

Europe warms to Russian jab after positive trial results

2 February 2021, by Gina Doggett and Afp Bureaus



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Final-stage trial results published on Tuesday placed Russia's Sputnik V coronavirus vaccine on a par with its Western rivals, as German Chancellor Angela Merkel voiced openness to its use in the European Union once it receives the regulatory nod.

Sputnik V, which has already been rolled out in Russia and several other countries, was found to be 91.6 percent effective against symptomatic COVID-19 cases in trial results published by *The Lancet*, a leading medical journal.

"There are no arguments left for critics of this vaccine, the article in The Lancet is a checkmate," said Kirill Dmitriev, head of the Russian Direct Investment Fund (RDIF), which was part of Sputnik V's development.

German Chancellor Angela Merkel, responding to the report, said all vaccines "are welcome" in the EU, which is facing growing anger over a sluggish start to its inoculation campaign. French President Emmanuel Macron said on Tuesday that all who want a vaccine there will be offered one "by the end of the summer" and defended the strategy "we have adopted with Germany, with the European Union, which is precisely to vaccinate in Europe."

But EU chief Ursula von der Leyen faces the deepest political crisis of her EU career so far, with politicians and citizens across the bloc voicing frustration over vaccination rates falling behind those in the US, UK and Israel.

Admitting to some missteps, von der Leyen told the French newspaper Le Monde: "When you take urgent decisions, and in this year of crisis we've taken around 900, there's always the chance of missing something."

Von der Leyen and European leaders have been embroiled in several overlapping rows, particularly with drug firm AstraZeneca over its failure to supply enough doses and a lack of evidence of its efficacy for the over-65s.

Europe's disagreements with the firm were further underlined on Tuesday when both Sweden and France recommended AstraZeneca's jab be given only to under-65s.

/ postponed	Cancelled	Summer Olympic Games			
1916	1912	1908	1904	1900	1896
Berlin	Stockholm	London	Saint-Louis	Paris	Athens
1940	1936	1932	1928	1924	1920
Tokyo	Berlin	Los Angeles	Amsterdam	Paris	Anvers
1964	1960	1956	1952	1948	1944
Tokyo	Rome	Melbourne	Helsinki	London	London
1988	1984	1980	1976	1972	1968
Seoul	Los Angeles	Moscow	Montreal	Munich	Mexico
2012	2008	2004	2000	1996	1992
London	Beijing	Athens	Sydney	Atlanta	Barcelona
		2028 Los Angeles	2024 Paris	2020 Tokyo	2016 Rio
	1916 Berlin 1940 Tokyo 1964 Tokyo 1988 Seoul 2012	Stockholm Berlin 1936 1940 Tokyo 1960 1964 Rome Tokyo 1984 Los Angeles Seoul 2008 2012	1908 London 1912 Stockholm 1916 Berlin 1932 Los Angeles 1936 Berlin 1940 Tokyo 1956 Melbourne 1960 Rome 1964 Tokyo 1980 Moscow 1984 Los Angeles 1988 Seoul 2004 Athens 2008 Beijing 2012 London	1904	1900 Paris 1904 Saint-Louis 1908 London 1912 Stockholm 1916 Berlin 1924 Paris 1928 Amsterdam 1932 Los Angeles 1936 Berlin 1940 Tokyo 1948 1952 Portion 1956 Portion 1960 Portion 1964 Portion 1964 Portion London Helsinki Melbourne Rome 170kyo 1972 Portion 1984 Portion 1988 Portion 1984 Portion 1988 Portion 1988 Portion 1988 Portion 1996 Portion 2000 Portion 2004 Portion 2008 Portion 2012 Portion 2012 Portion 2020 Portion

Summer Olympic Games since 1896, including those



cancelled or postponed.

Jab inequalities

Meanwhile, the number of vaccinations administered worldwide passed 100 million, but none of the world's 29 poorest countries has formally started mass inoculations.

The richest nations—despite the finger-pointing ove delivery delays—have provided more than two-thirds of the jabs administered so far.

However in the United States, a study found that access to jabs among Black Americans was disproportionately low.

Israel, whose vaccination rollout is widely described as the world's fastest per capita, has come under mounting global pressure to facilitate access to jabs in the occupied Palestinian territories.

On Tuesday, the Palestinian Authority began vaccinating health workers in the West Bank, and health minister Mai al-Kaila said a supply of doses would be sent to frontline workers in the Gaza Strip on Wednesday.

Inoculation drives have yet to begin in some wealthy countries including Japan, South Korea and Australia, which have broadly managed to contain the pandemic with strict border controls and quarantines.

Japan, where the summer Olympics are set to begin in July, has yet to even approve a vaccine and is not expected to start inoculating its population until late February at the earliest.

But the Tokyo 2020 president Yoshiro Mori insisted that the Olympics will go ahead this summer "however the coronavirus evolves".



A study finding a drop in ICU coronavirus mortality by last October said hospitals have much more knowledge about what works to save lives

Best practices

New research meanwhile has provided reason for optimism over the handling of a disease that has killed more than 2.2 million.

A large-scale meta-analysis of overall mortality of COVID-19 patients in intensive care units (ICUs) around the world, published in the journal Anaesthesia, found that it had fallen to 36 percent by October. An earlier analysis by the same authors found that ICU mortality was at 60 percent in late March 2020.

The authors said that hospitals now know much more about what works—and what does not.

In particular, medics now can use steroids like dexamethasone to improve the survival chances of patients on oxygen support.

But with several new variants of the coronavirus emerging in the months since the end of their analysis, the authors said ICUs may come under further pressure.

Nigeria said on Tuesday it had detected six new cases of the British variant, which has been found in more than 60 nations.



Meanwhile Latin America and the Caribbean crossed a grim milestone, marking more than 600,000 deaths since the pandemic began, according to an AFP tally from official sources.



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Coronavirus first emerged in the Chinese city of Wuhan more than a year ago, and a World Health Organization (WHO) team is now in the city trying to probe its origins, with one member saying the inquiry was going "very well".

The probe has been hit with delays and weighed down by political baggage, with China attempting to scupper it until the last minute.

A further reminder of the enduring danger of the virus came on Tuesday in Britain, where the death was announced of Captain Sir Tom Moore, a World War II veteran who raised a record-breaking \$45 million for healthcare charities last year.

He died of COVID aged 100, prompting a huge outpouring of grief and tributes from the White House, the United Nations and Queen Elizabeth II, among others.

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