

Studies to date that showed COVID-19 vaccines reduce asymptomatic infection (transmission)

| Setting | Finding of xx% reduction in asymptomatic | Reference |
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| Healthcare workers in England | 85% | Hall Lancet , April 23, 2021 |
| Healthcare workers in Israel | 75% | Amit, Lancet , March 6, 2021 |
| Patients in Mayo Clinic health system | 88.7% | Pawlowski medRxiv , February 27, 2021 |
| Israel Ministry of Health (nationwide) | 94% (largest study) | Pfizer press release , March 11, 2021 (and Goldberg Medrxiv , April 24, 2021) |
| Israel general population (Pfizer) | 90% | Dagan NEJM , February 24, 2021 |
| Pre-surgical patients in Mayo Clinic system swabbed asymptotically | 80% | Tande Clin Inf Dis , March 10, 2021 |
| Healthcare workers in Cambridge University Hospitals | 75% | Weekes Authorea , February 24, 2021 |
| First-line responders and HCWs in US | 90% | Thompson A. MMWR , March 30, 2021 |
| Israel population (>16) with children unvaccinated | For every 20-point increase in adult vaccination, rates of kids testing positive halves | Milman O. Medrxiv . March 31, 2021 |
| Long-term care facility, Spain | 90% | Salazar P. Medrxiv . April 13, 2021 |
| Nursing home, U.S. | 100% | Cavanaugh MMWR , April 21, 2021 |

Nasal viral load values most important determinant of transmissibility ([Lancet study](#)); Nasal viral loads from post-vaccination exposures are low and likely noninfectious per CT values (use [rapid antigen tests](#) after vaccination if test symptomatic or incorporate CT)