

Vaccination Report – 11 October 2022

1. Vaccine Implementation

- WHO's Emergency Use Listing(EUL) Vaccines (Last Updated 21 September 2022)

| | Manufacturer | Name of Vaccine | NRA of Record | Vaccine type |
|----|----------------------------------|--|---|---|
| 1 | Pfizer-BioNTech (US) | BNT162b2/COMIRNATY Tozinameran (INN) | EMA,USFDA | Nucleoside modified mRNA |
| 2 | AstraZeneca (UK) | AZD1222 Vaxzevria | EMA, MFDS KOREA, Japan MHLW/PMDA, Australia TGA, COFEPRIS(Mexico), ANMAT(Argentina) | Recombinant ChAdOx1 adenoviral vector encoding the Spike protein antigen of the SARS-CoV-2 |
| 3 | Serum Institute of India (India) | Covishield (ChAdOx1_nCoV-19) | DCGI | Recombinant ChAdOx1 adenoviral vector encoding the Spike protein antigen of the SARS-CoV-2 |
| 4 | Johnson & Johnson (US) | Ad26.CoV2.S | EMA, DCGI | Recombinant, replication incompetent adenovirus type 26 (Ad26) vectored vaccine encoding the (SARS-CoV-2) Spike (S) protein |
| 5 | Moderna (US) | mRNA-1273 | EMA, USFDA, MFDS | mRNA-based vaccine encapsulated in lipid nanoparticle (LNP) |
| 6 | Sinopharm Beijing (China) | SARS-CoV-2 Vaccine (Vero Cells) | NMPA | Inactivated virus (Vero Cells) |
| 7 | Sinovac (China) | COVID-19 Vaccine (Vero Cells) | NMPA | Inactivated virus (Vero Cell) |
| 8 | Bharat Biotech (India) | SARS-CoV-2 Vaccine, Inactivated (Vero Cell)/ COVAXIN | DCGI | Whole-Virion Inactivated (Vero Cell) |
| 9 | Serum Institute of India (India) | NVX-CoV2373/Covovax | DCGI | Recombinant nanoparticle prefusion spike protein formulated with Matrix-M™ adjuvant |
| 10 | NOVAVAX (US) | NVX-CoV2373/Nuvaxovid | EMA | Recombinant nanoparticle prefusion spike protein formulated with Matrix-M™ adjuvant |
| 11 | CanSinoBIO (China) | Ad5-nCoV | NMPA | Recombinant Novel Coronavirus Vaccine (Adenovirus Type 5 Vector) |

- **47** Vaccines Approved by at Least One Country

| Vaccine Type | mRNA | Non Replicating Viral vector | Inactivated virus | Protein Subunit | DNA | Virus-like Particles (VLP) | Total |
|--------------|------|------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|-----|----------------------------|-----------|
| In Use | 8 | 9 | 11 | 17 | 1 | 1 | 47 |

Source: <https://covid19.trackvaccines.org/vaccines/approved/#vaccine-list> (Last Updated 7 Oct 2022)

- Vaccination against COVID-19 has now started in **218** locations
(Source: [Our World in Data](#). Last Updated 10 Oct 2022)

| Location | Doses Given | Complete Initial Protocol (% of population) | Partly Vaccinated (% of population) |
|-----------|---------------|--|--|
| Worldwide | 12.80 billion | 4.96 billion (62.77 %) | 5.39 billion (68.18 %) |

About this data:

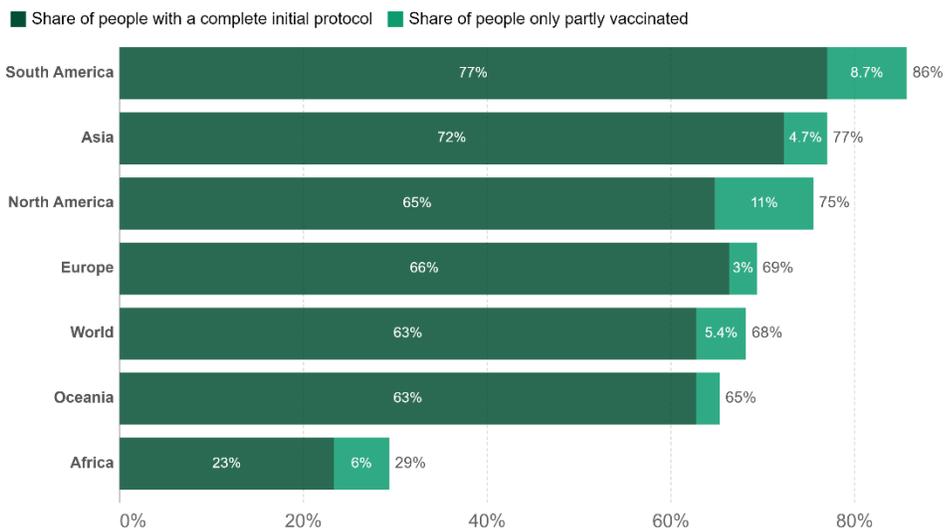
a: This data changes rapidly and might not reflect doses still being reported. It may differ from other sites & sources.

