

• 综 述 •

# 特定人群接种新冠病毒疫苗的安全性和有效性研究进展

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**摘要:** 接种新型冠状病毒(新冠病毒)疫苗是预防新型冠状病毒肺炎(新冠肺炎)感染,降低新冠肺炎重症和死亡率的重要措施。老年人、儿童青少年、孕妇、哺乳期女性、慢性病人和免疫功能受损人群被认为是新冠病毒易感和高危人群,促进其尽早、安全、有效地接种新冠病毒疫苗,是成功建立人群免疫屏障的关键。本文根据相关临床试验数据,对特定人群接种新冠病毒疫苗的安全性和有效性进行综述,为特定人群新冠病毒疫苗预防接种提供参考。

**关键词:** 新型冠状病毒肺炎; 新型冠状病毒疫苗; 有效性; 安全性; 特定人群

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## Research progress on the safety and efficacy of COVID-19 vaccine among special populations

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**Abstract:** Inoculation of COVID-19 vaccines is an important approach to preventing SARS-CoV-2 infections and reducing the severe disease and mortality of COVID-19. The elderly, children and adolescents, pregnant women, lactating women, patients with chronic diseases and immunocompromised individuals are considered to be susceptible to and at a high risk of COVID-19. Early, safe and effective inoculation of COVID-19 vaccines is critical for the successful building of the population immune barrier against COVID-19. This review, based on data from clinical trials, summarizes the safety and efficacy and safety of COVID-19 vaccines among special populations, so as to provide insights into COVID-19 vaccination among special populations.

**Keywords:** COVID-19; COVID-19 vaccine; efficacy; safety; special population

新型冠状病毒肺炎(新冠肺炎)严重威胁人类健康和公共安全。新冠肺炎疫情暴发初期主要采取保持社交距离和戴口罩等非药物干预措施;随着新型冠状病毒(新冠病毒)疫苗研制成功,全球新冠肺炎疫情防控进入预防接种和非药物干预措施多策并举阶段<sup>[1]</sup>。我国国家卫生健康委员会发布的《新冠病毒疫苗接种技术指南(第一版)》<sup>[2]</sup>将 60 岁及以上人群、18 岁以下人群、慢性病人、育龄期和哺乳期女性、免疫功能受损人群及既往新冠肺炎患者或感染

者定义为新冠病毒疫苗接种的特定人群。他们或为疫苗接种禁忌人群,或为感染新冠病毒后的重症、死亡高风险人群,能否尽早、安全、有效地接种新冠病毒疫苗,是建立人群免疫屏障成功与否的重要因素,受到全社会关注。本文对老年人、儿童青少年、孕妇、哺乳期女性、慢性病患者和免疫功能受损人群接种新冠病毒疫苗后的安全性、有效性进行综述,为特定人群新冠病毒疫苗预防接种提供参考。

### 1 新冠病毒疫苗全球上市应用情况

目前全球新冠病毒疫苗研发主要围绕 RNA 疫苗、蛋白亚单位疫苗、灭活疫苗、非复制型载体疫苗和 DNA 疫苗 5 条技术路线。据世界卫生组织(WHO)统计<sup>[3]</sup>,截至 2021 年 12 月 29 日,全球共有 168 种候选新冠病毒疫苗;其中 62 种进入临床Ⅲ

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期; 30种进入临床Ⅳ期并获得政府公共卫生部门正式批准使用, 包括3种RNA疫苗、10种蛋白亚单位疫苗、10种灭活疫苗、6种非复制型载体疫苗和1种DNA疫苗; 10种获得WHO认证, 包括国药集团中国北京生物的BBIBP-CorV和北京科兴中维的CoronaVac。

