

# 全球逾11億人明年可打疫苗

### Over 1.1 billion people worldwide can receive vaccination next year



下文摘錄自香港《文匯報》11月

美國兩家藥廠 (pharmaceutical

company) 近日相繼宣布新冠病毒 (COVID-19) 疫苗第三階段臨床試驗成功, 為全球控制疫情帶來希望,由於兩家藥廠合共 預計到明年可以生產超過20億劑疫苗,按每次 接種需要兩劑計算,意味到明年底全球將有超 過11億人可望接種疫苗。與輝瑞(Pfizer)合作 研發疫苗的生物科技公司 BioNTech 特別提醒, 疫苗研發工作並非「勝者全得制」(the winner takes it all) ,而是需要不同藥廠合作,才 能讓社會群體免疫(herd immunity)

輝瑞與 BioNTech 合作研發的新冠疫苗保護 (efficacy rate )率逾90%,另一美國藥廠Moderna的疫苗更可提供近95%保護率,是最有望正 式推出市面的兩款疫苗。據Moderna所指,公司 可在明年底生產10億劑疫苗,輝瑞在同一時間表 下則可生產13億劑,由於兩款疫苗都需接種者打 兩針,折合便可讓約11.5億人接受接種;目前美 國、日本 (Japan) 、加拿大 (Canada) 、瑞士 (Switzerland) 、卡塔爾 (Qatar) 、以色列

(Israel) 及歐盟 (European Union) ,都已經 與Moderna簽約購買疫苗

Moderna稱公司已與英國政府簽署協議,一 旦獲得當地監管機構 (regulatory authority) 批 准,將於明年3月開始向英國供應疫苗,但 Moderna未披露協議內容,包括供應劑量等。 Moderna 行政總裁班塞爾(Stephane Bancel) 昨日警告,歐洲國家若在採購新冠疫苗的談判 上拖拖拉拉,將較遲獲分發,其他已簽約的國 家可優先獲發疫苗。

BioNTech 的行政總裁沙辛 (Ugur Sahin) 接 受訪問時,表明各藥廠並非競爭對手 (competitor),而是共同為同一目標努力,讓社會在明 年實現群體免疫。他預計明年初會有最少一款 疫苗獲准使用,故應在明年的前6至8個月盡量 讓民眾打針,如此在冬季便無須再封城 (lockdown)。法國 (France) 昨日便公布,在疫苗 獲歐盟批准使用後,目標1月開始讓民眾打針, 不過更大問題在於民眾是否願意接種。

輝瑞與BioNTech研發疫苗需以攝氏零下70 度的極低溫儲存,令分配運送存在重大挑戰。 輝瑞前日宣布啟動小型配送試驗計劃,為美國

羅得島 (Rhode Island) 、得州 (Texas) 、新 墨西哥州(New Mexico)和田納西州(Tennessee) 先行配送疫苗,希望能為美國其他州份以 至其他國家提供參考,確保疫苗送達後仍然有

輝瑞表示,選擇這4州是基於它們的總面積、 人口分布、接種疫苗設備均有所不同,同時亦 可測試在市區及鄉郊配送疫苗的方法,但輝瑞 強調,在進行配送測試的州份,居民不會較其 他州份的人更早接種疫苗

白宮 (White House) 傳染病 (infectious disease) 專家福奇 (Dr. Anthony Fauci) 受訪時, 則對疫苗測試結果表示鼓舞,認為超出所有人 的預期。輝瑞和 Moderna 均使用新的信使核糖 核酸 (messenger ribonucleic acid, mRNA) 技 術研發疫苗,mRNA能入侵人體細胞,激發免 疫系統 (immune system) 對抗病毒,由於利用 這項技術研發的疫苗尚未獲審批,有人對 mRNA技術抱懷疑態度,福奇指出,「對於未 曾嘗試過的東西,人們往往有所保留 (reservation),但既然已有兩款疫苗被證實有 90%以上的效力,數據已可證明一切。」



■預計明年底全球將有超過11億人可望接種疫苗

資料圖片

#### Q&A

- 1. Moderna的總部在哪裏?
- 2. Moderna的創辦人是誰?
- 3. Moderna 獲美國政府發起什麼計劃以資助疫苗研發工作?
- 4. 據悉Moderna的疫苗需儲存於多少溫度的環境?
- 5. 全球至今最少有多少款新冠疫苗已進入最後測試階段?

