**Good News on Oxford’s COVID-19 Vaccine**

**牛津大学的新冠疫苗传出好消息**

Scientists at the University of Oxford say their experimental COVID-19 vaccine shows a strong immune response among older people. The early results raise hopes that the vaccine can protect the people most at risk of getting severely ill from the new coronavirus.

来自牛津大学的科学家们表示，他们的实验性新冠肺炎疫苗在老年人中显示出强烈的免疫反应。早期的研究结果让人们感到该疫苗有希望保护最有可因新冠状病毒患上严重疾病的人群。

Dr. Andrew Pollard leads the University of Oxford study. He told the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) on Thursday that he was "delighted” that early results show a strong immune response "even in those over 70 years of age.”

牛津大学的安德鲁·波拉德博士领导了这项研究。周四他告诉英国广播公司(BBC)，他对早期结果显示出“即使70岁以上的人”也有强烈的免疫反应感到“高兴”

Dr Maheshi Ramasamy of the Oxford Vaccine Group added that the next step will be to see if the immune response means protection from the disease itself.

牛津疫苗小组的玛赫希·拉玛萨米博士补充道，下一步将是验证免疫反应是否意味着保护人类免受疾病本身的侵害。

The results came from a Phase 2 study of 560 volunteers, including 240 people aged 70 or older. One group of the volunteers was given two treatments of the vaccine, called ChAdOx1. The other group was given a placebo – a shot with an inactive substance.

研究结果来自于一项对560名志愿者的第二阶段研究——其中包括240名70岁以上的老人。其中一组志愿者接受了两次被称为ChAdOx1的疫苗治疗。另一组志愿者则注射了一种非活性物质的安慰剂。

Findings from the study were published Thursday in the medical paper The Lancet for scientific review.

这项研究的结果周四发表于医学论文期刊《柳叶刀》以供科学审查。

The Oxford vaccine uses a harmless, weakened adenovirus to carry genetic material from the new coronavirus into the body. The human cells will then create proteins to develop antibodies against the coronavirus. These so-called adenovirus vector vaccines are not known to cause any serious health concerns.

牛津疫苗使用一种无害的、弱化的腺病毒将新冠状病毒的遗传物质带入人体。然后，人体细胞将生出蛋白质来产生抗冠状病毒的抗体。这些所谓的腺病毒载体疫苗并不会引起任何严重的健康问题。

Working with drug-maker AstraZeneca, Oxford is currently carrying out its Phase 3 study. The study includes 60,000 volunteers from Britain, the United States, Russia and Brazil, among other countries.

与阿斯利康制药公司合作的牛津大学目前正在进行第三阶段的研究。这项研究包含了来自英国、美国、俄罗斯和巴西等国的6万名志愿者。

The Oxford study was briefly suspended in September because of an unexplained illness in a volunteer. Pollard said he expects to release all data from the Phase 3 study by late December.

牛津大学的这项研究在9月份因一名志愿者产生不明原因的疾病而被暂停。波拉德表示，他预计将在12月底公布第三阶段研究的所有数据。

Earlier this week, two American drug-makers announced that their separate COVID-19 vaccine candidates were 95 percent effective against the disease. The companies, Moderna and Pfizer, have said they will seek emergency use authorization for their vaccines from the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA). Pfizer developed its vaccine with German partner BioNTech.

本周早些时候，两家美国制药商宣布他们各自的新冠肺炎候选疫苗对抗该病毒的有效率为95%。这两家公司——莫德纳和辉瑞表示，他们将向美国食品和药物管理局(FDA)寻求授权疫苗的紧急使用权。辉瑞公司与德国合作伙伴拜恩泰科合作研发了疫苗。

Moderna and Pfizer have not yet published results from their studies in medical papers for review.

莫德纳和辉瑞还没有在医学论文期刊中发表他们的研究结果以供审查。

Pollard said there was "no competition" with other vaccines. He said, "We will need all of them to protect people around the globe.”

波拉德表示与其他疫苗“不存在竞争”。他说：“我们将需要所有这些（疫苗）来保护全球人民。”

I’m Jonathan Evans.

乔纳森·埃文斯报道。

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