

Russia's Sputnik V Vaccine 91.6% Effective: Lancet Study

By <u>AFP</u>

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Sputnik V – named after the Soviet-era satellite – was approved in Russia months before results from its final-stage clinical trials were published. **Alexander Avilov /Moskva News Agency**

Russia's Sputnik V vaccine is 91.6% effective against symptomatic Covid-19, according to results <u>published</u> in The Lancet on Tuesday that independent experts said allayed transparency concerns over the jab, which Moscow is already rolling out.

Sputnik V — named after the Soviet-era satellite — was approved in Russia months before results from its final-stage clinical trials were published, leading to skepticism from experts.

But the new analysis of data from 20,000 participants in Phase 3 trials suggests that the twodose vaccination offers more than 90% efficacy against symptomatic Covid-19.

"The development of the Sputnik V vaccine has been criticized for unseemly haste, cornercutting, and an absence of transparency," said an independent Lancet commentary by Ian Jones of the University of Reading and Polly Roy of the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine.

"But the outcome reported here is clear and the scientific principle of vaccination is demonstrated, which means another vaccine can now join the fight to reduce the incidence of Covid-19."

The results suggest Sputnik V is among the top-performing vaccines, along with the Pfizer/BioNTech and Moderna jabs that also reported more than 90% efficacy.

Embed:

NEW—Interim analysis of Russian <u>#COVID19</u> <u>#vaccine</u> phase 3 trial involving nearly 20,000 participants suggests a two-dose regimen has an efficacy of 91.6% against symptomatic <u>#COVID19</u>. No serious adverse events were deemed to be associated with vaccination. <u>https://t.co/40sM7f2nbS pic.twitter.com/Hzrs34uCWr</u>

— The Lancet (@TheLancet) February 2, 2021

Pre-empting the results of the Phase 3 trials, Russia has already launched a mass inoculation campaign for citizens 18 and older.

Several countries around the world have already registered Sputnik V, according to the Russian Direct Investment Fund which helped develop the vaccine, including Belarus, Venezuela, Bolivia and Algeria.

In January, Chancellor Angela Merkel said Germany had offered Russia support in Moscow's development of Sputnik V after Russian authorities said they had applied for registration in the European Union.

'Global response'

The trial involved giving 14,964 participants in the vaccine group and 4,902 in the placebo group two jabs 21 days apart.

Those taking part were tested for Covid-19 at enrollment into the trial, again when they had the second dose and then after that if they reported symptoms.

From the second dose, 16 cases of symptomatic Covid-19 were confirmed in the vaccine group and 62 cases were reported in the placebo group, giving an efficacy equivalent to 91.6%.

The authors said, however, that efficacy was only calculated on symptomatic cases and said more research would be needed to assess how it affects asymptomatic disease.

Related article: <u>Russia Files for Sputnik Vaccine Registration in EU</u>

They added that the follow-up period was around 48 days from the first dose, so the full period of protection is still unknown. The trial is ongoing and plans to recruit a total of 40,000 people.

Sputnik V uses two different disarmed strains of the adenovirus, a virus that causes the common cold, as vectors to deliver the vaccine dose.

Developers said that using a different adenovirus vector for the booster vaccination minimizes the risk of the immune system developing resistance to the initial vector, so it may help create a more powerful response.

Alexander Edwards, an Associate Professor in Biomedical Technology at the University of Reading, said the trial might help provide evidence to this theory of immune response.

"Pandemic means 'all' — and the only way to address a global problem is with a global response — sharing data, science, technology and medicines," he said.

The vaccine has the advantage of being able to be stored at normal refrigerator temperatures instead of the conditions far below freezing required for some other vaccines.

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