Covid Vaccine Covishield Side Effects

Timeline of the COVID-19 pandemic in Ghana (2021–2022) Citi Newsroom. Retrieved 25 February 2021. "Akufo-Addo to receive first COVID-19 jab". "Covishield and Sputnik V vaccine are efficacious, safe and of The following is a timeline of the COVID-19 pandemic in Ghana during 2021-2022 6d02916d8a

four RNA vaccines: Pfizer–BioNTech, Moderna, Walvax, and Gemcovac 6d02916d8a Before the Butantan vaccine, Fiocruz sought permission from the Brazilian Health Regulatory Agency (Anvisa) to import the vaccine. It would be more than two million doses of the vaccines developed by Oxford University and the pharmaceutical company AstraZeneca. Anvisa approved, on 17 January 2021, the emergency use of the vaccine in Brazil. On 22 January 2021, after an obstacle between the Indian and Brazilian governments, Brazil received another... 6d02916d8a

COVID-19 vaccination in Canada distribute vaccines to individual provincial and territorial governments who in turn administer authorized COVID-19 vaccines during the COVID-19 pandemic COVID-19 vaccination in Canada is an ongoing, intergovernmental effort coordinated between the bodies responsible in the Government of Canada to acquire and distribute vaccines to individual provincial and territorial governments who in turn administer authorized COVID-19 vaccines during the COVID-19 pandemic in Canada. The vaccination effort began December 14, 2020, and is currently ongoing. Provinces have worked with local municipal governments, hospital systems, family doctors and independently owned pharmacies to aid in part, or in full with vaccination rollout. The vaccination effort in full is the largest such immunization effort in the nation's history 6d02916d8a

COVID-19 vaccination in Australia On 1 November 2021, the TGA recognised two more vaccines: Covaxin The general COVID-19 vaccination in Australia program began on 22 February 2021 in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, with the goal of vaccinating all willing people in Australia before 2022. Astrazeneca vaccine under the brand name "COVISHIELD", and the second is CoronaVac from China. Although approved for use, the Janssen vaccine was not included in the Australian vaccination program as of June 2021. Front-line workers and aged care staff and residents had priority for being inoculated, before a gradual phased release

to less-vulnerable and lower-risk population groups throughout 2021. The Therapeutic Goods Administration (TGA) approved four vaccines for Australian use in 2021: the Pfizer–BioNTech vaccine on 25 January, the Oxford–AstraZeneca vaccine on 16 February, Janssen vaccine on 25 June and the Moderna vaccine on 9 August 6d02916d8a

== Events == 6d02916d8a sixteen subunit vaccines: Abdala, Corbevax, COVAX-19, EpiVacCorona, IndoVac, MVC-COV1901, Noora, Novavax, Razi Cov Pars, Sanofi–GSK, Sinopharm CNBG, Skycovione, Soberana 02, Soberana Plus, V-01, and ZF2001. 6d02916d8a There is no deadline forecast for immunizing the country's entire population due to the lack of supplies for vaccine production and also due to political disputes between the São Paulo state government and the Jair Bolsonaro government. 6d02916d8a

COVID-19 vaccination in India As of 4 March 2023, India has administered over 2. In India, 95% of the eligible population (12+) has received at least one shot, and 88% of the eligible population (12+) is fully vaccinated. 2 billion doses overall, including first, second and precautionary (booster) doses of the currently approved vaccines. Oxford–AstraZeneca vaccine (manufactured under license by Serum Institute of India under the trade name Covishield) and Covaxin (a vaccine developed locally India began administration of COVID-19 vaccines on 16 January 2021 6d02916d8a

one DNA vaccine: ZyCoV-D 6d02916d8a

COVID-19 vaccine clinical research COVID-19 vaccine clinical research uses clinical research to establish the characteristics of COVID-19 vaccines. These characteristics include efficacy COVID-19 vaccine clinical research uses clinical research to establish the characteristics of COVID-19 vaccines. As of November 2022, 40 vaccines are authorized by at least one national regulatory authority for public use:. These characteristics include efficacy, effectiveness, and safety 6d02916d8a

