

№467, 24-yanvar, 2022 y.

2019-nCoV

Coronavirus
Covid-19
VACCINE

3 ml / Injection only
Store below 30°C

COVID-19 ga qarshi vaksinalarning
ishlanmalari bo'yicha

DAYJEST

O'zbekiston Respublikasi Innovatsion rivojlanish vazirligi huzuridagi
Ilmiy-texnik axborot markazi











Toshkent-2022

Jahonda pandemiya bilan bog'liq vaziyat

2022 y. 23-yanvar holatiga ko'ra

Umumiy zararlanganlar soni	-	349 747 450	(+ 2 835 563)
Sog'ayganlar soni	-	278 368 851	(+ 1 450 850)
Vafot etganlar soni	-	5 609 709	(+ 6 380)

Mamlakatlar bo'yicha bemorlar soni

	AQSh	-	71 728 557	(+ 312 314)
	Hindiston	-	39 237 264	(+ 333 533)
	Braziliya	-	23 960 207	(+ 202 466)
	Buyuk Britaniya	-	16 390 818	(+ 389 320)
	Fransiya	-	15 784 488	(+ 76 807)
	Rossiya	-	11 044 986	(+ 57 212)
	Turkiya	-	10 881 626	(+ 72 856)
	Italiya	-	9 781 191	(+ 171 263)
	Ispaniya	-	8 975 458	(+ 141 095)
	O'zbekiston	-	215 063	(+ 1 296)

Manba: <https://www.worldometers.info/coronavirus/>



O'zbekistonda COVID-19 qarshi vaksinatsiya bo'yicha hisobot

2022 y. 22-yanvar holatiga ko'ra

Hududlar	Jami emlanganlar soni	Bir kunda emlanganlar soni
Qoraqalpog'iston Respublikasi	2 092 012	2 447
Andijon viloyati	3 936 411	10 602
Buxoro viloyati	2 302 278	5 745
Jizzax viloyati	1 436 651	2 144
Qashqadaryo viloyati	3 136 824	7 694
Navoiy viloyati	1 327 364	1 848
Namangan viloyati	3 853 930	5 341
Samarqand viloyati	5 031 121	23 089
Surxondaryo viloyati	3 290 160	6 188
Sirdaryo viloyati	894 339	1 843
Toshkent viloyati	3 902 631	12 219
Farg'ona viloyati	4 499 009	10 498
Xorazm viloyati	2 487 264	6 885
Toshkent sh.	3 182 759	17 560
Jami	41 372 753	114 103

