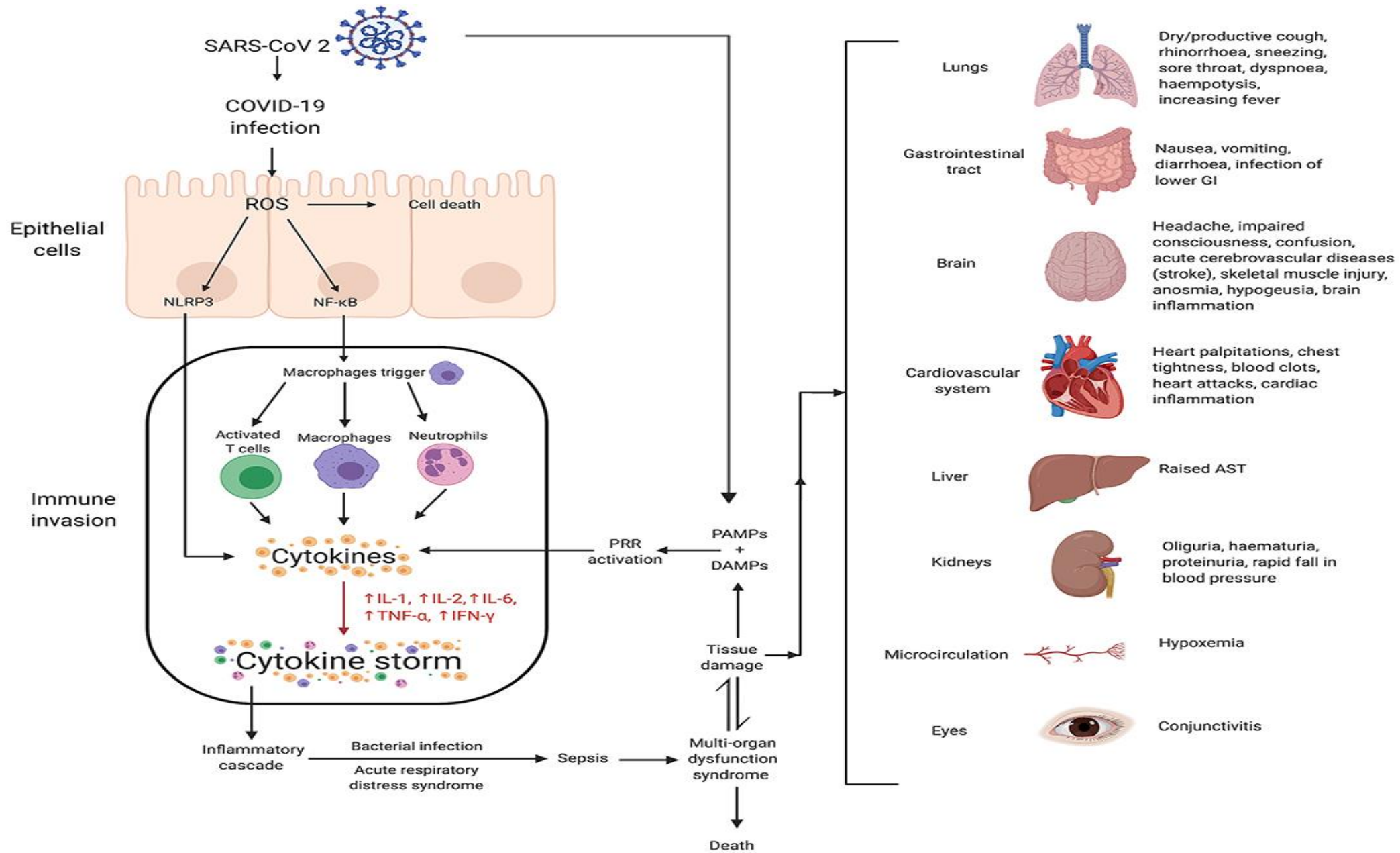




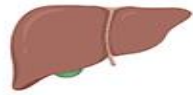





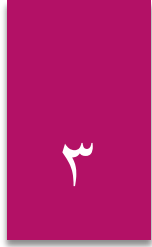
Presented by: Dr. Sanam Dolati

Ph.D. of Immunology

Tabriz University of Medical Sciences



- Lungs**  Dry/productive cough, rhinorrhoea, sneezing, sore throat, dyspnoea, haemoptysis, increasing fever
- Gastrointestinal tract**  Nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea, infection of lower GI
- Brain**  Headache, impaired consciousness, confusion, acute cerebrovascular diseases (stroke), skeletal muscle injury, anosmia, hypogeusia, brain inflammation
- Cardiovascular system**  Heart palpitations, chest tightness, blood clots, heart attacks, cardiac inflammation
- Liver**  Raised AST
- Kidneys**  Oliguria, haematuria, proteinuria, rapid fall in blood pressure
- Microcirculation**  Hypoxemia
- Eyes**  Conjunctivitis



Vaccine Platform

DNA-based vaccines work by inserting synthetic DNA of viral gene(s) into small DNA molecules (called plasmids). Cells take in the DNA plasmids and follow their instructions to build viral proteins, which are recognized by the immune system, and prepare it to respond to disease exposure



RNA vaccines introduce an mRNA sequence coded for a disease-specific antigen. Once this antigen is reproduced within the body, it is recognized and triggers an immune response



Inactivated vaccines consist of the whole virus, which has been killed with heat or chemicals so it can't cause illness.



Viral vector vaccines insert a gene for a viral protein into another, harmless virus (replicating or non-replicating), which delivers the viral protein to the vaccine recipient, triggering an immune response.



Subunit vaccines introduce a fragment of the virus into the body. This fragment is enough to be recognized by the immune response and stimulate immunity.



