



FAQs on Authorization of COVID-19 Vaccines

Why do vaccines matter?

Vaccines are an important part of stopping the spread of COVID-19 in Ghana. This is because they offer protection to an individual, by reducing their risk of infection or the severity of their symptoms. Vaccines also provide protection at a population level, referred to as herd immunity. The vaccination programme is a priority in the fight to prevent the spread of COVID-19.

How were the current COVID-19 vaccines developed so quickly?

Medicines including vaccines are highly regulated – and that is no different for the approved COVID-19 vaccines. There are a number of enablers that have made this ground-breaking medical advancement possible faster compared to other medicines;

1. The different phases of the clinical trial were delivered to overlap instead of run sequentially which sped up the clinical process;
2. Clinical trials managed to recruit people very quickly as a global effort meant thousands of people were willing to volunteer
3. Some of the vaccines used proven and well-studied platforms such as the adenovirus vector platform for the development.

How are COVID-19 vaccines authorized worldwide?

There are a number COVID-19 vaccines issued with Emergency Use Authorization by different National Regulatory Authorities (NRA) worldwide.

What is Emergency Use Authorization?

This is when a medical product is authorized for use during a pandemic to ensure **timely** access to much needed health products. The objective is to make medicines, vaccines and diagnostics available as rapidly as possible to address the emergency, while adhering to stringent criteria of safety, efficacy and quality. This authorization is given for the duration of the pandemic. In the EUA manufactures are requested to submit any additional documentation on the product as and when it becomes available.

EUA is given only when the NRA is satisfied the product has met all efficacy, safety and quality specifications.

How efficacious are COVID-19 vaccines?

At the moment vaccines available COVID-19 have efficacy of between 60-94%, and are efficacious in preventing symptomatic disease.

The World Health Organization suggested that COVID-19 vaccines should demonstrated at least 50% efficacy against severe disease.



Have COVID-19 vaccines been approved for use in Ghana?

Yes. The Food and Drugs Authority (FDA) has given Emergency Use Authorization to six COVID-19 vaccines listed below.

| Name of vaccine | Manufacture |
|--|---|
| Sputnik V (Gam-COVID-Vac) | Gameleya National Centre of Epidemiology and Microbiology, Russia |
| Covishield (ChAdOX1Ncov-19 Corona Virus Vaccine (Recombinant)) | Serum Institute of India Pvt. Limited, India |
| COVID-19 Vaccine Janssen Suspension for Injection (Ad26.COV2-S [recombinant]) | Janssen Vaccines & Prevention B. V, 2333 CN Leiden, The Netherlands |
| Moderna's Dispersion for Injection [COVID-19 mRNA Vaccine (nucleoside modified)] | Moderna Biotech Spain, S.L. |
| Comirnaty Concentrate for Dispersion for Injection [COVID-19 mRNA Vaccine (nucleoside modified)] | BioNTech Manufacturing GmbH, Germany |
| COVID-19 Vaccine AstraZeneca Suspension for Injection (ChAdOx1 S [recombinant]) | AstraZeneca, United Kingdom |

The FDA a WHO Maturity Level 3 regulatory agency has reviewed all of these vaccines and concluded that they are efficacious, safety and quality assured.

Which vaccines are authorized for use in children?

The FDA has granted Emergency Use Authorization for the Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 for vaccination in children aged 15 years and above.

Can pregnant women receive COVID-19 Vaccines?

YES, COVID-19 disease is more severe in pregnant women. Pregnant women are more likely to be hospitalized, admitted at the Intensive Care Unit (ICU) and require oxygen and ventilation. Additionally, babies of women who get infected with COVID-19 while pregnant, are more likely to die before being born or born pre-term.

COVID-19 vaccines can help protect pregnant women from severe COVID-19 disease and its associated complications. COVID-19 vaccination is recommended for persons who are pregnant, trying to get pregnant or might become pregnant in the future.



Which COVID-19 Vaccines are recommended for pregnant women in Ghana and when is vaccination due?

Moderna or Pfizer COVID-19 vaccines are currently recommended for vaccinating pregnant women. All pregnant women can receive either Moderna or Pfizer vaccines regardless of the age of pregnancy.

Will Vaccines authorized in Ghana be as effective as the ones in other countries?

Yes. The COVID-19 vaccine authorized in Ghana will be effective as any vaccine authorized by other countries, this is because various phases of clinical trials data reviewed by the FDA showed that the vaccines are safe and efficacious.

How long will COVID-19 vaccines be effective?

Recent studies have shown that protection provided by COVID-19 vaccines against severe disease may decrease after six (6) months following the primary vaccination series (the first unit(s) of recommended vaccinations). The WHO therefore recommends booster vaccination for high-risk populations.

A booster dose is recommended for the following high-risk groups in Ghana:

- healthcare workers
- persons with underlying medical conditions
- persons 60 years and above
- frontline security personnel and
- other frontline workers including members of the Arms of Government (Executive, Judiciary and the Legislature)

Which vaccines can be used for a booster dose?

Currently all the available COVID-19 vaccines in Ghana are effective for boosters irrespective of the vaccine used for the primary series.

All the six (6) different COVID-19 vaccines granted EUA in Ghana can be used for booster dose.

When should boosters be given?

As per current recommendations, a booster should be administered to eligible persons 3-6 months (12-24 weeks) after the last dose in the primary series.

Can Moderna and Pfizer vaccines be “mixed and matched” to complete the primary series of COVID-19 vaccination?

YES. If someone received Moderna or Pfizer vaccine for the first dose, experts have indicated that any of those two vaccines can be given for a second dose at a recommended minimum interval of 28 days (4 weeks).