Manba: SSV matbuot kotibi // <https://t.me/ssvmatbuotkotibi>



JSST tomonidan baholash jarayonida COVID-19 ga qarshi vaksinlarning holati

2022 y. 21-yanvar holatiga ko'ra

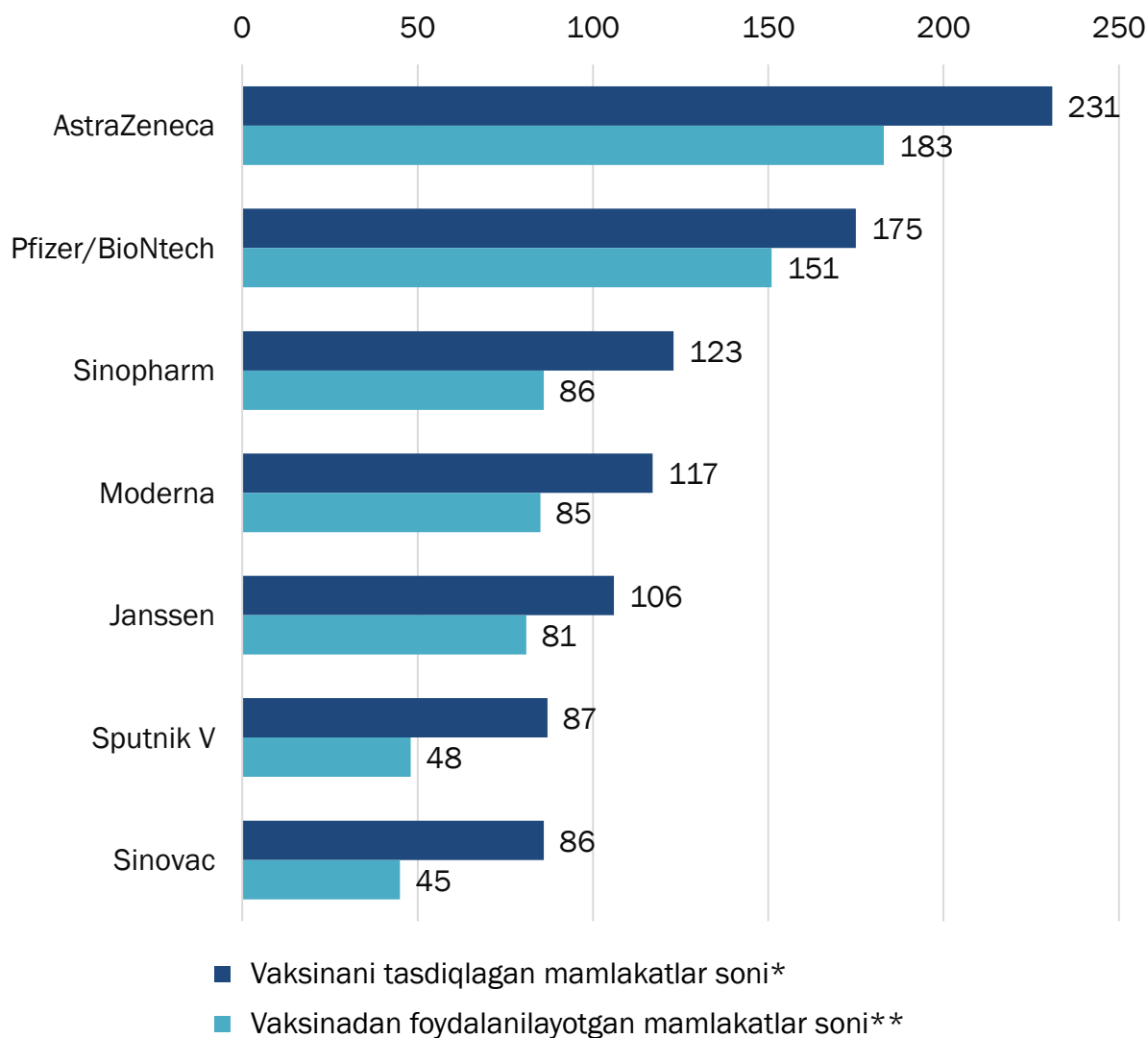
№	Ishlab chiqaruvchi	Vaksina nomi	Platforma	Arizalarni qabul qilish	Uchrashuv o'tkazish	Ma'lumotnomani ko'rib chiqish uchun qabul qilish	Baholash holati	Kutilayotgan chiqish sanasi
1	Pfizer	BNT162b2/COMIRNATY	mRNA	+	+	+	Yakunlangan	Tasdiqlangan 31.12.2020
2	AstraZeneca/University of Oxford	AZD1222	Recombinant replication defective chimpanzee adenovirus expressing surface glycoprotein SARS-CoV-2	+	+	+	Yakunlangan	Tasdiqlangan 15.02.2021
3	Janssen	Ad26.COV2.S	Recombinant vector vaccine against adenovirus type 26 (Ad26), incapable of replication, encoding Spike (S) protein (SARS-CoV-2)	+	+	+	Yakunlangan	Tasdiqlangan 12.03.2021
4	SK BIOscience - AstraZeneca/University of Oxford	AZD1222	Recombinant adenoviral vector ChAdOx1 encoding the Spike SARS-CoV-2 protein antigen	+	+	+	Yakunlangan	Tasdiqlangan 16.04.2021
5	Serum institute of India	Covishield	mRNA-based vaccine encapsulated in lipid nanoparticles	+	+	+	Yakunlangan	Tasdiqlangan 16.04.2021
6	Moderna	mRNA-1273	Inactivated, produced in Vero cells	+	+	+	Yakunlangan	Tasdiqlangan 30.04.2021
7	Sinopharm / BIBP	SARS-CoV-2 Vaccine (Vero Cell), Inactivated (InCoV)	Inactivated, produced in Vero cells	+	+	+	Yakunlangan	Tasdiqlangan 07.05.2021
8	Sinovac	SARS-CoV-2 Vaccine (Vero Cell), Inactivated	Protein subunit virus-like particle vaccine	+	+	+	Yakunlangan	Tasdiqlangan 01.06.2021
9	Novavax	NVX-CoV2373, Covovax, Nuvaxovid		+	+	+	Yakunlangan	Tasdiqlangan 17.12.2021