b: Where data for full vaccinations is available, it shows how many people have received at least 1 dose and how many people have been fully vaccinated (which may require more than 1 dose). Where data for full vaccinations isn't available, the data shows the total number of vaccine doses given to people. Since some vaccines require more than 1 dose, the number of fully vaccinated people is likely lower.

c: It only has full vaccination totals in some locations.

Share of people vaccinated against COVID-19, Oct 10, 2022

Our World
in Data



Source: Official data collated by Our World in Data

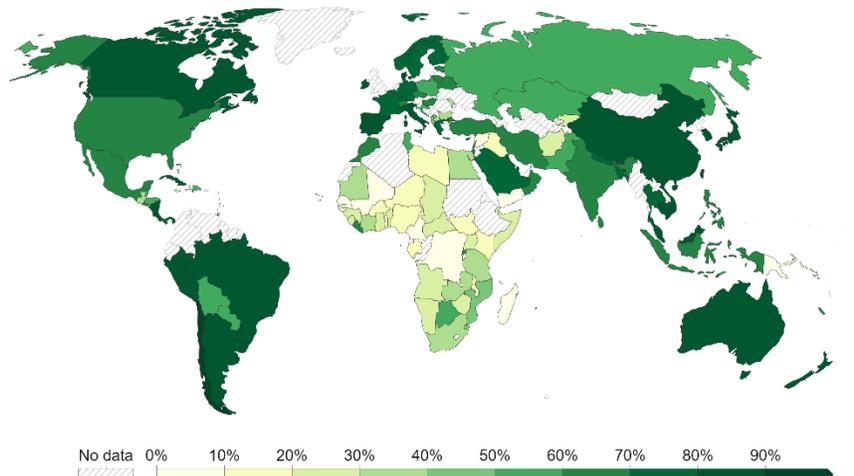
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Note: Alternative definitions of a full vaccination, e.g. having been infected with SARS-CoV-2 and having 1 dose of a 2-dose protocol, are ignored to maximize comparability between countries.

Share of people who completed the initial COVID-19 vaccination protocol, Oct 10, 2022

Our World
in Data

Total number of people who received all doses prescribed by the initial vaccination protocol, divided by the total population of the country.



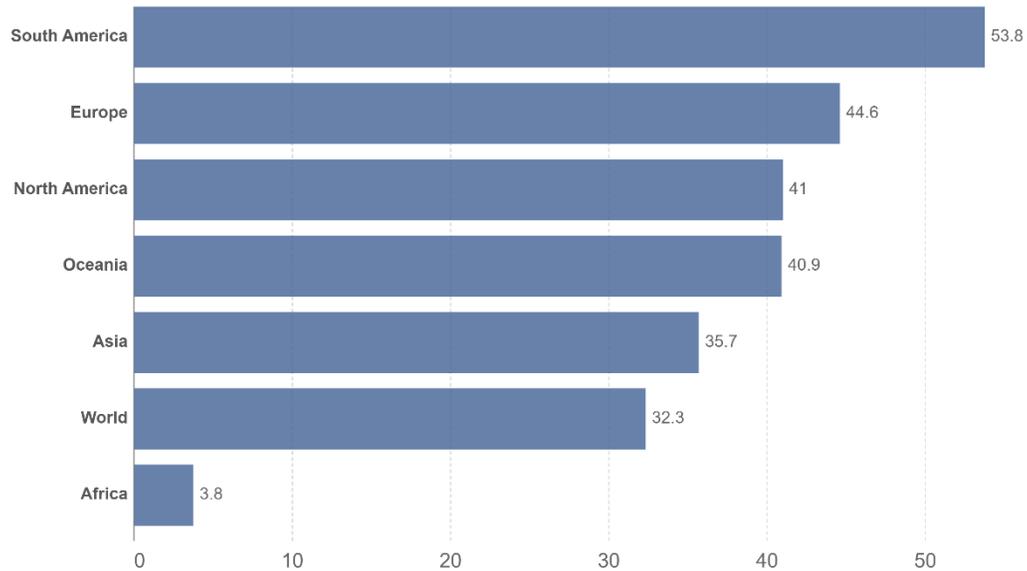
Source: Official data collated by Our World in Data – Last updated 11 October 2022

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Note: Alternative definitions of a full vaccination, e.g. having been infected with SARS-CoV-2 and having 1 dose of a 2-dose protocol, are ignored to maximize comparability between countries.

