Viral-vector vaccines. The quandary is that efficacy COVID-19 is great news! It also raises significant expectations for the future. For the Oxford/AstraZeneca candidate, it is surprising that such a vaccine could provide such protection against COVID-19. However, it is important to remember that for all of the candidates, this is only preliminary data and awaits further analysis. Given that this viral vector platform now seems to be effective as well, do you think any vaccine candidate can be considered safe and effective COVID-19 vaccines, today's encouraging results from AstraZeneca provide hope that we will indeed have a portfolio of vaccines that immunize the planet. But we must proceed with caution. We're all anxious, as a field, to see the data in full and to be able to compare them. We're looking forward to seeing whether the current efficacy of 70% is maintained over time and across different populations. Positive high-level results from an interim analysis of clinical trials of AZD1222 (also referred to as ChAdOx1 nCoV-19) were released in mid-November. The vaccine candidate that indicates the efficacy is 70% on average, according to an ongoing clinical trial conducted in the U.K. and Brazil. This trial involved a total of 17,872 healthy adults aged 18 years or over, who were randomized 2:1 to receive a single dose of vaccine or matching placebo. The trial participants to date are aged 18 years or over, are healthy or have medically stable chronic diseases, and are at increased risk of severe COVID-19 disease. Three doses based on the dosing regimen. What are your thoughts on this? How does this vaccine and should make deployment and delivery more feasible around the world? Normal refrigerator instead of at freezing temperatures—this is a real advantage for distribution. Intriguingly, among a subset of volunteers (2,741) who received a half dose, followed by a full dose at least one month apart, and were tested for virological confirmation by COVID-19 PCR, no serious adverse events occurred in the trial so far. Intriguingly, among a subset of volunteers (2,741) who received a half dose, followed by a full dose at least one month apart, and were tested for virological confirmation by COVID-19 PCR, no serious adverse events occurred in the trial so far. Intriguingly, among a subset of volunteers (2,741) who received a half dose, followed by a full dose at least one month apart, and were tested for virological confirmation by COVID-19 PCR, no serious adverse events occurred in the trial so far. Intriguingly, among a subset of volunteers (2,741) who received a half dose, followed by a full dose at least one month apart, and were tested for virological confirmation by COVID-19 PCR, no serious adverse events occurred in the trial so far.