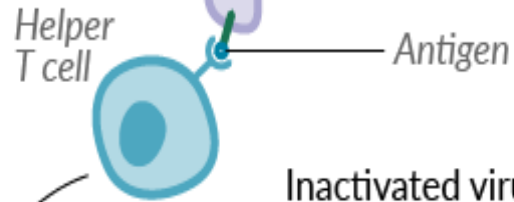
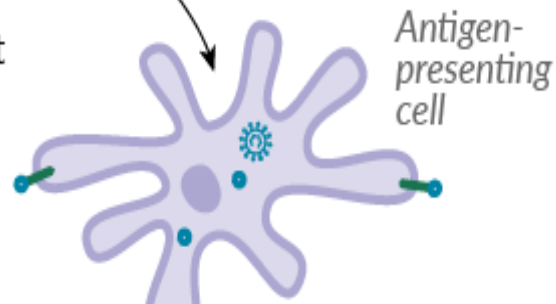
Live attenuated vaccines are made up of whole viruses that have weakened in a lab. They tend to elicit a stronger immune response than inactivated vaccines.

Inactivated virus vaccines



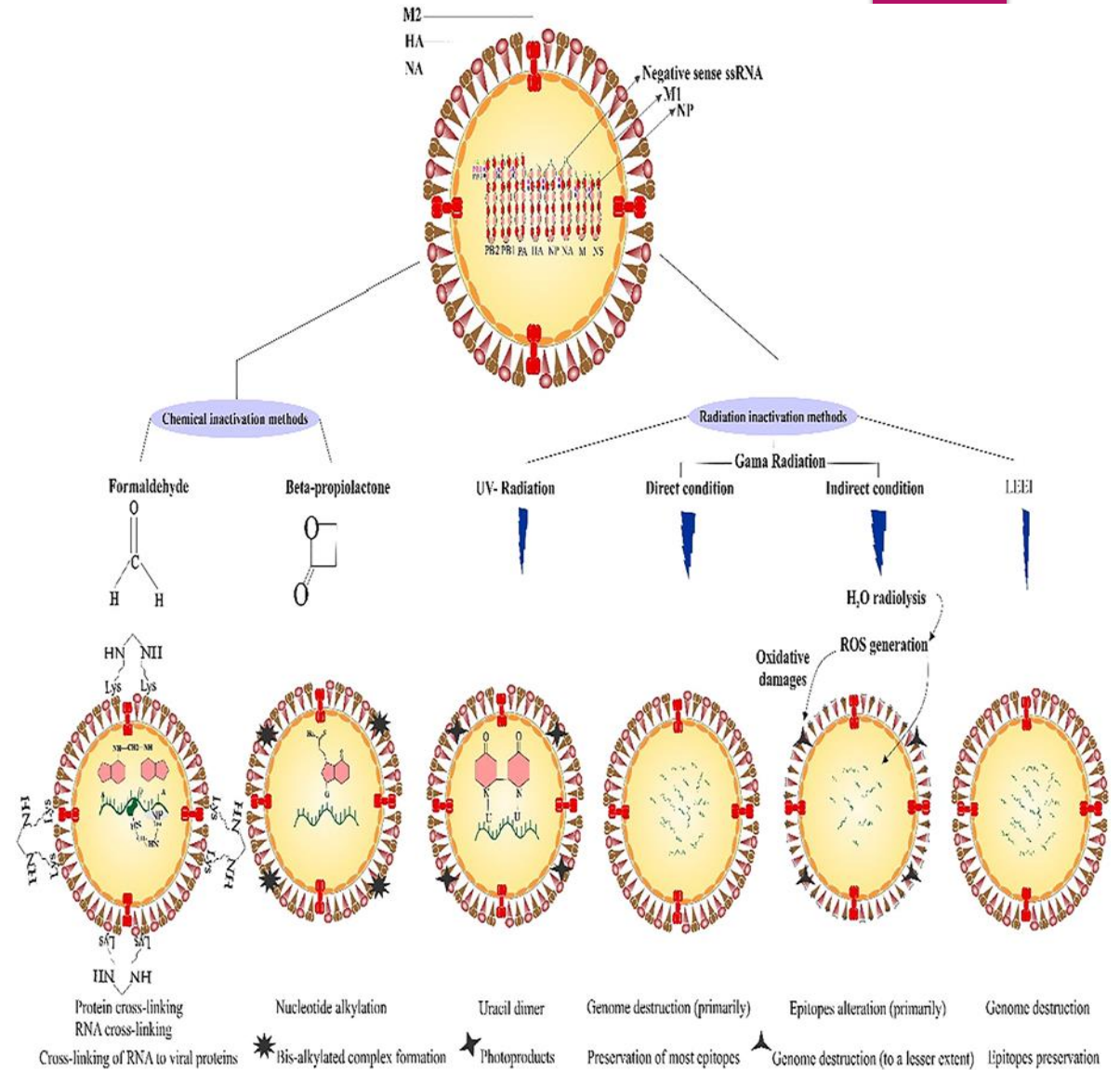
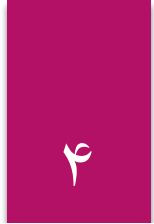
In inactivated virus vaccines, the genetic material of the virus has been **destroyed**.

The inactivated virus cannot replicate inside the body, so higher doses are needed, typically alongside an **adjuvant** to strengthen the immune response.

