

COVID-19

Public needs to prep for vaccine side effects

“Take Tylenol and suck it up,” says one researcher. Fever, aches show vaccine works

By **Meredith Wadman**

This summer, computational biologist Luke Hutchison volunteered for a trial of Moderna’s COVID-19 vaccine. But after the second injection, his arm swelled up to the size of a “goose egg,” Hutchison says. He can’t be sure he got the vaccine and not a placebo, but within a few hours, Hutchison, who was healthy and 43, was beset by bone and muscle aches and a 38.9°C fever. “I started shaking. I had cold and hot rushes,” he says. “I was sitting by the phone all night long thinking: ‘Should I call 911?’”

Hutchison’s symptoms resolved after 12 hours. But, he says, “Nobody prepared me for the severity of this.”

He says the public should be better prepared than he was, because a subset of people may face intense, if transient, side effects, called reactogenicity, from Moderna’s vaccine. Some health experts agree.

“Somebody needs to address the elephant: What about vaccine reactogenicity? While it’s ... not going to cause any long-term issues ... how is that perception going to go with the public once they start receiving it?” asks Deborah Fuller,

a vaccinologist at the University of Washington, Seattle, whose lab is developing second-generation RNA vaccines against COVID-19. She worries the side effects could feed vaccine hesitancy. “I feel like it’s being glossed over.”

Those concerns arise after a week of good news about coronavirus vaccines: Both Moderna and Pfizer, with BioNTech, announced their messenger RNA (mRNA) vaccines reached 95% efficacy in clinical trials of tens of thousands of people. The firms added that the trials showed no serious safety concerns.

Both vaccines consist of a snippet of genetic code directing production of the corona-virus’ spike protein, delivered in a tiny fat bubble called a lipid nanoparticle.

Some researchers suspect the immune system’s response to that delivery vehicle is causing the short-term side effects.

Those transient reactions should not dissuade people from getting vaccinated in the face of a pandemic virus that kills at least one in 200 of those it infects, says Florian Krammer, a vaccinologist at the Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai, who participated in Pfizer’s trial. Sore arms, fevers, and fatigue are “unpleasant but not dangerous,” he says. I’m not concerned about [reactogenicity] at all.”

Most people will escape “severe” side effects, defined as those that prevent daily activity. Fewer than 2% of recipients of the Pfizer and Moderna vaccines developed se-

epidemiologist at the University of Michigan School of Public Health.

So front-line public health workers will need “to have a story that gets out in front of [stories like Hutchison’s]—that responds to the way that people are going to try to make that a story about vaccine injury,” says Bernice Hausman, an expert on vaccine controversy at the Pennsylvania State University College of Medicine.

Transparency is key, Hausman emphasizes. Rather than minimizing the chance of fever, for instance, vaccine administrators could alert people that they may experience a fever that can feel severe but is temporary. “That would go a significant way toward people feeling like they are being told the truth.”

Adds Drew Weissman, an immunologist at the University of Pennsylvania whose research contributed to both vaccines: “The companies just have to warn people: ‘This is what you need to expect. Take Tylenol and suck it up for a day.’”

Hausman also sees a need to support people who have serious reactions. For example, people may need “a hotline with a nurse triaging ... figuring out if you need to go to the hospital or not. Will your medical expenses be covered if you

do? These are important questions.”

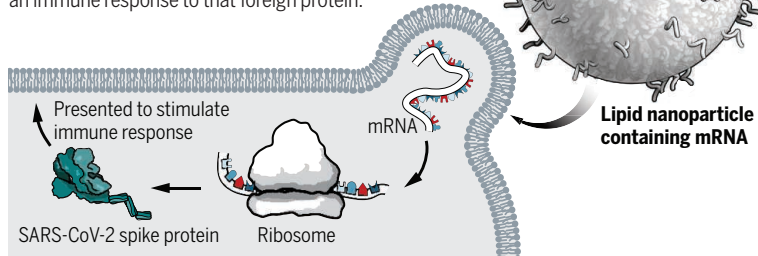
Both Moderna’s and Pfizer/BioNTech’s vaccines require two doses separated by several weeks. Reactogenicity is typically higher after a second dose, Weissman says. The side effects “mean the vaccine is working well. ... [It] means you had such a good immune response to the first dose and now you are seeing the effects of that,” he says.

“We suspect the lipid nanoparticle causes the reactogenicity, because lipid nanoparticles without mRNA in them do the same thing in animals,” Weissman says. “We see production, in the muscle, of inflammatory mediators that cause pain, [redness], swelling, fever, flulike symptoms, etc.”

Hutchison hopes better vaccines are on the way. Still, he says, “Given that COVID can kill or incapacitate people, everybody should bite the bullet and expect a rough night. ... Get lots of naproxen.” ■

Special delivery

Two apparently successful coronavirus vaccines use fat bubbles called lipid nanoparticles to deliver messenger RNA (mRNA) to cells. Once there, the mRNA directs cells to produce the virus’ spike protein, provoking an immune response to that foreign protein.



vere fevers of 39°C to 40°C. But if the companies win regulatory approvals, they’re aiming to supply vaccine to 35 million people worldwide by the end of December. If 2% experienced severe fever, that would be 700,000 people.

Other transient side effects would likely affect even more people. The independent board that conducted the interim analysis of Moderna’s huge trial found that severe side effects included fatigue in 9.7% of participants, muscle pain in 8.9%, joint pain in 5.2%, and headache in 4.5%. In the Pfizer/BioNTech vaccine trial, the numbers were lower: Severe side effects included fatigue (3.8%) and headache (2%).

But that’s a higher rate of severe reactions than people may be accustomed to. “This is higher reactogenicity than is ordinarily seen with most flu vaccines, even the high-dose ones,” says Arnold Monto, an

Science’s COVID-19 reporting is supported by the Pulitzer Center and the Heising-Simons Foundation.

Public needs to prep for vaccine side effects

Meredith Wadman

Science **370** (6520), 1022.

DOI: 10.1126/science.370.6520.1022

ARTICLE TOOLS

<http://science.sciencemag.org/content/370/6520/1022>

PERMISSIONS

<http://www.sciencemag.org/help/reprints-and-permissions>

Use of this article is subject to the [Terms of Service](#)

Science (print ISSN 0036-8075; online ISSN 1095-9203) is published by the American Association for the Advancement of Science, 1200 New York Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20005. The title *Science* is a registered trademark of AAAS.

Copyright © 2020 The Authors, some rights reserved; exclusive licensee American Association for the Advancement of Science. No claim to original U.S. Government Works