COVID-19 vaccine boosters administered per 100 people, Oct 10, 2022

Total number of vaccine booster doses administered, divided by the total population of the country. Booster doses are doses administered beyond those prescribed by the original vaccination protocol.

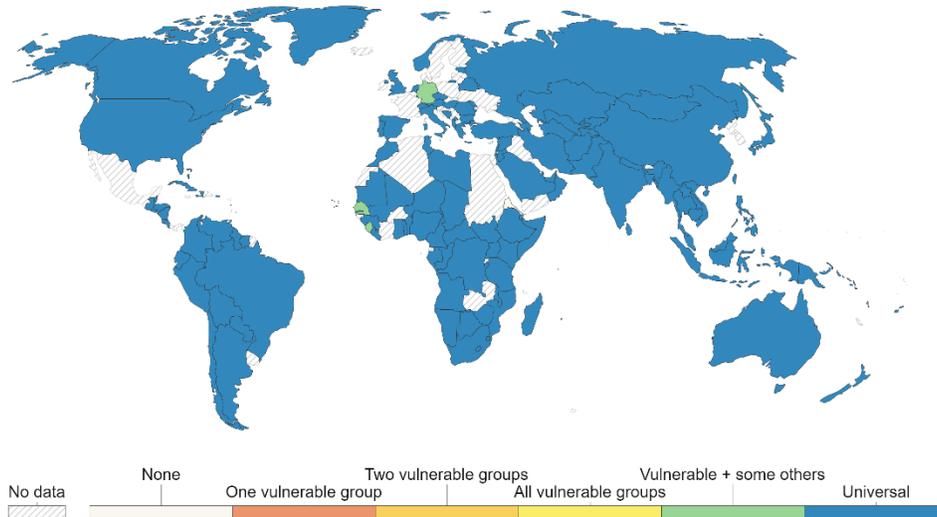


Source: Official data collated by Our World in Data – Last updated 11 October 2022

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COVID-19 vaccination policy, Oct 10, 2022

Policies for vaccine delivery. Vulnerable groups include key workers, the clinically vulnerable, and the elderly. "Others" include select broad groups, such as by age.



Source: Oxford COVID-19 Government Response Tracker, Blavatnik School of Government, University of Oxford – Last updated 11 October 2022

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2. Effectiveness of Vaccine and/or Previous Infection against symptomatic infection for Alpha, Delta and Omicron variants