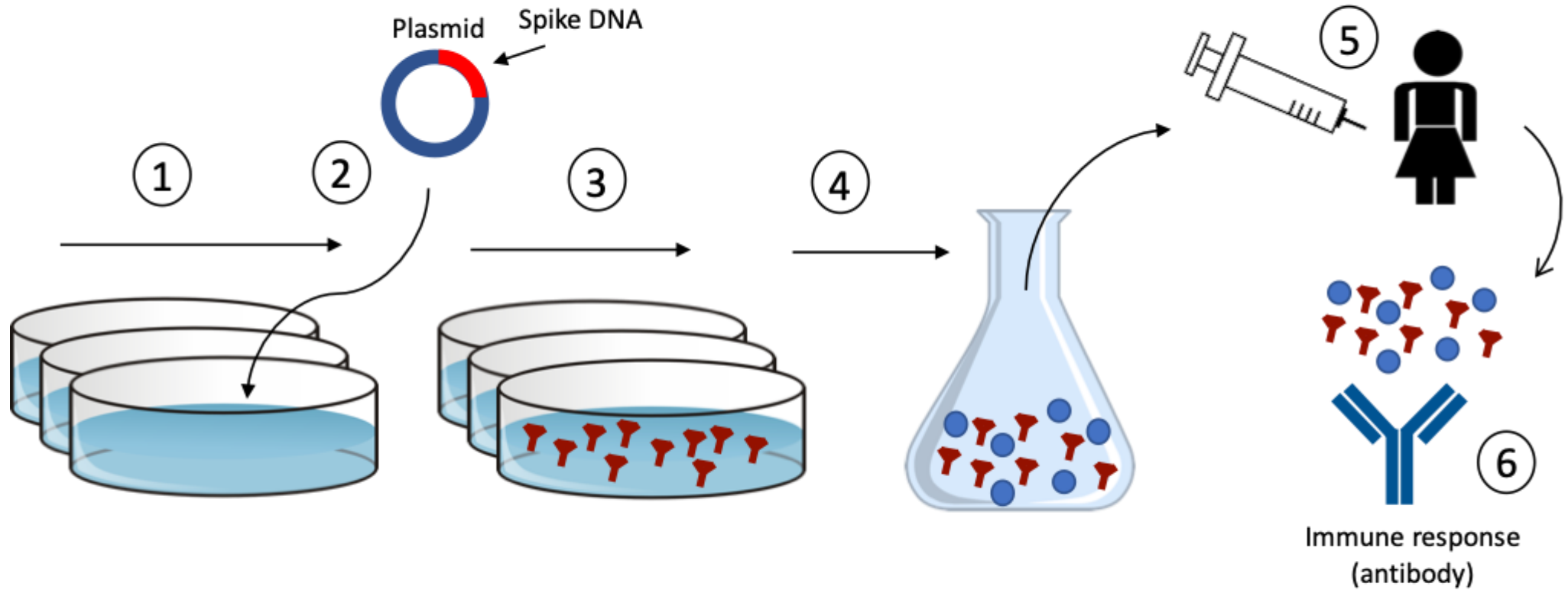


Inactivated virus vaccines generally only induce **antibody-mediated immunity** (not cell-mediated).

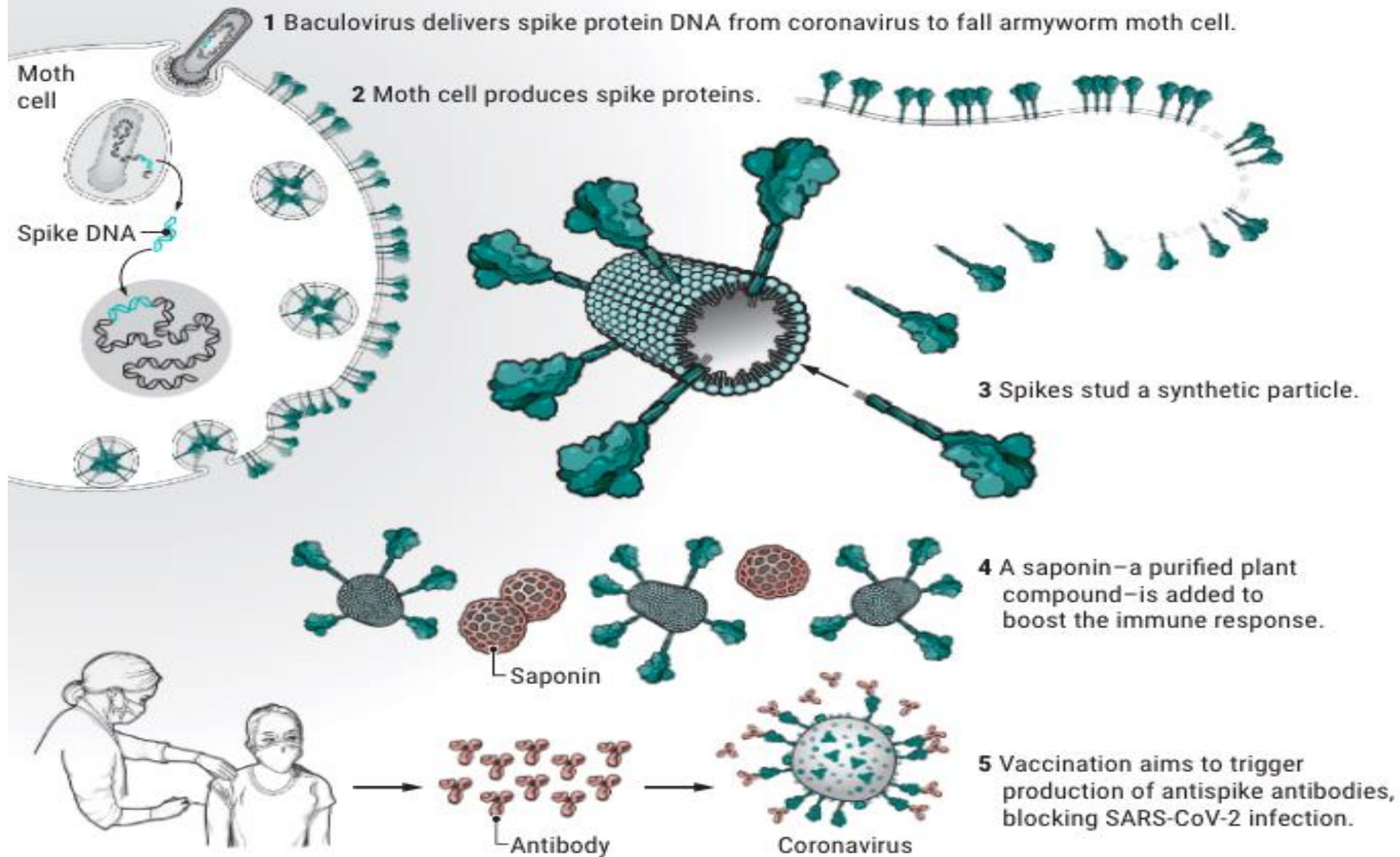
Antibody-mediated immune response and memory