流いる び8至び2

Derrick Rossi 3. 「曲速行動」 (Operation Warp Speed) 4. 家學就主(Ileo meta) 引融解算.2 (atem cell ) 首種國美.f Answer



Two U.S. pharmaceutical companies had recently announced the success in the phase 3 clinical trial of COVID-19 vaccines,

delivering hope to help bring the global pandemic under control. As the two companies would be able to produce more than 2 billion doses of vaccine by next year, given that the vaccine is set to administered in two doses, it is expected that over 1.1 billion people worldwide can be vaccinated by end of next year. BioNTech, a biotechnology company that developed the vaccine in cooperation with Pfizer, specifically reminded that the work of vaccine research and development was not about "the winner takes it all", rather, cooperation between various drug manufacturers was crucial towards the achievement of herd immunity.

by Pfizer and BioNTech was claimed to

have achieved an efficacy rate of over 90%, while that of another U.S. drug manufacturer Moderna even reached nearly 95%, with both being expected to be officially launched on the market shortly. According to Moderna, the company would be able to produce 1 billion doses of vaccine by end of next year, while Pfizer could produce 1.3 billion doses under the same schedule. Since both vaccines would require two doses, it is estimated that roughly 1.15 billion people would stand a chance to receive the vaccination. Currently, the U.S., Japan, Canada, Switzerland, Qatar, Israel and the European Union (EU) had all signed supply contracts with Moderna to purchase the vac-

Moderna said that the company had signed an agreement with the U.K. government that it would start supplying vac-The COVID-19 vaccine co-developed cines to the country in March next year upon approval by the relevant regulatory

authorities, but details of the agreement, including the number of doses to be supplied, were not disclosed yet. Moderna's Chief Executive Officer Stephane Bancel warned European countries that dragging out negotiations to buy the company's vaccines might slow down deliveries, as other nations that had signed the deals would be given priority to get the vac-

BioNTech's Chief Executive Officer Ugur Sahin said in an interview previously that producers were not competitors but rather were working together towards a common goal of immunizing as many people as possible next year. He predicted successful approval for at least one shot at the beginning of next year and called for a vaccination push in the first six to eight months of 2021 to avoid more lockdowns next winter. France announced recently that it was preparing to kick off a nationwide COVID-19 vaccination campaign in January after the vaccine was approved for use by the EU, but it might hinge on the willingness of people to receive the vaccines.

The vaccine co-developed by Pfizer and BioNTech needs to be stored at -70 degrees Celsius, making delivery and transportation a major challenge. Pfizer announced the launch of a small-scale vaccine distribution pilot program to deliver vaccines to Rhode Island, Texas, New Mexico and Tennessee, hoping that the pilot program would serve as a model for other U.S. states and international governments as they strived to implement effective vaccine pro-

Pfizer said that the four states were selected because of their differences in overall size, diversity of populations, and immunization infrastructure, as well as the states' need to reach individuals in varied urban and rural settings. Yet, the compa-

ny stressed that residents in the four states included in this pilot program would not receive vaccine doses earlier than other states.

The White House infectious disease sci-

entist Dr. Anthony Fauci described the trial result as "stunningly impressive", believing that it exceeded everyone's expectations. Both Pfizer and Moderna had used the new messenger ribonucleic acid (mRNA) technology to develop vaccines, which would directly hack into human cells and stimulate the immune system to fight viruses. Given that vaccines developed using this technology had yet to be approved and some people were skeptical of such technology, Fauci pointed out that "there were many people who had reservations about using something that had not been tried before, but when you have two vaccines that have proven to be greater than 90% effective,

it's established itself with solid figures."

## 疫情改溝通模式 翻譯發展轉方向

#### 大譯站

疫情大流行為大家的生活和工作帶來了重大變化,翻 譯和語言服務行業也不例外,出入境管制和社交距離等 措施改變了溝通交流的模式。為此,本文提出疫情下翻 譯行業的四大重要發展方向如下:

首先是醫藥翻譯活動。各地求診者眾,患者與醫護人 員之間的跨語言溝通需求上升,醫療口譯擔當重要角 色。此外,專業的醫藥翻譯有助於及時分享公共衞生資 訊和最新的研究成果,對於疫情防控至為重要。翻譯工 作者除了掌握醫療術語和傳意技巧外,若能特別加強對 公共衞生、流行病學、生物統計和醫學研究流程的認 識,大有裨益。

第二是虛擬活動 (virtual event) 相關的翻譯。實體 的大型活動因應防疫措施,紛紛改為網上舉行,包括 虚擬會議、虛擬展覽、虛擬產品發布會、虛擬科技 周、虛擬導賞團等等,可謂百花齊放。翻譯行業可把

握這一良機,加強虛 擬活動相關的語言服 務,例如提供遠端即 時傳譯,參與跨語言 虛擬活動的網站建置 和內容創作,以便處 理宣傳推廣、報名註 冊、活動直播和重溫 等事宜。