| Vaccine Status | Vaccine Effectiveness | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|---|---------|
| | Alpha | Delta | Omicron |
| 1 Dose (BNT162b2 or ChAdOx1 nCoV-19) | 48.7% (95%CI: 45.5-51.7%) ¹ 66%(BNT162b2) ⁴ 64%(ChAdOx1) ⁴ | 30.7% (95%CI: 25.2-35.7%) ¹ 56%(BNT162b2) ⁴ 67%(ChAdOx1) ⁴ 82% (95% CI: 73- 91%) ⁷ | |
| 1 Dose (mRNA-1273) | 83% ⁴ | 72% ⁴ | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Dose (Sinopharm or Sinovac) | | 13.8% (95% CI: -60.2-54.8%) ³ | |
| 2 Doses (BNT162b2) | 93.7% (95% CI: 91.6-95.3) ¹ 76% (95% CI: 69-81%) ² 89% ⁴ | 88% (95% CI: 85.3-90.1%) ¹ 42% (95% CI: 13-62%) ² 87% ⁴ 93% (95% CI: 88-97%/12-18Y) ⁵ 93% (95% CI: 88-97%) ⁷ | 50% (95% CI: 35%-62%) ⁸ |
| 2 Doses (ChAdOx1 nCoV-19) | 74.5% (95% CI: 68.4-79.4%) ¹ | 67.0% (95% CI: 61.3-71.8%) ¹ | |
| 2 Doses (mRNA-1273) | 86% (95% CI: 81-90.6%) ² | 76% (95% CI: 58-87%) ² | 30.4% (95% CI: 5.0%-49.0%) ⁹ |
| 2 Doses (Sinopharm or Sinovac) | | 59.0% (95% CI: 16.0-81.6%) ³ | |
| 3 Doses (BNT162b2) | | 95.33% (SD 6.44) ⁶ 86.1% (95% CI, 67.3 to 94.1) ¹¹ | 67.2% (95% CI: 66.5- 67.8%) at 2 to 4 weeks ¹⁰ 49.4% (95% CI, 47.1 to 51.6) ¹¹ 52.2% (95% CI, 48.1 to 55.9) ¹² |
| 3 Doses (mRNA-1273) | | | 62.5% (95% CI: 56.2-67.9%) ⁹ 47.3% (95% CI, 40.7 to 53.3) ¹¹ |
| 2 Doses (BNT162b2) + 1 Dose (mRNA-1273) | | | 73.9% (95% CI: 73.1- 74.6%) at 2 to 4 weeks ¹⁰ |
| 2 Doses (ChAdOx1 nCoV-19)+1 Dose (BNT162b2) | | | 62.4% (95% CI, 61.8- 63.0) at 2 to 4 weeks ¹⁰ |
| 2 Doses (ChAdOx1 nCoV-19)+ 1 Dose (mRNA-1273) | | | 70.1% (95% CI, 69.5 to 70.7) at 2 to 4 weeks ¹⁰ |
| 2 Doses (BNT162b2) + Previous infection | | | 55.1% (95% CI, 50.9 to 58.9) ¹² |
| 3 Doses (BNT162b2) + Previous infection | | | 77.3% (95% CI, 72.4 to 81.4) ¹² |
| Previous Omicron Infection | | | 76.1% on BA.4 or BA.5 (95% CI: 54.9 to 87.3%) ¹³ |

References:

- 1) [Effectiveness of Covid-19 Vaccines against the B.1.617.2 \(Delta\) Variant](#)
- 2) [Comparison of two highly-effective mRNA vaccines for COVID-19 during periods of Alpha and Delta variant prevalence](#)
- 3) [Efficacy of inactivated SARS-CoV-2 vaccines against the Delta variant infection in Guangzhou: A test-negative case-control real-world study](#)
- 4) [Effectiveness of COVID-19 vaccines against variants of concern in Ontario, Canada](#)
- 5) [Effectiveness of BNT162b2 Vaccine against Delta Variant in Adolescents](#)
- 6) [A RCT of a third dose CoronaVac or BNT162b2 vaccine in adults with two doses of CoronaVac](#)
- 7) [Effectiveness of BNT162b2 Vaccine against Delta Variant in Adolescents](#)
- 8) [Effectiveness of BNT162b2 Vaccine against Omicron Variant in South Africa](#)
- 9) [Effectiveness of mRNA-1273 against SARS-CoV-2 omicron and delta variants](#)
- 10) [Covid-19 Vaccine Effectiveness against the Omicron \(B.1.1.529\) Variant](#)
- 11) [Effect of mRNA Vaccine Boosters against SARS-CoV-2 Omicron Infection in Qatar](#)
- 12) [Effects of Previous Infection and Vaccination on Symptomatic Omicron Infections](#)
- 13) [Protection of SARS-CoV-2 natural infection against reinfection with the BA.4 or BA.5 Omicron subvariants](#)

3. Latest Relevant Articles

- Duration of BA.5 neutralization in sera and nasal swabs from SARS-CoV-2 vaccinated individuals, with or without Omicron breakthrough infection (Published October 05, 2022)
- Protective Effect of Previous SARS-CoV-2 Infection against Omicron BA.4 and BA.5 Subvariants (Published October 5,2022)
- A Bivalent Omicron-Containing Booster Vaccine against Covid-19(Published October 6,2022)
- Safety, immunogenicity and antibody persistence of a bivalent Beta-containing booster vaccine against COVID-19: a phase 2/3 trial(Published October 6,2022)
- Effectiveness of mRNA COVID-19 Vaccine Boosters Against Infection, Hospitalization, and Death: A Target Trial Emulation in the Omicron (B.1.1.529) Variant Era(Published October 11,2022)

4. Other Information

- CDC : Updates on COVID-19 Vaccine Effectiveness during Omicron(Published September 1, 2022)
- SARS-CoV-2 variants of concern and variants under investigation in England(Published 7 October, 2022)