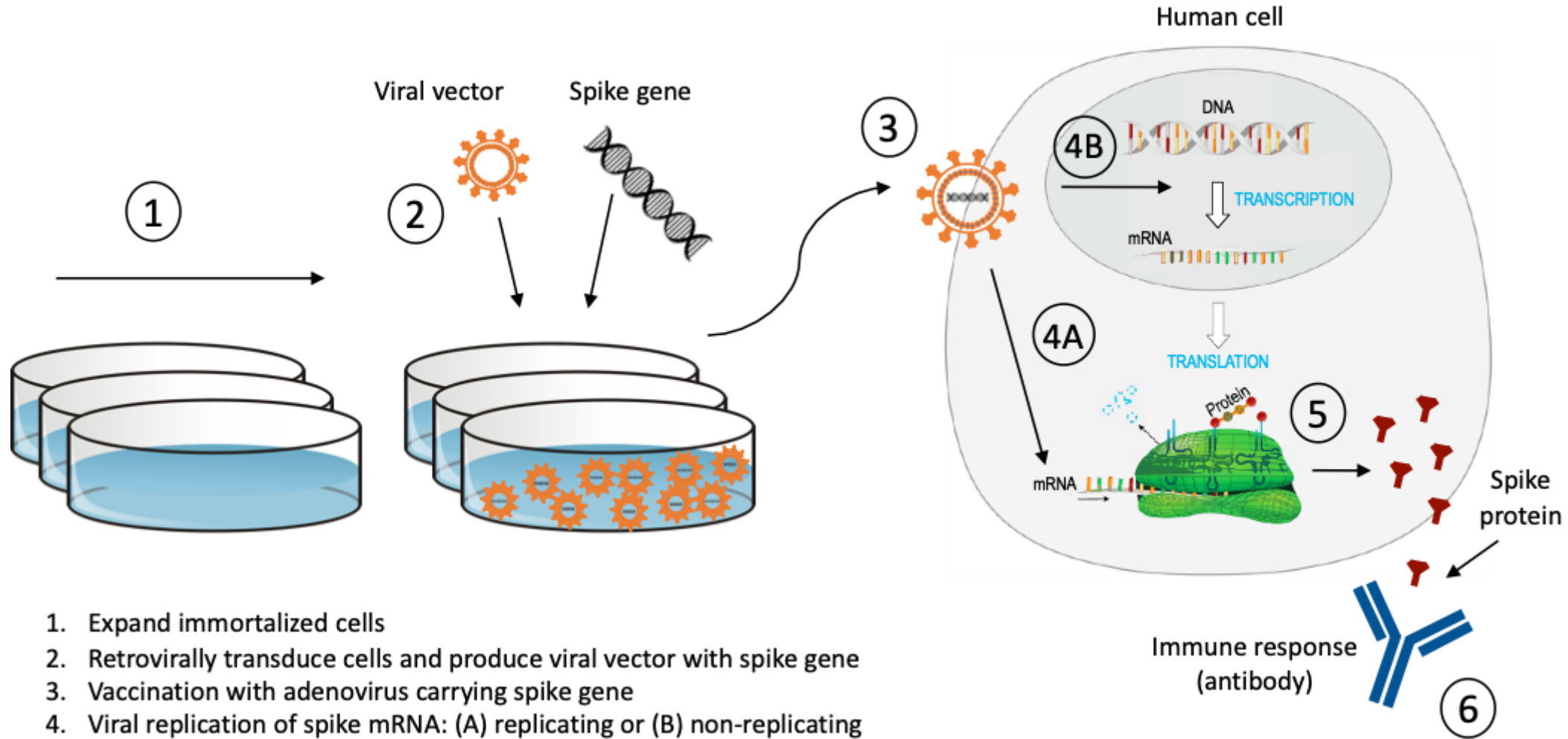
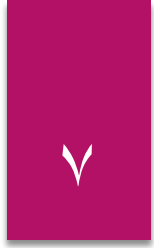
Protein-based Vaccine



1. Expand immortalized cells
2. Retrovirally transduce cells with plasmid carrying spike DNA
3. Grow large amounts of spike protein in cells
4. Purify spike protein and add adjuvant
5. Vaccination with spike protein
6. Induction of immune response



Viral Vector-based Vaccine



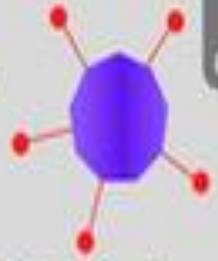
1. Expand immortalized cells
2. Retrovirally transduce cells and produce viral vector with spike gene
3. Vaccination with adenovirus carrying spike gene
4. Viral replication of spike mRNA: (A) replicating or (B) non-replicating
5. Production of spike protein
6. Induction of immune response



