

How COVID-19 vaccines will get from the factory to your local pharmacy

December 4 2020, by Bahar Aliakbarian



The infographic is set against a light pink background. In the top right corner, there is a red speech bubble icon. It is organized into three rows, each representing a different vaccine manufacturer. Each row includes the manufacturer's logo, the required temperature range, storage duration, and the type of shipping equipment needed.

Manufacturer	Temperature Range	Storage Duration	Equipment
Pfizer	-112°F to -94°F	for up to 6 months. 5 days after transfer to refrigerator.	Thermal shipper
moderna <small>messenger therapeutics</small>	-4°F	for up to 6 months. Refrigerated for up to 30 days. (within the 6 months)	Freezer
AstraZeneca	36°F to 46°F	for up to 6 months.	Refrigerator

Temperature requirements for the Pfizer/BioNTech, Moderna, and AstraZeneca COVID-19 vaccines. Credit: The Conversation US, CC BY-ND

Bahar Aliakbarian is an expert in supply chain management in pharmaceuticals and a professor at the School of Packaging at Michigan State University. Below, she describes the vaccine supply chains of Pfizer and Moderna, which are expected to be the two major early suppliers of the COVID-19 vaccines in the U.S. She also talks about

challenges in distribution and the work being done to ensure safe and systematic delivery of the vaccines.

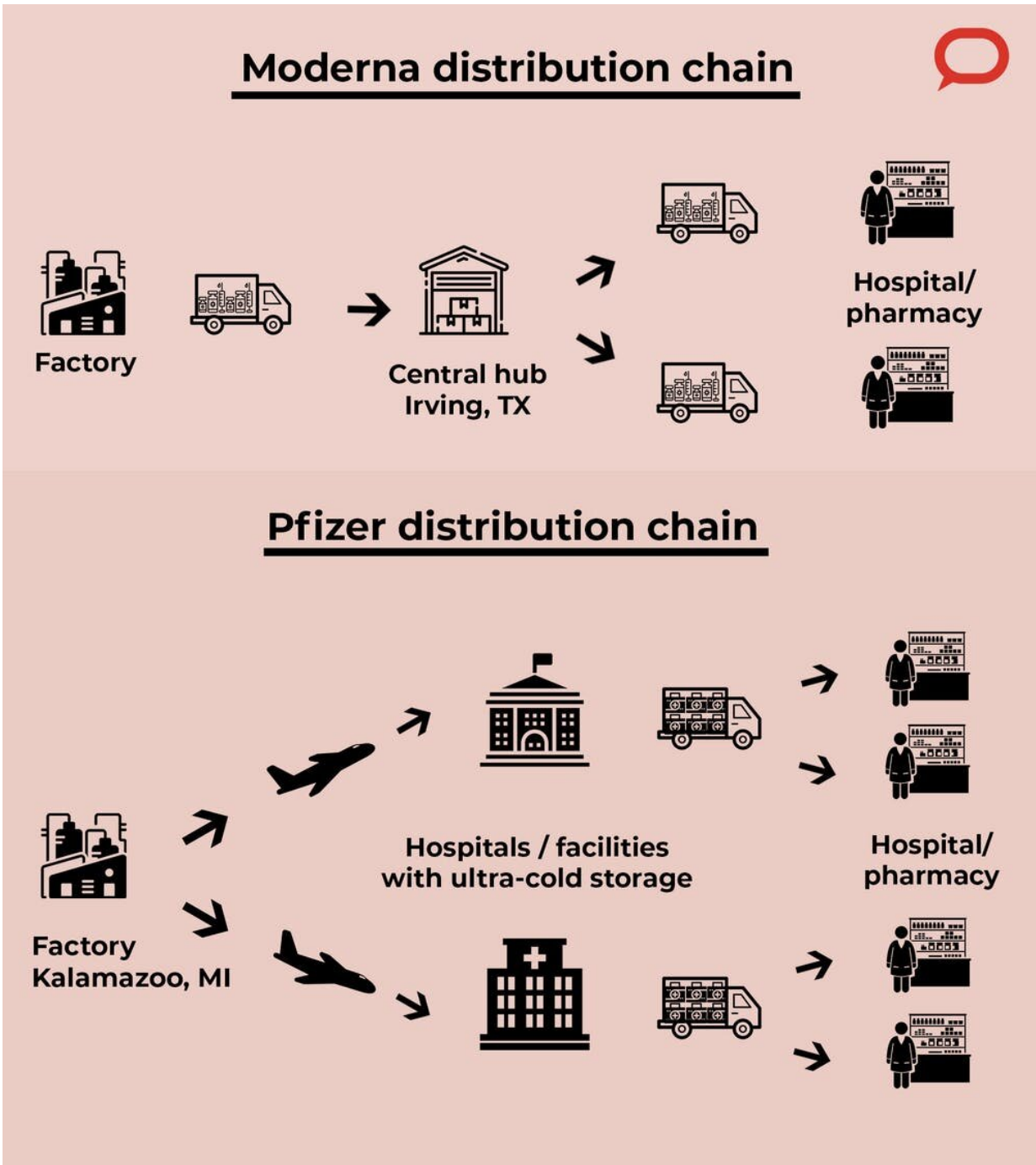
What are the main challenges in distributing the newly developed COVID-19 vaccines?