Manba:

Status of COVID-19 Vaccines within WHO EUL // https://extranet.who.int/pqweb/sites/default/files/documents/Status_COVID_VAX_20Oct2021.pdf

Vaksinani tasdiqlagan va undan foydalanilayotgan mamlakatlar soni

2022 y. 21-yanvar holatiga ko'ra



Manbalar:

*Approved or Authorized Vaccines // <https://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2020/science/coronavirus-vaccine-tracker.html>

COVID-19 Vaccine Market Dashboard //

<https://www.unicef.org/supply/covid-19-vaccine-market-dashboard>

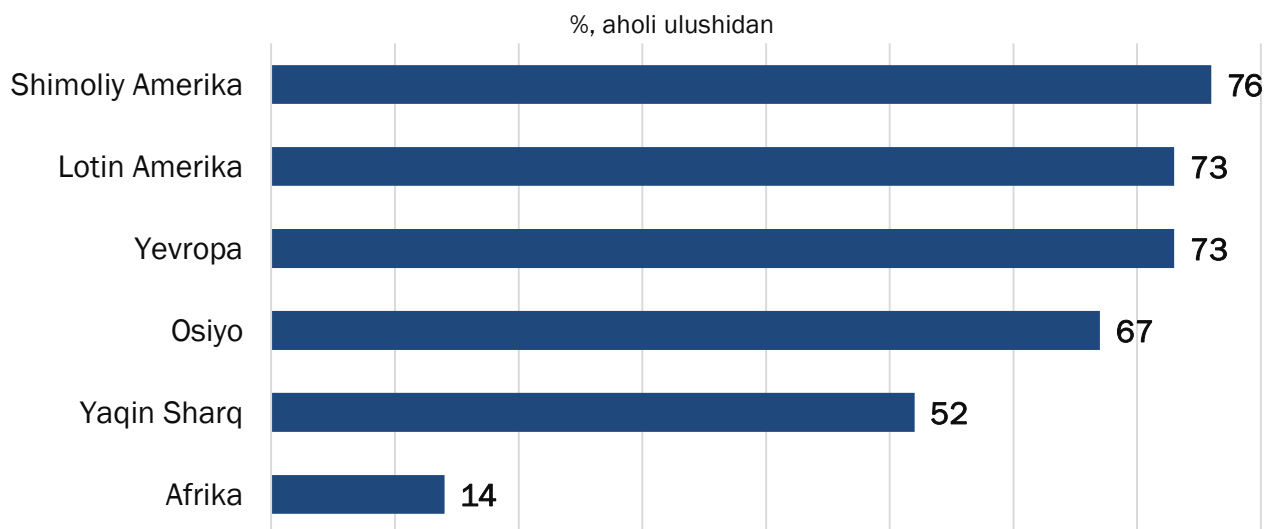
**Tracking Coronavirus Vaccinations Around the World //

<https://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2021/world/covid-vaccinations-tracker.html>

