best way to protect IBD patients against COVID-19.
2. The vast majority of IBD patients qualify for vaccination, including patients taking immunosuppressive drugs.
3. All three of the currently approved vaccines (Table 1), can be used in IBD patients, including immunosuppressed patients. This includes the ChAdOx1 nCoV-19 vaccine, which is an adenovirus vector engineered so that it cannot replicate in human recipients.
4. Vaccination is especially important in IBD patients taking immunosuppressive drugs, or who have other health problems, which increase your risk from COVID-19.
5. IBD treatment should not be stopped or delayed prior to vaccination as this may lead to an IBD disease flare (which itself has been linked to reduced vaccine responses with other vaccines).
6. SARS-CoV2 vaccination should still be offered to IBD patients who have previously been infected with the virus.
7. Even after vaccination, IBD patients are advised to continue to follow the same social distancing guidelines which applied to them prior to vaccination.
8. Whilst all effort has been made to ensure this document is up to date, IBD patients and clinicians are advised to keep abreast of any changes to regulatory guidance in this fast-moving field.