

Pfizer Vaccine May Put People at Higher Risk for COVID Variants, Israeli Study Shows

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Israeli researchers found people who received two doses of the Pfizer vaccine were eight times more likely to be infected with the South African variant, and people who received one dose of the vaccine were more likely to get the UK variant.

A [new study](#) by Israeli researchers found that a South African variant of COVID may put people who have been vaccinated with the Pfizer-BioNTech vaccine at higher risk of [breakthrough infection](#) compared to unvaccinated people.

The study also showed an increased incidence of the UK variant in those who received one dose of the Pfizer shot.

The study, released April 10, reviewed the positive COVID-19 [test results of 800 people](#) — 400 people who tested positive for COVID 14 days or more after they received one or two doses of the [Pfizer vaccine](#) against 400 unvaccinated people to see if those vaccinated were more likely to be infected with the UK or South African variant compared with unvaccinated individuals.

The South African variant, B.1.351, was found to make up about 1% of all COVID cases across all the people studied, according to the study by [Tel Aviv University](#) and Israel's largest healthcare provider, Clalit.

But among patients who had received two doses of the vaccine, the variant's prevalence rate was eight times higher than in those unvaccinated — 5.4% versus 0.7%, [Reuters reported](#).

The research suggests the vaccine is less effective against the South African variant, compared with the original COVID variant and a variant first identified in Britain that had comprised nearly all COVID cases in Israel, [researchers said](#).

“We found a disproportionately higher rate of the South African variant among people vaccinated with a second dose, compared to the unvaccinated group,” [said](#) Tel Aviv University's Adi Stern, who headed the research. “This means that the South African variant is able, to some extent, to break through the

vaccine's protection."

"Based on patterns in the general population, we would have expected just one case of the South African variant, but we saw eight," Stern [told The Times of Israel](#). "Obviously, this result didn't make me happy."

However, Stern said that the sample size was too small to put a figure on its increased ability. "We can say it's less effective, but more research is needed to establish exactly how much," [she said](#).

The study also [examined](#) the UK B.1.1.7 variant's ability to break through the Pfizer vaccine's defenses compared to the original strain. No difference was found in the UK variant's ability to infect fully vaccinated individuals — those who received two doses. However, the [study](#) showed an increased incidence of the UK variant in those who had received only one dose of Pfizer's vaccine.

[According to researchers](#), the results of the study align with those from in vitro neutralization assays that showed a large reduction in neutralization against the South African variant, and little-to-no reduction against the UK variant in fully vaccinated individuals.

Researchers [cautioned](#) the study only had a small sample size of people infected with the South African variant because of its rarity in Israel, and the study was not intended to deduce overall vaccine effectiveness against any variant as it did not look at overall infection rates.

The study still requires peer review to verify the results, [Reuters reported](#). Professor Ran Balicer, director of research at Clalit, said the study was "very important."

"It is the first in the world to be based on real-world data, showing that the vaccine is less effective against the South Africa variant, compared to both the original virus and the British variant," Balicer [said](#).

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