Mamlakatlar va kontinentlar kesimida COVID-19 ga qarshi emlanganlar soni

2022 y. 21-yanvar holatiga ko'ra

№	Davlatlar	Emlanganlar soni		Aholining umumiy sonida emlanganlarning ulushi	
		100 ta kishiga	Jami	Bitta doza bilan emlangan	To'liq emlangan
	Dunyo	128	9 815 867 175	62 %	53 %
1	BAA	237	23 176 828	>99 %	94 %
2	Bruney	218	946 170	94 %	93 %
3	Portugaliya	201	20 644 102	93 %	89 %
4	Kuba	292	33 145 786	93 %	86 %
5	Chili	242	45 942 756	92 %	89 %
6	Malta	236	1 184 262	91 %	88 %
7	Xitoy	212	2 956 218 000	90 %	87 %
8	Argentina	187	84 219 672	87 %	76 %
9	Kambodja	194	31 981 600	87 %	83 %
10	Ispaniya	187	88 000 590	86 %	81 %



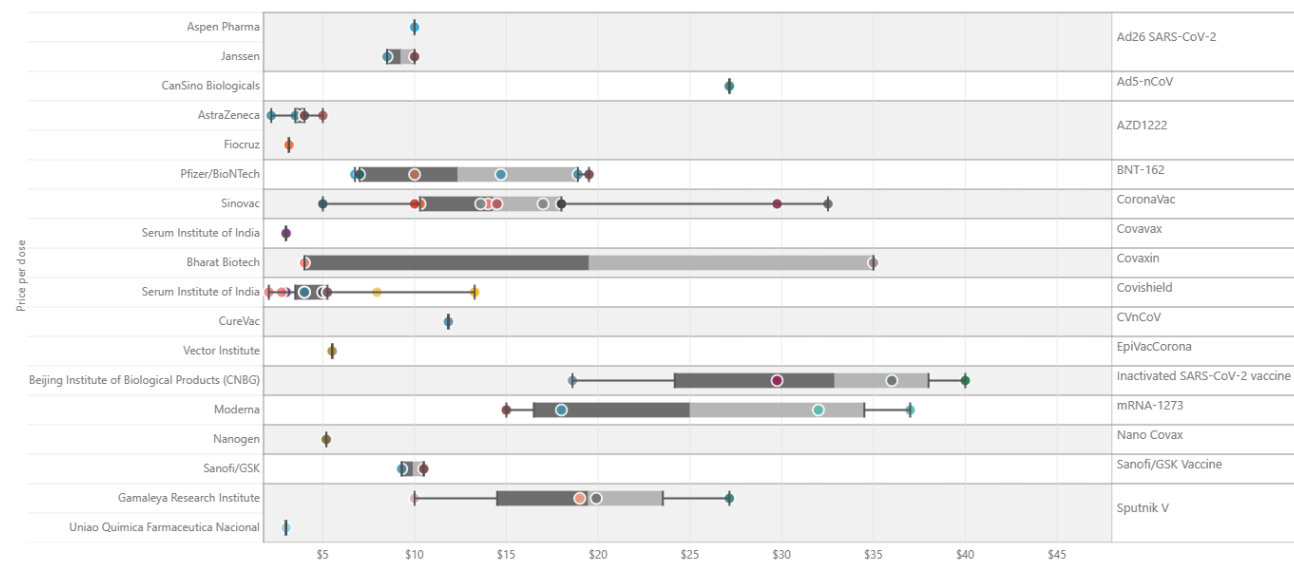
Manba:
Tracking Coronavirus Vaccinations Around the World // <https://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2021/world/covid-vaccinations-tracker.html>



COVID-19 ga qarshi vaksinalarning narxi

2022 y. 21-yanvar holatiga ko'ra

No	Vaksinaning ishlab chiqaruvchisi	Vaksinalarning narxi (bitta doza uchun)*
1	Pfizer	\$6,75-22,94
2	AstraZeneca/University of Oxford	\$2,19-5
3	Serum institute of India	\$3-13,27
4	Sinopharm	\$144,27 (2 ta doza uchun)
5	Sinovac	\$10,30-29,75
6	Moderna	\$15-37
7	Janssen	\$8,50-10
8	The Gamaleya National Center (Sputnik V)	\$11-19,90