Emergency mass-distribution of the vaccine began in December 2020 in countries including Russia,... 6d02916d8a According to a June 2022 study published in The Lancet, COVID-19 vaccination in India prevented an additional 4.2 million deaths from December 8, 2020, to December 8, 2021. 6d02916d8a The vaccine is stable at refrigerator temperatures and has a good safety profile, with side effects including injection-site pain, headache, and nausea, all generally resolving within a few days. More rarely, anaphylaxis may occur; the UK Medicines and Healthcare products Regulatory

Agency (MHRA) has 268 reports out of some 21.2 million vaccinations as of 14 April 2021. In very rare cases (around 1 in 100,000 people... 6d02916d8a India initially approved the Oxford–AstraZeneca vaccine (manufactured under license by Serum Institute of India under the trade name Covishield) and Covaxin (a vaccine developed locally by Bharat Biotech). They have since been joined by the Sputnik V (manufactured under license by Dr. Reddy's Laboratories, with additional production from Serum Institute of India being started in September), Moderna vaccines, Johnson & Johnson vaccine and ZyCoV-D (a vaccine locally developed by Zydus Cadila) and other vaccine candidates undergoing local clinical trials. 6d02916d8a The Instituto Butantan imported the first 6 million doses of CoronaVac in a collaboration with the Chinese company Sinovac Biotech. 6d02916d8a Gam-COVID-Vac was initially approved for distribution in Russia and then in 59 other countries (as of April 2021) on the preliminary results of Phase I–II studies eventually published on 4 September 2020. Approval in early August of Gam-COVID-Vac was met with criticism in mass media and discussions in the scientific community as to whether approval was justified in the absence of robust scientific research confirming safety and efficacy. A large-scale Brazilian study from Dec. 2020 to May 2021 confirmed its effectiveness and safety, as of Oxford–AstraZeneca's, i.e. above Sinopharm BIBP's. 6d02916d8a There are significant differences in the legislation and the reporting between the countries of the UK: England, Scotland, Northern Ireland, and Wales. The numbers of cases and deaths are reported on a government Web site updated daily during the pandemic. The UK-wide COVID Symptom Study based on surveys of four million participants, endorsed by authorities in Scotland and Wales, run by health science company ZOE, and analysed by King's College London researchers, publishes daily estimates of the number of new and total current COVID-19 infections (excluding care homes) in UK regions, without restriction to only laboratory-confirmed cases. 6d02916d8a According to a June 2022 study published in The Lancet, COVID-19 vaccination in Brazil prevented an additional 1 million deaths from 8 December 2020 to 8 December 2021. 6d02916d8a one virus-like particle vaccine: CoVLP 6d02916d8a twelve inactivated vaccines: Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences, CoronaVac, Covaxin, CoviVac, COVIran Barekat, FAKHRAVAC, Minhai-Kangtai, QazVac, Sinopharm BIBP, WIBP, Turkovac, and VLA2001. 6d02916d8a

Embolic and thrombotic events after COVID-19 vaccination It was subsequently also described in the Janssen COVID-19 vaccine (Johnson & Johnson), leading to the suspension of its use until its safety had been reassessed. that the benefits of the AstraZeneca

vaccine in preventing COVID-19 overall outweigh the risks of side effects. COVID-19 is a very serious disease with high Post-vaccination embolic and thrombotic events, termed vaccine-induced immune thrombotic thrombocytopenia (VITT), vaccine-induced prothrombotic immune thrombocytopenia (VIPIT), thrombosis with thrombocytopenia syndrome (TTS), vaccine-induced immune thrombocytopenia and thrombosis (VITT), or vaccine-associated thrombotic thrombocytopenia (VATT), are rare types of blood clotting syndromes that were initially observed in a number of people who had previously received the Oxford–AstraZeneca COVID-19 vaccine (AZD1222) during the COVID-19 pandemic 6d02916d8a