The two major U.S. developers of the early COVID-19 vaccines are Pfizer/BioNTech and Moderna. They both developed mRNA vaccines, a relatively new type of [vaccine](#). A major supply chain issue is the temperature requirement for these vaccines. The Pfizer vaccine needs to be stored at between minus 112 F (minus 80 C) and minus 94 F (minus 70 C), and the Moderna vaccine needs temperatures around minus 4 F (minus 20 C), which is close to the temperature of commercial-grade freezers. A third company developing vaccines, AstraZeneca, says it needs regular refrigeration temperature of 36 F to 46 F, or 2 to 8 C.

Moderna's vaccine can remain at minus 4 F for up to six months, and then for a month in a refrigerator, [according to the company](#). [Pfizer says](#) its vaccine has a shorter shelf life of five days after being transferred from ultracold storage to a refrigerator, leaving a short window to administer the vaccines.

How will these vaccines be transported and stored?

Moderna plans to use an approach similar to that used in previous outbreaks such as the H1N1 swine flu pandemic in 2009. In this case the vaccines will be shipped from the [manufacturing facilities](#) in the Northeast U.S. and Europe to a [distribution center](#) in Irving, Texas, which will be equipped with freezers to store the vaccine for longer periods. From there they are distributed to hospitals, pharmacies and other vaccine administration sites.



Moderna and Pfizer/BioNTech use different distribution strategies because of different requirements for their vaccines, and Moderna’s participation in Operation Warp Speed. Credit: The Conversation US, [CC BY-ND](#)

Pfizer is manufacturing its vaccines in [Kalamazoo](#), Michigan. It will handle the transportation to the administration sites by working with logistics partners. Because ultracold storage is available only at large facilities and hospitals, that's where they'll be stored for short periods before being distributed to administration sites.

Some states, like New York, are [considering](#) setting up their own distribution hubs.


How will the required temperatures be maintained?


Pharmacies and hospitals are trying to develop or acquire ultralow-temperature freezers, but it is a huge cost for them. We're now seeing extremely high demand for [freezers](#) and [dry ice](#), and there is risk of shortage. So the vaccines need to be supplied and administered efficiently to ensure they reach the public without any waste or bottlenecks in the supply chain. In 2019 alone, around US\$34 billion worth of vaccines [were wasted](#) because of fluctuations in temperature during transportation.

Dry ice is an inexpensive way to maintain low temperatures. Pfizer's suitcase-like "[thermal shippers](#)" need about 50 pounds of dry ice to keep them at temperature for a few days. It is considered to be a hazardous material in planes, but the Federal Aviation Administration has [granted permission](#) to use up to five times the normally permitted amount to be transported along with the vaccines.


The staff at administration sites must be trained to check the [temperature](#) and make sure that Pfizer's thermal box is not being opened more than a few times a day, not more than a few [minutes at a time](#), and to fill it with new dry ice at the right times. Some of this training is already underway.



Dry ice





 Dry ice (frozen CO₂) is used to maintain -108°F.

Dry ice and freezer suppliers are in high demand around the country.



Dry ice is considered a hazard in planes, but the FAA is allowing vaccines to be shipped with dry ice to maintain temperature.

Health care workers are being trained to work with dry ice to maintain temperatures.

Dry ice is used to maintain ultralow temperatures required to store the vaccines. Credit: The Conversation US, [CC BY-ND](#)

What can be done about monitoring and traceability?

Tracking and monitoring them throughout the process ensures that the vaccines are stable and not tampered with. Making this data accessible to governments and the public can increase trust in the vaccines. This is especially important because these vaccines require two doses to work, and we need people to come back to get the second one, and to follow up with them for feedback about any possible adverse effects.

My team and I are working on developing technologies to improve tracking and monitoring using smart packaging by implementing sensors

and other communication technologies.

Monitoring and tracking also involves developing databases that integrate data within an end-to-end supply chain, from the manufacturers to the administration sites. Right now, Pfizer and Moderna will have the information until it reaches the administration sites, and the hospitals and pharmacies will have the data about the patients through electronic health records (EHR). So there are some challenges we are still trying to overcome to have an integrated and interoperable system with improved capability to be upgraded and used nationwide.

Insurance companies and the government are thinking about [how to provide coverage](#) for the vaccines while the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention issues [guidelines](#) to ensure that most of the population receives the vaccine efficiently.

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