Chimpanzee adenovirus



Modified



Unable to cause disease

ChAdOx1 viral vector



ChAdOx1 nCoV-19 vaccine



SARS-CoV-2

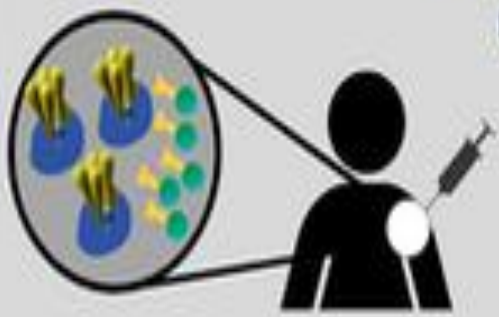


Spike protein

Genes coding spike protein

Cells express spike protein

Body produces antibodies against spike proteins

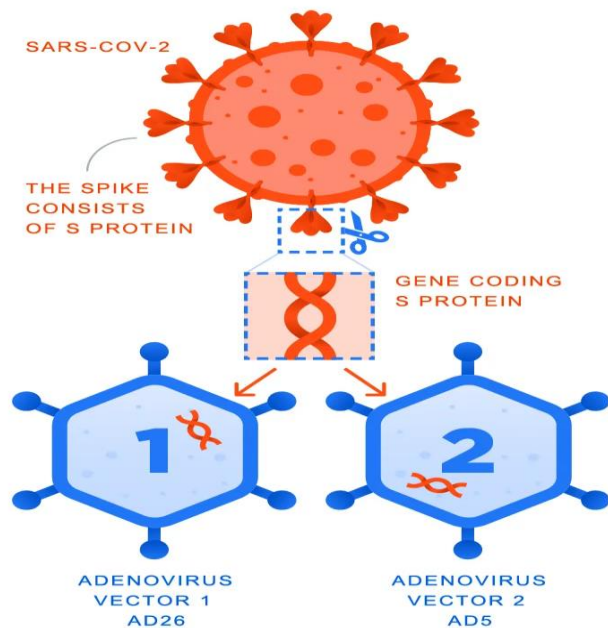


If infected, immune system attacks SARS-CoV-2

Two-vector vaccine against coronavirus

Vector creation

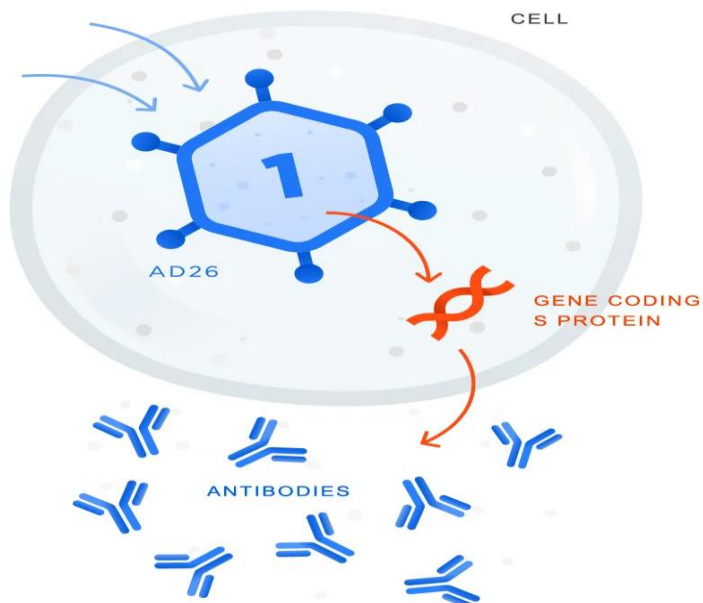
A **vector** is a virus that lacks a gene responsible for reproduction and is used to transport genetic material from another virus that is being vaccinated against into a cell. The **vector** does not pose any hazard to the body. The vaccine is based on an adenoviral vector which normally causes acute respiratory viral infections



A gene coding **S protein** of SARS-COV-2 spikes is inserted into each vector. The spikes form the “crown” from which the virus gets its name. The SARS-COV-2 virus uses spikes to get into a cell

First vaccination

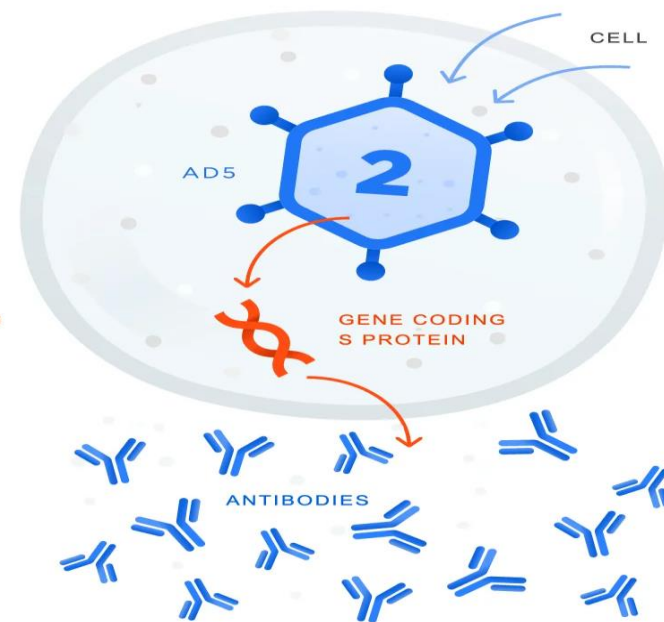
Vector with a gene coding **S protein** of coronavirus gets into a cell



The body synthesizes **S protein**, in response, the production of **immunity** begins

Second vaccination

Repeated vaccination takes place in 21 days

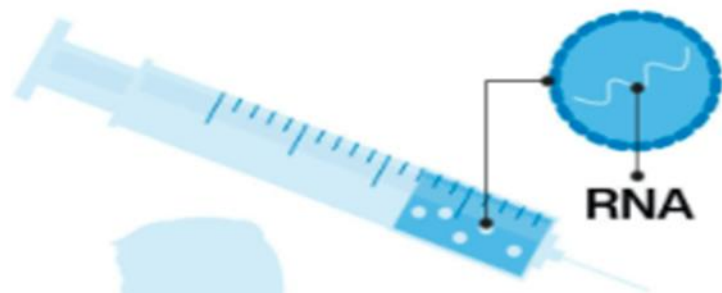


The vaccine based on another adenovirus vector unknown to the body boosts the immune response and provides for long-lasting immunity

The use of two vectors is a unique technology of the Gamaleya Center making the Russian vaccine different from other adenovirus vector-based vaccines being developed globally