## 2 新冠病毒疫苗在特定人群中接种情况、安全性及保护效果

**2.1 老年人** 60岁及以上老年人免疫功能低下, 多伴有慢性基础疾病和营养不良, 是新冠病毒感染重症、死亡高风险人群。目前老年人接种的新冠病毒疫苗主要为RNA疫苗、亚单位疫苗、灭活疫苗和非复制型载体疫苗。RNA疫苗BNT162b2和mRNA-1273引起的局部反应多为轻至中度; BNT162b2对新冠肺炎的总体有效率为95%, >55岁、≥65岁和≥75岁老年人群接种疫苗后的保护效力分别为93.7% (95%CI: 80.6%~98.9%)、94.7% (95%CI: 66.7%~99.9%) 和100.0% (95%CI: -13.1%~100.0%)<sup>[4]</sup>; mRNA-1273疫苗对≥65岁人群的保护效力为86.4% (95%CI: 61.4%~95.2%)<sup>[5]</sup>。亚单位疫苗RBD dimer vaccine (V-01)接种后30天内有大约25%的疫苗不良反应, 严重程度均为轻度或中度, 中和抗体的血清转化率在第49天超过95%<sup>[6]</sup>。灭活疫苗主要包括CoronaVac、BBIBP-CorV和QazVac, 接种安全性和耐受性良好, 均为轻度或中度不良反应。CoronaVac、BBIBP-CorV和QazVac疫苗接种后血清转化率分别为98%<sup>[7]</sup>、100%<sup>[8]</sup>和100%<sup>[9]</sup>。非复制型载体疫苗AZD1222、Ad26.COV2.S、Ad5-nCoV和Sputnik V疫苗在老年人群接种安全性良好, 报告的局部和全身不良反应多为轻度至中度。AZD1222和Ad5-nCoV疫苗接种后血清阳性率分别为99.52%<sup>[10]</sup>和88%<sup>[11]</sup>。Ad26.COV2.S疫苗接种后, 无并发症组的疫苗效力为72.4% (95%CI: 45.0%~87.3%), 有并发症组的疫苗效力为42.3% (95%CI: -13.1%~71.6%)<sup>[12]</sup>。Sputnik V疫苗接种有效率为91.8% (95%CI: 67.1%~98.3%), 在接种后第42天测量受体结合区 (receptor-binding domain, RBD) 特异性抗体, 男性和女性血清转化率分别为96.55%和96.15%<sup>[13]</sup>。

**2.2 儿童青少年** 儿童青少年感染新冠病毒后症状相对较轻, 主要表现为下呼吸道症状和发热<sup>[14]</sup>。我国分别于2021年7月和10月启动12~17岁和3~11岁人群的新冠病毒疫苗接种。目前已有研究对

RNA疫苗、灭活疫苗在不同年龄段儿童青少年预防接种进行了评估。mRNA-1273常见的局部反应为注射部位疼痛, 常见的全身反应为疲劳、头痛、肌痛和寒战, 青少年在第2次接种后14天血清转化率为98.8%, 疫苗效力为93.3% (95%CI: 47.9%~99.9%)<sup>[15]</sup>。对正在进行的试验的中期分析中, mRNA-1273在青少年中的免疫原性良好。BNT162b2疫苗在青少年中具有良好的安全性, 接种后不良反应主要为短暂的轻至中度注射部位疼痛、疲劳和头痛, 接种第2剂后7天疫苗效力为100% (95%CI: 75.3%~100%)<sup>[16]</sup>。3~17岁人群接种CoronaVac疫苗后报告的不良反应多为轻至中度, 报告最多的症状是注射部位疼痛; 疫苗免疫原性良好, 接种2剂后中和抗体的血清转化率在96%以上<sup>[17]</sup>。BBIBP-CorV疫苗报告的局部不良反应均为轻度 (1级) 和中度 (2级), 儿童青少年血清转化率在接种后第56天达到100%<sup>[18]</sup>。总体而言, 儿童青少年接种新冠病毒疫苗后免疫原性不劣于成年人群, 安全性与耐受性良好。

**2.3 孕妇和哺乳期女性** 女性在妊娠期间的生理和免疫学改变可能影响对新冠肺炎的易感性和病情的严重程度。mRNA疫苗可以在孕妇和哺乳期女性中产生强烈的体液和细胞免疫反应, 与未孕女性观察到的非常相似, 并且明显优于新冠病毒感染引起的反应<sup>[19]</sup>。相关研究显示, BNT162b2 mRNA疫苗在孕妇中的安全性良好, 第2剂疫苗接种后第7~56天的保护效力为96%; 除了预防新冠病毒感染, 在第2剂接种第7~56天, BNT162b2 mRNA疫苗预防有症状新冠肺炎的保护效力为97%, 预防重症的保护效力为89%<sup>[20]</sup>。有研究分析了孕妇在自然流产前28天内接种新冠病毒疫苗的概率, 并与持续妊娠孕妇进行比较, 结果显示接种mRNA疫苗没有增加自然流产风险<sup>[21]</sup>。哺乳期女性在接种第2剂疫苗后血清抗体均阳性, 42.9%的母乳中检测到IgG抗体<sup>[22]</sup>。上述研究结果表明, mRNA疫苗在孕妇中的免疫原性、安全性和耐受性与同龄未孕女性没有区别; 抗体可以有效地通过胎盘转移, 从而预防新生儿感染。

