TYPES OF VACCINES AGAINST COVID-19 AND ABOUT THEM

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Summary: *Covid-19 infection is very dangerous and its complications can be severe, so vaccination against infection is the most effective way. Several vaccines have been developed to combat the infection, but their effectiveness varies. For this reason, only highly effective and safe vaccines are used to prevent infection.*

Key words: *infection, vaccine, epidemiology, clinic, effectiveness.*

A vaccine against COVID-19, combined with effective testing and existing preventive measures, will become an important tool to help bring the pandemic under control.

The threat to children from COVID-19 is enormous and goes far beyond the immediate physical effects of the disease. Declining levels of routine health care coverage and a looming recession threaten the health and future of a generation of children.

Developing a safe and effective vaccine will take time, but thanks to an unprecedented investment in research, development and global collaboration, scientists are developing a vaccine against COVID-19 in record time, while adhering to evidence-based and rigorous regulatory standards. they took

Still, it's important to remember that it's a long process from developing a vaccine to licensing it, then mass production and widespread use. Once a vaccine receives the

necessary approval, it is important to deliver it in a timely and equitable manner to those who need it most.

Vaccines work by mimicking viruses, bacteria, or other microorganisms that can cause an infectious disease. This "trains" our immune system to respond quickly and effectively against it.

Traditionally, vaccines do this by introducing a weakened form of an infectious disease that remains in the memory of our immune system. This way, our immune system can quickly recognize and fight the infection before it makes us sick. This is exactly how vaccines against COVID-19 are currently being developed.

New approaches have also been used for other potential vaccines under development: they are called RNA and DNA vaccines. Instead of injecting antigens (a substance that causes your immune system to make antibodies), RNA and DNA vaccines give our body the genetic code that allows our immune system to make the antigen it needs on its own.

Each country has regulatory bodies that monitor the safety and effectiveness of vaccines before they are widely used. Globally, WHO coordinates a number of independent technical bodies that review the safety of vaccines before and even after they are introduced. Vaccines approved for use by the WHO undergo rigorous testing and clinical trials to demonstrate that they are safe and effective in fighting disease. Although vaccines against COVID-19 are in the early stages of development, they can only receive the necessary regulatory approvals if they meet strict safety and efficacy standards.

The safety of children and their families, including safe vaccine delivery, is a top priority for UNICEF.

The high global demand for the vaccine means that not everyone can get the vaccine at the same time. It will take months or even years to make enough vaccine doses for everyone around the world.

In order to limit the impact of COVID-19 on the functioning of health and social systems, vaccination of health and school personnel will be carried out first. Subsequent rounds of vaccine doses will allow participating countries to vaccinate high-risk groups, including the elderly and people with severe medical conditions who are at greater risk of serious illness and death after contracting COVID-19.

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