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How are the other vaccines efficacious as compared to Bharat Biotech Covaxin?

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The highly transmissible Covid 19 infection followed by Delta Variant drives an uptick, primarily among the unvaccinated populace. There is some good news that has come out reporting post-vaccine results. The Bharat Biotech Covaxin has shown remarkable outcomes, whereas the other vaccines, too, are showing progress in a most respectful way. They are variant in terms of manufacturing-based formulations but work effectively on the human body. The daunting task was the flood of information that had somehow been misinterpreted to create unrest. Still, honestly, the vaccines are working at the best of their abilities.

As we all know, the Indian Firm Bharat Biotech has reported the safety and efficacy of their analysis of the data based on Phase III. In the clinical trials of the Covid 19, Covaxin has shown the efficacy of 77.8 % against the mild, moderate, and severe Covid 19 cases. The vaccine efficacy is found to be 93.4% of the populace.

While the comparison goes on as there are other vaccines like Covishield, Sputnik V, and Pfizer vaccine, where the Covid 19 is still ongoing, there is not something to be forgotten compared to Covaxin. Sputnik V offers 92% of the protection against the Covid 19, which has already

arrived and is active in India. The vaccine's approval has to India crossing the nations like Brazil where the worst cases of Covid were recorded. The Government opens up the third phase of the trial for the 18 years old and above. It is going to dig in the vaccine jab for a better and sturdy outcome.

Honestly, getting the Covid 19 vaccine does not suffice until the precautions are continued to follow. The full proof protection will avail the best medical treatment possible.

Covishield is one of the first two vaccines that were approved for the emergency use by the Indian Government. The formula is somehow similar to Sputnik V, which is a weakened version of adenovirus - a common cold virus from chimpanzees, ChAD0x1. It has been modified more like SARS COV2, but it cannot cause the illness. Once injected, the vaccine prompts the human immune system to produce more antibodies against the live virus. The efficacy of the Covishield is recorded to be 70.4%. There is the first and second dose that efficacy too reached to a limit of 90%.

With the use of Sputnik, the two-dose is administered after a gap of 21 days. The services are a highly different disarmed strain of the adenovirus that can cause the common cold. They used vectors to deliver the jab for injecting the minimum risk of the immune system that can develop the resistance power to the initial vector. It works as a carrier to

have a small SARS COV 2 virus to the body. This vaccine exposes the body to the part of the genetic code of the virus that recognizes the threat and learns to fight it off without causing any bodily harm.

The efficacy of Sputnik V is estimated at around 91.6%, which is much closer to the Moderna and Pfizer- reportedly shown the effectiveness of 95%.

The Pfizer BioNTech Covid 19 vaccine shows a high success rate of 95% at the clinical trials against any symptomatic infection. It is highly effective for at least six months and even longer. Two doses will prevent Covid infections. The usage of Pfizer vaccine in India seems too bleak as the storage temperature has some issues.

As the question stated, yes, the other vaccines are making impactful results on the commoners using it to prevent this deadliest infection, which is somehow getting controlled with many vaccinations.

How efficacious are the vaccines by Novavax Moderna, J & J, and Biological E efficacious against the Delta Variant?

COVID-19 cases are increasing, mainly among the unvaccinated, due to the highly transmissible Delta form. But the good news is that as the weeks pass, more information regarding the efficacy of currently available vaccinations and the potential of those still in development is becoming available.

Vaccines from Novavax, Moderna, Biological E, and

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Johnson & Johnson are now being administered in many countries, with more on the way. Booster shots for all three vaccines have been approved by the FDA and the CDC, as well as a “mix-and-match” strategy that allows people to choose a different vaccine for their booster than the one they started with.

Bharat Biotech’s COVID-19 vaccine Covaxin (BBV152) is effective against the coronavirus’s Delta Plus (AY.1) strain. Covaxin showed 77.8% efficacy against symptomatic COVID-19 and 65.2 percent protection against the B.1.617.2 Delta variant in the final analysis of Covaxin effectiveness from Phase 3 trials.

Moderna employs mRNA technology as Pfizer and has similar symptomatic illness prevention efficacy. Like the Pfizer vaccine, this mRNA vaccine provides instructions to the body’s cells to make a spike protein that will train the immune system to detect it.

When the immune system sees a spike protein again, it will attack it. Moderna’s vaccine may protect against the Alpha and Beta strains, according to some studies. Moderna announced in June that testing revealed its vaccine was effective against the Beta, Delta, Eta, and Kappa strains. However,

it was two times weaker against Delta than the original virus. This vaccine is not yet available in India.

According to FDA assessments published in February, the drug has 72% overall efficacy and 86% against moderate and severe illness. J&J announced in early October that clinical trial data showed that a booster shot given roughly two months after the first dose boosted protection against moderate to severe disease by 94 percent.

Johnson & Johnson vaccine is also effective against the Delta variant, with only a minor reduction in potency compared to its efficacy against the original strain of the virus. However, one recent study suggested that the J&J vaccine is less effective against Delta.

Novavax is a protein adjuvant vaccination. It’s easier to prepare than some other vaccinations, and it can be kept in the fridge, making it easier to distribute. Novavax has successfully tested its vaccine in combination with the influenza vaccination. Novavax, on the other hand, runs through the Clinical trials that demonstrated- this vaccination is highly effective.

According to Phase 3 study data announced in June, the drug is 90 percent effective against lab-

confirmed, symptomatic infection and 100 percent effective against moderate and severe sickness. According to the business, the vaccination was 91% effective in protecting those in high-risk groups such as those over 65, those with health issues that raise the chance of complications, and those who were pregnant.

The vaccination is 93% effective against predominantly circulating variants of concern and variations of interest. However, it’s worth noting that the research was conducted in the United States and Mexico, when Alpha was the most common strain in the US, while other varieties were on the rise. To establish the efficiency of Novavax against the Delta strain, more data is needed.

To sum it up, vaccines are being used in the US and other nations along with India. The dosage matters to respond as quickly as possible. It is way cheaper to make per dose, while some vaccines must be stored frozen or at normal refrigerator temperature. The efficacy of the booster shot is now on hype. Many countries have already started with the booster dose. There is no information on when India will be starting the booster dosages, but it will likely to be disclosed soon.



Corticosteroid-induced diabetes: Novelties in pathophysiology and Management

The occurrence of diabetes which is induced or aggravated by corticosteroids is a common clinical situation which sometimes requires urgent treatment such as initiation of insulin therapy. Corticosteroids Induce insulin resistance in the liver, adipocytes and skeletal muscle and also bring about a direct alteration in insulin secretion. The development of insulin resistance and the absence of an increase in insulin secretion are key factors in the pathophysiology of diabetes which is induced or aggravated by corticosteroids. The capacity of pancreatic β -cells to increase insulin secretion in response to insulin resistance is partly genetically determined.

La Medecine en France