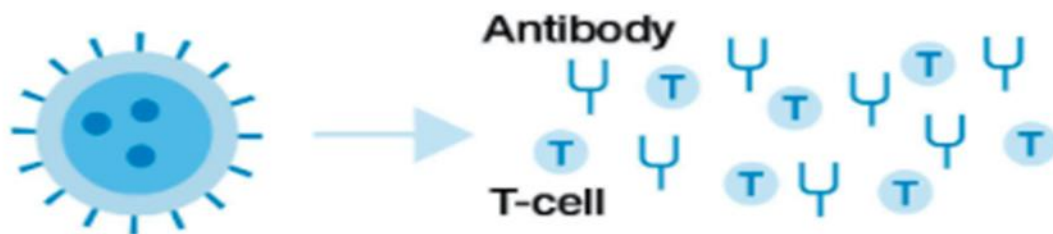
How the Pfizer/BioNTech vaccine works

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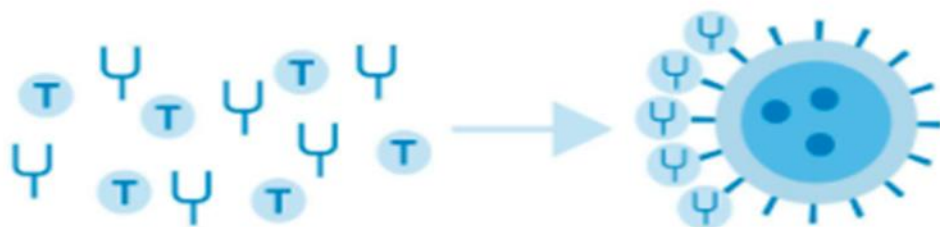
① Vaccine is based on part of Covid-19's genetic code - or RNA - that tells cells what to produce

② When patient is injected with vaccine, it enters cells and tells them to produce coronavirus spike protein



③ This causes immune system to produce antibodies and to activate T-cells ready to destroy infected cells

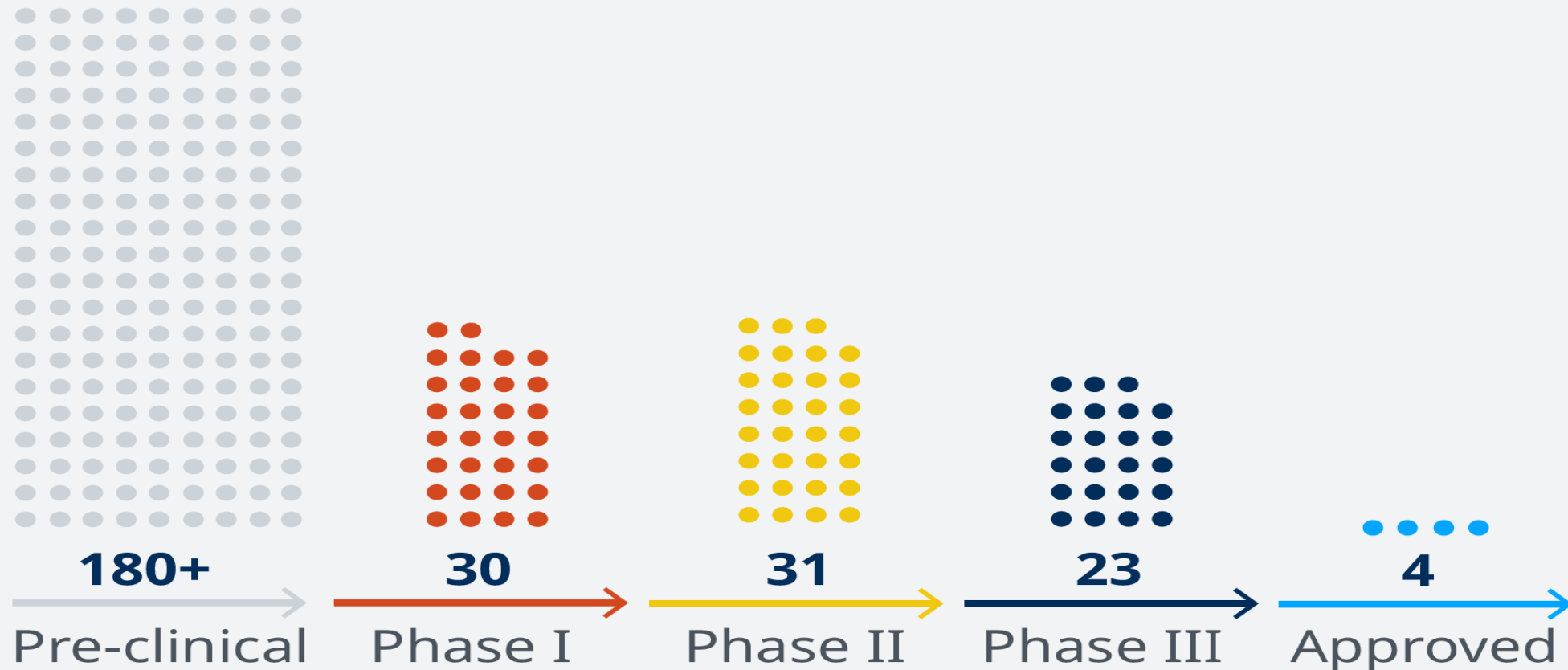
④ If patient gets Covid-19, antibodies and T-cells are automatically triggered to fight virus



Sot

PA graphic. Source: Nature

COVID-19 vaccine candidates in their various development stages
























Source: WHO (as at 16.04.2021) | If a vaccine candidate is tested in two phases in parallel, it is assigned to the higher phase in this chart



COVID-19 Vaccine Comparisons

Vaccine Brand	Delivery Method	How many doses? Time between	Effectiveness	Storage	Estimated Cost per dose
Oxford-AstraZeneca	Adenovirus transports genetic material (DNA)	2 (28 days)	62% (2 full doses) 90% (1/2 first dose, full 2 nd)	Standard refrigeration	~\$4 USD
Moderna	mRNA	2 (28 days)	95%	-20C special refrigeration	~\$25-37 USD
Pfizer-BioNTech	mRNA	2 (21 days)	94%	-70C Special refrigeration	~\$20 USD
Gamaleya-Sputnick V (Russia)	Adenovirus transports genetic material (DNA)	2 (28 days)	~91% Limited data	Dry form can be stored at 2-8C	~\$10 USD
Sinovac (China) Sinopharm (China)	Inactivated viral particles (similar to a classical flu shot)	2 (3-4 weeks)	~65-91% Limited data ~79-86% Limited data	Standard refrigeration	~\$30-60 USD
Johnson & Johnson (Janssen)	Adenovirus transports genetic material (DNA)	1	~57-72% in moderate/severe disease	Standard refrigeration	~\$10 USD

