Some vaccines have the potential to reduce the amount of virus in people's system, but no studies have found whether being vaccinated reduces the risk infecting others

Egunsola O, Mastikhina L, Dowsett LE, Clement FM on behalf of the University of Calgary Health Technology Assessment Unit. Transmissibility of COVID-19 among Vaccinated Individuals: Targeted Literature Search. SPOR Evidence Alliance and CEPID in Canada; 12 March 2021

Why is all the evidence on this topic being summarized?

- Most studies on COVID-19 vaccines have focused on whether vaccines prevented people from being infected with COVID-19 and showing symptoms.
- There is less evidence about:
  - whether a person who is vaccinated may become infected without showing symptoms;
  - whether vaccination reduces the "viral load" (the amount of virus in a person's blood, once a person has been infected); and
  - whether a person who is vaccinated can transmit the infection to others.

What question did we want to answer?

- What is the effectiveness of vaccines in reducing COVID-19 transmission from people who have been vaccinated?

How have we done this rapid review?

- We conducted a search in several databases and websites to identify studies evaluating the effectiveness of COVID-19 vaccines to do two things:
  - prevent people from becoming infected without showing symptoms; and
  - prevent people who are vaccinated from transmitting the infection to others.
- The search was limited to studies on vaccines that were approved in any country.

How up to date is this rapid review?

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What are the main results of our rapid review?

- A total of 17 studies were included in this review. Twelve studies were done with humans and