Oxford–AstraZeneca COVID-19 vaccine Oxford–AstraZeneca COVID-19 vaccine, sold under the brand names Covishield and Vaxzevria among others, is a viral vector vaccine for the prevention of COVID-19. The vaccine is given by intramuscular injection. 3% after the second dose. It The Oxford–AstraZeneca COVID-19 vaccine, sold under the brand names Covishield and Vaxzevria among others, is a viral vector vaccine for the prevention of COVID-19. Studies carried out in 2020 showed that the efficacy of the vaccine is 76. A study in Scotland found that, for symptomatic COVID-19 infection after the second dose, the vaccine is 81% effective against the Alpha variant (lineage B. 0% at preventing symptomatic COVID-19 beginning at 22 days following the first dose and 81. 1. It was developed in the United Kingdom by Oxford University and British-Swedish company AstraZeneca, using as a vector the modified chimpanzee adenovirus ChAdOx1. 617. 1. 2). 7) and 61% against the Delta variant (lineage B. 1 6d02916d8a

COVID-19 vaccination in Brazil It started on 17 January 2021, when the country had 210 thousand deaths. Oxford-AstraZeneca vaccine in Brazil is manufactured by: SK Bioscience received through COVAX Serum Institute of India (Covishield) Bio-Manguinhos/Fiocruz The COVID-19 vaccination campaign in Brazil is an ongoing mass immunization campaign for the COVID-19 pandemic in Brazil 6d02916d8a

== Background == 6d02916d8a Health Canada is responsible for approval and regulation of vaccines (and other pharmaceuticals), while the Public Health Agency of Canada (PHAC) is responsible for public health, emergency preparedness and response, and infectious and chronic disease control and prevention. Vaccines are authorized by Health Canada, purchased by the Government of Canada and distributed by PHAC to individual provinces and territories in tranches based on various factors such as population

size and prioritized peoples. The National Advisory Committee... 6d02916d8a == Vaccination programme == 6d02916d8a six viral vector vaccines: Sputnik Light, Sputnik V, Oxford–AstraZeneca, Convidecia, Janssen, and iNCOVACC 6d02916d8a == Timeline == 6d02916d8a

Timeline of the COVID-19 pandemic in the United Kingdom (July–December 2021) "Covid in Scotland: Legal challenge planned over vaccine passports". Retrieved 25 September 2021. 2021. BBC News. 22 September 2021. "Covishield: UK recognises The following is a timeline of the COVID-19 pandemic in the United Kingdom from July 2021 to December 2021 6d02916d8a

As of 3 August 2022, Australia had administered 62,492,656 vaccine doses across the country. The country's vaccination rollout initially faced criticism for its slow pace and late start, falling far below initial government targets. Despite this, Australia began vaccinating its citizens at a comparatively fast pace, overtaking the United States in first dose coverage by 10 October 2021. Over 95% of the Australian population aged 12 and over are now... 6d02916d8a In April 2021, AstraZeneca and the European Medicines Agency (EMA) updated their information for healthcare professionals about AZD1222, saying it is "considered plausible" that there is a causal relationship between the vaccination and the occurrence of thrombosis in combination with thrombocytopenia and that, "although such adverse reactions are very rare, they exceeded what would be expected in the general population". AstraZeneca initially denied the link, saying "we do not accept... 6d02916d8a

Sputnik V COVID-19 vaccine Gam-COVID-Vac (Russian: Гам-КОВИД-Вак, the name under which it is legally registered and produced) is an adenovirus viral vector vaccine for COVID-19 developed Sputnik V (Russian: Спутник V, the brand name from the Russian Direct Investment Fund or RDIF) or Gam-COVID-Vac (Russian: Гам-КОВИД-Вак, the name under which it is legally registered and produced) is an adenovirus viral vector vaccine for COVID-19 developed by the Gamaleya Research Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology in Russia. It is the world's first registered combination vector vaccine for the prevention of COVID-19, having been registered on 11 August 2020 by the Russian Ministry of Health 6d02916d8a

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