



Vaccination Against Coronavirus Infection In The Ferghana Region For The Period 2022-2023.

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Summary: Immunization is one of the key components of primary health care, and the right to immunization is an inalienable human right. Vaccines are also crucial for preventing and suppressing outbreaks of infectious diseases. They are at the heart of global health security and will remain a vital tool in the fight against antimicrobial resistance.

Keywords: Vaccination, booster, pandemic, Ferghana region.

The 2019 Coronavirus Disease Pandemic (Covid-19) It has claimed about 15 million lives in the world. The rapid development of several Covid-19 vaccines has been a triumph of biomedical research, and billions of doses of the vaccine have been introduced worldwide. Existing vaccines may not provide sustained high-level protection against omicron infection or transmission, even after repeated booster vaccination, as well as after the introduction of updated omicron-specific vaccines. Thus, recommendations for booster therapy should take into account not only peak titers of neutralizing antibodies, but also long-term prevention of severe Covid-19 disease. Such protection will probably require a combination of humoral and cellular immunity, with an emphasis on long-term rather than short-term immune response. However, to date, the field of research has mainly focused on short-term reactions of neutralizing antibodies. Revaccination plans should be based on reliable scientific data that show a significant and sustained increase in the effectiveness of the prevention of serious diseases, and not on a short-term increase in titers of neutralizing antibodies. Ideally, Covid-19 boosters should be recommended no more than once a year and preferably less often, and a variety of booster options should be available to the public. It is highly desirable to use vaccine platforms with increased durability.

In the Ferghana region, for the entire period of the pandemic until October 2022, 2171208 people over the age of 18 (67.9%) were vaccinated, 1641024 people (76%) received the full course, 1582485 (96.4%) received the booster dose. Of these, 93.3% were over the age of 50, 92.8% were medical workers, 76.2% were teachers, 81.1% were preschool workers, 65.7% were people with chronic diseases, and 52.8% were others.

131146 people were vaccinated in children from 12 to 18 years old, only 53203 of them received a booster dose, which is 40.6%.

If we consider in the context of cities and districts of the Ferghana region, of all 67.9% of people over the age of 18 covered by vaccination, the largest percentage falls on the districts of Uzbek 80.3%, Altaryk 77.8%, Sokh 77.7%. The smallest number of vaccinated people falls on the city of Ferghana 57.4%, Buwayda district 54.6%.

Children from 12 to 18 years of age have low rates of booster vaccination in the districts of Tashlak 13.2%, Uchkuprik 13.1%, Kuvasai city were not vaccinated among children.

Percentage of different types of vaccines: the total number of vaccinated 1641024 persons, of which 129050 persons (7.9%) were vaccinated with the Astra Zeneka vaccine, 176759 persons



(10.8%) were vaccinated with the Pfizer vaccine, 956450 persons (58.2%) were vaccinated with the ZF-UZvac vaccine, 149184 persons (9.1%) were vaccinated with the Moderna vaccine, Sinovak vaccine 136,200 people (8.3%), 174065 people (4.5%) were vaccinated with Sputnik vaccine, 193166 people (1.2%) were vaccinated with Sputnik light vaccine.

Conclusions:

In some regions of the region, booster vaccination among people over 50 years of age, preschool workers, people with chronic diseases does not reach 50%, among other population, the indicator of the region is 52.8%.

Booster vaccination among children aged 12-18 was carried out only by 40.6%, and in the city of Kuvasai it was not carried out at all, which leaves the risk of possible outbreaks of coronavirus among the child population, with the possibility of epidemic outbreaks in certain regions.

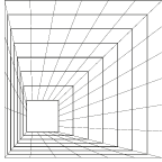
Although vaccination rates in the Ferghana region are close to the 70% threshold, and booster vaccination in the region is 96.4% to achieve collective immunity, it is necessary to pay attention to the low% of vaccination of children aged 12-18 years, as well as other population.

In some areas of the Ferghana region, vaccination coverage does not reach 70% of the threshold for creating collective immunity, which leaves the risk of epidemic outbreaks in these regions.

The data of the statistical report for the period 2022-2023 allow us to draw the following conclusion: the promotion of vaccination is a priority task for every medical professional. It is necessary to increase medical literacy about the benefits and effectiveness of vaccines, to warn the population about the dangers of anti-vaccination companies widely distributed on the Internet.

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