第三是電子商貿翻 譯。在各地封城或社交 的業務多少受到衝擊, 虛擬展館

早已流行的網上購物乘勢再起,大量資訊需要跨語言發 布,如公司介紹、產品和服務資料、網上商店用戶界面 等。特別值得注意的是社交購物(social shopping), 大小品牌陸續在社交平台開設賬戶和商店,供用戶直接 用流動電話在平台購物,內容多元化,如多媒體貼文、 限時動態、購物標籤、產品名錄,其至行銷機械人對話 等。如此一來,譯者掌握跨語言的數碼行銷(digital marketing) 技巧更形重要,在翻譯或進行雙語寫作時 多加注意,讓搜尋器更容易找到內容,吸引潛在顧客。

第四是數碼娛樂 (digital entertainment)翻譯。疫 情下人們留在家中,電子娛樂成為消閒良方,串流影 視、實時直播和遊戲電玩大受歡迎,同時也為翻譯科技 帶來新機會。數碼娛樂除了單向提供多媒體內容,還講 求社交互動,例如與內容提供者和其他觀眾或玩家作實 時溝通,而翻譯科技以速度取勝,若能在文本和語音翻 譯等傳統應用領域之外,在跨媒體實時翻譯中發揮更大 作用,同時結合其他科技,如擴增實境(AR)、虛擬 實境(VR)、藝術科技等,便可為不同語言人士提供

> 更豐富的內容和體驗, 讓他們有更多空間作實 時交流,促進跨語言數 碼娛樂的發展。

面對種種機遇,我 們應當與時並進,應 對挑戰,發掘機會。

疫情千變萬化,新的 挑戰和機會隨時出現, 長遠而言不妨建立網上 平台,分享最新消息,

距離限制下,實體商店 ■實體的大型活動紛紛改為網上舉行。圖為陝西歷史博物館網上 促進各界交流,籌劃未 資料圖片 來發展。

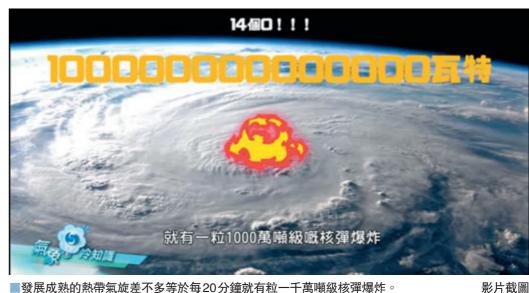
华夏宝刚传承于年

郑重承请"给我一天,还你万年"

第二展厅
第三展厅

蕭世昌博士 香港恒生大學 翻譯文學碩士(電腦輔助翻譯)課程總監





■發展成熟的熱帶氣旋差不多等於每20分鐘就有粒一千萬噸級核彈爆炸。

為何不用核彈炸散颱風?

經歷過「山竹」,相信很多人都會被颱風的驚人 破壞力震懾到,敬畏大自然的力量。

其實這種自然災害每年都為世界各地帶來不同程 度的人命傷亡和經濟損失,而面對天災威脅,我們 可以做的就只有躲避和撤離?現在人類科技那麼進 步,難道沒有其他方法在颱風造成傷害前就先摧毀 它嗎?

有很多外國網民提出了不同的方法,其中一個很 多人談及的就是核彈,為什麼不用這個強大的武器 把颱風炸散?

其實早在二十世紀五十年代末,美國就曾有氣象 學家提出過這一招:找一艘配有核武的潛水艇,在 風眼下發射氫彈並在水面引爆,那風眼中的暖空氣 就會被炸到高空,溫度較低的空氣就會湧入取代暖

很理想是不是?根據美國國家海洋及大氣管理局 的解釋,先不論輻射污染物會帶來災難性的環境問 題,這一招在技術上原來根本不可行。一個發展成 熟的熱帶氣旋能夠以大概一百萬億瓦特的功率釋放 熱能,差不多等於每20分鐘就有一粒一千萬噸級的 核彈爆炸才可以比得上。用核彈去炸颱風……不切 實際!

那趁颱風還未太有組織的時候就炸掉又可不可 行?以大西洋為例,其實每年都至少有幾十個熱帶 擾動出現,但我們沒辦法一早知道哪些熱帶擾動最 終會增強到最有破壞力的颶風級別,以現今的科技 還未能預測得到,總不能全部都炸掉吧?

而且,即使這些熱帶擾動釋放的能量只有颶風級 熱帶氣旋的十分之一,都是一個很巨大的數字,就 算能炸光所有熱帶擾動,地球也毀滅了,所以不用 考慮。

■香港天文台(本欄以天文台的網上氣象節目《氣象冷知識》向讀者 簡介有趣的天氣現象。詳請可瀏覽天文台 YouTube 專頁:https://www. youtube.com/user/hkweather · )







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