

# UK Finds COVID Vaccines Have Decreased Number Of Hospitalizations

The first UK studies regarding Britain's mass vaccinations show strong support in that the vaccines have been effective, since numbers clearly show that the vaccines reduce the rate of Covid-related hospital admissions and can be reducing the spread of the virus.

The studies found that just a single dose of the AstraZeneca or the Pfizer vaccine may be able to avert majority of the coronavirus hospitalizations, though more research over time will prove this.

AstraZeneca's vaccine showed the strongest amount of effectiveness and was also the first of its kind to emerge outside of clinical trials.

More studies on the Pfizer shot proclaimed evidence that just one shot can help reduce the spread of the virus, tackling symptomatic and asymptomatic cases of the disease.

The U.K.'s study findings went beyond the studies out of Israel, which recently sparked interest when they reported the Pfizer vaccine and BioNTech showed highly effective protection from the virus in the real-world as well as studies. Britain is not only the largest nation inoculating its people but the first to authorize and being using both vaccines.

The vaccines showed they were effective against the more infectious coronavirus variant that began in the UK, according to the studies released Monday.

"Both of these are working spectacularly well," said Aziz Sheikh, a professor at the University of Edinburgh who helped

run a study of Scottish vaccinations.

There were still a few cautionary things in the findings, which the government scientists warned that more need to be injected in order to prevent cases from spreading into vulnerable, vaccinated groups.

In order to ensure others can get their first doses and be partially protected, the UK has delayed giving people second doses of Pfizer and AstraZeneca until up to three months after their first doses.

Although hospitalizations have significantly reduced, findings so suggest that people are more protected with a second dose. It's unclear how long protection from the first dose lasts.

"We now need to understand how long lasting this protection is for one dose of the vaccine," said Arne Akbar, a professor at University College London and the president of the British Society for Immunology.

19,000 health workers who received the vaccine were examined during the new study. Scientists were able to keep an uncommonly close watch on whether or not the subjects had been infected: They were tested regularly for the virus, whether or not they showed symptoms, allowing the scientists to detect asymptomatic cases.

The Pfizer vaccine lessened the risk of becoming infected by nearly 70 percent. This rose to 85 percent after two doses, scientists said, though they cautioned that the low numbers of cases made it difficult to reach precise estimates.

The aging population was found to be protected highly by Pfizer, who were not as well represented in clinical trials and do not always mount strong responses to vaccines. In people over 80 in England, a separate study showed that a single dose was 57 percent effective in preventing symptomatic Covid-19 cases. Protection rose to 88 percent after a second

dose.

1.3 million doses of Covid-19 vaccines per day are administered on average. Almost 30 million people have received at least one dose, and about 7 million have been fully vaccinated. H

The U.S. is far behind schedule compared to several other countries in getting its population vaccinated.

In the near future, travel may require digital documentation showing that passengers have been vaccinated or tested for the coronavirus. Canada has already done so, among others.

The world looks forward to ending this pandemic with this vaccine's success.