How some of the Covid-19 vaccines compare

Company	Type	Doses	Storage
 Oxford Uni-AstraZeneca	Viral vector (genetically modified virus)	x2 	 2 to 8°C (6 months)
 Moderna	RNA (part of virus genetic code)	x2 	 -25 to -15°C (7 months)
 Pfizer-BioNTech	RNA	x2 	 -80 to -60°C (6 months)
 Gamaleya (Sputnik V)	Viral vector	x2 	 -18.5°C (liquid form) 2 to 8°C (dry form)
 Sinovac (CoronaVac)	Inactivated virus (weakened virus)	x2 	 2 to 8°C
 Novavax	Protein-based	x2 	 2 to 8°C
 Janssen	Viral vector	x1 	 2 to 8°C (3 months)

Source: UK government, Reuters

BBC

مشخصات کلی واکسن Covaxin	
Covaxin (also known as BBV152 A, B, C)	نام تجاری
ویروس غیر فعال	نوع واکسن
Bharat Biotech	شرکت تولیدکننده واکسن
دو دوز	تعداد دوز
۲۸ روز	فاصله بین دو تزریق
عضلانی	نوع تزریق
۲-۸ درجه سانتیگراد	دهای نگهداری
فاز ۳ در ۲۵،۸۰۰ شرکت کننده در حال انجام است و همه آنان اولین دوز را در تاریخ ۶ ژانویه ۲۰۲۱ دریافت کرده‌اند.	فاز مطالعاتی
هنوز گزارش نشده	الربخشی



Common COVID-19 Vaccine Side Effects

These side effects of the COVID-19 vaccine may affect your ability to do daily activities, but they should go away in a few days.



Side effects after your second shot may be more intense than the ones you experienced after your first shot. These side effects are normal signs that your body is building protection and should go away within a few days.

Contact your doctor or healthcare provider:

- If the redness or tenderness where you got the shot increases after 24 hours
- If your side effects are worrying you or do not seem to be going away after a few days



<https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/vaccines/expect/after.html>

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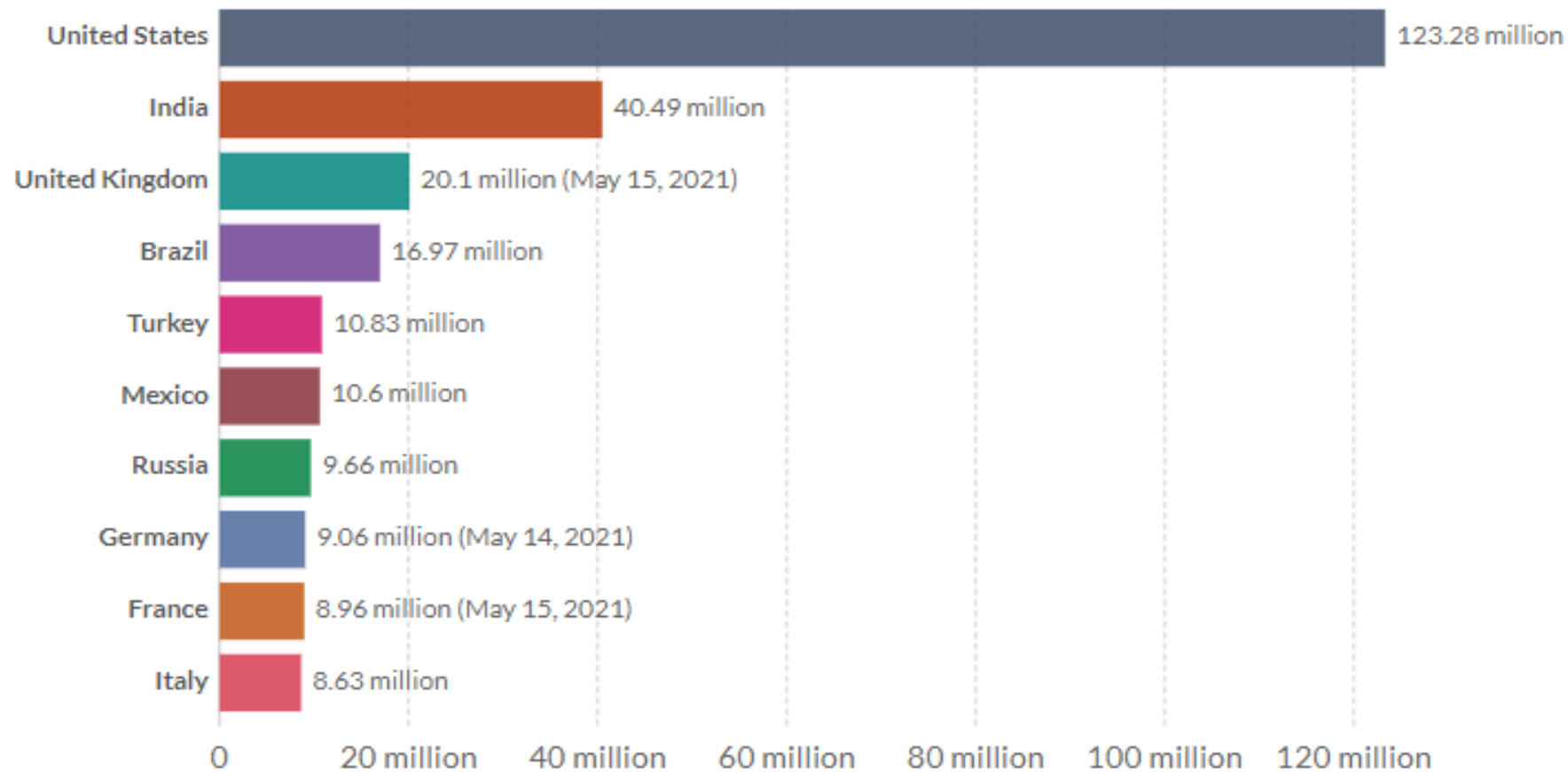
+ Ac

Number of people fully vaccinated against COVID-19, May 16, 2021



Total number of people who received all doses prescribed by the vaccination protocol. This data is only available for countries which report the breakdown of doses administered by first and second doses.