**2.4 慢性病人** 高血压、糖尿病和心血管疾病等慢性病与新冠肺炎重症风险增加密切相关, 慢性病患者年龄相对较大, 由于疾病或治疗而产生免疫抑制。在接种2剂BNT162b2疫苗后, 84.8%可产生中和抗体反应, 肥胖人群的中和抗体水平与正常体重人群接近, 但2型糖尿病和高血压患者的中和抗体水平分别低于非糖尿病患者和非高血压患者<sup>[23]</sup>。对既往

未感染新冠肺炎的健康成年人和慢性髓系肿瘤患者接种 BNT162b2 或 AZD1222 疫苗的数据进行比较,发现慢性髓系肿瘤患者接种单次疫苗后血清转化率仅为 58%<sup>[24]</sup>,远低于健康成年人(100%)。另一项对 42 名多发性骨髓瘤和 50 名骨髓增生性恶性肿瘤患者的评估显示, BNT162b2 疫苗安全性良好,多发性骨髓瘤患者血清转化率为 78.6%,骨髓增生性恶性肿瘤患者为 88%<sup>[25]</sup>。

**2.5 免疫功能受损人群** 免疫功能受损人群(如器官移植、肾病综合征和 HIV 感染者等)是感染新冠病毒后的重症、死亡高风险人群。实体器官移植(solid organ transplant, SOT)接受者由于免疫抑制,患重症新冠肺炎的风险较高。有研究显示, SOT 接受者接种 BNT162b2 疫苗的安全性良好,在接种后 28 天出现抗体反应,血清转化率为 28.6%<sup>[26]</sup>。另一项肝移植接受者接种 BNT162b2 疫苗的研究显示,仅在 47.5% 的肝移植接受者中检出血清抗体阳性<sup>[27]</sup>。疫苗接种可以在移植前进行,也可以推迟到移植后 3~6 个月,此时的免疫抑制强度最低<sup>[28-29]</sup>。

HIV 感染者同样由于免疫抑制,感染新冠病毒后出现重症的概率较高。接种 2 剂新冠病毒灭活疫苗后, HIV 感染者的中和抗体及 RBD 结合抗体水平与正常人群接近,无疫苗相关不良反应报告<sup>[30]</sup>。AZD1222 疫苗的不良反应主要为轻度或中度, HIV 感染者接种后第 28 天的血清阳性率为 86% (95%CI: 71.3%~93.9%), HIV 阴性组为 78% (95%CI: 58.1%~90.3%)<sup>[31]</sup>。英国开展的一项 II/III 期临床试验中, 26 例(49%) HIV 感染者报告接种部位出现轻度或中度疼痛,报告最多的全身反应为头痛和疲劳,第 28 天接种者的血清阳性率为 27%,第 56 天上升至 87%<sup>[32]</sup>。

### 3 结 论

安全有效的新冠病毒疫苗是预防新冠肺炎的有力武器,并且能有效降低重症和死亡率。目前的临床研究显示,新冠病毒疫苗在特定人群中的安全性和耐受性良好,接种不良反应多为轻度或中度。免疫原性分析显示,老年人、儿童青少年、孕妇和哺乳期女性的血清阳转率均较高,慢性病人群与免疫功能受损人群血清阳转率偏低。建议有新冠病毒感染高风险的育龄期和哺乳期女性(如医务人员等)接种新冠病毒疫苗,如果接种后怀孕或在未知怀孕的情况下接种了疫苗,不推荐终止妊娠,应做好孕期检查和随访。建议健康状况稳定、药物控制良好的慢性病人群接种。免

疫缺陷人群由于服用免疫抑制药物或疾病缓解疗法,免疫系统受到抑制或调节,接种疫苗后免疫原性较低,但仍推荐非急性发作期的免疫缺陷人群接种新冠病毒疫苗。实体器官移植接受者在移植前可接种新冠病毒疫苗;没有出现急性细胞排斥时,接种新冠病毒疫苗的最佳时间可能是移植后至少 3 个月。

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