Manba:

* COVID-19 Vaccine Market Dashboard //

[https://www.unicef.org/supply/covid-19-vaccine-market-](https://www.unicef.org/supply/covid-19-vaccine-market-dashboards)

[dashboards?utm_source=facebook&utm_medium=organic&utm_campaign=coronavirus&fbclid=IwAR101804JupyKfUU1u6osTc-nNVGj7kiYDI8eJtiMUgjEIALGhYO3w0EE](https://www.unicef.org/supply/covid-19-vaccine-market-dashboards?utm_source=facebook&utm_medium=organic&utm_campaign=coronavirus&fbclid=IwAR101804JupyKfUU1u6osTc-nNVGj7kiYDI8eJtiMUgjEIALGhYO3w0EE)



JSST Pfizer vakinasini 5-11 yoshli bolalarda qo'llashni ma'qulladi

Jahon sog'liqni saqlash tashkiloti (JSST) tomonidan 5-11 yoshli bolalarda qo'llash uchun Pfizer va BioNTech kompaniyalari tomonidan ishlab chiqilgan koronavirus vakinasini tasdiqladi. Bu haqda 21-yanvar kuni Emlash bo'yicha strategik maslahat guruhi (SAGE) o'z veb-saytida ma'lum qildi [5].

Ko'rsatilgan toifadagi shaxslarga preparatning 10 mikrogramga teng dozasini qo'llash tavsiya etiladi, bu 12 yoshdan oshgan insonlarga nisbatan uch baravar kam. Bundan tashqari, SAGE koronavirus infeksiyasi xavfi ostida bo'lgan fuqarolar uchun birinchi ikkita dozadan 4-6 oy o'tgach, COVID-19 ga qarshi qayta emlashni tavsiya qildi [6, 7].

Avvalroq, 21-yanvar kuni Yaponiya Sog'liqni saqlash vazirligi 5 yoshdan 11 yoshgacha bo'lgan bolalarni koronavirusga qarshi emlash uchun Pfizer/BioNTech vakinasidan foydalanishni ma'qullagan edi [8].



Tadqiqotchilar kasallik va emlashdan so'ng Omikron shtammiga qarshi immunitetni o'rganishdi



Omikron varianti SARS-CoV-2 ning oldingi variantlari kasallangan yoki vakcina bilan emlanganda antitanalar reaksiyasidan qisman qochishi mumkin. Biroq, T-hujayralari hali ham omikronni farqlab olmoqda, deb xabar bermoqda Shvetsiyadagi Karolinska instituti olimlari Nature Medicine ilmiy jurnalida chop etilgan tadqiqotda [9].

Omikron tezda SARS-CoV-2 virusining dominant variantiga aylandi. Yangi ma'lumotlarga ko'ra, omikron nafaqat oldingi variantlarga qaraganda yuqumli, balki neytrallashtiruvchi antitanalardan qochib, avvalgi immunitetga ega bo'lgan odamlarga ham yuqishi mumkin. Biroq, emlangan yoki infeksiyalangan insonlarda jiddiy kasallik nisbatan kam uchraydi, bu immunitet tizimining boshqa tarkibiy qismlari hali ham omikronni taniy olishi mumkinligini ko'rsatadi. Karolinska instituti tadqiqotchilari tomonidan olib borilgan yangi tadqiqot natijalariga ko'ra, avvalgi infeksiya yoki mRNA vaksinasidan so'ng hosil bo'lgan xotira T hujayralari ham Omicron variantiga javob beradi.

