SHAREABLE PDF

Immunogenicity and safety of coadministration of COVID-19 and influenza vaccination

Isabell Wagenhäuser [1,2], Julia Reusch [1,2], Alexander Gabel [1], Anna Höhn[1], Thiên-Trí Lâm [3], Giovanni Almanzar [4], Martina Prelog [4], Lukas B. Krone [5,6], Anna Frey [2], Alexandra Schubert-Unkmeir [3], Lars Dölken [7], Stefan Frantz [2], Oliver Kurzai [3,8], Ulrich Vogel [1,3,†], Nils Petri [2,9] and Manuel Krone [1,3,9]

[1]Infection Control and Antimicrobial Stewardship Unit, University Hospital Wuerzburg, Wuerzburg, Germany. [2]Department of Internal Medicine I, University Hospital Wuerzburg, Wuerzburg, Germany. [3]Institute for Hygiene and Microbiology, University of Wuerzburg, Wuerzburg, Germany. [4]Paediatric Rheumatology/Special Immunology, Department of Paediatrics, University Hospital Wuerzburg, Wuerzburg, Germany. [5]Department of Physiology, Anatomy and Genetics, University of Oxford, Oxford, UK. [6]University Hospital of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, University of Bern, Bern, Switzerland. [7]Institute for Virology and Immunobiology, University of Wuerzburg, Wuerzburg, Germany. [8]Leibniz Institute for Natural Product Research and Infection Biology – Hans-Knoell-Institute, Jena, Germany. [9]These authors contributed equally to this work.

Corresponding author: Manuel Krone (krone_m@ukw.de)

Check for updates

Shareable abstract (@ERSpublications)
Coadministration of seasonal quadrivalent influenza and COVID-19 booster vaccination is safe and does not increase vaccine-related side-effects, but may limit anti-SARS-CoV-2 antibody formation
https://bit.ly/3uKFUie

Cite this article as: Wagenhäuser I, Reusch J, Gabel A, *et al*. Immunogenicity and safety of coadministration of COVID-19 and influenza vaccination. *Eur Respir J* 2023; 61: 2201390 [DOI: 10.1183/13993003.01390-2022].

Received: 10 July 2022
Accepted: 24 Nov 2022

To the Editor:

Seasonal influenza vaccination is established as important infection prevention measure, especially among highly exposed healthcare workers (HCWs) [1]. Coadministration with the third dose of COVID-19 vaccine could be an efficient strategy protecting HCWs from two major viral respiratory infections [2–4]. To date, the humoral immunogenicity and side-effects of a coadministered third COVID-19 and a seasonal quadrivalent influenza vaccine are still unclear, and the available data is limited in transferability to the general public [5–7]. This preference-based non-randomised controlled study examines the antibody-mediated immunogenicity and vaccine-related side-effects of mRNA-based COVID-19 and seasonal influenza vaccine coadministration in HCWs.