+ Add country



Source:

Official data collated by Our World in Data - Last updated 17 May, 20:20 (London time)

OurWorldInData.org/coronavirus • CC BY

▶ De

▶ Dec 27, 2020

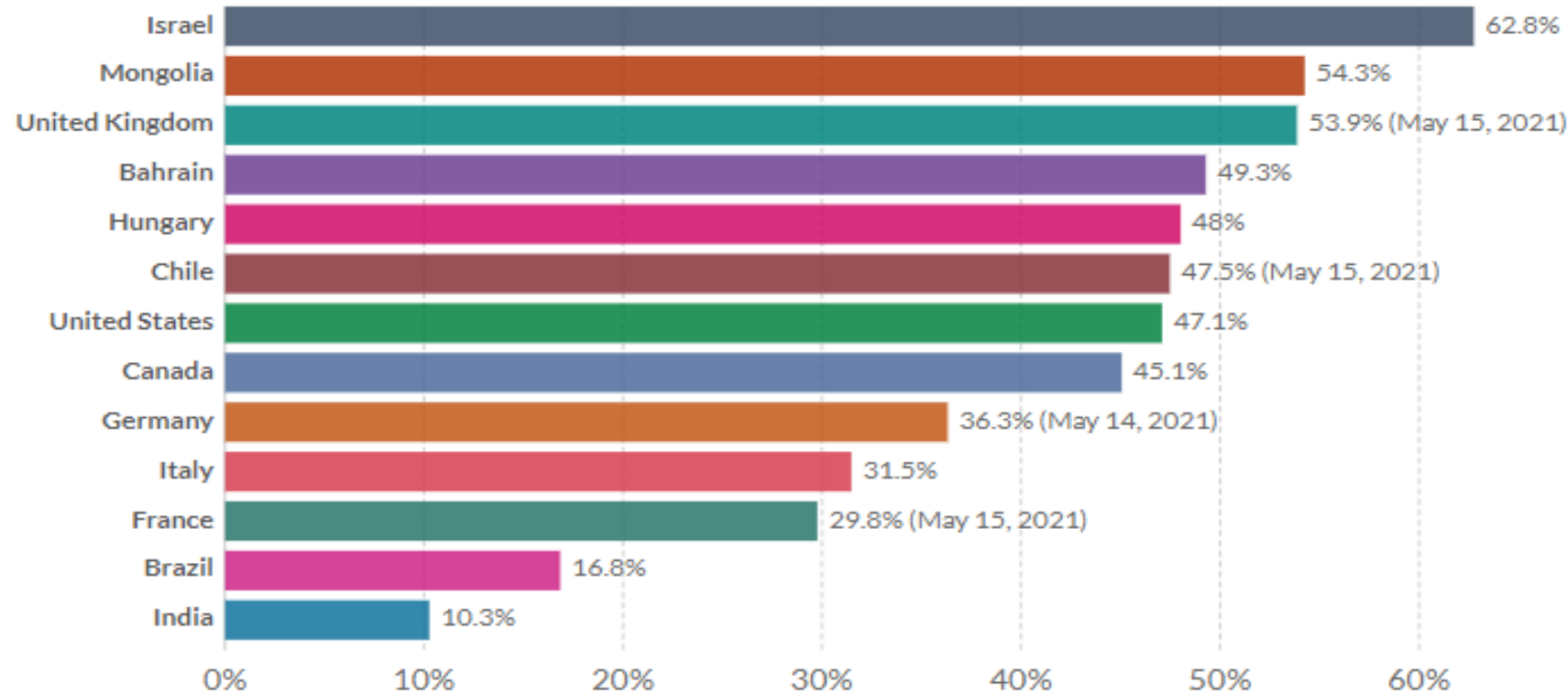
○ May 16, 2021

Share of people who received at least one dose of COVID-19 vaccine, May 16, 2021

Our World
in Data

Share of the total population that received at least one vaccine dose. This may not equal the share that are fully vaccinated if the vaccine requires two doses.

+ Add country



Source: Official data collated by Our World in Data - Last updated 17 May, 20:20 (London time)

OurWorldInData.org/coronavirus • CC BY

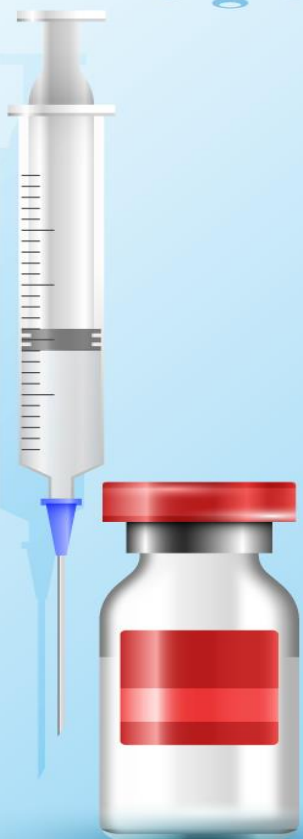
▶ Dec 19, 2020 May 16, 2021





▶ Dec 20, 2020 May 16, 2021



جمهوری اسلامی ایران
وزارت بهداشت، درمان و آموزش پزشکی





پیش‌بالینی	فاز یک	فاز دو	فاز سه	استفاده محدود	تأیید شده	
 آزمایش حیوانی	 آزمایش انسانی محدود	 چند صد نفری آزمایش انسانی	 چند هزار نفری آزمایش انسانی	 اجازه استفاده محدود یا زودهنگام	 تأیید کامل برای استفاده	
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	واکسن پاستور با همکاری کوبا
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	واکسن کوو ایران برکت
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	واکسن کوو پارس رازی
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	واکسن وزارت دفاع میلاد نور
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	واکسن سیناژن

Thank you for your attention