Shvetsiyadagi Karolinska universiteti kasalxonasi bilan hamkorlikda olib borgan tadqiqotlar emlangan 40 nafar shaxs, yengil yoki og'ir SARS-CoV-2 infeksiyasini o'tkazgan 48 nafar shaxs va ilgari emlanmagan ham kasallikni o'tkazmagan 48 kishidan olingan qon namunalari asoslandi. Emlangan guruhdan olingan namunalar vaksinaning ikkinchi dozasidan olti oy o'tgach va ilgari infeksiyalangan guruhdan — virusning yangi variantlari paydo bo'lishidan oldin 2020 bahorida tasdiqlangan infeksiyadan to'qqiz oy o'tgach to'plangan. Qolgan namunalar 2020-yil oxirida sog'lom donorlardan olingan. Har ikkala eksperimental guruhdagi xotira T-hujayralari omikron boshqoq oqsilini tanib olishning yaxshi qobiliyatini ko'rsatdi; ammo eng yaxshi javob emlangan guruhda kuzatilgan [10].

“ Ushbu natijalar, kuchaytiruvchi immunizatsiya og'ir COVID-19 ning takroriy epizodlaridan himoyani kuchaytirish uchun neytrallashtiruvchi antitanalarni induksiya qilishdan tashqari foyda keltirishi mumkin”, deydi Karolinska instituti yuqumli tibbiyot markazining bosh tadqiqotchi Markus Baggert. Xotira T-hujayralarining omikronga bo'lgan javobi umuman saqlanib qolgan bo'lsada, ba'zi insonlarda ta'siri aniqlanmagan [11].



Braziliya bolalar va o‘smirlarni COVID-19 ga qarshi emlash uchun Xitoyning CoronaVac vaksinasini tasdiqladi

Braziliya Xitoyning CoronaVac vaksinasi bilan 6-17 yoshli bolalar va o‘smirlarni COVID-19 ga qarshi emlashni tasdiqladi. Vakcina Braziliya Milliy sanitariya nazorati agentligi (Anvisa) tomonidan tasdiqlangan. Qarorga ko‘ra, bolalar va o‘smirlar CoronaVac vaksinasining tegishli ikki dozasini 28 kunlik interval bilan olishlari mumkin. Ularda ham kattalardagi singari vaktsinalar qo‘llaniladi [12].



Mahalliy OAV ma‘lumotlariga ko‘ra, bunday qaror Anvisa tomonidan COVID-19 ga qarshi vaktsinalarni joriy etish uchun mas‘ul Butantan instituti so‘roviga javoban qabul qilingan. CoronaVac vaksinasi Braziliyada o‘tgan 17-yanvarda 18 va undan katta yoshdagi shaxslar uchun favqulodda foydalanish uchun tasdiqlangan [13].

Rossiya vaksinalar va zardoblar ilmiy instituti COVID-19 ga qarshi “Konvasel” vaksinani ro‘yxatdan o‘tkazish uchun ariza topshirdi

Rossiya Federal Tibbiyot va Biologiya Agentligi (FMBA) huzuridagi Sankt-Peterburg Vaksinalar va zardoblar ilmiy-tadqiqot instituti koronavirusga qarshi “Konvasel” vaksinasini ro‘yxatdan o‘tkazish uchun ariza topshirdi. Bu haqda Rossiya Federatsiyasi Sog‘liqni saqlash vazirligining dori vositalari reestri ma’lumotlaridan olindi [14].

“Savdo nomi: SARS-CoV-2 virusi keltirib chiqaradigan koronavirus infeksiyasining oldini olish uchun Convasel Rekombinant subunit vaksinasi”, – deyiladi xabarda. Preparat mushak ichiga yuborish uchun emulsiya bo‘lib, bitta dozaning hajmi 0,5 ml ni tashkil qiladi. Vaksinaning yaroqlilik muddati 6 oy.



Avvalroq Convasel vaksinasi sinovlar davomida yuqori samaradorlikni namoyish etgani xabar qilingan edi. "Klinik tadqiqot natijalariga ko‘ra, Convasel preparati bilan emlash odamlarda tasdiqlangan immunitetni shakllantiradi, bu koronavirus infeksiyasining rivojlanishiga to‘sqinlik qiladi, N oqsiliga qarshi o‘ziga xos IgG sinfidagi antitanalarning

titrini oshiradi, hujayralar, hamda antitanalarga bog‘liq bo‘lgan sitotoksiklik va hujayra ichidagi virusni zararsizlantiruvchi maxsus faollashtirilgan CD4 + T ning ko‘payishini oldini oladi. Vaksinani olgan ko‘ngillilarning birortasi ham butun kuzatuv davri davomida COVID-19 bilan kasallanmagan”, – deyiladi FMBA matbuot xizmati xabarida.

Preparat FMBAning Sankt-Peterburg Vaksinalar va zardoblar ilmiy-tadqiqot instituti negizida 2021-yilda ochilgan rekombinant dori-darmonlar bo‘yicha yangi sexda ishlab chiqarilishi rejalashtirilgan [15].

Eslatib o‘tamiz, Rossiyada allaqachon koronavirusga qarshi oltita vakcina ro‘yxatga olingan: Sputnik V, EpiVacCorona, KoviVac, Sputnik Light, EpiVacCorona-N, shuningdek, o‘smirlar uchun Sputnik M vaksinasi.

1. Reported Cases and Deaths by Country, Territory, or Conveyance // <https://www.worldometers.info/coronavirus/> (23.01.2022)
2. Approved or Authorized Vaccines // <https://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2020/science/coronavirus-vaccine-tracker.html> (23.01.2022)
3. COVID-19 Vaccine Market Dashboard // <https://www.unicef.org/supply/covid-19-vaccine-market-dashboard> (23.01.2022)
4. Tracking Coronavirus Vaccinations Around the World // <https://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2021/world/covid-vaccinations-tracker.html> (23.01.2022)
5. WHO recommends reduced dose Pfizer COVID vaccine for under 12s // <https://www.reuters.com/world/who-advisory-panel-recommends-extending-use-pfizer-vaccine-5-11-year-olds-2022-01-21/> (23.01.2022)
6. WHO Recommends Pfizer-BioNTech Vaccine for 5-11-Year-olds // <https://www.voanews.com/a/who-recommends-pfizer-biontech-vaccine-for-5-11-year-olds/6407061.html> (23.01.2022)
7. ВОЗ одобрила использование вакцины Pfizer среди детей 5-11 лет // <https://regnum.ru/news/society/3484134.html> (23.01.2022)
8. Japan approves Pfizer's COVID-19 vaccine for children aged 5-11 // <https://english.kyodonews.net/news/2022/01/8ccaa865cd28-breaking-news-japan-approves-pfizers-covid-vaccine-for-children-aged-5-11.html> (23.01.2022)
9. Ancestral SARS-CoV-2-specific T cells cross-recognize the Omicron variant // <https://www.nature.com/articles/s41591-022-01700-x> (23.01.2022)
10. Persistent T cell response to omicron after infection and vaccination // <https://medicalxpress.com/news/2022-01-persistent-cell-response-omicron-infection.html> (23.01.2022)
11. Исследователи изучили иммунный ответ на Омикрон после болезни и вакцинации: какой более стойкий? // <https://kurer-sreda.ru/2022/01/22/766405-stojkij-t-kletochnyj-otvet-na-omikron-posle-infekcii-i-vakcinacii> (23.01.2022)
12. Brazil approves Sinovac's Coronavac for those aged 6 to 17 // <https://www.reuters.com/world/americas/brazil-health-regulator-approves-sinovacs-coronavac-those-aged-6-17-2022-01-20/> (23.01.2022)
13. В Бразилии одобрили иммунизацию детей и подростков китайской вакциной CoronaVac // <https://www.belta.by/world/view/v-brazilii-odobrili-immunizatsiju-detej-i-podrostkov-kitajskoj-vaktsinoj-coronavac-480666-2022/> (23.01.2022)
14. ФМБА подало заявку на регистрацию вакцины против COVID "Конвасэл" // <https://ren.tv/news/v-rossii/930446-fmba-podal-zaiavku-na-registratsiiu-vaktsiny-protiv-covid-konvasel> (23.01.2022)
15. В ФМБА рассказали об испытаниях вакцины "Конвасэл" против COVID-19 // <https://ria.ru/20220121/vaktsina-1769002261.html> (23.01.2022)



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